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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 2009

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 2009

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 2009

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:37 a.m., in Room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney (Chair) presiding.

Representatives present: Maloney, Cummings, Brady, and Burgess.

Senators present: Klobuchar and Brownback.

Staff present: Gail Cohen, Colleen Healy, Elisabeth Jacobs, Andrew Wilson, Lydia Mashburn, Jeff Schlagenhauf, and Ted Boll.

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

Chair Maloney. The meeting will come to order.

The Chair recognizes herself for an opening statement, and then later each Member will have five minutes for their opening statements.

For the first time since the recession began two years ago, the labor market has stabilized. Employment remained steady in November, and the unemployment rate ticked down to 10 percent.

The current Administration took office less than 11 months ago. The economy was in the midst of the worst crisis since the Great Depression. In fact, the Council of Economic Advisers Chair, Christina Roemer, testified before this Committee that the shocks we endured in this great recession were actually worse than those in the Great Depression.

Less than a year ago, job losses were growing more and more severe. Last November, the economy shed 600,000 jobs. Losses increased until January when they hit a post-Great Depression record of 741,000 jobs lost, the last month that former President Bush was in office.

But we turned a corner. Job losses have steadily fallen for the past six months, and today we have learned that the labor market remained stable in November. The trend is heading in the right direction.

There is no escaping the cruel math of recoveries. The recovery of the job market lags behind the recovery of the broader economy. Businesses must have more customers before they add more employees.

However, thanks to the Recovery Act we are now seeing signs of growth. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that at least 600,000 additional workers were employed in the third quarter of 2009 because of the stimulus.

We are on track to create or save at least 3.5 million jobs over the life of the Recovery Act. Average weekly hours are climbing, with indications that the manufacturing sector is driving that upward trend.

Average hourly earnings are up, too, 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 117,000 jobs, 86,000 in November alone. Although the labor market appears to be stabilizing, too many Americans remain out of work. More than 15 million workers are unemployed.

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

In the longer term, the passage of comprehensive health insurance reform will help assure that a lost job no longer means lost access to affordable, quality health care.

In the meantime, we must ensure that a jobs' crisis does not turn into a health care crisis for more families. The COBRA benefit program allows laid-off employees to remain insured by purchasing continuing coverage from their employer's health insurance plan.

Many out-of-work families were able to purchase affordable health insurance coverage, thanks to temporary COBRA premium support included in the Recovery Act. But that support expired this week, and many unemployed families will see their premiums skyrocket. Congress should now extend COBRA support to help struggling families.

Today's jobs report makes it clear we are making progress, but the road to recovery will be long and it will not be easy. While we have brought the economy back from the brink, we are not yet where we need to be in terms of jobs creation.

The mission is to create high-quality, private-sector jobs. Yesterday, President Obama convened a jobs summit where small and medium sized businesses, major employers, academics, and working men and women in labor brainstormed ideas for putting Americans back to work.

In the last year, Congress has enacted policies that support struggling families and encourage jobs creation. The $700 billion Recovery Act included a tax cut for 95 percent of American families and created jobs, while investing in clean energy, infrastructure, and education.

Just last month we extended the $8000 first-time home buyer's credit that will help spur construction jobs. We extended a host of safety net programs that will help struggling families weather this economic storm.

We extended the net operating loss carryback provision that will help small businesses hire new employees, and we are boosting funding for small business loans via the Small Business Administration.

Congress is continuing to work on new policies that will jump start job creation. Putting unemployed Americans to work rebuilding our Nation's crumbling infrastructure is an investment in our future.

Other potential policies include targeted tax credits for job creation, and additional investments in education, health care, and energy independence.

In the coming months, the Joint Economic Committee will be holding a series of hearings about job creation ideas from some of America's best and brightest.

I encourage you all to attend next Thursday's hearing with Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz who will be kicking off a series on job creation ideas.

I thank the panelists for being here, and I recognize my colleague and good friend and Ranking Member Senator Brownback.

[The prepared statement of Representative Maloney appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 24.]

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE SAM BROWNBACK, RANKING MINORITY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM KANSAS

Senator Brownback. Thanks, Chair Maloney. I appreciate it, and I appreciate the hearing here today.

Commissioner Hall, good to see you again. Good to see these numbers improving. While they are not building yet, they are not falling as fast, and so that is generally one of the signs we look for in a recovery is that the trend line, though in a fall, stops going quite as fast. So I am glad to see that, and glad to see temporary help services rise, which is usually another significant feature that we look at.

I have several, though, strong concerns about this. It seems to me most of this is probably built on monetary policy not fiscal policy; that it is the Fed flooding the market with money that is doing this, creating what I fear could be, if we do not handle it right, a government bubble that follows the housing bubble that follows the dot com bubble taking place here; and that what we are seeing is a government bubble happening.

These bubbles, it seems like they develop quicker and with more frequency, and with more problems each cycle as they go and they come around. That is one of the big concerns I have is that, and monetary policy.

I do not think the fiscal policy situation is helping much at all, and I think it long term is a significant detriment to us because of the huge debt and deficits that are being run.

The other thing that is very problematic to me in what is taking place now is the talk about raising of taxes and centralizing more and more things—whether those taxes be in the health insurance field, whether these taxes be on cutting the Bush tax cuts and putting more taxes into place; what the message is that small business is getting around this country is: Look out, your taxes are going up.

The thing that put the Japanese—one of the things that put them into their lost decade was this raising of taxes at the time they were just starting to come out of their deep recession and deflationary situation.

So what you have got for us is this coming out, probably, hopefully, in the unemployment situation. And then right as you come back up to the line you say, okay, now we are going to raise your taxes? To where then people that would employ, or would hire people are saying, well, I am not going to do that until that situation is stabilized. And you drive yourself back down into it. And your recovery is primarily built on monetary policy in the first place which has probably run its string here in the Fed in the next six to nine months is probably going to start raising rates and pulling back on some of the monetary policy.

So I think we are in a very precarious spot. I would really hope that the Administration would stop the discussion on raising taxes, whether it is through cap and trade, or health care, or not extending the Bush tax cuts, and start talking about what it is that we can do to stimulate the overall economic environment and not through spending but for having a better environment for small business to grow and prosper.

Because otherwise, I think we really do risk ourselves of going into a—going down again in a very problematic situation with having a lot fewer tools at our disposal to be able to use.

Commissioner Hall, I look forward to hearing your specifics on this testimony today. It is my hope in the Senate we do not pass the raising of taxes on health care and cutting of Medicare. I think it would really send a bad signal at this point in time. I think it would be harmful, very harmful, to our overall economy. It is my hope that it will not happen in this body, and we are in session today and are going to be discussing that very thing.

Thanks, Chair.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much.

Congressman Cummings.

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 so much for holding this hearing again. It is certainly good to see you, Commissioner Hall.

The report we received this morning is a clear indicator that the economy is slowly returning to growth. Today's jobs report shows employers cut 11,000 jobs in November, the smallest decline since the recession began. And despite the fact that there were over 7 million jobs lost in the current recession and a 10 percent unemployment rate, job losses have moderated since last month's report.

While the economic situation is not ideal, we know we are seeing signs of a recovery. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, GDP rose at an annualized pace of 3.5 percent in the third quarter versus 2.3 percent in the second quarter.

And of course for most Americans, jobs are the key to a successful recovery and they have not been quick in coming. Americans want jobs that will put food on their tables, help send their children to college, and allow them to keep their homes warm at night.

To support these efforts, President Obama held a forum yesterday to discuss the methods of creating jobs and expanding the economy.

I just want to refer, Madam Chair, to the editorial in *The New York Times* dated December 3rd. Of course this was before the summit. But one of the things that they say in there, in that *Times* editorial which I agree with, they said:

"Mr. Obama must make the case that the immediate need for more federal help trumps the longer term need for deficit reduction. Otherwise, the economy is in for a self-reinforcing stretch of joblessness that would cost more in the end than additional spending today. Mr. Obama should detail separate plans for taming the deficit, including ironclad commitments to pay for health care reform. What he must not do is continue to conflate the need for job creation with the need for deficit reduction, to the detriment of jobs.

"Once job creation has the priority status it deserves, the next step is to build on proven programs and add new ones to address the scale and nature of joblessness." End of quote.

To support the efforts of President Obama, I think we need to take a look at some things that would be extremely helpful. Plans within that agenda must address reducing our deficit, while simultaneously building programs. For example, passage of the Transportation Bill, and the Clean Water bill necessary to provide funding for job creation.

That is something we can do immediately. Unemployment is at record levels nationwide, but the impact on the African American community is especially devastating with the last unemployment rate of 15.6 percent.

According to a recent *New York Times* article, race remains a serious obstacle in the job market for African Americans, even for those with degrees from respected colleges.

The unemployment rate for Black male college graduates 25 years and older is 8.4 percent, compared with 4.4 percent for White male college graduates.

I am encouraged by the efforts of President Obama and the Democratic Congressional Leadership in working toward a jobs package prior to adjournment. However, we must ensure that the entire Nation is brought along into his recovery.

To that end, a comprehensive jobs package must include the creation of public service jobs improving our Nation's schools and infrastructure, and strengthening small, disadvantaged businesses.

We must do all that we can to protect and defend our individual constituent, as well as small businesses and institutions that employ them.

So as we await Commissioner Hall's testimony on the November employment statistics, I would like to close with the acknowledgement that, despite the progress we have made so far, we know we have a long way to go.

With that, Madam Chair, I yield back.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much.

Mr. Brady.

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

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Welcome, Commissioner Hall. Well the number of jobs lost is better than expected, which is good news. But we cannot celebrate a 10 percent unemployment rate, especially when the long-term unemployment rate continues to grow in very troubling numbers.

Our economy continues to bounce along the bottom. Retail was up slightly. Temporary jobs were up slightly, and health care of course continues to add jobs.

But key sectors—manufacturing, construction, and this month information technology, telecommunications—shed jobs, which I will be asking you about, Commissioner Hall, as well because on the telecom side that surprised me a bit.

I was pleased to see the President host a jobs summit. I still think there is a disconnect. As I listen to proposals for more government spending, another $300 billion stimulus II, the truth is the greatest hurdle to our recovery continues to be businesses' reluctant to add new workers with Washington contemplating higher health care costs, energy costs, more regulation, and new taxes.

Congress and this White House are frightening the horses. It needs to stop, because it is the private sector, not the government, that will move America into a sound economic recovery.

As long, again, as Washington is saying grow jobs, jobs, jobs, and pushing on the peddle, but because of taking their eye off the ball on jobs and promoting issues that in fact frighten businesses and making them less likely to add jobs, we are putting brakes on them.

So again, the sooner I think Washington gets a handle on its debt which scares consumers, stops promoting higher taxes which scares businesses, and starts looking at real incentives for business investment, only then will the private sector be able to lead us into a sound economic recovery.

With that, I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Representative Kevin Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 25.]

Chair Maloney. Senator Klobuchar.

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

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

Greetings, Commissioner Hall. It is good to be here again.

I want to, first of all, focus on this unemployment number. It is clearly some improvement, and it is a step in the right direction, but I still believe that Americans of all stripes, especially the middle class, continue to struggle in some of the toughest economic times that we have seen since the Great Depression.

I always like to remind people at these hearings of what people in our State are saying. Here is a letter we just received the other day from a woman named Diane in Minneapolis. She said:

I have been unemployed for more than a year, and all my unemployment benefits have expired. I have a masters degree, 25 years of experience, and as of today I have submitted more than 288 applications for jobs, made countless telephone calls, did all the appropriate networking, and went to every job fair that came to town, and I cannot get a job. Any influence you can bring will be greatly appreciated by me and the millions of people like me.

While parts of our economy are clearly stabilizing with the Dow Jones over 10,000 again, it is clear that other parts of the economy are still struggling. We need to make sure that all Americans, not just the folks who happen to work on Wall Street, feel that we are digging ourselves out of the hole.

And I am glad that the President held his job summit yesterday, and I'm hopeful that, as we go ahead, there is going to be a newfound focus on small businesses.

The number is quite staggering. Over the past 15 years, small businesses created 64 percent of net new jobs, nationally, and that's why I'm very interested.

A group of Senators, including Senator Mark Warner, has suggested that a portion of the TARP money that has come back, that has gone to mega-businesses, be devoted to getting the credit market flowing in small businesses again.

Freeing up this flow of credit, so that our banks can start lending to small businesses, will make a big difference. According to a Treasury Department report released in mid-November, the 22 banks that have received the most funding through TARP have cut their collective small business loan balances by $10.5 billion over the past six months, although I should note that of the top ten banks that are the biggest small business lenders, US Bancorps, a Minnesota-based bank, was one of two banks that has actually increased its small business lending since April of this year, so that there are definitely some banks out there that are doing their part.

However, at a time when Wall Street, after emerging from its struggles on the backs of taxpayers, is set to pay outrageous bonuses again, while unemployment remains uncomfortably high for too many Americans, like the woman, Diane, the letter I just read, I am forced to ask the question, when is enough, enough, and how do we make sure that this money gets out there to continue to generate jobs?

Part of it is the extension of unemployment that this Congress recently authorized, so that we have that safety net in place, the healthcare reform we're doing, but the other part of it is looking long-term.

To me, this means a bigger focus on making things and reducing our debt, and less of a focus on this consumption economy and some of the spending that has gotten us to where we are.

So, I believe, if you look at the long-term, the small business job generation has got to be a piece of this. It means not just some short-term help with credit, but it also means looking at the export market.

Ninety-five percent of the customers right now, for small- and medium-sized businesses, are outside of our borders. Thirty percent of small businesses say that they would like to export, but they simply don't have the means to do it; they don't have the department like you'd have at good corporations like we have in Minnesota, like Cargill or 3M, that can have their own internal people help them figure out where their new products can be marketed across the world.

The Commerce Department, the Foreign Commercial Service, does a very good job. We need to get that out there, we need to make sure they have the resources, and really set up a business

match dot-com, so that these small- and medium-sized businesses, at a time when the Dollar is weak, and so that there is a great possibility for them to enter these markets, can really build their export market, as well.

I don't think this is pie in the sky, if you look at the numbers and how much businesses are helped by just even a one- or two-percent increase in exports, and you look at what some of the countries have done in Europe to promote exports. Fifty-eight percent of our exports from our country, are either to Canada or Mexico.

So, as we look at these unemployment numbers and the good work of Commissioner Hall, I think we need to think forward, to not just be short-term policies that we've worked on with the stimulus and the extension, but some of the long-term thinking of how we better position our country, so that we are in the driver's seat again and determining our own destiny in this international economy. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much. Congressman Burgess.

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

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Madam Chair. Along with the rest of the Committee, this was actually the first month since February, when I joined the Committee, that we've had a number that wasn't higher than the month before.

In fact, there was one economist back home in my District, who pointed out the fact that ever since I had joined the Committee, the unemployment figures went up every month, and perhaps I should consider another Committee assignment.

So I'm grateful that the number has gone down today. I don't know that it's cause for a great deal of celebration because we've all heard the talk about the green shoots in the economy in the past, and other folks talk about how it's hard to tell between green shoots and the wild weeds that are growing up through the cracks of the parking lot that no longer contain cars.

Last month's number was troubling, this month's number is also troubling. We are very close to a post-Great Depression high of 10.8 percent, and the percentages, the numbers, don't tell the complete story.

Ten percent unemployment means that one out of five Americans is unemployed, underemployed, or just plain given up and out of work. Ten percent means that one out of nine families can't make the minimum payments on their credit cards.

Ten percent means that one out of eight mortgages are in default or foreclosure. Ten percent means that one out of eight Americans is on Food Stamps and more than 120,000 families are filing for bankruptcy every month.

Furthermore, the economic crisis has wiped out more than $5 trillion in wealth from pensions and savings. This is what's facing our middle class.

You know, we've had Elizabeth Warren before this Committee before. I don't frequently agree with her, but yesterday she wrote an article entitled "America Without a Middle Class," and some of her language was very forceful.

Although I disagreed with her conclusions at the end, she stated, and I'm quoting here, "When various forms of this creative banking triggered the economic crisis, the banks went to Washington for a handout, and all the while top executives kept their jobs and retained their bonuses even though the tax dollars that supported the bailout came largely from the middle class, from people already working hard to make ends meet. The beneficiaries of those tax dollars are now lobbying Congress to preserve the rules that had let those huge banks feast off the middle class" end quote.

She was also right when she said, continuing to quote, "Pundits talk about populist rage, as a way to trivialize the anger and fear coursing through the middle class, but they have it wrong. Families understand with crystalline clarity, that the rules that they have played by, are not the same rules that govern Wall Street," close quote.

So, when we focus on an unemployment rate or maybe we'll get the actual U–6 number, the true unemployment rate, later on this morning, it's hard to think that Congress would willingly do anything more to help the rich or can conceive of enough to really help the poor.

But it is the middle, the large swath with the backbone of our society, who are now seeing that if they work hard, they save, they fight to educate their children, become the same stewards of their families and their communities, that the Federal Government will not be there to help them, or, more importantly, the Federal Government shouldn't be hurting them with omnibus bills and cap-and-trade bills and healthcare bills, when they need help the most.

And you've got to focus on the next generation. One perspective of this ten-percent unemployment number is that it reflects three million young adults, all under the age of 30, who cannot find a job, kids that have recently graduated from community college, all the way up to Harvard Law School.

If we cannot teach our next generation on how to be gainfully employed the moment they finish school, we've permanently set them back for the rest of their lives.

As Senator Brownback and Congressman Brady have eloquently described the problems facing small business, I have a steady stream of people through my office that tell me, well, the conditions in Texas are perhaps improving a little bit and they wouldn't consider adding a job—and I'm not talking about Google or the big insurance companies; I'm talking about a lady that runs a saddle making business; I'm talking about a guy that runs an air conditioning compressor remanufacturing business; I'm talking about a guy that runs a cardiologist's office; I'm talking about a guy that runs a financial services office.

They've been hammered, and they're hunkered down. They are not going to add jobs, because they look up here at Washington and see Congress tinkering in all of these areas where, arguably, we don't belong, and there's no way they're going to add to their payroll.

Well, okay, that's just one job in a small mom-and-pop financial services or a small cardiology shop, but when you extrapolate that across the broader economy, I mean, every politician stands up on a stump sometime and says that small business is the engine that

creates jobs well coupled with reduced consumer spending, because people, unlike the government, when they don't have money, they're not anxious to spend money they don't have, they don't have access to capital, even though we've put all this money into banks——

We're focusing on Wall Street, and, to some degree, Main Street, but, really, we should consider what's going on on Oak Street and Elm Street back home because this is where the job growth will occur.

You know, one of the crazy things is, we've got a big highway bill that we all know we need to do, and that's just sitting there. We did a huge stimulus bill in February, which didn't produce the results it was supposed to, but we're not doing the work on the highway bill, which is one of those things that, arguably, would produce some of those infrastructure jobs that are so desperately needed.

And, unlike the transportation jobs or the infrastructure jobs in the stimulus bill, these would be real, long-term projects. We're kind of coming to the end of whatever shot in the arm we got with the stimulus, with the small amount of money that was put into transportation infrastructure.

Chair Maloney. The gentleman's time has expired.

Representative Burgess. Potholes have been filled, and those people are being let go. Thank you. I'll yield back the balance of my time.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. I'd now like to introduce Commissioner Hall. Thank you for being here.

Dr. Keith Hall is the Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the U.S. Department of Labor. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public.

He also served as Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers.

Thank you for being here and we look forward to your testimony.

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

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

The unemployment rate edged down to ten percent in November, and non-farm payroll employment was essentially unchanged. Additionally, after revision, the estimates of job loss for September and October were smaller than reported last month.

In November, job losses occurred in construction, manufacturing, and information, while employment rose in temporary help services and healthcare.

Construction employment fell by 27,000 over the month, compared with an average monthly decline of 63,000 in the prior six months. In recent months, most of the decline has occurred in the non-residential components.

In manufacturing, employment fell by 41,000 in November, about in line with the trend over the prior four months.

There were notable job cuts over the month in machinery, computer and electronic products, and printing. The factory work week rose by three-tenths of an hour, and has increased by one full hour since May.

In November, employment in the information industry declined by 17,000, with telecommunications accounting for half of the loss.

Employment in temporary help services rose in November. The industry started the year with large job losses, averaging 69,000 per month through April.

Recently, the industry has added jobs, with gains averaging 48,000 per month in October and November. Over the month, employment continued to increase in healthcare, with gains in home healthcare and hospitals. Since the recession began, healthcare has added 613,000 jobs.

Turning now to some measures from the Household Survey, the unemployment rate edged down from 10.2 to 10.0 percent in November. The rate was 4.9 percent when the recession began in December of 2007.

There were 15.4 million unemployed persons in November, down slightly from the prior month. The number of persons who are unemployed because of job loss declined in November. The number of long-term unemployed continued to grow, rising by 293,000 over the month, to 5.9 million.

The employment-to-population ratio held at 58.5 percent. When the recession began, it was 62.7 percent.

Among the employed, the number of persons working part-time in November, who would have preferred to work full-time, was little changed at 9.2 million.

Among those outside the labor force, that is, persons neither working nor looking for work, the number of discouraged workers in November was 861,000, up from 608,000 a year earlier.

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

In summary, non-farm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in November, and the unemployment rate edged down to ten percent.

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

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

Chair Maloney. Thank you. What are the bright spots in this month's jobs report? What good news do you have for the American people?

Commissioner Hall. Well, the first, of course, is that the unemployment rated edged down and the job loss at minus 11,000 was essentially unchanged for November.

I also think that we now get a picture of a prior three months, prior to November, that job loss had moderated a fair amount to 135,000 a month.

And, looking forward, temporary help added 52,000 jobs. That's a pretty reliable leading indicator, and that has been steadily improving, actually, through the year—through much of the year.

And then the average weekly hours for manufacturing is also a leading indicator. That increased by three-tenths of an hour, and has shown steady improvement.

Chair Maloney. And are there any sectors experiencing more job creation than job losses?

Commissioner Hall. Well, the sectors that had significant job gains were the temporary help services, which is typical, after large job loss like we've had. And we also had job growth in education and healthcare, as well.

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

Commissioner Hall. Well, I think that a couple of the leading indicators, the temporary help and the average work week in manufacturing, are both encouraging, and I think the fact that, in addition to this November number, the prior three months showed moderation, I think is a good sign, as well.

Chair Maloney. So we're seeing some good signs, for a change?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chair Maloney. And what is the typical amount of time, after job contraction ends, before the labor market starts showing signs of recovery?

Commissioner Hall. Well, if showing signs is a moderation in job loss, and I think that is a sign, that can occur just a few months after we start to see signs of growth in output.

It is likely—in the past, it's been true that strong job growth has taken a few months after we get growth in the output side of the economy.

Chair Maloney. Could you speak about how we have recovered in the past recessions? Usually, employment has lagged behind economic recovery. Is that true, and would you elaborate on job growth coming after positive economic indicators?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. In past recessions, it's taken a few months for job loss to moderate to where it's around unchanged or very modest job loss.

In the last recession, it took about four months after the end of the recession, for job loss to moderate down to something like 35,000 a month. In the recession before that, it took about three months for job loss to actually get to around unchanged.

But to actually get strong job gain, in the past two recessions, it's been something like a year and a half after that, before we got strong job growth.

Chair Maloney. A year and a half?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chair Maloney. Some economists have estimated that it will take 10.7 million jobs created, to get us back on the pre-recession unemployment rate.

Assuming that jobs are created at 2.8 million jobs per year, the best job creation record of any Administration—and this was achieved by former President Clinton—how long would you expect it to take us to get us back to full employment?

Commissioner Hall. Well, without offering an opinion on that 10.7 million jobs, at that rate, though, it would be about three years.

Chair Maloney. About three years, okay, thank you very much.

The Chair recognizes Senator Brownback.

Senator Brownback. Thank you very much, Chairman.

Commissioner Hall, who hired temporary people? You noted that the temporary numbers went up. Who hired the temporary people? Do we have those by category; do we have those in any major categories?

Commissioner Hall. We actually don't, and that's in large part because a lot of the temporary help companies that specialize in this, they actually can't tell us in what industries the job growth occurred, so we actually don't know that information.

We know that about occupations, but we don't know very much about what industries they're being hired in.

Senator Brownback. That would seem to be an indicator of where likely hiring would take place, after they fill the temporary job, that they would more likely step up with a full-time job; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Brownback. I agree with Senator Klobuchar, that, I think, in the future, we've got to make more things here and rely less on our consumer to spend our way into prosperity in this economy.

Do you see any trends of signs of that in these numbers, in either what's falling or what is starting to create some jobs?

Commissioner Hall. It's hard to tell on the employment numbers at this time, what the economy is going to look like when we get back to solid economic growth, whether consumer spending will go back to quite the level it was before.

I just don't think we could say right now.

Senator Brownback. And you don't break it out any way like that, or you can't pick that out of the numbers of the data?

Commissioner Hall. Not really the employment numbers so much, no. Obviously, on the output side, if you look at the components of GDP, you can see consumer spending and sort of see how that's behaving.

But most of these employment numbers are sort of indirect. You know, there is the indirect effect of economic growth.

Senator Brownback. You are trying to determine what a "green job" is. I believe you've—can you provide me with any details on current efforts by BLS to define and measure "green jobs"?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. We have a proposal to work to measure "green jobs" in our 2010 budget, in our Budget proposal from the President. We haven't had the appropriation yet, so our work at this point has been research, so far.

I can tell you that we're likely to, first, focus on industries where there may be "green employment" or "green output," and then focus on occupations within those industries. That's sort of our rough plan and how we're going to proceed, once we get funding.

Senator Brownback. Can you tell, in your numbers, where there was a policy movement that was made and jobs created, or a policy move made and jobs hurt?

Here, what I'm getting at, is, on the Cash For Clunkers Program, there was a lot of discussion about the maintenance of jobs within the automobile manufacturing sector, with that. Can you pick that up or any of those factors, or monetary policy factors, in any of

your numbers, that jump out at you or any of the economists at BLS?

Commissioner Hall. No, it's very hard for us to pick out the cause of changes in these numbers, because we're just sort of counting the number of jobs, and, in fact, the establishments that we survey, they don't always know why their business has picked up.

So it's very hard for us to sort of pull out the effects of policy like that, certainly not all of the effects.

I can tell you one possible exception, and this is the Cash for Clunkers. We don't know what the full effects are. There may be much more, but we certainly did see a pick-up in retail sales at automobile dealerships when Cash For Clunkers was in place, but beyond that, I couldn't tell you what the effect is.

Senator Brownback. Thank you, thank you, Chair.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much. Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much.

Let me make sure I understand this. Since this—when would you say this recession began?

Commissioner Hall. It began in December of 2007.

Representative Cummings. I didn't hear you.

Commissioner Hall. I'm sorry. December of 2007, so it's been 23 months.

Representative Cummings. And during that period, what was the highest number of jobs lost?

Commissioner Hall. That's a good question.

[Pause.]

Representative Cummings. And what month was that?

Commissioner Hall. In January of this year, we lost 741,000 jobs.

Representative Cummings. In January of this year?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. Now, so this month, we lost how many?

Commissioner Hall. Eleven thousand.

Representative Cummings. Eleven thousand. We went from 700-and-some thousand in January of this year, to 11,000 this month?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. That's a major cut.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, it is.

Representative Cummings. It's major now?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. I mean, people may want to downplay it, they may want to say that it's no big deal, but it is a big deal; would you agree?

Commissioner Hall. I would agree; this is the smallest monthly job loss we've had since the recession started.

Representative Cummings. Since the recession started.

And let's go back to this temporary situation. I've heard you say, from that chair, many times, that one of the things you look at—and you said it today—one of the things you look at with regard to temporary jobs, is that when you—they basically are an early in-

dicator that we may be moving—a pretty good indicator that we may be moving in the right direction, as you see them go up; is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct. And it was a leading indicator, going into the recession, and it generally, in the past, has been a leading indicator, coming out of a recession.

Representative Cummings. So, going into recession, help me with that. Tell me what you're looking for.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well, for example, in temporary help, the temporary help industry started having declining job growth, in, I'd say, early 2007 to mid-2007, so it was showing signs of a slowing in the labor market in early 2007, before we went into the recession in January of 2008—or December of 2007.

Representative Cummings. You know, teenagers have been especially hard-hit during this recession. As the economy recovers, are teens going to be the last to be hired, I mean, from what you can see, and are we creating a lost generation of youth?

You know, there was—I read something just recently, that African American youth from 16 to 24 had a jobless rate of over 35 percent. I'd say that that's—you know, I don't know how accurate that is, but I would say that it's probably worse than that in many districts.

I was just wondering, what can you see from your teenage rates? I mean, it was young people's rates, and I don't know whether you break it down, 16 to 24, how you break that down, but however you do it, tell me what that situation is.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Yeah, the—in all the categories of workers, no matter what age, what gender—oh, I'm sorry, no matter what gender or their minority status, their unemployment rates are higher than everybody else.

They're higher, they've gone up more during this recession, they generally started higher, as well.

Representative Cummings. A lot of people—this is a comment and not for you to answer—a lot of people want to say that maybe it's education, but there's been recent research that an African American male with a high school diploma and no record, no criminal record whatsoever, is just as—I mean, he—he's—when it comes to employment, he's level, just about, with a person, a white male with a record.

And then so you and I have talked many times about this whole thing of race. It is significant, sadly, in this day and age.

What is the unemployment for white folks in America?

Commissioner Hall. The unemployment rate is 9.3 percent.

Representative Cummings. That's 9.3 percent?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. And for African Americans, what is it?

Commissioner Hall. It's 15.6 percent.

Representative Cummings. Now, what was it last time for African Americans, the last time, last month?

Commissioner Hall. Last month, it was 15.7 percent.

Representative Cummings. So they've come down one point. And what was white for last time?

Commissioner Hall. It was 9.5 percent, so it's come down two-tenths.

Representative Cummings. Okay. And what about Hispanics?

Commissioner Hall. Hispanics is at 12.7 percent. It's declined by four-tenths of a percent.

Representative Cummings. I see my time is up. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Chair Maloney. Okay, Congressman Brady.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I think we ought to always look for good news with these numbers, and there is some today, but I do caution this Congress against any kind of end-zone dance just yet on this economy.

Our GDP growth for the last quarter was just revised downward to 2.8 percent; the number of long-term unemployed increased to almost six million workers in America, which is very troubling.

And in our unemployment numbers, we are—America continues to be the worst-performing country when it comes to job losses, of any of our major competitors. Other countries are stabilizing faster and recovering faster than we are, and that's important as we move forward and to keep in perspective.

I always wonder, you know, is all this government spending working? And in the massive effort, while I think we've taken our eye off the ball on jobs and focused on cap-and-trade and healthcare and a number of other distractions, jobs have suffered.

The stimulus bill, we were told, poured billions of dollars into infrastructure, and we're told construction and manufacturing would see the greatest job gains; they've seen among the greatest job losses.

We poured—and the question I have, initially, for you, is, this government's poured billions of dollars into health IT, into telecom funding, broadband employment, yet this report today shows 17,000 job losses in information and telecom. What's the reason for that?

Commissioner Hall. I don't know. I can tell you that the 17,000 decline is about on average over the past twelve months, so it's been a little bit of a trend lately.

And in the prior six months, it was still about the same, so——

Representative Brady. These aren't one-time job losses; this continues to be steady job losses in those areas?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Yes.

Representative Brady. Okay, can I ask about—I want to be real realistic about how long it will take us to dig out of this hole. *The Wall Street Journal* recently calculated that if the number of payroll jobs goes at the same rate as it did during the last expansion, that it would take nearly seven years to get back to where we were, to regain 7.2 million payroll jobs that have been lost.

A number of economists, in the same publication, have estimated that it will take five to six years before we see a five-percent handle on unemployment again. You just said that it would only take three years to get back to full employment.

That's a big difference.

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, I was using some assumptions that came from the question. We haven't done this calculation ourselves.

Representative Brady. Would you consider them to have been fairly rosy assumptions, compared to average expansions after recessions?

Commissioner Hall. You know, it's hard to tell. You know, it's hard to know where we're going to come out with this expansion, what sort of job growth we're going to have.

Representative Brady. How long—can I ask—it is a big guess, and I'm sure it's a huge range, but based on today's report, how much would household employment have to increase, for us to get back to eight percent and then to five percent unemployment, would you guess?

Commissioner Hall. I'd have to think about that a little bit. We probably need monthly payroll job growth something in the 115,000 to 120,000 a month, to—that's consistent with a holding unemployment rate, so we'd need growth somewhere over that in payroll jobs, to start reducing the unemployment rate, over a long-run time period. I can tell you that.

I'm not sure I could do the calculation quick enough.

Representative Brady. And that works off about 1.4 or 1.5 million jobs a year, regains, 1.5 million, so, if we've lost seven, we're talking about four or five, somewhere in that range, if we were to gain at that rate consistently?

Commissioner Hall. Oh, at that rate, that's correct, although that's a fairly slow rate, but, yes.

Representative Brady. Okay, all right, thank you, Commissioner.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. I just would like to respond to my good friend and colleague, Congressman Brady, who noted that Democrats should not be dancing in the end zone. We certainly are not dancing in the end zone.

The President is taking job creation incredibly seriously, as is every member of Congress on both sides of the aisle. But if you look at the chart, you have to admit we are trending, under the Democratic Administration, in the right direction.

The last month that former President Bush was in office, we lost 700,000 jobs, and we have consistently moved in the right direction, to this month, where it is 11,000 jobs. It is a tragedy for every American family that has lost a job in the past or in the present, but we are trending in the right direction.

[The chart titled "Monthly Change in Nonfarm Payrolls" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 57.]

The Chair recognizes Senator Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Chairwoman Maloney. I think that chart is a very good way of looking at this, even though we know people are still suffering, to see the changes over time.

I will also note for the record, that the only people dancing in the end zone, are the Minnesota Vikings, after Brett Favre has thrown these great passes, just in case you guys missed it. [Laughter.]

Okay, my question, first of all, generally, Commissioner Hall, is about why we're seeing this trend? Could it have anything to do with hiring for the holiday season, or do you see it as a broader signal of economic recovery?

Commissioner Hall. It would have to be the latter. Our data is seasonally adjusted, so we take into account, the normal seasonal patterns like the holidays, into account in estimating these numbers, so this means more than just seasonal.

Senator Klobuchar. So you actually anticipate, when the holidays are coming up, that you're going to see some bump-up, and you sort of discount that effect?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, exactly.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, well, I didn't know that. That's good.

We hear repeatedly that unemployment is one of the last things to swing back as part of a recovery. When you look back through history, with all the many years you've been looking at these figures, how long does it usually take unemployment to catch up with the other economic indicators, like, as we know we've seen increase in GDP and other things?

Commissioner Hall. Well, that's actually going to be one of the debates, I suppose, but the last two recessions, it took a long time. Focusing on the payroll jobs, for example, the last recession, it took 39 months for payroll jobs' level to get back to the pre-recession level.

In the prior recession, it took around 24 months. Those are the two so-called "jobless recoveries."

Senator Klobuchar. For the jobless recovery, then, what years were those?

Commissioner Hall. 2001, and, then, before that, it was the 1991.

Senator Klobuchar. So, in 2001, it took 39 months?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. And in 1991, it took how long?

Commissioner Hall. Twenty-four months.

Senator Klobuchar. Twenty-four months? And then do you have those figures of when other economic indicators improved before the job numbers went up, or a general sense of it?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, yeah, I mean, my count down there was from the official end of the recession, and that, typically, when the National Bureau of Economic Research—that's the independent group that declares a recession over—they typically will pick the end of a recession when the output numbers start to show growth and steady growth, and so I would say the number I gave you was pretty accurate delay from the time some of the other data showed improvement, to when the jobs data got back to——

Senator Klobuchar. Oh, so you're saying there's, like, a 39-month delay?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Yeah. Now, this is not—this delay is not before we see improvement in the labor market; this is before we see enough——

Senator Klobuchar. Where it's back to where it was?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Yeah, exactly, that the job level is back to where it was.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, so that's why you wouldn't be surprised that it's taking some time to get back to where we were before this all started?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, absolutely.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. As you know, we discussed that the President held a jobs forum yesterday, with more than 100 CEOs and small business owners, business leaders, mayors, academics, to figure out what we should be doing here in Washington, beyond what's already been done to get the job market going again.

Do you have any sense of what's worked best in the past for creating jobs?

Commissioner Hall. I don't. I wouldn't want to offer an opinion on that.

Senator Klobuchar. Oh, that's right, I forgot that you don't offer opinions.

I have some ideas that I expressed in my opening statement. One of the things that I talked about, in addition to getting some of this amount of this TARP money out, in addition to a large amount going to deficit reduction, to also go to small business credit.

Do you have a sense of what's happened in the past in terms of the statistics for U.S. exports and how that has led to significant job creation?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, I think, certainly, U.S. exports can be a significant stimulus. I'd have to say, from past experience, that U.S. exports rely, in large part, on growth outside the U.S.

And if you sort of look at the economic growth in some of our major trading partners, that would give you a pretty good idea of how exports will pick up and what kind of stimulus that may be.

Senator Klobuchar. So you're saying there's clearly a connection between more buying power in some of these other countries, and then we do better with our exports?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. And so the fact that we're suddenly seeing some of these other countries that have been developing countries, starting to put more money, basically, into consumers' hands, that we're starting to see some increase in their living standards, that you could—from there, could be the possibility that you'd see the open markets for more opportunities for exports?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. All right. Could you look back in time for me—and you don't have to do it right now, obviously—to see if you can see some connection between the unemployment in our markets and times when we've had this opportunity arise, either because of the weak Dollar or increasing markets for exports?

Because, again, as I said in my opening, there's just this startling number, if you could even increase it by one or two percent, and we've got 95 percent of our potential customers outside of the United States' borders, with small and medium businesses having so little access to that, with increasing access within the last few years. I just see that as part of the improvement.

I've seen it firsthand in our agricultural community in Minnesota. You know, we could—I could eat as much bacon as I want on TV to show that pork doesn't have H1N1, but what really helps, is when China finally opens its markets to our pork.

All right, thank you very much, Commissioner.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much. The Chair recognizes Congressman Burgess.

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Madam Chair. Commissioner Hall, let me ask you a couple of questions that I know you can't answer.

You said that the recession started in December of 2007, correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess. George Bush was the President. Who was the Speaker of the House in December of 2007?

Commissioner Hall. The same as now.

Representative Burgess. And that would be Nancy Pelosi?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess. And she had been Speaker for a year at that time, and at that point we had come from an economy that was in relative expansion to an economy that was coming into decline.

Now, has that been the same Speaker of the House since 2007 to the present time?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess. Do you think that Congress really has an effect in creating or eliminating jobs in this country? Be careful I'm asking you for an opinion.

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, yeah, and I was going to—I was just about ready to dodge it. [Laughter.]

Representative Burgess. Well, and that is—of course, you don't have to answer the question because we've got people all over the federal district today talking about how Congress is going to create jobs, how the White House is going to create or save jobs, but, really, it's small business that creates jobs.

We have the White House Summit going on and they've got all the big actors, they've got the Googles and the big folks down there, but as I said in my opening statement it's Elm Street and Oak Street.

I think Senator Klobuchar has an excellent point. I have difficulty with some of the trade agreements that we've done in the past, but now it's been a year since we've done a trade agreement. Is that a good thing or a bad thing in a country that's trying to recover from a recession and reduce unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. Well, I can give you a generic answer, and the generic answer is, of course, is, lots of times, exports can be a real source of growth and stimulus for an economy.

Representative Burgess. And, again, I'd just emphasize that it's been a year since we've done any sort of trade agreement, and some agreements, like Columbia, have been languishing since they were passed by—or introduced in the last Congress, and we've been blocked by the Speaker of the House, from having a vote on that.

Now, we could argue the rightness or wrongness of that, or whether that's a good thing or a bad thing, but we can't argue, because it can't come up for a vote, so we can't debate it on the floor.

And to the extent that Congress does bear some responsibility for the loss of jobs or the lack of job creation, I think that's one of the things that has to be considered.

And we all know from—I've got to be careful here, because, of course, I'd be asking you to offer an opinion and I know I must not do that, but we look at previous times where the White House has made a difference in job creation in this country, and, in my brief

lifetime, that was when President Kennedy reduced the marginal tax rates and when President Reagan did the same thing in the 1980s.

And, after both of those activities, we saw substantial job growth. In 2003, shortly after I arrived in Congress, we had some other tax policy instituted, at a time where the economy was in a recession and job growth was lagging, and it was a result of that tax policy, three months later, after it was signed into law in July of 2003, where we began to see substantial job creation.

I just wonder if we shouldn't be looking at those things that have worked in the past.

Now, interestingly enough, we had a stimulus bill that passed in February. And the stimulus bill had in it, as part of the stimulus bill, there was—we're going to invest in infrastructure, we're going to create shovel-ready jobs or go to shovel-ready jobs around the country, February is a good time to do that, because the construction season is going to be starting in the northern part of the country in just a few months time, but out of that $787 billion stimulus bill, my state of Texas received $2 billion for infrastructure projects.

It seems like a fairly weak effort, but probably more importantly, the GAO report that has just come out states that the Federal Highway Administration is the best agency to fulfill job creation.

Now, in the stimulus bill, the whole Federal Highway Administration only got $27 billion, and, as I pointed out, Texas got $2 billion, but also, because we have not done the highway bill reauthorization, we are having to rescind money back to the Highway Trust Fund in Texas. Texas had to send back $787 million in long-term funding, which put projects that were, indeed, shovel-ready a year ago, has put them now off the docket. They're not even being considered.

So, does it make sense to provide a stimulus of $2 billion to Texas, but then take $787 million away in what otherwise should have been stable highway funding?

[No response.]

Representative Burgess. That's actually a yes or no question.

Commissioner Hall. Oh.

Representative Burgess. Does it make sense? [Laughter.]

Not really an opinion, but I guess it could be regarded as an opinion, and you may want to dodge it, but does it make sense?

Chair Maloney. The gentleman's time has expired, but Commissioner Hall may answer his question.

Commissioner Hall. I'm not an expert in that, so I'll dodge that.

Representative Burgess. The answer is, no, it doesn't make sense. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. The gentleman's time has expired.

While some of my good friends and colleagues would like to find a negative spin to these numbers today, people on Main Street and the markets have found that today's news is nothing but good. The Dow Jones opened up over 100 points; the Dollar surged, the price of oil fell, and, most importantly, this chart shows that in January, the last month that President Bush was in office, we were losing 700,000 jobs.

Every job lost is a tragedy, but under the Bush Administration—the Obama Administration, we've been trending in the right direction, and, this month, we only lost 11,000 jobs. It's 11,000 jobs too many, and the Administration has responded with the Congress in passing the American Recovery Reinvestment Act, which has jump-started productivity, the extension of unemployment insurance that has given hope to American workers that are still looking for jobs, aid to states that has maintained public and private programs for some of the neediest Americans, and we are starting a series of hearings on job creation ideas, working with the President and others, and we look forward to working with the American people to get this economy moving even more in the right direction, and we will not stop until we have created a job opportunity for everyone who wants to go to work.

I thank you, Commissioner Hall, for your hard work, and thank my colleagues for being here today. I look forward to seeing you next week on Thursday. The meeting is adjourned.

Representative Brady. Madam Chairman? I was just going to say, I hope you have great holidays, and, Commissioner, we appreciate—although we tend to torture you each month when you come here, we do appreciate very much, the information you provide.

We hope you and the whole BLS have a great holiday season.

Commissioner Hall. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 10:41 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CAROLYN MALONEY, CHAIR, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For the first time since the recession began two years ago, the labor market has stabilized.

Employment remained steady in November, and the unemployment rate ticked down to 10 percent.

The current Administration took office less than eleven months ago. The economy was in the midst of the worst crisis since the Great Depression.

In fact, Council of Economic Advisers Chair Christina Romer testified to the Joint Economic Committee that the shocks we endured in this "Great Recession" were actually worse than those of the Great Depression.

Less than a year ago, job losses were growing more and more severe. Last November, the economy shed 600,000 jobs. Losses increased until January, when they hit a post-Great Depression record of 741,000 jobs lost, the last month that President Bush was in office.

But we turned a corner. Job losses have steadily fallen for the last six months. And today, we've learned that the labor market remained stable in November. The trend is heading in the right direction.

There is no escaping the cruel math of recoveries. The recovery of the job market lags behind the recovery of the broader economy. Businesses must have more customers before they add employees.

However, thanks to the Recovery Act, we are seeing signs of growth. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that at least 600,000 additional workers were employed in the third quarter of 2009 because of the stimulus. We are on-track to create or save at least 3.5 million jobs over the life of the Recovery Act.

Average weekly hours are climbing, with indications that the manufacturing sector is driving that upward trend. Average hourly earnings are up, too.

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 117,000 jobs—86,000 in November alone.

Although the labor market appears to be stabilizing, too many Americans remain out of work. More than 15 million workers are unemployed.

At the Joint Economic Committee, we estimate that well over 4 million Americans have seen their employment-sponsored health insurance coverage evaporate because of losing a job. In the longer term, the passage of comprehensive health insurance reform will help assure that a lost job no longer means lost access to affordable, quality health insurance coverage. In the meantime, we must insure that a jobs crisis does not turn into a health care crisis for more families.

The COBRA benefits program allows laid-off employees to remain insured by purchasing continued coverage from their employer's health insurance plan. Many out-of-work families were able to purchase affordable health insurance coverage thanks to temporary COBRA premium support included in the Recovery Act. But that support expired this week, and many unemployed families will see their premiums skyrocket. Congress should now extend COBRA support to help struggling families.

Today's jobs report makes it clear—we are making progress, but the road to recovery will be long, and it will not be easy. While we have brought the economy back from the brink, we are not yet where we need to be in terms of job creation. The mission is to create high-quality private-sector jobs.

Yesterday, President Obama convened a Jobs Summit where small- and medium-sized businesses, major employers, academics, and working men and women brainstormed ideas for putting Americans back to work.

In the last year, Congress has enacted policies that support struggling families and encourage job creation. The $700 billion Recovery Act included a tax cut for 95 percent of American families and created jobs while investing in clean energy technologies, infrastructure, and education.

Just last month, we extended the $8,000 first-time homebuyers credit that will spur construction jobs. We extended a host of safety net programs that will help struggling families weather the economic storm.

We extended the net operating loss carry-back provision that will help small businesses hire new employees. And we are boosting funding for small business loans via the Small Business Administration.

Congress is continuing to work on new policies that will jump-start job creation. Putting unemployed Americans to work rebuilding our nation's crumbling infrastructure is an investment in our future. Other potential policies include targeted tax credits for job creation and additional investments in education, health care, and energy independence.

In the coming months, the Joint Economic Committee will be holding hearings to learn about job creation ideas from America's best and brightest. I encourage you

all to attend next Thursday's hearing with Nobel Prize winning economist Joseph Stiglitz, who will be kicking off job creation.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KEVIN BRADY, SENIOR HOUSE REPUBLICAN, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

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

Today's employment report again is bad news for American workers. During November, 11,000 payroll jobs were lost. The unemployment rate edged down to 10 percent.

The lack of job creation has caused an unemployment crisis for our country. Even if the National Bureau of Economic Research eventually determines that a recovery began this fall, it remains a jobless, or even worse, a "job loss" recovery. And that's no recovery for American workers and their families.

Instead of "focusing like a laser beam" on the unemployment crisis, President Obama and congressional Democrats have spent most of this year promoting misguided initiatives to address other, less pressing issues. For example, even though the "climate-gate" scandal has compromised the integrity of studies frequently cited to prove man-made global warming, President Obama and congressional Democrats continue to press for a "cap and trade" scheme that would boost U.S. energy prices, slow economic growth, and put American manufacturers and their workers at a competitive disadvantage globally.

Acknowledging both the strengths and weaknesses of our health care system, Americans sensibly want to fix what's wrong step-by-step and leave what's right alone. Ignoring this common-sense approach, President Obama and congressional Democrats are pushing for a complete overhaul of the health care system that would simultaneously boost taxes, limit choice, increase costs, and add to future federal budget deficits once accounting gimmicks are stripped away.

I applaud President Obama for finally turning to our most pressing domestic challenge—the unemployment crisis—by hosting a jobs summit, but I have to wonder what concrete results will come of the discussions.

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. This is the relevant standard against which to measure the performance of the stimulus legislation. Unfortunately, since President Obama signed the stimulus bill into law on February 17th, the unemployment rate has increased far above 8 percent.

Administration officials continue to make extravagant, statistically dubious claims about how many jobs the stimulus plan has allegedly created or saved. The press examined the reports on which the Administration based its jobs claims and indentified many jobs that have no connection to the stimulus or were counted multiple times. Some cases of misreporting are so ludicrous that the Administration's jobs claims have become the butt of jokes.

In contrast to the Administration's difficult-to-substantiate claims, Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data show that the United States has suffered a net loss of 2.9 million payroll jobs since President Obama signed the stimulus bill into law.

If President Obama really wants to create millions of new jobs, there is a lot that Republicans and Democrats can do together to reduce the unemployment rate. We know what works. We can take cues from Democratic President John F. Kennedy and Republican President Ronald Reagan, each of whom launched a decade-long economic boom that created millions of jobs.

First, we must control the growth of federal spending to bring down federal budget deficits, scaling back or delaying costly new initiatives.

Second, we must stop all tax increases on American families and businesses as long as the unemployment crisis persists.

Third, we must reduce the tax burden on new business investment. Business investment is very responsive to changes in the tax burden placed on it. Most importantly, business investment creates new and frequently better jobs.

We could reduce the tax burden on business investment in several ways—Kennedy instituted a 7 percent investment tax credit, while Reagan accelerated tax depreciation. We also should reduce our high corporate income tax rate.

I am encouraged that President Obama has finally acknowledged the unemployment crisis. I hope that we can learn from history and finally do what will actually boost growth and create jobs.

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.

The unemployment rate edged down to 10.0 percent in November, and nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged (−11,000). Additionally, after revision, the estimates of job loss for September and October were smaller than reported last month. In November, job losses occurred in construction, manufacturing, and information, while employment rose in temporary help services and health care.

Construction employment fell by 27,000 over the month, compared with an average monthly decline of 63,000 in the prior 6 months. In recent months, most of the decline has occurred in the nonresidential components. In manufacturing, employment fell by 41,000 in November, about in line with the trend over the prior 4 months. There were notable job cuts over the month in machinery, computer and electronic products, and printing. The factory workweek rose by 0.3 hour and has increased by one full hour since May. In November, employment in the information industry declined by 17,000, with telecommunications accounting for half of the loss.

Employment in temporary help services rose in November. The industry started the year with large job losses, averaging 69,000 per month through April. Recently, the industry has added jobs, with gains averaging 48,000 per month in October and November.

Over the month, employment continued to increase in health care, with gains in home health care and hospitals. Since the recession began, health care has added 613,000 jobs.

Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers in the private sector were up by 1 cent in November to $18.74. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent. From October 2008 to October 2009, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined by 0.4 percent.

Turning now to some measures from our household survey, the unemployment rate edged down from 10.2 to 10.0 percent in November. The rate was 4.9 percent when the recession began in December 2007. There were 15.4 million unemployed persons in November, down slightly from the prior month.

The number of persons who were unemployed because of job loss declined in November. The number of long-term unemployed continued to grow, rising by 293,000 over the month to 5.9 million.

The employment-population ratio held at 58.5 percent. When the recession began, it was 62.7 percent. Among the employed, the number of persons working part time in November who would have preferred full-time work was little changed at 9.2 million.

Among those outside the labor force—that is, persons neither working nor looking for work—the number of discouraged workers in November was 861,000, up from 608,000 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 was essentially unchanged in November, and the unemployment rate edged down to 10.0 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, December 4, 2009

USDL-09-1479

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

(NOTE: This release omitted a notice routinely posted at this time each year announcing the implementation of annually revised seasonally adjusted household survey data next month. The revised data will be included in The Employment Situation news release scheduled for publication on January 8, 2010. Please see the box note on page 4 for additional information.)

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – NOVEMBER 2009

The **unemployment rate** edged down to 10.0 percent in November, and **nonfarm payroll employment** was essentially unchanged (-11,000), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. In the prior 3 months, payroll job losses had averaged 135,000 a month. In November, employment fell in construction, manufacturing, and information, while temporary help services and health care added jobs.

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

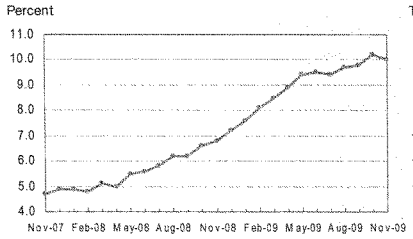
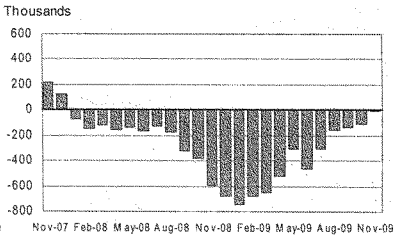


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, November 2007 – November 2009



Household Survey Data

In November, both the number of **unemployed persons**, at 15.4 million, and the **unemployment rate**, at 10.0 percent, edged down. At the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons was 7.5 million, and the jobless rate was 4.9 percent. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, unemployment rates for adult men (10.5 percent), adult women (7.9 percent), teenagers (26.7 percent), whites (9.3 percent), blacks (15.6 percent), and Hispanics (12.7 percent) showed little change in November. The unemployment rate for Asians was 7.3 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Among the unemployed, the number of **job losers** and persons who completed temporary jobs fell by 463,000 in November. The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) rose by 293,000 to 5.9 million. The percentage of unemployed persons jobless for 27 weeks or more increased by 2.7 percentage points to 38.3 percent. (See tables A-8 and A-9.)

The **civilian labor force participation rate** was little changed in November at 65.0 percent. The **employment-population ratio** was unchanged at 58.5 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of people working **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was little changed in November at 9.2 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 2.3 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force** in November, an increase of 376,000 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 861,000 **discouraged workers** in November, up from 608,000 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 remaining 1.5 million persons marginally attached to the labor force 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** was essentially unchanged in November (-11,000). Job losses in the construction, manufacturing, and information industries were offset by job gains in temporary help services and health care. Since the recession began, payroll employment has decreased by 7.2 million. (See table B-1.)

Construction employment declined by 27,000 over the month. Job losses had averaged 117,000 per month during the 6 months ending in April and 63,000 per month from May through October. In November, construction job losses were concentrated among nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-29,000).

Manufacturing employment fell by 41,000 in November. The average monthly decline for the past 5 months (-46,000) was much lower than the average monthly job loss for the first half of this year (-171,000). About 2.1 million manufacturing jobs have been lost since December 2007; the majority of this decline has occurred in durable goods manufacturing (-1.6 million).

Employment in the **information** industry fell by 17,000 in November. About half of the job loss occurred in its telecommunications component (-9,000).

There was little change in **wholesale** and **retail trade** employment in November. Within retail trade, department stores added 8,000 jobs over the month.

The number of jobs in **transportation and warehousing**, **financial activities**, and **leisure and hospitality** showed little change over the month.

Employment in **professional and business services** rose by 86,000 in November. Temporary help services accounted for the majority of the increase, adding 52,000 jobs. Since July, temporary help services employment has risen by 117,000.

Health care employment continued to rise in November (21,000), with notable gains in home health care services (7,000) and hospitals (7,000). The health care industry has added 613,000 jobs since the recession began in December 2007.

In November, the **average workweek** for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.2 hour to 33.2 hours. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.3 hour to 40.4 hours. Factory overtime rose by 0.1 hour to 3.4 hours. Since May, the manufacturing workweek has increased by 1.0 hour. (See table B-2.)

In November, **average hourly earnings** of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 1 cent, or 0.1 percent, to $18.74. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent, while average weekly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for September was revised from -219,000 to -139,000, and the change for October was revised from -190,000 to -111,000.

The Employment Situation for December is scheduled to be released on Friday, January 8, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

In accordance with usual practice, The Employment Situation release for December 2009, scheduled for January 8, 2010, will incorporate annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series from the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision.

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			Oct.-Nov. change
	II 2009	III 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	154,912	154,362	154,006	153,975	153,877	-98
Employment	140,591	139,518	138,864	138,275	138,502	227
Unemployment	14,321	14,844	15,142	15,700	15,375	-325
Not in labor force	80,547	81,730	82,316	82,575	82,866	291
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.0	-0.2
Adult men	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.5	-.2
Adult women	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.9	-.2
Teenagers	22.7	25.1	25.9	27.6	26.7	-.9
White	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.3	-.2
Black or African American	14.9	15.0	15.4	15.7	15.6	-.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.0	12.7	12.7	13.1	12.7	-.4
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	132,125	131,262	131,118	p 131,007	p 130,996	p -11
Goods-producing [1]	19,041	18,595	18,488	p 18,375	p 18,306	p -69
Construction	6,303	6,100	6,043	p 5,987	p 5,960	p -27
Manufacturing	12,008	11,786	11,740	p 11,689	p 11,648	p -41
Service-providing [1]	113,084	112,667	112,630	p 112,632	p 112,690	p 58
Retail trade [2]	14,814	14,720	14,686	p 14,642	p 14,628	p -15
Professional and business service	16,731	16,628	16,642	p 16,680	p 16,766	p 86
Education and health services	19,213	19,307	19,348	p 19,388	p 19,428	p 40
Leisure and hospitality	13,180	13,172	13,176	p 13,140	p 13,129	p -11
Government	22,585	22,470	22,448	p 22,494	p 22,501	p 7
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.1	33.1	33.1	p 33.0	p 33.2	p 0.2
Manufacturing	39.5	39.9	40.0	p 40.1	p 40.4	p .3
Overtime	2.8	3.0	3.0	p 3.3	p 3.4	p .1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	99.7	99.0	98.9	p 98.5	p 99.1	p 0.6
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$18.52	$18.64	$18.68	p $18.73	p $18.74	p $0.01
Average weekly earnings, total private	612.50	617.10	618.31	p 618.09	p 622.17	p 4.08

[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]					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	234,828	236,550	236,743	234,828	235,870	236,087	236,322	236,550	236,743
Civilian labor force	154,624	153,635	153,539	154,620	154,504	154,577	154,006	153,975	153,877
Participation rate	65.8	64.9	64.9	65.8	65.5	65.5	65.2	65.1	65.0
Employed	144,609	139,088	139,132	144,144	140,041	139,649	138,864	138,275	138,502
Employment-population ratio	61.6	58.8	58.8	61.4	59.4	59.2	58.8	58.5	58.5
Unemployed	10,015	14,547	14,407	10,476	14,462	14,928	15,142	15,700	15,375
Unemployment rate	6.5	9.5	9.4	6.8	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.0
Not in labor force	80,204	82,915	83,204	80,208	81,366	81,509	82,316	82,575	82,866
Persons who currently want a job	5,077	5,621	5,618	5,393	5,990	5,609	5,922	5,995	6,011
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	113,660	114,530	114,632	113,660	114,173	114,288	114,411	114,530	114,632
Civilian labor force	82,415	81,823	81,612	82,666	82,310	82,526	82,268	82,275	82,113
Participation rate	72.5	71.4	71.2	72.7	72.1	72.2	71.9	71.8	71.6
Employed	76,690	73,361	73,107	76,577	73,703	73,519	73,180	72,857	72,895
Employment-population ratio	67.5	64.1	63.8	67.4	64.6	64.3	64.0	63.6	63.6
Unemployed	5,725	8,462	8,505	6,089	8,607	9,007	9,088	9,418	9,218
Unemployment rate	6.9	10.3	10.4	7.4	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.2
Not in labor force	31,245	32,707	33,019	30,994	31,863	31,761	32,143	32,255	32,518
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,978	105,906	106,018	104,978	105,530	105,651	105,780	105,906	106,018
Civilian labor force	79,243	78,857	78,723	79,335	79,045	79,231	79,018	79,108	79,038
Participation rate	75.5	74.5	74.3	75.6	74.9	75.0	74.7	74.7	74.6
Employed	74,283	71,260	71,112	74,045	71,319	71,204	70,887	70,671	70,751
Employment-population ratio	70.8	67.3	67.1	70.5	67.6	67.4	67.0	66.7	66.7
Unemployed	4,960	7,596	7,611	5,290	7,726	8,027	8,131	8,437	8,286
Unemployment rate	6.3	9.6	9.7	6.7	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.5
Not in labor force	25,735	27,050	27,295	25,643	26,485	26,420	26,762	26,798	26,980
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	121,168	122,020	122,111	121,168	121,696	121,799	121,911	122,020	122,111
Civilian labor force	72,209	71,812	71,927	71,954	72,194	72,051	71,738	71,700	71,763
Participation rate	59.6	58.9	58.9	59.4	59.3	59.2	58.8	58.8	58.8
Employed	67,919	65,727	66,024	67,567	66,339	66,131	65,684	65,418	65,607
Employment-population ratio	56.1	53.9	54.1	55.8	54.5	54.3	53.9	53.6	53.7
Unemployed	4,290	6,085	5,902	4,387	5,855	5,920	6,054	6,282	6,156
Unemployment rate	5.9	8.5	8.2	6.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.6
Not in labor force	48,959	50,207	50,184	49,214	49,503	49,748	50,174	50,320	50,348
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,731	113,636	113,737	112,731	113,296	113,405	113,522	113,636	113,737
Civilian labor force	69,108	68,946	69,049	68,753	68,985	68,923	68,703	68,714	68,749
Participation rate	61.3	60.7	60.7	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.5	60.5	60.4
Employed	65,317	63,541	63,787	64,902	63,789	63,662	63,318	63,152	63,288
Employment-population ratio	57.9	55.9	56.1	57.6	56.3	56.1	55.8	55.6	55.6
Unemployed	3,791	5,404	5,262	3,851	5,196	5,261	5,385	5,562	5,460
Unemployment rate	5.5	7.8	7.6	5.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.9
Not in labor force	43,623	44,690	44,688	43,978	44,311	44,481	44,819	44,922	44,988
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,118	17,008	16,988	17,118	17,044	17,031	17,020	17,008	16,988
Civilian labor force	6,272	5,833	5,767	6,531	6,474	6,423	6,285	6,152	6,090
Participation rate	36.6	34.3	33.9	38.2	38.0	37.7	36.9	36.2	35.8
Employed	5,008	4,287	4,233	5,196	4,933	4,783	4,659	4,452	4,462
Employment-population ratio	29.3	25.2	24.9	30.4	28.9	28.1	27.4	26.2	26.3
Unemployed	1,264	1,546	1,534	1,335	1,541	1,640	1,626	1,700	1,628
Unemployment rate	20.2	26.5	26.6	20.4	23.8	25.5	25.9	27.6	26.7
Not in labor force	10,846	11,175	11,221	10,587	10,570	10,608	10,735	10,856	10,898

[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]					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,221	191,394	191,516	190,221	190,944	191,086	191,244	191,394	191,516
Civilian labor force	126,057	125,339	125,170	126,029	125,997	126,118	125,599	125,694	125,393
Participation rate	66.3	65.5	65.4	66.3	66.0	66.0	65.7	65.7	65.5
Employed	118,721	114,469	114,403	118,226	115,123	114,922	114,251	113,803	113,755
Employment-population ratio	62.4	59.8	59.7	62.2	60.3	60.1	59.7	59.5	59.4
Unemployed	7,336	10,870	10,767	7,803	10,874	11,197	11,349	11,891	11,639
Unemployment rate	5.8	8.7	8.6	6.2	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.5	9.3
Not in labor force	64,165	66,056	66,346	64,193	64,947	64,968	65,645	65,700	66,123
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,681	65,313	65,286	65,762	65,643	65,674	65,609	65,634	65,502
Participation rate	76.0	75.0	74.9	76.1	75.6	75.6	75.4	75.4	75.2
Employed	61,995	59,555	59,438	61,761	59,701	59,576	59,329	59,109	59,059
Employment-population ratio	71.7	68.4	68.2	71.5	68.8	68.6	68.2	67.9	67.8
Unemployed	3,686	5,758	5,848	4,001	5,941	6,098	6,281	6,525	6,443
Unemployment rate	5.6	8.8	9.0	6.1	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	55,131	55,217	55,165	54,810	54,987	55,045	54,770	54,947	54,931
Participation rate	60.8	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.0	60.2	60.1
Employed	52,454	51,288	51,334	52,014	51,245	51,250	50,914	50,875	50,874
Employment-population ratio	57.8	56.2	56.2	57.3	56.3	56.2	55.8	55.7	55.7
Unemployed	2,677	3,928	3,831	2,796	3,742	3,796	3,856	4,072	4,058
Unemployment rate	4.9	7.1	6.9	5.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,245	4,809	4,719	5,457	5,367	5,399	5,220	5,113	4,960
Participation rate	40.0	37.0	36.3	41.6	41.2	41.5	40.1	39.3	38.2
Employed	4,272	3,626	3,631	4,451	4,176	4,096	4,008	3,819	3,822
Employment-population ratio	32.6	27.9	28.0	34.0	32.0	31.5	30.8	29.4	29.4
Unemployed	973	1,183	1,088	1,006	1,191	1,303	1,212	1,294	1,138
Unemployment rate	18.6	24.6	23.0	18.4	22.2	24.1	23.2	25.3	23.0
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,021	28,369	28,404	28,021	28,252	28,290	28,330	28,369	28,404
Civilian labor force	17,683	17,491	17,606	17,708	17,684	17,584	17,442	17,509	17,664
Participation rate	63.1	61.7	62.0	63.2	62.6	62.2	61.6	61.7	62.2
Employed	15,705	14,816	14,938	15,703	15,111	14,929	14,755	14,760	14,903
Employment-population ratio	56.0	52.2	52.6	56.0	53.5	52.8	52.1	52.0	52.5
Unemployed	1,979	2,675	2,667	2,005	2,573	2,655	2,687	2,749	2,760
Unemployment rate	11.2	15.3	15.2	11.3	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.6
Not in labor force	10,338	10,879	10,798	10,313	10,568	10,706	10,888	10,860	10,740
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,957	7,909	7,911	7,954	7,896	7,921	7,809	7,897	7,921
Participation rate	70.6	69.1	69.0	70.5	69.4	69.5	68.3	69.0	69.1
Employed	7,013	6,603	6,637	6,989	6,645	6,578	6,518	6,544	6,585
Employment-population ratio	62.2	57.7	57.9	62.0	58.4	57.7	57.0	57.2	57.4
Unemployed	944	1,306	1,274	965	1,251	1,343	1,291	1,353	1,336
Unemployment rate	11.9	16.5	16.1	12.1	15.8	17.0	16.5	17.1	16.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,069	8,904	8,999	9,069	9,045	8,955	8,942	8,912	9,001
Participation rate	64.5	62.5	63.1	64.5	63.8	63.1	62.9	62.6	63.1
Employed	8,234	7,803	7,942	8,249	7,988	7,889	7,828	7,806	7,944
Employment-population ratio	58.6	54.8	55.7	58.7	56.3	55.5	55.0	54.8	55.7
Unemployed	836	1,100	1,057	820	1,057	1,066	1,114	1,106	1,057
Unemployment rate	9.2	12.4	11.7	9.0	11.7	11.9	12.5	12.4	11.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	657	678	696	685	744	708	691	700	742
Participation rate	24.4	25.3	26.0	25.5	27.7	26.4	25.8	26.2	27.8
Employed	457	409	359	464	479	462	409	411	375
Employment-population ratio	17.0	15.3	13.4	17.3	17.8	17.2	15.3	15.4	14.0
Unemployed	199	269	337	221	265	246	282	289	367
Unemployment rate	30.4	39.7	48.4	32.2	35.7	34.7	40.8	41.3	49.4

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]					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,811	10,841	10,879	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civilian labor force	7,134	7,051	7,080	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	66.0	65.0	65.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,791	6,520	6,566	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	62.8	60.1	60.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	343	531	514	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	4.8	7.5	7.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not in labor force	3,677	3,790	3,799	(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]					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	32,558	33,202	33,291	32,558	32,926	33,017	33,110	33,202	33,291
Civilian labor force	22,137	22,481	22,622	22,074	22,526	22,341	22,469	22,497	22,566
Participation rate	68.0	67.7	68.0	67.8	68.4	67.7	67.9	67.8	67.8
Employed	20,263	19,688	19,860	20,168	19,745	19,433	19,625	19,555	19,694
Employment-population ratio	62.2	59.3	59.7	61.9	60.0	58.9	59.3	58.9	59.2
Unemployed	1,874	2,792	2,762	1,906	2,781	2,908	2,844	2,942	2,872
Unemployment rate	8.5	12.4	12.2	8.6	12.3	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.7
Not in labor force	10,421	10,721	10,669	10,484	10,400	10,675	10,641	10,705	10,725
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,760	12,863	12,862	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	84.1	83.2	83.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	11,777	11,333	11,374	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	77.7	73.3	73.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	983	1,531	1,488	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.7	11.9	11.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,362	8,628	8,767	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	58.5	59.1	59.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	7,745	7,718	7,838	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	54.2	52.9	53.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	618	909	929	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.4	10.5	10.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,015	990	993	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	32.8	31.4	31.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	741	637	649	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	24.0	20.2	20.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	274	353	344	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	27.0	35.6	34.7	(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					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,137	11,849	11,929	12,185	12,461	12,360	12,303	12,182	12,012
Participation rate	47.0	46.0	46.0	47.2	48.5	47.5	47.3	47.3	46.3
Employed	10,865	10,194	10,207	10,899	10,537	10,432	10,462	10,289	10,210
Employment-population ratio	42.1	39.6	39.4	42.2	41.0	40.1	40.2	40.0	39.4
Unemployed	1,272	1,655	1,722	1,286	1,925	1,928	1,841	1,893	1,801
Unemployment rate	10.5	14.0	14.4	10.6	15.4	15.6	15.0	15.5	15.0
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	38,586	37,729	38,013	38,271	38,362	38,184	38,098	37,898	37,835
Participation rate	62.8	61.5	62.0	62.3	62.5	62.0	62.1	61.8	61.7
Employed	36,009	33,884	34,249	35,643	34,760	34,469	33,994	33,659	33,914
Employment-population ratio	58.6	55.3	55.9	58.1	56.7	56.0	55.4	54.9	55.3
Unemployed	2,577	3,846	3,764	2,628	3,602	3,715	4,105	4,239	3,921
Unemployment rate	6.7	10.2	9.9	6.9	9.4	9.7	10.8	11.2	10.4
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	37,342	37,047	37,228	37,120	36,564	36,601	36,665	36,890	36,955
Participation rate	72.1	71.1	70.9	71.6	70.6	71.2	70.6	70.8	70.4
Employed	35,380	33,909	34,099	35,077	33,679	33,608	33,539	33,588	33,631
Employment-population ratio	68.3	65.1	65.0	67.7	65.1	65.4	64.5	64.5	64.1
Unemployed	1,961	3,138	3,128	2,043	2,885	2,993	3,126	3,303	3,324
Unemployment rate	5.3	8.5	8.4	5.5	7.9	8.2	8.5	9.0	9.0
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	45,272	46,550	45,981	45,232	45,691	45,840	45,928	46,302	46,006
Participation rate	77.8	77.8	77.4	77.7	76.8	77.0	77.4	77.4	77.5
Employed	43,900	44,431	43,888	43,794	43,546	43,686	43,696	44,110	43,769
Employment-population ratio	75.4	74.3	73.9	75.3	73.2	73.4	73.6	73.7	73.7
Unemployed	1,372	2,120	2,093	1,438	2,145	2,154	2,231	2,192	2,237
Unemployment rate	3.0	4.6	4.6	3.2	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.9

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

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,141	2,049	2,039	2,206	2,148	2,103	2,010	2,039	2,090
Wage and salary workers	1,198	1,281	1,281	1,267	1,230	1,247	1,179	1,249	1,345
Self-employed workers	920	748	740	915	876	830	808	738	755
Unpaid family workers	23	19	18	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Nonagricultural industries	142,468	137,039	137,093	141,901	137,675	137,358	136,795	136,245	136,355
Wage and salary workers	133,697	128,093	128,049	132,983	128,939	128,285	127,712	127,350	127,186
Government	21,613	21,375	21,466	21,431	21,367	21,133	21,002	21,192	21,263
Private industries	112,084	106,719	106,583	111,542	107,591	107,219	106,779	106,230	105,932
Private households	836	702	776	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Other industries	111,247	106,016	105,807	110,677	106,728	106,375	105,990	105,470	105,155
Self-employed workers	8,706	8,879	8,973	8,816	8,801	9,034	9,010	8,929	9,070
Unpaid family workers	65	67	72	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	7,135	8,474	8,894	7,323	8,798	9,076	9,179	9,284	9,246
Slack work or business conditions	5,354	6,309	6,524	5,399	6,849	6,941	6,960	7,013	6,731
Could only find part-time work	1,509	1,955	2,132	1,585	1,835	2,044	2,025	2,042	2,207
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,892	19,135	19,208	18,886	19,018	18,814	18,621	18,714	18,368
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	7,001	8,350	8,796	7,209	8,647	8,945	9,004	9,194	9,160
Slack work or business conditions	5,251	6,203	6,446	5,304	6,733	6,844	6,734	6,907	6,664
Could only find part-time work	1,497	1,947	2,124	1,579	1,776	2,020	2,021	2,022	2,218
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,592	18,819	18,871	18,635	18,621	18,436	18,285	18,393	18,085

[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					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	144,609	139,088	139,132	144,144	140,041	139,649	138,864	138,275	138,502
16 to 19 years	5,008	4,287	4,233	5,196	4,933	4,783	4,659	4,452	4,462
16 to 17 years	1,771	1,400	1,349	1,791	1,718	1,715	1,623	1,428	1,408
18 to 19 years	3,237	2,887	2,884	3,408	3,225	3,057	3,075	3,044	3,045
20 years and over	139,601	134,802	134,899	138,948	135,108	134,866	134,206	133,823	134,040
20 to 24 years	13,446	12,385	12,456	13,443	12,790	12,749	12,669	12,431	12,454
25 years and over	126,155	122,417	122,443	125,422	122,455	122,148	121,629	121,444	121,542
25 to 54 years	98,921	95,001	95,033	98,373	95,297	94,992	94,404	94,269	94,312
25 to 34 years	31,298	30,072	30,072	31,070	30,079	29,970	29,796	29,802	29,790
35 to 44 years	33,007	31,144	31,209	32,883	31,613	31,500	31,270	30,966	31,031
45 to 54 years	34,616	33,784	33,753	34,420	33,606	33,522	33,338	33,501	33,492
55 years and over	27,233	27,416	27,410	27,049	27,158	27,156	27,225	27,175	27,230
Men, 16 years and over	76,690	73,361	73,107	76,577	73,703	73,519	73,180	72,857	72,895
16 to 19 years	2,406	2,101	1,996	2,531	2,383	2,314	2,293	2,185	2,143
16 to 17 years	769	671	619	800	826	838	792	689	674
18 to 19 years	1,638	1,430	1,377	1,728	1,562	1,473	1,504	1,490	1,455
20 years and over	74,283	71,260	71,112	74,045	71,319	71,204	70,887	70,671	70,751
20 to 24 years	6,939	6,224	6,291	6,965	6,546	6,511	6,431	6,263	6,311
25 years and over	67,344	65,037	64,821	67,039	64,828	64,727	64,484	64,446	64,387
25 to 54 years	52,983	50,689	50,450	52,740	50,600	50,544	50,215	50,222	50,094
25 to 34 years	17,076	16,405	16,316	16,979	16,231	16,222	16,111	16,210	16,162
35 to 44 years	17,871	16,763	16,819	17,816	16,898	16,839	16,764	16,634	16,709
45 to 54 years	18,036	17,520	17,314	17,944	17,470	17,482	17,340	17,378	17,223
55 years and over	14,361	14,348	14,371	14,299	14,228	14,183	14,269	14,225	14,293
Women, 16 years and over	67,919	65,727	66,024	67,567	66,339	66,131	65,684	65,418	65,607
16 to 19 years	2,602	2,186	2,238	2,665	2,550	2,468	2,366	2,266	2,319
16 to 17 years	1,002	729	730	990	892	877	830	739	734
18 to 19 years	1,600	1,457	1,507	1,680	1,663	1,584	1,571	1,555	1,590
20 years and over	65,317	63,541	63,787	64,902	63,789	63,662	63,318	63,152	63,288
20 to 24 years	6,507	6,161	6,165	6,478	6,244	6,238	6,238	6,167	6,143
25 years and over	58,810	57,380	57,622	58,383	57,627	57,421	57,146	56,998	57,155
25 to 54 years	45,938	44,312	44,583	45,634	44,697	44,448	44,189	44,047	44,218
25 to 34 years	14,223	13,667	13,755	14,091	13,847	13,748	13,685	13,592	13,628
35 to 44 years	15,135	14,381	14,389	15,067	14,714	14,661	14,506	14,332	14,321
45 to 54 years	16,580	16,264	16,439	16,476	16,136	16,040	15,999	16,124	16,269
55 years and over	12,872	13,069	13,038	12,750	12,929	12,973	12,956	12,951	12,937
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	45,781	43,510	43,484	45,610	43,992	43,943	43,716	43,388	43,317
Married women, spouse present	35,937	34,822	35,082	35,649	35,377	35,199	34,857	34,754	34,845
Women who maintain families	9,314	8,786	8,798	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [2]	118,432	111,599	111,274	118,413	112,598	112,262	111,448	110,852	110,992
Part-time workers [3]	26,176	27,489	27,858	25,577	27,799	27,600	27,479	27,529	27,422
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,539	7,224	7,222	7,410	7,284	7,099	7,060	7,027	7,123
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	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]					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	10,476	15,700	15,375	6.8	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.0
16 to 19 years	1,335	1,700	1,628	20.4	23.8	25.5	25.9	27.6	26.7
16 to 17 years	567	613	572	24.1	25.4	26.4	27.6	30.0	28.9
18 to 19 years	765	1,048	1,072	18.3	23.0	25.0	24.2	25.6	26.0
20 years and over	9,141	14,000	13,747	6.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.3
20 to 24 years	1,684	2,298	2,371	11.1	15.3	15.1	14.9	15.6	16.0
25 years and over	7,421	11,612	11,287	5.6	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5
25 to 54 years	6,074	9,528	9,212	5.8	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.2	8.9
25 to 34 years	2,341	3,597	3,451	7.0	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.4
35 to 44 years	1,874	3,075	2,912	5.4	7.9	8.1	8.8	9.0	8.6
45 to 54 years	1,859	2,856	2,849	5.1	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.8
55 years and over	1,350	2,055	2,082	4.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1
Men, 16 years and over	6,089	9,418	9,218	7.4	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.2
16 to 19 years	799	981	932	24.0	27.0	29.8	29.5	31.0	30.3
16 to 17 years	324	347	299	28.8	27.7	29.8	30.6	33.5	30.7
18 to 19 years	466	602	639	21.2	27.0	29.8	28.3	28.8	30.5
20 years and over	5,290	8,437	8,286	6.7	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7	10.5
20 to 24 years	1,027	1,432	1,418	12.9	17.1	16.8	16.9	18.6	18.3
25 years and over	4,218	6,946	6,799	5.9	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6
25 to 54 years	3,448	5,749	5,598	6.1	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.3	10.1
25 to 34 years	1,373	2,110	2,057	7.5	11.1	11.5	12.1	11.5	11.3
35 to 44 years	1,008	1,878	1,720	5.4	8.9	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.3
45 to 54 years	1,068	1,761	1,821	5.6	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.6
55 years and over	770	1,197	1,200	5.1	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.7
Women, 16 years and over	4,387	6,282	6,156	6.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.6
16 to 19 years	536	719	696	16.7	20.5	21.1	22.0	24.1	23.1
16 to 17 years	243	265	273	19.7	23.2	22.9	24.5	26.4	27.1
18 to 19 years	299	446	433	15.1	18.8	19.9	20.0	22.3	21.4
20 years and over	3,851	5,562	5,460	5.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.9
20 to 24 years	657	866	953	9.2	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.3	13.4
25 years and over	3,202	4,666	4,489	5.2	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.3
25 to 54 years	2,625	3,779	3,613	5.4	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.6
25 to 34 years	968	1,488	1,394	6.4	8.7	9.1	8.7	9.9	9.3
35 to 44 years	866	1,197	1,192	5.4	6.7	6.5	7.9	7.7	7.7
45 to 54 years	791	1,095	1,028	4.6	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.9
55 years and over [2]	577	853	859	4.3	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.2
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	2,003	3,565	3,551	4.2	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.6
Married women, spouse present	1,590	2,196	2,103	4.3	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.7
Women who maintain families [2]	953	1,299	1,131	9.3	12.6	12.2	11.6	12.9	11.4
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [3]	8,940	13,901	13,746	7.0	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.0
Part-time workers [4]	1,566	1,798	1,631	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.6

[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					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,746	9,176	9,130	6,156	9,560	9,818	10,421	10,550	10,087
On temporary layoff	1,166	1,177	1,245	1,413	1,680	1,718	1,916	1,737	1,548
Not on temporary layoff	4,580	7,999	7,884	4,744	7,880	8,100	8,506	8,812	8,540
Permanent job losers	3,520	6,564	6,515	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,060	1,435	1,369	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Job leavers	916	938	921	940	885	829	864	906	928
Reentrants	2,659	3,376	3,158	2,655	3,312	3,307	3,255	3,433	3,214
New entrants	694	1,058	1,198	760	967	1,085	1,112	1,090	1,266
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	57.4	63.1	63.4	58.6	64.9	65.3	66.6	66.0	65.1
On temporary layoff	11.6	8.1	8.6	13.4	11.4	11.4	12.2	10.9	10.0
Not on temporary layoff	45.7	55.0	54.7	45.1	53.5	53.9	54.3	55.1	55.1
Job leavers	9.1	6.4	6.4	8.9	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.0
Reentrants	26.6	23.2	21.9	25.3	22.5	22.0	20.8	21.5	20.7
New entrants	6.9	7.3	8.3	7.2	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.8	8.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.7	6.0	5.9	4.0	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.6
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
New entrants	.4	.7	.8	.5	.6	.7	.7	.7	.8

[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					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,079	2,956	2,583	3,255	3,233	3,026	2,966	3,147	2,806
5 to 14 weeks	3,130	3,183	3,296	3,141	3,557	4,120	3,910	3,717	3,526
15 weeks and over	3,806	8,408	8,528	3,964	7,880	7,816	8,380	8,834	9,050
15 to 26 weeks	1,614	2,883	2,678	1,757	2,916	2,828	2,942	3,240	3,163
27 weeks and over	2,192	5,526	5,849	2,207	4,965	4,988	5,438	5,594	5,887
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.2	28.1	29.4	18.9	25.1	24.9	26.2	26.9	28.5
Median duration, in weeks	9.9	19.3	20.2	10.0	15.7	15.4	17.3	18.7	20.1
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	30.7	20.3	17.9	31.4	22.0	20.2	19.4	20.0	18.2
5 to 14 weeks	31.3	21.9	22.9	30.3	24.2	27.5	25.6	23.7	22.9
15 weeks and over	38.0	57.8	59.2	38.3	53.7	52.2	54.9	56.3	58.8
15 to 26 weeks	16.1	19.8	18.6	17.0	19.9	18.9	19.3	20.6	20.6
27 weeks and over	21.9	38.0	40.6	21.3	33.8	33.3	35.6	35.6	38.3

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	
	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	144,609	139,132	10,015	14,407	6.5	9.4
Management, professional, and related occupations	53,274	52,263	1,786	2,530	3.2	4.6
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	22,189	20,721	824	1,194	3.6	5.4
Professional and related occupations	31,085	31,543	962	1,336	3.0	4.1
Service occupations	24,595	24,364	1,898	2,604	7.2	9.7
Sales and office occupations	35,205	33,281	2,304	3,202	6.1	8.8
Sales and related occupations	16,330	15,428	1,142	1,538	6.5	9.1
Office and administrative support occupations	18,875	17,853	1,162	1,664	5.8	8.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,480	13,194	1,587	2,472	9.9	15.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	919	934	107	128	10.4	12.1
Construction and extraction occupations	8,376	7,509	1,158	1,897	12.1	20.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,184	4,751	322	447	5.9	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,055	16,030	1,726	2,359	9.2	12.8
Production occupations	8,662	7,644	895	1,248	9.4	14.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,393	8,385	831	1,111	9.0	11.7

[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	
	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	10,015	14,407	6.5	9.4
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	8,264	11,688	6.9	9.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	32	96	3.7	12.0
Construction	1,237	1,780	12.7	19.4
Manufacturing	1,144	1,882	7.0	12.5
Durable goods	729	1,219	6.8	12.7
Nondurable goods	415	663	7.4	12.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,397	1,879	6.7	9.2
Transportation and utilities	331	493	5.8	8.5
Information	173	243	5.2	7.6
Financial activities	494	619	5.2	6.7
Professional and business services	992	1,514	7.0	10.6
Education and health services	748	1,168	3.6	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	1,283	1,524	9.9	11.9
Other services	434	491	7.0	8.0
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	119	180	9.5	12.6
Government workers	527	748	2.4	3.4
Self employed and unpaid family workers	411	592	4.1	5.7

[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 Classificatior System. No historical data have been revised.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 2008	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	5.5	5.6	2.6	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	6.0	5.9	4.0	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.6
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.5	9.5	9.4	6.8	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.0
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.8	9.9	9.9	7.1	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.5
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	7.6	10.8	10.7	7.9	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.6	11.3
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	12.2	16.3	16.4	12.6	16.3	16.8	17.0	17.5	17.2

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	
	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2008	Nov. 2009
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	80,204	83,204	31,245	33,019	48,959	50,184
Persons who currently want a job	5,077	5,618	2,299	2,671	2,778	2,947
Marginally attached to the labor force [1]	1,947	2,323	961	1,242	987	1,081
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	608	861	315	504	293	357
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,339	1,462	645	738	694	725
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,539	7,222	3,723	3,461	3,816	3,761
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.7
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,009	3,864	2,147	2,062	1,862	1,802
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,861	1,899	635	617	1,225	1,282
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	279	228	184	142	95	86
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,360	1,170	744	603	616	567

[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						
	Nov. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Change from: Oct. 2009-Nov. 2009p
Total nonfarm	136,882	131,435	132,143	132,223	135,755	131,411	131,257	131,118	131,007	130,996	-11
Total private	113,852	109,184	109,266	109,247	113,212	108,936	108,770	108,670	108,513	108,495	-18
Goods-producing	20,997	18,840	18,700	18,528	20,814	18,713	18,583	18,488	18,375	18,306	-69
Mining and logging	799	717	709	707	793	715	706	705	699	698	-1
Logging	58.3	54.6	52.8	53.0	56.6	51.1	51.2	51.9	50.5	50.8	.3
Mining	741.1	662.2	655.7	653.6	736.8	663.8	655.1	653.2	648.5	647.4	-1.1
Oil and gas extraction	167.9	166.5	165.2	167.0	167.4	165.5	165.2	166.1	165.6	166.6	1.0
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	233.2	220.3	217.5	214.3	230.7	215.6	214.3	214.4	212.1	211.4	-.7
Coal mining	84.8	78.5	77.5	76.5	84.3	79.0	78.9	78.5	77.0	76.1	-.9
Support activities for mining	340.0	275.4	273.0	272.3	338.7	282.7	275.6	272.7	270.8	269.4	-1.4
Construction	7,058	6,281	6,213	6,084	6,939	6,162	6,096	6,043	5,987	5,960	-27
Construction of buildings	1,609.1	1,428.0	1,419.6	1,399.4	1,588.4	1,415.1	1,406.1	1,391.9	1,382.2	1,381.1	-1.1
Residential building	793.6	702.3	697.3	686.0	781.7	689.6	685.4	680.4	676.0	675.5	-.5
Nonresidential building	815.5	725.7	722.3	713.4	806.7	725.5	720.7	711.5	706.2	705.6	-.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	969.4	902.9	883.2	864.3	942.5	854.4	849.2	841.2	828.3	833.5	5.2
Specialty trade contractors	4,479.7	3,950.3	3,909.7	3,820.6	4,408.5	3,892.4	3,840.2	3,810.0	3,776.6	3,745.4	-31.2
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,946.2	1,747.6	1,738.3	1,707.9	1,921.6	1,706.9	1,691.4	1,690.3	1,685.7	1,683.0	-2.7
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,533.5	2,202.7	2,171.4	2,112.7	2,486.9	2,185.5	2,148.8	2,119.7	2,090.9	2,062.4	-28.5
Manufacturing	13,140	11,842	11,778	11,737	13,082	11,836	11,781	11,740	11,689	11,648	-41
Production workers	9,375	8,335	8,284	8,250	9,322	8,301	8,265	8,243	8,207	8,178	-29
Durable goods	8,254	7,213	7,178	7,162	8,216	7,248	7,204	7,169	7,132	7,099	-33
Production workers	5,775	4,943	4,912	4,898	5,741	4,957	4,924	4,906	4,877	4,848	-29
Wood products	431.0	370.8	368.0	363.4	429.8	364.3	362.2	361.6	361.0	359.4	-1.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	456.4	411.1	403.0	400.1	450.1	405.5	402.6	400.9	394.7	392.5	-2.2
Primary metals	430.4	359.1	359.2	358.8	429.8	358.8	359.3	357.3	356.6	356.0	-.6
Fabricated metal products	1,494.5	1,287.4	1,285.1	1,280.1	1,486.3	1,295.1	1,288.3	1,280.2	1,274.4	1,268.5	-5.9
Machinery	1,167.6	989.6	985.9	982.9	1,162.7	1,003.2	997.5	989.8	981.4	974.2	-7.2
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,234.9	1,119.6	1,112.5	1,111.3	1,233.3	1,134.5	1,125.6	1,120.2	1,113.7	1,108.8	-4.9
Computer and peripheral equipment	181.8	160.2	158.9	159.2	181.8	162.4	160.5	160.4	159.0	158.5	-.5
Communications equipment	129.9	125.6	125.2	125.0	129.5	126.3	125.7	126.1	125.0	124.7	-.3
Semiconductors and electronic components	424.0	365.2	362.2	362.8	423.2	371.0	367.6	365.2	363.2	361.6	-1.6
Electronic instruments	438.7	417.5	414.5	412.9	438.8	422.2	420.0	417.3	415.4	413.2	-2.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	418.4	372.9	369.9	367.6	417.5	374.0	372.3	371.8	368.0	365.2	-2.8
Transportation equipment[1]	1,541.0	1,338.2	1,334.8	1,334.8	1,532.5	1,339.0	1,330.0	1,326.9	1,326.9	1,318.6	-8.3
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	817.1	672.4	673.3	674.3	809.6	665.1	661.6	660.1	664.8	658.5	-6.3
Furniture and related products	449.2	376.6	370.4	372.3	449.6	382.7	378.2	374.5	370.9	372.3	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	630.7	587.2	589.2	590.4	624.2	590.9	587.7	585.8	583.9	583.0	-.9
Nondurable goods	4,886	4,629	4,600	4,575	4,866	4,588	4,577	4,571	4,557	4,549	-8
Production workers	3,600	3,392	3,372	3,352	3,581	3,344	3,341	3,337	3,330	3,330	0
Food manufacturing	1,503.0	1,514.0	1,499.9	1,485.3	1,489.0	1,473.9	1,476.4	1,476.3	1,473.9	1,472.0	-1.9
Beverages and tobacco products	195.7	195.8	195.2	188.6	196.4	189.4	189.8	189.7	189.9	189.2	-.7
Textile mills	140.8	122.7	121.6	122.4	140.6	122.5	122.3	121.8	121.1	121.6	.5
Textile product mills	144.4	126.3	125.4	125.1	143.5	125.9	125.5	125.8	124.4	123.1	-1.3
Apparel	187.7	167.7	164.2	161.0	187.1	166.7	165.4	163.7	162.0	160.2	-1.8
Leather and allied products	32.7	30.7	30.5	30.3	32.6	31.3	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.2	.0
Paper and paper products	437.5	405.9	403.4	404.0	437.1	407.2	405.7	405.4	402.9	402.2	-.7
Printing and related support activities	578.6	513.7	510.7	507.8	574.1	518.4	513.7	511.4	507.3	502.8	-4.5
Petroleum and coal products	117.1	117.0	115.4	113.4	117.2	114.3	114.0	114.2	113.9	113.6	-.3
Chemicals	841.2	800.7	800.7	804.4	842.6	807.4	803.4	802.5	802.7	803.8	1.1
Plastics and rubber products	707.5	634.0	633.2	632.9	705.9	631.3	630.4	629.5	629.1	630.4	1.3

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						
	Nov. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Change from: Oct. 2009-Nov. 2009p
Service-providing	115,885	112,595	113,443	113,695	114,941	112,698	112,674	112,630	112,632	112,690	58
Private service-providing	92,855	90,344	90,566	90,719	92,398	90,223	90,187	90,182	90,138	90,189	51
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,439	25,070	25,135	25,434	26,005	25,174	25,146	25,090	25,030	24,996	-34
Wholesale trade	5,906.6	5,662.5	5,674.4	5,664.2	5,890.3	5,666.8	5,661.0	5,654.1	5,651.4	5,639.7	-11.7
Durable goods	3,008.5	2,824.2	2,825.4	2,812.4	3,004.9	2,836.8	2,828.3	2,821.2	2,815.3	2,804.1	-11.2
Nondurable goods	2,045.3	1,994.7	2,002.4	2,009.5	2,033.6	1,992.2	1,991.6	1,990.5	1,991.6	1,995.7	4.1
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	852.8	843.6	846.6	842.3	851.8	837.8	841.1	842.4	844.5	839.9	-4.6
Retail trade	15,503.2	14,621.2	14,675.4	14,996.7	15,126.0	14,747.0	14,726.1	14,686.4	14,642.2	14,627.7	-14.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,763.3	1,686.9	1,679.3	1,665.7	1,770.5	1,669.9	1,674.7	1,668.4	1,667.9	1,668.7	.8
Automobile dealers	1,118.7	1,051.1	1,047.7	1,042.3	1,121.2	1,040.4	1,045.6	1,040.7	1,040.8	1,043.0	2.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	537.6	475.5	488.0	498.9	522.6	483.9	479.6	480.0	481.2	482.3	1.1
Electronics and appliance stores	561.4	507.5	510.7	522.2	541.5	513.1	513.0	511.5	506.5	503.5	-3.0
Building material and garden supply stores	1,218.9	1,164.8	1,157.9	1,151.0	1,235.8	1,175.3	1,169.7	1,167.8	1,163.7	1,163.3	-.4
Food and beverage stores	2,869.2	2,806.5	2,805.6	2,826.7	2,843.5	2,823.5	2,821.4	2,813.4	2,809.9	2,801.9	-8.0
Health and personal care stores	1,000.9	972.5	978.2	987.7	989.4	984.1	982.2	976.5	978.2	977.7	-.5
Gasoline stations	835.7	835.6	830.9	824.7	836.9	830.3	834.4	830.1	830.7	826.4	-4.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,546.1	1,392.4	1,420.0	1,497.8	1,462.2	1,414.4	1,410.9	1,411.3	1,410.7	1,411.6	.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	669.9	610.4	593.9	616.9	633.1	605.4	601.8	604.5	588.9	583.9	-5.0
General merchandise stores[1]	3,186.2	2,963.5	2,983.1	3,162.2	3,024.5	3,032.8	3,025.7	3,019.1	3,003.5	3,011.6	8.1
Department stores	1,640.8	1,487.1	1,505.7	1,637.2	1,517.5	1,523.3	1,524.2	1,524.4	1,512.0	1,519.5	7.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	854.9	793.0	803.4	805.3	838.3	797.6	797.5	790.9	790.6	788.9	-1.7
Nonstore retailers	459.1	412.6	424.4	437.6	427.7	416.7	415.2	412.9	410.4	407.9	-2.5
Transportation and warehousing	4,465.9	4,220.2	4,217.1	4,208.8	4,424.4	4,193.9	4,192.3	4,182.2	4,168.0	4,162.7	-5.3
Air transportation	479.5	463.7	461.5	458.1	481.6	462.9	463.5	461.7	462.1	458.7	-3.4
Rail transportation	228.5	211.5	210.9	210.7	229.0	212.2	213.0	211.5	210.1	209.8	-.3
Water transportation	61.8	58.4	58.0	56.3	62.6	55.7	56.3	56.5	56.6	56.8	.2
Truck transportation	1,368.7	1,283.4	1,274.5	1,263.3	1,358.0	1,264.6	1,261.2	1,261.7	1,253.9	1,251.5	-2.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	426.7	408.3	414.0	416.4	411.7	407.0	405.4	400.5	400.1	402.0	1.9
Pipeline transportation	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.2	41.8	42.4	43.2	43.2	43.1	-.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	24.4	33.0	27.9	24.6	27.2	28.7	28.1	28.1	27.3	27.5	.2
Support activities for transportation	584.2	535.2	538.0	535.2	582.2	532.5	533.0	534.6	532.0	532.3	.3
Couriers and messengers	572.0	542.0	545.6	549.7	565.7	547.8	549.0	545.5	546.8	544.4	-2.4
Warehousing and storage	677.0	641.6	643.7	651.3	663.2	640.7	640.4	638.9	635.9	636.6	.7
Utilities	563.2	566.0	568.1	564.1	564.0	566.1	566.5	567.5	568.0	565.6	-2.4
Information	2,970	2,819	2,822	2,816	2,965	2,834	2,829	2,828	2,827	2,810	-17
Publishing industries, except Internet	867.0	786.6	782.6	780.6	863.6	795.6	788.5	787.3	781.0	776.8	-4.2
Motion picture and sound recording industries	384.8	379.9	382.5	382.5	385.0	380.3	384.3	385.0	388.8	383.5	-5.3
Broadcasting, except Internet	314.5	288.9	290.5	295.6	313.1	290.2	288.7	289.6	290.5	293.6	3.1
Telecommunications	1,010.5	973.3	974.7	967.8	1,010.2	978.2	976.7	975.0	975.1	966.5	-8.6
Data processing, hosting and related services	258.0	255.6	255.1	254.5	257.5	254.8	256.9	255.8	254.9	254.0	-.9
Other information services	135.0	134.4	137.0	135.1	135.1	135.3	134.3	135.1	136.6	135.1	-1.5
Financial activities	8,028	7,707	7,699	7,679	8,043	7,737	7,714	7,703	7,693	7,683	-10
Finance and insurance	5,945.7	5,710.4	5,711.0	5,710.0	5,948.7	5,748.0	5,729.8	5,720.9	5,714.5	5,708.5	-6.0
Monetary authorities - central bank	21.4	20.4	20.3	20.3	21.5	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.6	20.4	-.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,685.8	2,583.1	2,583.7	2,583.2	2,692.8	2,602.1	2,594.4	2,589.1	2,586.7	2,586.0	-.7
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,803.2	1,761.5	1,763.7	1,763.7	1,806.9	1,770.0	1,767.4	1,766.1	1,764.8	1,766.0	1.2
Commercial banking	1,349.2	1,316.6	1,318.2	1,318.0	1,352.7	1,323.5	1,320.8	1,319.7	1,319.2	1,320.2	1.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	844.2	776.1	778.8	777.9	842.1	782.3	780.5	777.8	777.5	775.0	-2.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,303.3	2,244.2	2,241.2	2,242.3	2,300.9	2,256.5	2,247.6	2,247.2	2,243.0	2,240.6	-2.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	91.0	86.6	87.0	86.3	91.4	86.9	87.0	86.5	86.7	86.5	-.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,082.0	1,996.2	1,988.4	1,969.0	2,093.8	1,988.6	1,984.3	1,982.3	1,978.1	1,974.1	-4.0
Real estate	1,455.4	1,406.6	1,405.4	1,398.8	1,461.7	1,396.4	1,394.9	1,399.0	1,397.3	1,399.2	1.9
Rental and leasing services	598.5	562.1	555.6	543.1	603.8	564.6	562.1	555.9	553.3	547.6	-5.7
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.1	27.5	27.4	27.1	28.3	27.6	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.3	-.2

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						
	Nov. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Change from: Oct. 2009-Nov. 2009p
Professional and business services	17,590	16,734	16,870	16,900	17,488	16,624	16,618	16,642	16,680	16,766	86
Professional and technical services[1]	7,820.2	7,512.8	7,571.2	7,585.6	7,827.7	7,598.9	7,587.8	7,588.5	7,586.1	7,587.3	1.2
Legal services	1,158.2	1,117.9	1,119.0	1,116.2	1,157.7	1,128.2	1,127.2	1,124.8	1,118.8	1,115.9	-2.9
Accounting and bookkeeping services	892.7	860.6	876.3	882.7	941.0	934.8	938.0	932.0	935.4	931.0	-4.4
Architectural and engineering services	1,435.8	1,328.3	1,327.7	1,322.3	1,428.6	1,324.5	1,320.9	1,322.2	1,315.8	1,313.1	-2.7
Computer systems design and related services	1,475.9	1,461.8	1,482.3	1,482.6	1,467.9	1,462.6	1,461.3	1,465.6	1,472.6	1,473.6	1.0
Management and technical consulting services	1,032.9	1,017.0	1,031.5	1,040.9	1,024.9	1,014.9	1,015.3	1,016.6	1,024.9	1,030.5	5.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,882.5	1,807.3	1,803.8	1,807.0	1,882.0	1,819.7	1,816.4	1,810.8	1,805.6	1,803.7	-1.9
Administrative and waste services	7,886.9	7,413.9	7,494.7	7,507.2	7,778.3	7,205.8	7,214.1	7,242.9	7,288.1	7,375.1	87.0
Administrative and support services[1]	7,522.7	7,046.7	7,127.3	7,141.2	7,414.2	6,843.7	6,851.6	6,877.8	6,923.6	7,010.5	86.9
Employment services[1]	2,998.2	2,586.9	2,669.7	2,699.8	2,896.7	2,459.5	2,465.6	2,486.9	2,529.6	2,590.7	61.1
Temporary help services	2,214.8	1,851.6	1,923.2	1,952.5	2,128.5	1,745.2	1,748.4	1,765.6	1,809.7	1,862.1	52.4
Business support services	831.8	777.6	793.5	807.1	823.7	783.9	784.5	787.0	788.8	794.6	5.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,832.6	1,831.3	1,814.0	1,779.9	1,829.4	1,769.8	1,765.3	1,764.8	1,766.4	1,770.2	3.8
Waste management and remediation services	364.2	367.2	367.4	366.0	364.1	362.1	362.5	365.1	364.5	364.6	.1
Education and health services	19,255	19,256	19,569	19,650	19,044	19,262	19,312	19,348	19,388	19,428	40
Educational services	3,238.9	3,010.5	3,234.7	3,271.2	3,066.0	3,072.2	3,077.7	3,074.3	3,081.0	3,092.1	11.1
Health care and social assistance	16,016.3	16,245.2	16,334.2	16,378.5	15,977.8	16,190.2	16,233.8	16,273.2	16,307.4	16,335.5	28.1
Health care[3]	13,468.5	13,666.4	13,721.6	13,751.1	13,442.4	13,629.1	13,653.3	13,679.1	13,704.6	13,725.6	21.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,744.3	5,868.5	5,894.7	5,910.4	5,727.7	5,842.0	5,855.8	5,873.4	5,882.6	5,895.2	12.6
Offices of physicians	2,297.0	2,338.3	2,346.8	2,350.0	2,289.8	2,329.8	2,335.3	2,339.0	2,339.5	2,343.3	3.8
Outpatient care centers	538.8	541.3	548.0	545.4	536.9	542.0	543.8	543.6	547.3	544.0	-3.3
Home health care services	980.0	1,030.1	1,038.9	1,049.2	975.6	1,018.2	1,022.6	1,030.7	1,037.1	1,044.4	7.3
Hospitals	4,698.0	4,726.9	4,742.4	4,751.4	4,692.4	4,722.4	4,723.9	4,729.6	4,738.6	4,745.4	6.8
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,026.2	3,071.0	3,084.5	3,089.3	3,022.3	3,064.7	3,073.6	3,076.1	3,083.4	3,085.0	1.6
Nursing care facilities	1,618.4	1,636.4	1,640.1	1,641.0	1,614.5	1,631.4	1,634.9	1,636.5	1,638.4	1,637.2	-1.2
Social assistance[1]	2,547.8	2,578.8	2,612.6	2,627.4	2,535.4	2,561.1	2,580.5	2,594.1	2,602.8	2,609.9	7.1
Child day care services	875.9	857.9	867.2	873.2	863.2	845.9	856.3	859.4	857.2	858.8	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	13,087	13,369	13,095	12,881	13,344	13,177	13,163	13,176	13,140	13,129	-11
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,800.9	1,985.0	1,861.8	1,760.4	1,944.0	1,897.8	1,893.2	1,922.8	1,903.0	1,901.4	-1.6
Performing arts and spectator sports	386.7	411.6	397.5	381.0	398.8	400.0	395.2	399.1	397.9	393.9	-4.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	126.4	133.6	132.0	126.3	130.6	130.5	131.0	131.4	131.2	130.7	-.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,287.8	1,439.8	1,332.3	1,253.1	1,414.6	1,367.3	1,367.0	1,392.3	1,373.9	1,376.8	2.9
Accommodation and food services	11,286.5	11,384.4	11,233.2	11,120.8	11,399.6	11,278.8	11,269.5	11,253.6	11,237.0	11,227.9	-9.1
Accommodation	1,761.8	1,752.6	1,698.8	1,651.1	1,812.1	1,715.5	1,714.4	1,709.8	1,701.4	1,696.2	-5.2
Food services and drinking places	9,524.7	9,631.8	9,534.4	9,469.7	9,587.5	9,563.3	9,555.1	9,543.8	9,535.6	9,531.7	-3.9
Other services	5,486	5,389	5,376	5,359	5,509	5,415	5,405	5,395	5,380	5,377	-3
Repair and maintenance	1,197.4	1,155.3	1,151.3	1,147.0	1,204.7	1,155.1	1,154.3	1,150.6	1,149.3	1,151.0	1.7
Personal and laundry services	1,317.5	1,292.8	1,285.6	1,281.2	1,323.2	1,296.1	1,293.4	1,289.6	1,285.3	1,285.3	.0
Membership associations and organizations	2,971.2	2,940.4	2,939.2	2,930.7	2,980.7	2,963.4	2,956.8	2,955.1	2,945.1	2,940.8	-4.3
Government	23,030	22,251	22,877	22,976	22,543	22,475	22,487	22,448	22,494	22,501	7
Federal	2,779	2,830	2,855	2,841	2,783	2,826	2,825	2,827	2,844	2,845	1
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,045.7	2,141.9	2,159.1	2,160.1	2,052.4	2,120.9	2,129.3	2,137.0	2,157.8	2,164.4	6.6
U.S. Postal Service	733.3	687.8	695.7	681.1	730.1	705.4	695.8	689.5	686.3	680.8	-5.5
State government	5,365	5,177	5,343	5,363	5,197	5,149	5,172	5,173	5,184	5,189	5
State government education	2,559.7	2,382.6	2,562.1	2,589.2	2,380.3	2,357.2	2,377.3	2,375.8	2,394.1	2,403.9	9.8
State government, excluding education	2,805.5	2,793.9	2,781.2	2,773.4	2,816.4	2,791.4	2,794.3	2,796.7	2,790.3	2,785.0	-5.3
Local government	14,886	14,244	14,679	14,772	14,563	14,500	14,490	14,448	14,466	14,467	1
Local government education	8,422.7	7,783.8	8,278.4	8,391.2	8,067.6	8,015.6	8,007.8	7,988.6	8,021.9	8,033.4	11.5
Local government, excluding education	6,463.2	6,460.2	6,400.3	6,380.6	6,495.6	6,484.6	6,481.7	6,459.1	6,443.9	6,433.4	-10.5

[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						
	Nov. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Change from: Oct. 2009-Nov. 2009p
Total private	33.7	33.0	33.1	33.5	33.4	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.2	0.2
Goods-producing	39.8	38.9	39.4	39.9	39.5	39.3	39.4	39.3	39.1	39.5	.4
Mining and logging	46.0	43.0	43.0	44.4	45.3	42.9	43.3	43.2	42.8	43.1	.3
Construction	37.9	36.6	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.5	36.9	37.6	.7
Manufacturing	40.5	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.4	.3
Overtime hours	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	.1
Durable goods	40.5	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.4	39.9	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.5	.4
Overtime hours	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	.2
Wood products	37.7	38.1	38.0	38.4	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.8	38.1	.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.1	42.1	41.5	42.3	40.9	41.5	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.7	.9
Primary metals	40.9	40.6	41.0	42.7	40.9	40.1	40.7	40.9	41.1	42.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	41.1	39.2	40.0	39.8	40.8	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.4	-.1
Machinery	41.7	39.3	40.4	40.9	41.4	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.1	40.5	.4
Computer and electronic products	41.7	40.3	40.7	41.7	41.3	40.2	40.5	40.5	40.6	41.0	.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.8	39.3	39.9	40.5	40.2	38.9	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.8	.3
Transportation equipment	40.8	42.2	42.5	42.7	40.9	41.9	41.6	42.0	42.1	42.5	.4
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	39.9	41.7	42.7	42.7	40.0	40.6	40.8	41.3	42.1	42.4	.3
Furniture and related products	37.0	37.4	37.9	38.3	37.2	37.9	37.5	38.0	38.1	38.4	.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.8	.2
Nondurable goods	40.3	40.0	40.3	40.7	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.2	.2
Overtime hours	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	.1
Food manufacturing	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.7	39.9	39.6	40.1	39.9	40.0	40.2	.2
Beverages and tobacco products	38.4	36.2	36.0	37.1	37.9	35.0	35.4	35.9	36.2	36.3	.1
Textile mills	38.0	37.9	38.9	39.9	37.7	37.6	37.9	37.9	38.7	39.3	.6
Textile product mills	38.1	38.5	38.0	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.1	-.1
Apparel	36.5	35.2	36.2	36.9	36.2	36.2	35.6	36.0	36.1	36.4	.3
Leather and allied products	34.0	32.6	33.8	33.5	34.4	33.3	33.7	33.2	33.2	33.6	.4
Paper and paper products	42.5	42.8	42.6	43.4	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.4	42.4	42.9	.5
Printing and related support activities	38.7	38.5	38.7	39.0	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.5	.3
Petroleum and coal products	45.1	43.4	42.9	42.9	44.4	43.2	44.1	43.0	42.1	42.4	.3
Chemicals	41.6	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	.0
Plastics and rubber products	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	40.6	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	.1
Private service-providing	32.5	31.9	31.9	32.4	32.2	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.1	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.0	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9	33.0	.1
Wholesale trade	38.6	37.1	37.4	38.3	38.1	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.7	.2
Retail trade	29.7	30.1	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.9	29.9	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.4	36.5	36.3	37.1	36.1	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.4	36.6	.2
Utilities	42.7	41.7	41.8	42.0	42.4	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.7	.0
Information	37.4	36.4	36.3	37.3	37.0	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.7	.4
Financial activities	36.7	35.6	35.7	36.9	36.1	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.0	36.2	.2
Professional and business services	35.3	34.3	34.6	35.4	34.9	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.9	.3
Education and health services	32.7	32.2	32.1	32.4	32.4	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.0	24.7	24.5	24.7	25.0	24.7	24.6	24.8	24.6	24.7	.1
Other services	30.9	30.4	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.4	30.5	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			
	Nov. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Nov. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p
Total private	$18.40	$18.70	$18.73	$18.81	$620.08	$617.10	$619.96	$630.14
Seasonally adjusted	18.34	18.68	18.73	18.74	612.56	618.31	618.09	622.17
Goods-producing	19.65	20.02	20.07	20.04	782.07	778.78	790.76	799.60
Mining and logging	23.31	23.18	23.22	23.14	1,072.26	996.74	998.46	1,027.42
Construction	22.32	22.69	23.00	22.81	845.93	830.45	857.90	862.22
Manufacturing	17.94	18.41	18.31	18.39	726.57	736.40	739.72	750.31
Durable goods	18.92	19.56	19.48	19.56	766.26	782.40	786.99	798.05
Wood products	14.58	15.10	15.09	15.25	549.67	575.31	573.42	585.60
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.85	17.48	17.36	17.41	692.54	735.91	720.44	736.44
Primary metals	19.98	20.51	20.36	20.49	817.18	832.71	834.76	874.92
Fabricated metal products	17.21	17.64	17.61	17.76	707.33	691.49	704.40	706.85
Machinery	18.18	18.63	18.64	18.75	758.11	732.16	753.06	766.88
Computer and electronic products	21.37	21.99	22.02	21.98	891.13	886.20	896.21	916.57
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.74	16.61	16.47	16.56	642.19	652.77	657.15	670.68
Transportation equipment	24.37	25.08	24.85	24.85	994.30	1,058.38	1,056.13	1,061.10
Furniture and related products	14.77	15.30	15.03	14.99	546.49	572.22	569.64	574.12
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.42	16.19	16.21	16.43	593.67	621.70	625.71	639.13
Nondurable goods	16.35	16.73	16.61	16.68	658.91	669.20	669.38	678.88
Food manufacturing	14.17	14.65	14.51	14.45	572.47	587.47	587.66	588.12
Beverages and tobacco products	19.98	20.29	20.61	20.74	767.23	734.50	741.96	769.45
Textile mills	13.69	13.77	13.66	13.24	520.22	521.88	531.37	528.28
Textile product mills	11.59	11.29	11.41	11.53	441.58	434.67	433.58	440.45
Apparel	11.35	11.52	11.14	11.26	414.28	405.50	403.27	415.49
Leather and allied products	13.61	13.46	13.82	13.78	462.74	438.80	467.12	461.63
Paper and paper products	18.89	19.50	19.22	19.52	802.83	834.60	818.77	847.17
Printing and related support activities	16.86	16.87	16.79	16.83	652.48	649.50	649.77	656.37
Petroleum and coal products	28.28	29.92	30.57	30.65	1,275.43	1,298.53	1,311.45	1,314.89
Chemicals	19.77	20.58	20.57	20.79	822.43	856.13	855.71	873.18
Plastics and rubber products	16.13	16.06	15.78	15.97	658.10	652.04	645.40	657.96
Private service-providing	18.10	18.41	18.44	18.55	588.25	587.28	588.24	601.02
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.26	16.59	16.56	16.61	536.58	547.47	544.82	549.79
Wholesale trade	20.41	21.03	21.07	21.36	787.83	780.21	788.02	818.09
Retail trade	12.85	13.22	13.06	13.02	381.65	397.92	390.49	389.30
Transportation and warehousing	18.69	18.62	18.75	18.79	680.32	679.63	680.63	697.11
Utilities	28.96	29.76	29.85	30.14	1,236.59	1,240.99	1,247.73	1,265.88
Information	25.03	25.62	25.78	25.82	936.12	932.57	935.81	963.09
Financial activities	20.54	20.89	20.97	21.20	753.82	743.68	748.63	782.28
Professional and business services	21.97	22.43	22.36	22.60	775.54	769.35	773.66	800.04
Education and health services	19.10	19.58	19.59	19.53	624.57	630.48	628.84	632.77
Leisure and hospitality	10.93	11.21	11.23	11.23	273.25	276.89	275.14	277.38
Other services	16.24	16.44	16.45	16.52	501.82	499.78	501.73	507.16

[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	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Percent change from: Oct. 2009-Nov. 2009 p
Total private:							
Current dollars	$18.34	$18.59	$18.66	$18.68	$18.73	$18.74	0.1
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.54	8.59	8.58	8.57	8.57	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	19.63	19.92	19.92	19.92	20.01	20.01	.0
Mining and logging	23.28	23.23	23.21	23.14	23.33	23.14	-.8
Construction	22.28	22.60	22.63	22.50	22.84	22.76	-.4
Manufacturing	17.94	18.27	18.27	18.36	18.36	18.39	.2
Excluding overtime [4]	17.25	17.63	17.61	17.70	17.63	17.65	.1
Durable goods	18.91	19.44	19.41	19.49	19.52	19.55	.2
Nondurable goods	16.37	16.54	16.60	16.70	16.65	16.69	.2
Private service-providing	18.03	18.30	18.39	18.41	18.46	18.46	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.29	16.41	16.54	16.53	16.57	16.61	.2
Wholesale trade	20.29	20.86	20.99	21.05	21.12	21.23	.5
Retail trade	12.93	12.98	13.10	13.09	13.07	13.08	.1
Transportation and warehousing	18.66	18.58	18.67	18.61	18.76	18.74	-.1
Utilities	28.91	29.48	29.79	29.71	29.79	30.05	.9
Information	24.94	25.42	25.61	25.52	25.69	25.76	.3
Financial activities	20.41	20.75	20.85	20.90	20.99	21.06	.3
Professional and business services	21.78	22.42	22.48	22.57	22.52	22.42	-.4
Education and health services	19.13	19.45	19.49	19.52	19.60	19.56	-.2
Leisure and hospitality	10.90	11.07	11.12	11.21	11.20	11.20	.0
Other services	16.29	16.29	16.37	16.41	16.47	16.50	.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
[2] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
[3] Change was .0 percent from Sept. 2009 to Oct. 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						
	Nov. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Percent change from: Oct. 2009-Nov. 2009p
Total private	105.8	99.2	99.5	100.8	104.1	99.2	99.0	98.9	98.5	99.1	0.6
Goods-producing	93.8	81.2	81.5	81.6	92.0	80.9	80.5	79.9	79.0	79.5	.6
Mining and logging	147.2	119.7	117.7	120.8	143.2	119.5	117.8	117.5	115.1	115.7	.5
Construction	103.2	87.9	88.4	87.5	100.5	88.0	87.2	85.5	83.3	84.6	1.6
Manufacturing	87.1	76.5	76.8	77.3	86.0	76.0	75.7	75.7	75.5	75.8	.4
Durable goods	87.9	74.3	74.6	75.1	87.1	74.3	73.8	73.9	73.5	73.8	.4
Wood products	70.9	61.0	60.2	60.1	70.5	59.1	58.6	58.7	58.6	58.7	.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	88.0	79.4	76.3	77.5	86.3	76.8	76.0	75.3	73.1	74.9	2.5
Primary metals	81.7	65.1	65.9	68.5	81.5	64.0	65.1	65.2	65.4	67.5	3.2
Fabricated metal products	98.0	79.1	80.7	79.9	96.6	79.8	79.7	79.1	79.1	78.3	-1.0
Machinery	97.9	75.4	77.0	77.7	96.7	77.7	77.2	76.5	76.1	76.2	.1
Computer and electronic products	101.1	88.3	88.4	89.8	99.7	88.9	88.9	88.5	88.0	87.8	-.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	87.8	74.0	74.0	74.2	86.1	73.3	73.6	73.9	72.7	72.3	-.6
Transportation equipment	81.4	71.7	71.8	72.2	81.0	71.1	69.8	70.6	70.8	70.9	.1
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	64.4	54.5	55.7	55.7	63.9	52.7	52.2	52.9	54.4	54.1	-.6
Furniture and related products	67.0	55.4	55.0	56.4	67.4	57.4	55.9	56.1	55.7	56.6	1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	88.0	81.3	82.3	83.3	87.1	81.6	81.7	81.5	81.5	82.1	.7
Nondurable goods	85.5	79.9	80.1	80.4	84.2	78.4	78.5	78.4	78.5	78.9	.5
Food manufacturing	101.8	102.2	102.2	101.6	99.3	97.6	99.2	98.8	98.8	99.2	.4
Beverages and tobacco products	92.6	92.8	93.5	91.3	91.6	83.1	85.9	87.9	89.4	89.1	-.3
Textile mills	43.2	37.6	38.4	39.7	42.6	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.9	38.8	2.4
Textile product mills	68.0	60.2	59.0	59.1	67.5	59.3	58.9	59.4	58.8	58.4	-.7
Apparel	53.4	43.6	43.8	43.5	52.7	45.0	43.8	43.4	42.9	42.7	-.5
Leather and allied products	61.5	55.1	56.2	55.3	62.0	57.6	56.3	54.8	54.6	55.2	1.1
Paper and paper products	81.8	75.8	75.2	76.1	80.9	74.8	74.2	74.8	74.5	74.9	.5
Printing and related support activities	84.4	74.1	74.3	74.8	82.5	74.7	74.4	73.6	72.8	73.1	.4
Petroleum and coal products	101.0	93.8	92.2	87.7	98.6	89.0	91.3	88.3	87.4	86.0	-1.6
Chemicals	93.6	87.9	88.0	89.9	93.4	88.8	88.2	88.0	88.6	89.2	.7
Plastics and rubber products	83.3	72.8	73.0	73.8	82.9	71.9	71.6	72.2	72.1	72.9	1.1
Private service-providing	109.1	104.1	104.3	106.2	107.5	104.3	104.2	104.2	104.1	104.5	.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.5	97.6	97.6	99.5	101.4	97.5	97.4	97.1	97.1	97.2	.1
Wholesale trade	108.9	99.7	100.7	102.7	107.0	100.6	100.7	100.2	100.3	100.4	.1
Retail trade	100.4	95.4	95.2	97.6	97.9	95.5	95.3	95.0	95.0	94.9	-.1
Transportation and warehousing	106.6	100.9	100.3	102.2	104.5	99.8	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.7	.4
Utilities	99.4	96.4	97.0	96.7	98.7	97.2	97.2	96.2	96.7	96.2	-.5
Information	101.7	93.2	93.0	95.3	100.2	94.1	93.8	93.6	93.2	93.5	.3
Financial activities	108.9	101.5	101.8	104.9	107.3	102.8	103.0	102.3	102.5	102.9	.4
Professional and business services	114.2	105.0	106.9	109.6	112.0	105.1	105.3	105.3	105.3	107.0	1.6
Education and health services	118.9	117.4	118.9	120.5	116.6	117.4	117.7	117.9	118.2	118.1	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	105.9	107.2	103.9	102.9	108.2	105.5	104.9	106.0	104.7	105.1	.4
Other services	99.3	96.2	96.1	96.4	99.1	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.2	96.3	.1

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

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current 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						
	Nov. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Nov. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009p	Nov. 2009p	Percent change from: Oct. 2009-Nov. 2009p
Total private	130.0	124.0	124.6	126.6	127.6	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.2	124.1	0.7
Goods-producing	112.8	99.5	100.1	100.2	110.6	98.7	98.2	97.5	96.8	97.5	.7
Mining and logging	199.5	161.4	158.9	162.6	193.9	161.4	159.0	158.2	156.2	155.7	-.3
Construction	124.4	107.7	109.8	107.8	120.9	107.4	106.5	103.8	102.7	104.0	1.3
Manufacturing	102.2	92.1	92.0	92.9	100.9	90.8	90.4	90.9	90.7	91.2	.6
Durable goods	103.8	90.7	90.7	91.7	102.9	90.2	89.4	89.9	89.5	90.0	.6
Nondurable goods	98.8	94.5	94.0	94.7	97.4	91.7	92.1	92.6	92.3	93.0	.8
Private service-providing	135.4	131.4	131.9	135.0	132.8	130.8	131.4	131.5	131.7	132.3	.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	120.1	115.5	115.2	117.9	117.9	114.2	114.9	114.5	114.8	115.2	.3
Wholesale trade	131.0	123.5	124.9	129.2	127.9	123.6	124.5	124.3	124.8	125.6	.6
Retail trade	110.6	108.1	106.5	108.9	108.5	106.2	107.0	106.6	106.4	106.4	.0
Transportation and warehousing	126.4	119.2	119.3	121.8	123.7	117.7	117.5	117.7	118.2	118.5	.3
Utilities	120.2	119.8	120.9	121.7	119.1	119.6	120.8	119.3	120.3	120.7	.3
Information	126.1	118.2	118.7	121.9	123.8	118.4	119.0	118.3	118.6	119.2	.5
Financial activities	138.3	131.1	132.0	137.5	135.4	131.8	132.8	132.2	133.1	134.0	.7
Professional and business services	149.3	140.2	142.2	147.4	145.1	140.2	140.8	141.4	141.1	142.7	1.1
Education and health services	149.3	151.1	153.1	154.7	146.7	150.1	150.8	151.3	152.3	151.8	-.3
Leisure and hospitality	131.4	136.5	132.5	131.2	133.9	132.6	132.5	135.0	133.2	133.7	.4
Other services	117.5	115.2	115.2	116.1	117.6	114.7	115.3	115.5	115.4	115.7	.3

[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

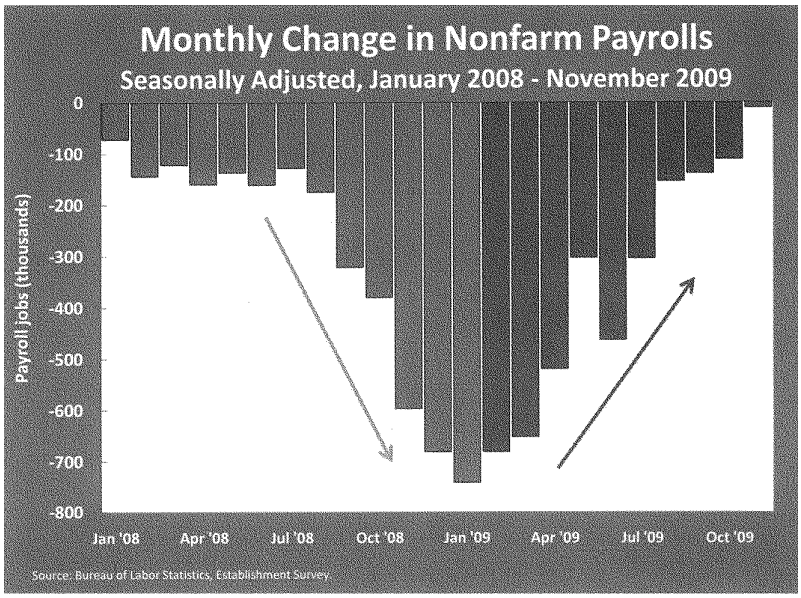
(Percent)

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	39.3	p 32.5	p 40.6	
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	31.9	p 33.4	p 36.7	
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	24.0	p 23.2	p 24.7	
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	16.4	p 14.8	p 16.6	
	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	27.1	p 18.7	p 30.7	
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	19.9	p 20.5	p 21.7	
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	7.8	p 8.4	p 13.9	
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	4.8	p 3.6	p 5.4	

[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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