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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2010

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2010

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 2010

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

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

Representatives present: Maloney, Cummings, and Brady.

Senators present: Klobuchar.

Staff present: Andrea Camp, Gail Cohen, Colleen Healy, Jessica Knowles, Jim Whitney, Andrew Wilson, Lydia Mashburn, Jane McCullough, Ted Boll, and Robert O'Quinn.

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

Chair Maloney. The Committee will come to order, and I will read my opening statement.

Today's report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides fresh evidence that the labor market is strengthening and that we are on the path to economic recovery.

In April we added 290,000 jobs, including 231,000 in the private sector. In the last two months we have added over 520,000 jobs, with 80 percent in the private sector.

Although the unemployment rate rose to 9.9 percent, the increase is due to re-entrants into the labor force, a sign of increased optimism about job prospects.

We have come a great distance in the past 15 months since the lows of the Great Recession, but getting back the jobs lost in the past decade is going to take some time. By moving quickly and taking bold actions, the Obama Administration and Congress slowed the decline and restored the economy to growth in the second half of 2009.

The Recovery Act, which President Obama signed into law in February of 2009, provided tax relief to 95 percent of American working families. It expanded credit to small businesses. It extended unemployment benefits and created jobs while investing in clean energy technologies, infrastructure, and education.

Additional actions since then to create jobs and help small businesses include the Worker Home Ownership and Business Assistance Act, which expanded the first-time home-buyer tax credit and enhanced small business tax relief, and the HIRE Act, which provides tax incentives for businesses that hire out-of-work Americans.

The House of Representatives passed the Summer Jobs Act of 2010, which supports an additional 300,000 summer jobs for our young people.

In addition to today's jobs numbers, we are seeing more and more evidence that the actions taken are working. After four straight quarters of negative growth, the economy has now grown for three straight quarters.

Retail sales have increased for three straight months. Sales of both existing and new homes increased in March, with sales of new single-family homes rising by almost 27 percent.

While it is encouraging to see these signs of progress and the return of job growth, we will need stronger growth to get all unemployed Americans back to work.

As we focus on getting our national economy going, families all over are grappling with their family economy. Working mothers are key contributions to both, and in fact, on Monday, we will be releasing a report that looks at how working moms have fared during this Great Recession.

For the overall workforce, unemployment remains at unacceptably high levels, with more than 15 million Americans out of work. Almost half of the unemployed have been out of work for more than six months. Almost one-third have been unemployed for over a year.

African-American and Hispanic workers face unemployment rates of 16.5 and 12.5 percent, respectively—well above the overall unemployment rate of 9.9 percent.

The JEC has begun a series of reports to better understand the employment challenges among different demographic groups.

In March we released a report on long-term unemployment in the African-American community. Earlier this week we put out a report on unemployment among Hispanic workers. Later this spring we will be examining the challenges facing younger members of the labor force.

While hiring has started to increase, that hiring is uneven. Just two days ago, Dr. Alan Krueger, Chief Economist at the Treasury Department, testified before this Committee that hiring among smaller companies remains weak.

He testified that small businesses are generally the drivers of new jobs during recoveries, but larger establishments have been the ones to expand hiring during this recession. He testified that access to credit for small businesses is a large part of the problem keeping them from hiring.

I know my Republican colleagues share my commitment to doing everything we can to help small businesses get the loans they need so that they can expand their operations and hire more people.

We need to both identify new policies that unleash the job-creating power of small businesses and support the sound proposals which have been put forward by the Obama Administration.

I am particularly supportive of the $30 billion Small Business Lending Fund proposed by the Administration because it targets the small- and mid-sized community banks at the center of small-business lending.

While these banks represent 20 percent of all bank assets, they account for more than half of all small business loans. By transfer-

ring funds from TARP to create this fund, we can get new loans out into the community, growing businesses and adding jobs.

I also co-sponsored H.R. 4302, the Small Business Job Creation and Access to Capital Act, which would raise the cap on Small Business Administration 7(A) loans from $2 million to $5 million. Raising the cap on loans can have a powerful, positive impact on small businesses, and is something we should move through Congress as quickly as possible.

While today's report on the April employment situation shows continued progress, we need to keep our eye on the most important thing: Creating jobs, jobs, jobs.

I look forward to hearing additional information about the April employment numbers from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Commissioner, Dr. Keith Hall, but now I will recognize my colleague, Mr. Brady.

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

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

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chair. Like you, I am pleased once again to join in welcoming Dr. Hall before the Committee.

Today's report is mixed news for American workers and their families. On the one hand, payroll employment increased by 224,000 jobs after excluding the 66,000 temporary Census jobs.

On the other hand, the unemployment rate rose to 9.9 percent. Alarmingly, the number of long-term unemployed workers reached an all-time high of 6.7 million, and the long-term unemployed as a percent of all unemployed workers also reached a record high of 45.9 percent.

A painfully slow recovery is better than no recovery, but for the 15.3 million Americans who are out of work and waiting for Washington Democrats to finally focus on jobs, this report is disheartening. At this slow pace, it will take much of the decade to return to normal employment levels.

Consumers and businesses are increasingly concerned that runaway government spending and a dangerous level of debt could lead America down the path on which Greece has now found itself.

Further hindering America's recovery are small businesses reluctant to hire workers while Congress is demanding new taxes, higher energy prices, and more expensive health care costs. Right now, Washington is standing firmly in the way of America's recovery.

Although real GDP grew at an annual rate of 3.2 percent in the first quarter of this year, nearly half of this growth was due to one-off restocking of inventory. Real final sales, which are a better measure of the underlying trend in real GDP than the headline number, rose by only 1.6 percent in the first quarter of 2010.

In line with this modest growth trend, the most recent Blue Chip consensus forecast of private economists predicts that real GDP will grow by 3.1 percent in 2010, while payroll employment will increase by an average of 117,000 per month this year.

Unfortunately, such slow growth in payroll employment means that the unemployment rate will remain elevated. Indeed, the Blue

Chip consensus forecast predicts that the unemployment rate will still be 9.4 percent in the first quarter—in the fourth quarter of this year.

At the same point in recoveries from comparable severe recessions, the Reagan recovery of 1981 and 1982 was three times as strong in job creation and nearly twice as strong in real GDP growth as the current recovery.

This is explained by vastly different economic policies. The economic policies of the Federal Government can either be a tailwind accelerating real GDP growth, or a headwind slowing it down.

President Reagan pursued pro-growth policies including large reductions in marginal tax rates, deregulation, and open trade.

Combined with the disinflationary monetary policies under Federal Reserve Chairmen Paul Volcker and Alan Greenspan, Reagan laid the foundation for two decades of prosperity.

In contrast, President Obama and congressional Democrats have pursued largely anti-growth policies that have hindered this recovery. Businesses are delaying critical hiring, investment, and expansion decisions based on costly mandates, premium increases, and higher taxes from the implementation of the recently passed health care legislation and their uncertainty over "cap and trade," "card check," financial services reform, and other regulatory initiatives.

Private businesses create more than four out of every five jobs in the United States. Instead of providing encouragement, President Obama and this Congress have given entrepreneurs reason to worry.

Yesterday, the U.S. stock market fell by more than 3.2 percent on wide-spread fears that the Greek debt crisis would spread to Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, which also have high levels of government deficits and debts.

In 2009, central government budget deficits in these countries collectively known as the PIIGS ranged from 4.1 percent in Italy to 16.3 percent in Greece, while gross central government debt ranged from 41 percent in Spain to over 125 percent in Greece.

After years of reckless spending, Greece was forced to seek a bailout from the IMF and other European countries. Now, the Greek Government must slash spending. The dashed expectations among the Greek public for government salaries, pensions, and other benefits have provoked strikes and riots, causing three deaths.

However, there is another country whose government budget deficit and debt could readily reach the alarming levels found in Europe. Unfortunately for the American people, that country is the United States.

According to our own Congressional Budget Office, the federal budget deficit will be over 10 percent of GDP this year, and the publicly held federal debt will be 63.2 percent at the end of fiscal year 2010. If the Democratic majority in Congress adopts President Obama's budget, the CBO projects that the federal budget deficits would exceed 4 percent in every fiscal year during the next decade, and publicly held federal debt would be 90 percent of our economy at the end of fiscal year 2020.

President Obama and Congressional Democrats are pursuing reckless fiscal policies that are clearly unsustainable. Unless the

excessive spending deficits and debt accumulation are quickly reversed, the United States may experience its own debt crisis. Unlike Greece, however, no one will be around to bail us out.

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

[The prepared statement of Representative 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. Well thank you very much, Chairwoman Maloney. Thank you for holding this important hearing.

Like Congressman Brady, I too am very concerned about the debt. That is why I am a strong supporter of the Bipartisan Debt Commission led by Erskin Bowles and former Senator, Republican Senator Simpson, and I am looking forward to their results, as well as getting to work on this debt. I think it is a major problem.

At the same time, I think we have to be honest about what's happened here.

When President Obama took office from President Bush, we were in a major financial crisis. We had unemployment, if I remember, we lost the same number of jobs in the first month when President Obama inherited this mess that is the same number of people as were living in Vermont.

This month, as far as I can see here, while we have this 9.9 percent unemployment which is clearly troubling and not good news, this month we have added 290,000 jobs, which is the largest gain since March of 2006 and the fastest growth in the last four years.

Clearly this is still not good enough. I hear time and time again, going around my state, from people who don't have jobs. And even though our unemployment rate in Minnesota is 7.4 percent, which is significantly below the national average, I get letters all the time that say, well, it might be 7.4 percent but in our household it is 100 percent. You know, grammies who are working an extra—trying to find an extra job at night just to get Christmas presents for their grandkids, or a guy that wrote to us and said that when he and his wife put their three daughters to bed they just sit at the kitchen table and put their heads in their hands and say how are we going to make it tomorrow?

These are real people experiencing these real problems. And that is why having a safety net in place and making sure we have adequate Unemployment Benefits is going to be very important going forward.

So I am looking forward, Commissioner Hall, to asking you about how we could have this increase in jobs, this is the fastest rate in the last four years, but still have a rise in unemployment. I think I know the answer, but I am looking forward to delving into that with you.

As well, talking, as we have been—Chair Maloney talked about these solutions, doing more with the small business issue. The money went to Wall Street. Most of it has come back, and stemmed the financial crisis, but there are still so many problems on Main Street. I think I said at one of our past hearings here, it's like Wall Street got a cold but Main Street got pneumonia.

We also must get the tax cuts, the extenders, the help for many of our important businesses, by getting that bill done by the end of May. I'm hopeful that we get that thing done. And most importantly, what we are debating every single day, and last night in the Senate, is Wall Street reform.

Because if we do not stem the tide of some of these problems and we do not plug some of these loopholes, we are going to run into the same problems. I think yesterday's 900-point decline in the stock market was just one example. While it bounced back slightly, it was one example of what can happen with volatility in the financial markets.

So I view that as part of the solution, as well, so we can really move ahead with this economy, by getting that Wall Street reform done.

So I am looking forward to hearing from you, Commissioner Hall. I did note that you were featured in a profile recently. I thought you were sort of under the radar screen. Was that in *The Washington Post*?

[Commissioner Hall nods in the affirmative.]

Senator Klobuchar. Is that where that was? So you won't even say "yes" because he's so under the radar screen, but it seems like it was a very nice profile of you and all the work you have done and the importance of gathering these statistics. And so we look forward to asking you about them today.

Thank you very much.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much.

Mr. Cummings is recognized for his opening statement.

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

Representative Cummings. Good morning, Madam Chair. Thank you, Madam Chair, for calling this hearing.

I was just wondering. I saw you with that bright, nice red-and-white tie, I guess it's your new status as a celebrity, huh? [Laughter.]

But, Madam Chair, I do thank you for calling this hearing. The last two hearings held by this Committee have cast important light on some sobering truths about the labor market.

First we know that the consequences of unemployment are severe both for the individual and for their children. The unemployed are not only vulnerable to conditions like depression, but are also at a higher risk for heart attacks and other stress-related events.

In fact, studies by Dr. von Wachter show that the unemployed on the whole experience a shorter lifespan simply from being unemployed. Let me say that again:

The unemployed on the whole experience a shorter lifespan.

Pervasive unemployment is a virus and an epidemic, and it requires the attention we would give to any public health concern. What we also enunciated at recent hearings was that for many unemployed workers substantial retraining is now necessary.

This retraining often includes a return to the classroom which in and of itself requires a significant financial commitment. We are asking workers to commit to serious change, and as a result we owe them a serious return on this new investment in education.

Therefore, we need to learn from and build on the success of programs we highlighted last week in Atlanta, San Antonio, Boston, and Baltimore that successfully get the unemployed into training and back out to work.

However, the required investments in education do not end with worker retraining programs in higher education. The elementary and secondary education infrastructure is in dire straits itself.

As we know, the Recovery Act provided over $100 billion to state and local governments to ward off teacher layoffs. As we had hoped, the stimulus money did prevent these job losses. However, we are far from out of the woods on this issue.

In fact, the American Association of School Administrators issued the results of a survey just yesterday in which they projected that 275,000 education jobs across the Nation are at risk for the 2010–2011 school year.

Education and Labor Committee Chair George Miller told *The Washington Post* yesterday the hardest hit by layoffs are the youngest and the most tech savvy teachers, exactly the people we need to keep teaching our kids in the 21st Century.

Finally, not only would 275,000 potential job losses be a tragic blow to our children's education, but it is estimated that it would lead to 82,000 additional job losses from lost spending by the schools and the employees that were laid off.

That is why we cannot reject intelligent and focused policy by Chairman Miller's Local Jobs For America Act under the guise of supposed deficit awareness. The money in this bill will not only help local economies grow again, allow state and local governments avoid tax increases, and keep sufficient police and fire personnel on the streets, but it will provide crucial on-the-job training in the private sector and keep teachers in America's classrooms.

I am proud to lend my name to this bill as a co-sponsor not only because it protects our economy in the short run, but because it makes investments in the education that will help us thrive in the long run.

With that, Madam Chair, I look forward to hearing the Commissioner's report and I yield back.

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

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much.

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

Dr. Hall also served as Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers for two years under President Bush. Prior to that, he was Chief Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Hall also spent 10 years at the U.S. International Trade Commission.

We welcome you and look forward to your testimony. Thank you.

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

Commissioner Hall. Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 290,000 in April. The unemployment rate edged up to 9.9 percent, and the labor force increased sharply.

Job growth was fairly widespread, with gains in manufacturing, professional and business services, health care, and leisure and hospitality.

Federal Government employment increased with the addition of 66,000 short-term workers for Census 2010. Nonfarm employment has risen by 573,000 since December, and 483,000 jobs were added in the private sector.

Manufacturing continued to add jobs in April. Employment in this industry has increased by 101,000 since December. Three industries—fabricated metal products, machinery, and primary metals—have accounted for more than half of factory job gains so far this year.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, mining employment continued to trend up over the month. The industry has added 39,000 jobs since October. In construction, nonresidential building and heavy construction each added 9,000 jobs in April.

Employment in professional and business services rose by 80,000 over the month. Within the industry, job growth continued in temporary help services where employment has increased by 330,000 since September. Employment also rose in services to buildings and dwellings, and in computer systems design in April.

Health care added 20,000 jobs over the month, in line with average monthly growth over the prior 12 months. Employment also continued to grow in leisure and hospitality. The industry has added 121,000 jobs since December, led by gains in food services.

Federal Government employment rose in April, reflecting the hiring of 66,000 temporary workers for Census 2010. Employment in state and local governments was essentially unchanged.

Within transportation, employment fell in courier and messenger services. Other major industries showed little change in employment.

Turning now to measures from the Survey of Households, the unemployment rate edged up to 9.9 percent in April, and the number of unemployed persons was 15.3 million. Over the month, the number of unemployed who were re-entrants into the labor force rose to 3.7 million.

In April, 6.7 million people had been jobless for 27 weeks or more. These long-term unemployed made up 45.9 percent of all unemployed persons, a record high.

The labor force increased by 805,000 in April. The labor force participation rate—the percent of the population working or look-

ing for work—rose by 0.3 percentage point to 65.2 percent and has increased by 0.6 percentage point since December.

The employment-to-population ratio increased to 58.8 percent in April and also has risen by 0.6 percentage point since December. Among the employed, there were 9.2 million individuals working part time in April who preferred full-time work, about the same as March.

In summary, employment rose by 290,000 in April, with gains in several major industries. The unemployment rate edged up to 9.9 percent.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall, together with Press Release No. USDL–10–0589, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 27.]

Chair Maloney. Thank you.

I would like to begin with the good news. What are the brightest spots in this month's jobs report?

Commissioner Hall. Well there are a number of bright spots. The job gains in both total job gains of 290,000 and the private-sector job gains of 231,000 were large gains, the biggest gains in about four years. But I also think the trend has been encouraging.

Every month this year so far we have had job gains. We have added 573,000 jobs so far this year. I would say that growth was also diffuse; it was widespread. We have something called the Diffusion Index, which counts the number of industries that gain jobs versus the number of industries that lost jobs. This looks at 269 very detailed industries.

And nearly two-thirds of those industries gained jobs this month. To give you some perspective on that, in March of 2009 only 16.5 percent of those industries—of industries gained jobs. So that is a significant improvement.

Manufacturing I think has been an encouraging sign. Manufacturing now has grown for four straight months. And this is important because manufacturing has born the brunt of about 25 percent of the job loss in the Recession so far.

Nonresidential construction has shown signs of life. That had been a consistent job loser. The last two months now we have had job growth. We have had about 61,000 jobs over 2 months in nonresidential and heavy construction. Hopefully that is a turnaround in that industry.

Average weekly hours have risen. This is yet another indicator that the labor market is tightening up and improving, both in terms of the total private hours and in manufacturing, which again is a leading indicator, the manufacturing one.

And then of course the increase in the labor force. That was a sharp increase in the labor force. That is probably a sign of increasing confidence in the labor market by workers.

And I'll point out one more data point which I think is a particularly important one to look at at this time, or at any recession, is looking at the employment-to-population ratio. The basic logic here is: Are jobs growing faster than the population is growing?

The employment-to-population ratio has not only grown this month but has been growing all year. So I consider that to be a good sign.

Chair Maloney. Are there signs that any additional sectors will start expanding in the near future?

Commissioner Hall. Well the fact that the job growth was widespread I think is a good sign. It means there's overall strength. So that is encouraging that the job growth will hopefully continue to be broad.

And then I think the temporary help services again added jobs. That continues to be an indicator of future job growth.

And then the weekly hours worked I think continues to be a good sign. In fact, the weekly hours in construction went up a fair amount. So I think that's probably a good sign in an industry that's borne the brunt of a lot of the job loss.

Chair Maloney. Are there any other further indicators that overall job gains will continue in coming months?

Commissioner Hall. Well again I think the encouraging thing here is that it's a trend. You know, we have had job growth now for four straight months, and I think the last two months in particular it's been solid growth. So I think that's a good sign.

Chair Maloney. Well I think the chart here, the famous JEC V Chart—we're not going to call it "victory," but certainly a step in the right direction—shows with the red when former President Bush took office, we lost jobs. And in the last month that President Obama took office, the last month of President Bush's term, we lost over 770,000 jobs. And under the Obama Administration with Democrats, we have put in place many programs that have moved us in the right direction, and now the V Chart is becoming a step chart as we step up towards more jobs, and trend towards more job growth. Certainly not success, but a trending in the right direction as you aptly said, Commissioner Hall.

Thank you so much for your testimony, and I now recognize Mr. Brady.

[The chart titled "Monthly Change in Nonfarm Payrolls" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 66.]

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chair.

I would just caution, with 15 million people out of work, an all-time record high of long-term unemployment, I know that no one in Congress is raising a mission accomplished banner just yet.

There are a lot of troubling signs. The Federal Government continues again to lead the job growth in these reports—66,000. That leads the hospitality growth, the manufacturing growth; the Federal Government leads the construction, mining employment, building services, temporary help workers, health care; the Federal Government is hiring more than each of those sectors.

Commissioner Hall, how many Federal Government workers have been hired since December? Do you know?

Commissioner Hall. I think I can pull that up here quickly.

Representative Brady. The reason I asked is, you cite that month in a number of the industry sectors. I would like to know what the comparison is on the government side.

Commissioner Hall. Let's see. We're going to have to do a really quick calculation here on that. The last couple of months we have added about 120,000 jobs. For the year so far, it's been 155,000 in the Federal Government.

Representative Brady. Thank you. Thank you, very much. That, too, continues to outpace manufacturing, health care, and a number of other sectors.

Can I ask you about the initial unemployment claims? They have remained stubbornly high. The figure for the week ending May 1st is 444,000. So are initial unemployment claims actually higher now than they were at the beginning of the year? If the job market is recovering, shouldn't we expect initial unemployment claims to slow down?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Historically the unemployment claims will—they're more volatile, but they will track the payroll jobs pretty well.

Representative Brady. Why is this number coming in so high month after month?

Commissioner Hall. I'm not sure it's been inconsistent with the payroll job loss that we've had. You know, the job loss has still been significant up until a few months ago. So——

Representative Brady. But even as the job recovery—again, painfully slow, but at least headed in some right direction, you know, shouldn't those who are entering, filing those initial claims be decreasing?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, it should decrease.

Representative Brady. Do you think—does this reflect layoffs of workers who have managed to hold onto their jobs, and now are being laid off for the first time? Or does it include people who have been laid off before, found a job, and then were laid off again?

Commissioner Hall. I believe—it's not updated weekly, but I believe it's the latter; it's people who are being laid off—they could well have been laid off before.

Representative Brady. On the Census Bureau, they expect to hire how many workers? They've hired about 100,000; they expect to hire, what, 600,000, thereabouts, 500,000–600,000?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, maybe in excess of that. They may have as much as 800,000, close to a million.

Representative Brady. So that will boost the job numbers here for the next few months, as they have the last few months, and then decrease them later this summer? Those are about, what, eight-week jobs?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I believe that's right. They are temporary jobs.

Representative Brady. Okay. Two days ago we had Treasury Assistant Secretary Alan Krueger. He presented findings at a hearing that, based on unofficial BLS data that indicate a rising trend of job openings by large employers, but not by small- and medium-sized employers. They're often called the engine of growth. But I guess I'm troubled by the thought that our Main Street versus our Wall Street companies are not hiring, are not creating job openings. Why is that? Why aren't small- and medium-sized businesses confident enough yet to hire?

Commissioner Hall. I don't know. I don't have a good theory for that.

Representative Brady. But that's your data he based his findings on? Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's correct.

Representative Brady. Small- and medium-sized businesses aren't hiring at this point?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Brady. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

Chair Maloney. Senator Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Commissioner Hall. So could you explain, just very succinctly, why we add 290,000 new jobs, and then we see an increase in the unemployment, up to 9.9 percent?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The unemployment rate is a calculation of the people who were unemployed but who were actively looking for work.

And so this particular month we had an increase in the number of people actively looking for work that were reentering the labor force.

Senator Klobuchar. So before they were just not even looking? They had kind of given up, and now they started looking? Is that how you see it?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. And I know you have told me before that changes in temporary employment are always a sign of good things to come. What are those numbers looking like now?

Commissioner Hall. The temporary help, we grew another 26,000 jobs. And 330,000 jobs were added since September in that industry.

Senator Klobuchar. And how about the people who are under-employed, or who are working—they would like to work full time but they are working less hours? I always was struck by that as a statistic that people do not always look at.

And that is part of the problem, to these people that I talk to in Minnesota, maybe they have part-time work but they are not where they used to be, and they are not where they want to be.

Commissioner Hall. Right. We still have a large number of people who are part time for economic reasons, 9.2 million people.

Senator Klobuchar. And how has that changed over time, and can you measure if they want to work more, as opposed to doing it by choice?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, those 9.2 million people would prefer full-time work, about the same number as last month. I can tell you that our broadest measure of labor under-utilization, our so-called—it's a terrible name—U–6, which are people who are actively looking but also include people who are under-employed by either being part-time, or people who are discouraged or otherwise marginally attached to the labor force.

That ticked up as well, about two-tenths of a percent, like the unemployment rate; but again that is affected by the number of people re-entering——

Senator Klobuchar [continuing]. Who are looking.

Commissioner Hall [continuing], The labor force, yes.

Senator Klobuchar. And then one of the things I have heard from people, recent graduates who just—I got a letter from a woman from St. Paul, Minnesota, who had a 24-year-old daughter, a 2008 college honors graduate, Mom says, stuck in a low-paying

desk job and sinking under her debt. "She just told me, I have no dreams anymore."

So what is happening with these young workers who are just recent college graduates? Do you have any numbers on those, or can you get it for me?

Commissioner Hall. We can get it for you.

[Letter dated May 19, 2010, transmitting Commissioner Hall's response to Senator Klobuchar appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 67.]

Commissioner Hall. I can tell you just generally, those numbers have not been very good. The young folks, recent graduates, have borne more than their share of the brunt of the Recession, but we can get you more precise numbers.

Senator Klobuchar. So as we are looking at policies and what we can do to work with businesses—we've talked about small businesses. As you know, I am a big fan of doing more with exports and those kinds of things to work as partners with private industry.

The recent graduate issue, you and I have talked about the difference between someone with a college degree, advanced degree, high school degree. Do you have those numbers? And have they changed as we've added more manufacturing jobs, the percentages? I know we've always been struck by the great, vast difference between the unemployment rates with someone with a high school degree, and then someone with a college degree.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Those numbers are actually like they always are.

Senator Klobuchar. Could you just quick go through them again so we're reminded of the shocking difference?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The unemployment rate for those with less than a high school diploma is 14.7 percent. And for those with a bachelor's degree and higher, it's 4.9 percent. So it is almost a 10 percentage point difference in the unemployment rate between those two groups.

Senator Klobuchar. And that ratio, I was just wondering, maybe as manufacturing went up, or some other types of jobs increase, you just really haven't seen a change; so it continues to be the case of these advanced degrees, or a college degree is clearly one path to a job.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. I think that's right. It is hard to track the impact from manufacturing on something like this, but with sort of a casual look at the data——

Senator Klobuchar. How about the Veterans numbers? Soldiers that have come back in the last—from the Iraq/Afghanistan War. That's kind of how we have traced them.

Commissioner Hall. Well the Gulf War II Era Veterans, the unemployment rate is 13.1 percent. So that is compared to 9.3 percent for non-Veterans. So it is higher.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. Patty Murray and I have a bill we've been working on with Senator Begich, and I know there are similar House bills to work on this more and provide more opportunities. Because to me that just seems outrageous that those that have been serving our country have a higher unemployment rate.

How about across the country? What are you seeing? We have talked about this before. You talked about the improvement in the diffusion rate, but how this has been a Recession that isn't just the Midwest or isn't just the East Coast. What are we seeing in terms of individual states—that will be my last question—with who is still at the top, who is at the bottom, and are there any trends by region?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The states with the highest unemployment rates continue to be states that have had the highest rates for most of the Recession. Michigan I think tops the list at 14.1 percent. Nevada, California, Rhode Island, Florida, South Carolina, the District of Columbia, and Illinois. Those are all states that have double digit unemployment rates. There are actually a few more than that, but those are the highest ones.

There's not a real—again, there's really not a real regional pattern there. It does seem like states, particular states have been harder hit than other states, but it is hard to see sort of a simple, regional pattern, or even a simple industry pattern in that.

Senator Klobuchar. Alright. And one last thing, because I am going to have to do a floor speech. I head up the Tourism Subcommittee, and you said there has been some increase in travel and leisure? Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chair Maloney. The gentlelady's time has expired. Senator Klobuchar. Thank you. I appreciate it.

Chair Maloney. So you can answer the question, and then we will move on.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. You can answer it.

Commissioner Hall. Oh, okay. Sure. The leisure and hospitality industry had a significant increase of 45,000 jobs.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. Very good. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Very good. Mr. Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

Mr. Hall, I am going to drill down a little bit on something that Ms. Klobuchar just asked you about. And I'm just sitting here sometimes and I watch the press and I can imagine them putting forth a headline, "The unemployment rate has gone up .2 percent."

But when we drill down a little bit, and just following up again, there were some people who came back into the system? Is that right? They had not been looking for jobs? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. And do you call those "re-entrants"? Is that what you call them? What do you call them?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, re-entrants is one way of looking at it. I was talking about the increase in the labor force, which would include new entrants and re-entrants, and people who found jobs.

Representative Cummings. Okay, so new and re-'s. So about how many of those were there?

Commissioner Hall. The labor force rose by 805,000 over the month. That's a large number.

Representative Cummings. That is a huge number. 800,000?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. So if we didn't have these re-entrants and new entrants, you probably would have a rate I guess that would be a little lower than the 9.7? I'm just doing some quick math off the top of my head.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. I don't want to speculate on that, but——

Representative Cummings. I am not asking you to speculate. I'm just asking you to do a little math.

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. All right. So then—and I was listening very carefully to my good friend, Mr. Brady, who was talking about all of the government jobs. But then I look and I see that in manufacturing we added 44,000. Those are private jobs, are they not, probably?

Commissioner Hall. They are.

Representative Cummings. They are private jobs.

Factory employment, up 101,000? Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. There were 101,000 jobs gained in manufacturing over the past 4 months.

Representative Cummings. Would those be private jobs?

Commissioner Hall. They are.

Representative Cummings. Construction. That may be federal, or private, or what? What's that?

Commissioner Hall. Those are all private jobs.

Representative Cummings. 14,000 jobs. That's a lot of jobs.

Nonresidential and building construction, 9,000. Mining, 7,000. Those are private?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, they are.

Representative Cummings. Now let me ask you this. It's my understanding that the GDP, about 60 to 70 percent of it, somewhere in that area, is about spending. In other words, people were spending money? Is that—I know that may not be in your ballpark, but is that to your knowledge accurate?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's correct.

Representative Cummings. So when I look at something like manufacturing, 44,000 jobs; factory employment, 101,000 jobs; construction—somebody must be buying something. I mean, is that a logical conclusion?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, it is.

Representative Cummings. And so one of the things that we were trying to do, I think this President was trying to do, was to try to get people to spend more so that we would get more people employed. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. To your knowledge. Now let's go back to these Census jobs. You said that—how many of these jobs are Census jobs, the ones that—how many did we pick up this month?

Commissioner Hall. We added 66,000.

Representative Cummings. 66,000. And the total jobs that were picked up were how many?

Commissioner Hall. 290,000.

Representative Cummings. 290,000. So approximately, what, a third, a little bit—well, no, about a fourth of them were Census? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. Okay, close.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. But basically you are talking about a lot of other types of jobs coming into play. So when the headlines are written, I mean I guess you would have to take all of those kinds of things into consideration, would you not?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. Now, you know one of the things that was very interesting, too, is that my good friend Mr. Brady talked about Mr. Krueger the other day talking about, you know, the fact that like a lot of times our small businesses are not doing as much hiring as we would like to see them do. And one of the things that Mr. Krueger also said—and it really makes these numbers even more interesting—is that a lot of these small businesses are not able to get loans. So therefore, while the bigger businesses may have the capital that they need to do the things that they do, the small businesses such as businesses in my own District, ones that I know of who cannot get a line of credit, would be able to do the contract if they were able to get a line of credit, they're not able to get it so therefore they are not able to do the contracts they would normally do, therefore are unable to employ people like they would normally employ them.

And so I think that is a very significant factor when there is no—when credit is a problem. Would you agree?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. And so quite a bit—this is, while I agree with Ms. Klobuchar that, you know, we cannot conclude that everything is rosy, that we are still marching in a positive direction when you consider all the things that we just talked about? Is that an accurate statement?

Commissioner Hall. That is.

Representative Cummings. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. I would like to go back to a point that was raised by Mr. Cummings and Mr. Brady on Dr. Alan Krueger's testimony, the Chief Economist at the Treasury.

He said the rebound, or the hiring, was very uneven between size of companies, between the large and the small. From the BLS data that you have, are the hiring patterns among large and small firms different from what you have seen in prior recessions?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. I can talk about the last two recessions. The 2001 recession in particular, large firms experienced more of the net job loss, and large firms had very—had job loss well into 2003, as a matter of fact. So the last recession was very much centered in large firms.

The 1990 recession, it was actually the reverse. There were more net job losses in small firms rather than large firms. So it does vary. But the most recent recession was centered in large firms.

This Recession, at least through the beginning of the Recession, the job loss was very much in both large and small firms.

Chair Maloney. Well many people believe the reason the small firms are not rebounding is the lack of access to capital. In your opinion, what are the reasons why small firms are not hiring?

Commissioner Hall. I don't think I know enough about it to offer an opinion on that. I can tell you that if small businesses had trouble getting loans, then that would be a concern, that they would have trouble adding jobs. But I can't say that I know enough about the financial markets to comment on that.

Chair Maloney. Have you seen any change in small- and mid-sized firms in recent months during this recovery? Are they picking up somewhat now?

Commissioner Hall. Well, certainly the data that Dr. Krueger discussed was our data, and it does in fact show a little bit of a pickup in large firms, but not so much in small- and medium-sized firms.

Chair Maloney. Okay. With Mother's Day a few days away, it seems like the right time to ask you about working mothers. And at the beginning of this recession, men were particularly hard hit, as traditionally male sectors like manufacturing and construction suffered significant job losses. In recent months, as these sectors have begun to recover and add workers, are women gaining jobs in those male-dominated sectors?

Commissioner Hall. No, not so much. They are under-represented in those particular sectors.

Chair Maloney. And what has happened in recent months to employment in female-dominated sectors, such as education, and working for these local and federal and state governments?

Commissioner Hall. Well the education sector didn't experience net job loss, but the job growth has certainly slowed a bit in education. And in state and local governments there hasn't been any job growth for a while.

Chair Maloney. What is the unemployment rate for working mothers? And working mothers—how have they done in this Great Recession compared with other women?

Commissioner Hall. The unemployment rate for working mothers is 8.3 percent. And that is an increase of 3.7 percentage points during the Recession. That is actually fairly comparable to women who are not mothers. That unemployment rate is 8 percent. Probably the more revealing number is, rather than the unemployment rate, is to look at the employment-population ratio—the percent that are working. The likelihood that mothers were employed fell by 2.3 percentage points during this Recession, compared to a decline of 1.9 percentage points for women who aren't mothers.

Chair Maloney. In the overall unemployment rate for working mothers, is it different for working mothers who are sole breadwinners for their families?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Actually, that is much higher. That unemployment rate is 13.6 percent.

Chair Maloney. And how have minority working mothers fared?

Commissioner Hall. Again, that one has been much higher. African American working mothers, the unemployment rate is 13.4 percent. And for Hispanic working mothers, the unemployment rate is 11.8 percent; both higher.

Chair Maloney. And given the economic challenges facing families during the Recession, have more mothers entered the work force and searched for work?

Commissioner Hall. Actually, the answer is yes. While the labor force as a whole, labor force participation, has gone down during the recession, it has actually gone up slightly for women with children, for mothers.

Chair Maloney. And, finally, how has the experience of working mothers during the Great Recession compared to prior recessions?

Commissioner Hall. Well in the early 1980s, working mothers had a larger increase in their unemployment rate. In the 1990 recession, the unemployment rate went up by 1.6 percentage points compared to 1.3 percentage points for women without children, for example. This Recession, though, the unemployment rate for working mothers went up a lot more, almost double that of the 1990's recession, 3.4 percentage points.

Chair Maloney. Well, my time has expired.

Mr. Brady.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Normally the more severe the recession the quicker America bounces back. That's not happening this time. We don't have a V-shaped recovery. It is very sloping, a gradual U-shaped recovery, much slower, a third as slow as the 1982, 1981–1982 recovery.

I am convinced, you know, part of that has to do with businesses not having confidence to make those key investments, but they are anxious to, in my view, anxious to get back on the field.

But what small businesses tell me—and I know in Washington we like to beat our chest and proclaim all of our programs have spurred the economy, but when I run our programs past our small businesses in southeast Texas, they say, look, you know, the gimmicks won't work. You know, the small inducements. I'm not going to bring on new workers till I see the customers, and I see the clients.

Retail is moving a little but not much. I think they added 12,000 jobs last month. There were 15 million people unemployed. So, you know, there's sort of a blip in that screen.

I am convinced, just listening back home, that a lot of people are genuinely concerned not just about their own job but by the financial crisis here in America with our budget, very concerned. And every poll shows that Americans are increasingly concerned that this runaway spending, these dangerous levels of debt, will pull back, hold back economic growth.

I was looking at the numbers. Greece was foremost yesterday in the news, and continues to be today. You could see people gathered around the TV set watching what was going on. But if you look at Europe and those five countries that are most troubled, if you look at their deficits, the most troubled countries have deficits of between 4.1 percent, the lowest in Italy, 16 percent, over 16 percent in Greece; America this year will be toward the high end of that at 10 percent annual deficit this year.

If you look at the gross central government debt of again the five PIIGS countries, the ones that are most in danger over there, what their governments owe ranges from 41 percent in Spain to 125 percent in Greece. We are already into the middle of that at 60 per-

cent. The Congressional Budget Office tells us that if we adopt President Obama's budget that we will be at 90 percent of our GDP by the end of this decade. So we will be toward the high end of the troubled, financially suspect countries in Europe that are causing trading panics and riots in the street, and which is not going to happen here by the way.

But it is a real concern. Everywhere I go back home, average people are not just worried about their checkbook; they are worried about America's checkbook.

In your Household Survey, seeing that retail, which is the best sign of what they are doing, is again painfully slow on the uptick, you know, do you measure the consumer confidence? Are there other indicators within your numbers that tell us what people are doing?

It seems to me they are holding tight. They are spending what they need to. They are worried about the jobs. We don't see that bounce back you normally would after a severe recession.

Commissioner Hall. Well, our data of course is sort of a step removed from actual consumer spending and consumer confidence because we are looking at employment levels, and the employment firm reaction to things.

Representative Brady. What do you see on the auto side? You know, the Cash For Clunkers sort of accelerated some of that spending. Now it's gone back to probably a more normal rate. What do you see on the auto side, for example?

Commissioner Hall. In motor vehicle production we had modest growth of about 4,000 jobs. And in automobile dealers, retail dealers, we added about 2,000 jobs for the month.

Representative Brady. So pretty flat?

Commissioner Hall. It's not been strong, but it's been modest.

Representative Brady. Any other retail indicators?

Commissioner Hall. Just pretty much the retail trade, I think, is the most directly linked to something like consumer spending.

Representative Brady. In past recoveries from recessions, what have you seen on retail? What types of growth, month over month, you know, would we expect to see?

Commissioner Hall. You know, I don't know with respect to employment. I don't know what that's going to look like. I can tell you a little bit about what I know about other data.

I know consumer spending and GDP over the long run will sort of track together. In short-run periods they don't necessarily do that, but GDP does rely very much on consumer spending.

Representative Brady. About two-thirds of it?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Brady. Do you think that will shift? I'm out of time, I apologize, do you think that will shift over time? We'll be less consumer dependent at the end of—or when we reach full recovery?

Commissioner Hall. That actually I think is an interesting question about this Recession, because consumer spending didn't always—wasn't always that large a percent of GDP.

Representative Brady. Thanks.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. Mr. Cummings is recognized.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

Mr. Hall, tell me about, you know, we've got the summer months coming up now, and we've got young people who are—we've got a lot of people graduating from college and high school. Tell me, what is the unemployment rate for our teens, the teen unemployment rate, and I want to know what it is for African Americans, for Whites, and Hispanics.

Commissioner Hall. The unemployment rate for teenagers is very high, it's 25.4 percent right now.

Representative Cummings. And do you have a breakdown for African Americans, and Whites, and Hispanics? Would you have that?

Commissioner Hall. Not teenagers, but I have just those groups overall. We can get you the teenager—oh, we can get the teenager one. Do you want me to just tell you the unemployment rate for African Americans?

Representative Cummings. Sure.

Commissioner Hall. That's 16.5 percent.

Representative Cummings. Is that pretty much what it was last time?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. It's unchanged over the month. And for Hispanics it is 12.5 percent, also little changed.

Representative Cummings. Okay. And this is the—Mr. Rones, you can go ahead. Keep your voice up.

Mr. Rones. For African American teenagers, the 16 to 19 year olds, the rate was 37.3 percent. That's a little lower than it's been in recent months. Because that's a small group, that really jumps around from month to month.

The White rate is 23.5 percent, and that's been fairly stable for recent months.

Representative Cummings. All right. And I know that probably even when you're not in a recession you're going to have probably quite a few teenagers not employed, but I take it that that's pretty high compared to say what you might consider a pretty stable economic situation?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. Very well. I want to go back to this thing of these people coming back, these re-entrants and new folks. One of the factors that will temper any dent we can make in the unemployment rate is the fact that people who had stopped looking for work will rejoin the labor force when they see an economy that appears to be improving.

Once they rejoin the labor force, and until they find work, they are again counted as unemployed? Is that correct? So in other words, how do you know that they are looking? Are you following what I'm saying?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, absolutely. They are counted as unemployed when they re-enter and start looking, yes.

Representative Cummings. But how do you know they are looking?

Commissioner Hall. We actually conduct a Household Survey. So we do an in-person and phone survey of households and ask people, essentially.

Representative Cummings. So what kind of increases in the unemployment rate, what kind of increases do we expect, that is, of the people re-joining, should we expect in the labor force? Because as I see it, you know, this is a kind of a tough situation.

As the economy gets better, you know, I would imagine people look out there and say, you know what, I've been unemployed for awhile, but now I am going to get back out there because I think I've got a chance of finding a job. So the re-entrants continue to increase, and I'm not even—I have not even counted the new people, like these folks coming out of college and high school right now.

So you have a steady increase, I take it, if the economy gets better? Is that a reasonable assumption?

Commissioner Hall. If the increase, you mean in the unemployment rate?

Representative Cummings. No, yeah—yes, right. In other words, you have got more people to deal with because you have got more people looking.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. It is not at all uncommon in the early stages of a recovery to add jobs and have the unemployment rate go up because people are re-entering the labor force, as you say.

Representative Cummings. And so do you—and so you can't anticipate what might happen, other than what you have just said?

Commissioner Hall. Right, right.

Representative Cummings. So is it easier for you to calculate how many people have left the labor force in this Recession? And can you estimate how many you expect to return? I mean, looking at it from that perspective?

Commissioner Hall. Um——

Representative Cummings. And if historic data suggests anything with regard to that.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Sure——

Representative Cummings. You just made a statement that sounded like you were looking at something historic, so——

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Right. It's actually one of the reasons why I sort of pointed out the employment-to-population ratio, because that kind of cuts through all whether people are looking or not. It's how many people are employed versus how many people live in the country.

So that's sort of a nice way of cutting through all that. And we have had a significant drop in the employment-to-population ratio. This Recession it's dropped 3.9 percentage points, which is pretty significant. But the last—this year, so far, that's actually increased six-tenths of a percentage point. So we've actually had, started to get some recovery in that, which is a very good sign.

Representative Cummings [continuing]. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much—this is good news today. This is the second consecutive month of positive employment gains. And after weathering the harsh storms of 2009 and 2008 where we were losing jobs, it is good to see some rays of sunshine.

This is not success, but as this chart shows we are trending, we are moving in the right direction. It is not success, but we are mak-

ing progress. And we in Congress will continue working on policies that will help to create jobs so that we can continue this progress.

We thank you very much, Commissioner, for your testimony today.

This meeting is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:33 a.m., Friday, May 7, 2010, the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CAROLYN MALONEY, CHAIR, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Today's report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides fresh evidence that the labor market is strengthening and we are on the path to economic recovery.

In April, we added 290,000 jobs, including 231,000 jobs in the private sector. In the last two months we have added 520,000 jobs, with almost 80 percent in the private sector.

Although the unemployment rate rose to 9.9 percent, the increase is due to reentrants into the labor force—a sign of increased optimism about job prospects.

We have come a great distance in the past 15 months, since the lows of the Great Recession, but getting back the jobs lost in the past decade is going to take time. By moving quickly and taking bold actions, the Administration and Congress slowed the decline and restored the economy to growth in the second half of 2009.

The Recovery Act, which President Obama signed into law in February 2009, provided tax relief for 95 percent of American families, expanded credit to small businesses, extended unemployment benefits and created jobs while investing in clean energy technologies, infrastructure, and education.

Additional actions since then to create jobs and help small businesses include:

The Worker, Homeownership & Business Assistance Act, which expanded the first-time homebuyer tax credit, and enhanced small business tax relief.

The HIRE Act, which provides tax incentives for businesses that hire out-of-work Americans.

The House of Representatives passed the Disaster Relief and Summer Jobs Act of 2010, which supports an additional 300,000 summer jobs for young workers.

In addition to today's job numbers, we are seeing more and more evidence that the actions taken are working. After 4 straight quarters of negative growth, the economy has now grown for three straight quarters. Retail sales have increased for three straight months. Sales of both existing and new homes increased in March with sales of new single family homes rising by almost 27 percent.

While it is encouraging to see these signs of progress and the return of job growth, we will need stronger growth to get all unemployed Americans back to work.

As we focus on getting our national economy going, families all over are grappling with their family economy. Working mothers are key contributors to both—and in fact on Monday we will be releasing a report that looks at how working moms have fared during the Great Recession.

For the overall workforce, unemployment remains at unacceptably high levels—with more than 15 million Americans out of work. Almost half of the unemployed have been out of work for more than six months. Almost one-third have been unemployed for over a year.

African American and Hispanic workers face unemployment rates of 16.5 and 12.5 percent, respectively, well above the overall unemployment rate of 9.9 percent.

The JEC has begun a series of reports to better understand the employment challenges among different demographic groups. In March, we released a report on long-term unemployment in the African-American community. Earlier this week, we put out a report on unemployment among Hispanic workers. Later this spring, we will be examining the challenges facing younger members of the labor force.

While hiring has started to increase, that hiring is uneven.

Just two days ago, Dr. Alan Krueger, Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy and Chief economist at the Treasury Department, testified before this committee that hiring among smaller companies remains weak. He testified that small businesses are generally the drivers of new jobs during recoveries but larger establishments have been the ones to expand hiring during this recession. He testified that access to credit for small businesses is a large part of the problem keeping them from hiring.

I know my Republican colleagues share my commitment to doing everything we can to help small businesses get the loans they need so that they can expand their operations and hire more people.

We need to both identify new policies that unleash the job creating power of small businesses and support the sound proposals which have been put forward by the Obama Administration.

I'm particularly supportive of the $30 billion Small Business Lending Fund proposed by the Administration, because it targets the small and mid-sized community banks at the center of small business lending. While these banks represent 20 percent of all bank assets, they account for more than half of all small business loans. By transferring funds from TARP to create this fund, we can get new loans out into the community—growing businesses and adding jobs.

I also co-sponsored HR 4302, the Small Business Job Creation and Access to Capital Act, which would raise the cap on SBA 7(a) loans from $2 million to $5 million. Raising the cap on loans can have a powerful, positive impact on small businesses and is something we should move through Congress as quickly as possible.

While today's report on the April employment situation shows continued progress, we need to keep our eye on the most important thing—creating jobs, jobs, jobs.

I look forward to hearing additional information about the April employment numbers from Bureau of Labor Statistics Commissioner Dr. Keith Hall.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY

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

Today's report is mixed news for American workers and their families. On the one hand, payroll employment increased by 224,000 after excluding 66,000 temporary Census jobs. On the other hand, the unemployment rate rose to 9.9 percent. The number of long-term unemployed workers reached an all-time high of 6.7 million, and the long-term unemployed as a percent of all unemployed workers also reached an all-time high of 45.9 percent.

A painfully slow job recovery is better than no recovery, but for the 15.3 million Americans who are out of work and waiting for Washington Democrats to finally focus on jobs, this report is disheartening. At this slow pace it will take much of the decade to return to normal employment levels.

Consumers and businesses are increasingly concerned that runaway government spending and a dangerous level of debt could lead America down the path on which Greece has now found itself. Further hindering America's recovery are small businesses reluctant to hire workers while Congress is demanding new taxes, higher energy prices and more expensive health care costs. Right now, Washington is standing firmly in the way of America's recovery.

Although real GDP grew at an annual rate of 3.2 percent in the first quarter of 2010, nearly half of this growth was due to a one-off restocking of inventory. Real final sales, which are a better measure of the underlying trend in real GDP than the headline number, rose by only 1.6 percent in the first quarter of 2010.

In line with this modest growth trend, the most recent Blue Chip consensus forecast of private economists predicts that real GDP will grow by 3.1 percent in 2010, while payroll employment will increase by an average of 117,000 per month in 2010. Unfortunately, such slow growth in payroll employment means that the unemployment rate will remain elevated. Indeed, the Blue Chip consensus forecast predicts that the unemployment rate will still be 9.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010.

At the same point in recoveries from comparable severe recessions, the Reagan recovery of 1981–82 was three times as strong in job creation and nearly twice as strong in real GDP growth as the current recovery.

That is explained by vastly different economic policies. The economic policies of the federal government can be either a tailwind accelerating real GDP growth or a headwind slowing it down. President Reagan pursued pro-growth policies including large reductions in marginal tax rates, deregulation, and trade liberalization. Combined with the disinflationary monetary policies under Federal Reserve Chairmen Paul Volcker and Alan Greenspan, Reagan laid the foundation for two decades of prosperity.

In contrast, President Obama and Congressional Democrats have pursued largely anti-growth policies that have hindered this recovery. Businesses are delaying critical hiring, investment and expansion decisions based on costly mandates, premium increases, and higher taxes from the implementation of the recently passed health care legislation and their uncertainty over "cap and trade," "card check," financial services reform legislation, and other regulatory initiatives.

Private businesses create more than four out of every five jobs in the United States. Instead of providing encouragement, President Obama and this Congress have given entrepreneurs reason to worry.

Yesterday, the U.S. stock market fell by more than 3.2 percent on widespread fears that the Greek debt crisis would spread to Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, which also have high levels of government deficits and debt. In 2009, central government budget deficits in these countries collectively known as the PIIGS ranged from 4.1 percent in Italy to 16.3 percent in Greece, while gross central government debt ranged from 41.2 percent in Spain to 125.7 percent in Greece.

After years of reckless spending, Greece was forced to seek a bailout from the IMF and other European countries. Now, the Greek government must slash spending.

The dashed expectations among the Greek public for government salaries, pensions, and other benefits have provoked strikes and riots, causing three deaths.

However, there is another country whose government budget deficit and debt could readily reach the alarming levels found in the PIIGS. Unfortunately for the American people that country is the United States.

According to the CBO, the federal budget deficit will be 10.3 percent of GDP in fiscal year 2010 and the publicly held federal debt will be 63.2 percent of GDP at end of fiscal year 2010. If the Democratic majority in Congress adopts President Obama's budget, however, the CBO projects that the federal budget deficits would exceed 4 percent in every fiscal year during the next decade, and publicly held federal debt would be 90.0 percent of GDP at the end of fiscal year 2020.

President Obama and Congressional Democrats are pursuing reckless fiscal policies that are clearly unsustainable. Unless their excessive spending, deficits, and debt accumulation are quickly reversed, the United States may experience its own debt crisis. We are putting the future of our children and grandchildren in grave jeopardy. Unlike Greece, however, no one will be around to bail us out.

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

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you also to Commissioner Hall and his team at the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The last two hearings held by this committee have cast important light on some sobering truths about the labor market.

First, we know that the consequences of unemployment are severe—both for the individual, and their children.

The unemployed are not only vulnerable to conditions like depression, but are also at a higher risk for heart attacks and other stress-related events.

In fact, studies by Dr. von Wachter showed that the unemployed, on the whole, experienced a *shorter life span*, simply from being unemployed.

Let me say that again—the unemployed, on the whole, experience a shorter life span.

Pervasive unemployment is a virus and an epidemic, and it requires the attention we would give to any public health concern.

What we also enunciated at recent hearings was that for many unemployed workers, substantial retraining is now necessary.

This retraining often includes a return to the classroom, which in and of itself requires a significant financial commitment.

We are asking our workers to commit to serious change, and as a result, we owe them a serious return on this new investment in education.

Therefore, we need to learn from and build on the success of the programs we highlighted last week—in Atlanta, San Antonio, Boston, and Baltimore—that successfully get the unemployed into training and back out to work.

However, the required investments in education do not end with worker retraining programs and higher education.

The elementary and secondary education infrastructure is in dire straits itself—as we know, the Recovery Act provided over $100 billion dollars to state and local governments to ward off teacher layoffs.

As we had hoped, the Stimulus money did prevent these job losses—however, we are far from out of the woods.

In fact, the American Association of School Administrators issued the results of a survey yesterday, in which they projected that 275,000 education jobs across the nation are at risk for the 2010–2011 school year.

As Education and Labor Committee Chairman George Miller told *The Washington Post* yesterday, the hardest hit by the layoffs are the youngest—and most tech-savvy—teachers; *exactly* the people we need to help our children land in the new jobs of the 21st century.

Finally, not only would 275,000 potential job losses be a tragic blow to our children's education, but it is estimated that it would lead to 82,000 additional job losses from lost spending by the schools and the employees that were laid off.

That is why we cannot reject intelligent and focused policy—like Chairman Miller's Local Jobs for America Act—under the guise of supposed deficit awareness.

The money in this bill will not only help local economies grow again, allow state and local governments to avoid tax increases, and keep sufficient police and fire personnel on the streets, but it will provide crucial on-the-job training in the private sector and keep teachers in America's classrooms.

I am proud to lend my name to this bill as a co-sponsor, not only because it protects our economy in the short run, but because it makes investments in education that will help us thrive in the long run.

Madam Chair, I look forward to Dr. Hall's testimony and a productive discussion this morning. With that, I yield back.

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.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 290,000 in April. The unemployment rate edged up to 9.9 percent, and the labor force increased sharply. Job growth was fairly widespread, with gains in manufacturing, professional and business services, health care, and leisure and hospitality. Federal government employment increased, with the addition of 66,000 short-term workers for Census 2010. Nonfarm employment has risen by 573,000 since December, with 483,000 jobs added in the private sector.

Manufacturing continued to add jobs in April (44,000). Employment in this industry has increased by 101,000 since December. Three industries—fabricated metal products, machinery, and primary metals—have accounted for more than half of factory job gains so far this year.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, mining employment continued to trend up over the month (7,000); the industry has added 39,000 jobs since October. In construction, nonresidential building and heavy construction each added 9,000 jobs in April.

Employment in professional and business services rose by 80,000 over the month. Within the industry, job growth continued in temporary help services (26,000), where employment has increased by 330,000 since September. Employment also rose in services to buildings and dwellings (23,000) and in computer systems design (7,000) in April.

Health care added 20,000 jobs over the month, in line with average monthly growth over the prior 12 months. Employment also continued to grow in leisure and hospitality (45,000). The industry has added 121,000 jobs since December, led by gains in food services.

Federal government employment rose in April, reflecting the hiring of 66,000 temporary workers for Census 2010. Employment in state and local governments was essentially unchanged.

Within transportation, employment fell in courier and messenger services (−21,000). Other major industries showed little change in employment.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls were up 1 cent in April to $22.47. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 1.6 percent. From March 2009 to March 2010, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose by 2.4 percent.

Turning now to measures from the survey of households, the unemployment rate edged up to 9.9 percent in April, and the number of unemployed persons was 15.3 million. Over the month, the number of unemployed who were reentrants to the labor force rose to 3.7 million.

In April, 6.7 million people had been jobless for 27 weeks or more. These long-term unemployed made up 45.9 percent of all unemployed persons, a record high.

The labor force increased by 805,000 in April. The labor force participation rate—the percent of the population working or looking for work—rose by 0.3 percentage point to 65.2 percent and has increased by 0.6 percentage point since December. The employment-population ratio increased to 58.8 percent in April and also has risen by 0.6 percentage point since December. Among the employed, there were 9.2 million individuals working part time in April who preferred full-time work, about the same as in March.

In summary, employment rose by 290,000 in April, with gains in several major industries. The unemployment rate edged up to 9.9 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. (EDT) Friday, May 7, 2010

USDL-10-0589

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

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – APRIL 2010

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 290,000 in April, the **unemployment rate** edged up to 9.9 percent, and the labor force increased sharply, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Job gains occurred in manufacturing, professional and business services, health care, and leisure and hospitality. Federal government employment also rose, reflecting continued hiring of temporary workers for Census 2010.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, April 2008 – April 2010

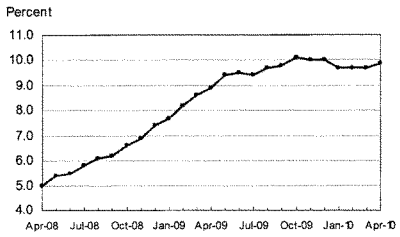
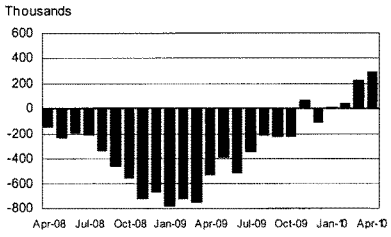


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, April 2008 – April 2010



Household Survey Data

In April, the number of **unemployed persons** was 15.3 million, and the **unemployment rate** edged up to 9.9 percent. The rate had been 9.7 percent for the first 3 months of this year. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rate for whites (9.0 percent) edged up in April, while the rates for adult men (10.1 percent), adult women (8.2 percent), teenagers (25.4 percent), blacks (16.5 percent), and Hispanics (12.5 percent) showed little or no change. The jobless rate for Asians was 6.8 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) continued to trend up over the month, reaching 6.7 million. In April, 45.9 percent of unemployed persons had been jobless for 27 weeks or more. (See table A-12.)

Among the unemployed, the number of **reentrants** to the labor force rose by 195,000 over the month. (See table A-11.)

In April, the **civilian labor force participation rate** increased by 0.3 percentage point to 65.2 percent, as the size of the labor force rose by 805,000. Since December, the participation rate has increased by 0.6 percentage point. The **employment-population ratio** rose to 58.8 percent over the month and has increased by 0.6 percentage point since December. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was about unchanged at 9.2 million in April. 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-8.)

About 2.4 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force** in April, compared with 2.1 million 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-16.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 1.2 million **discouraged workers** in April, up by 457,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.2 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. (See table A-16.)

Establishment Survey Data

In April, **nonfarm payroll employment** rose by 290,000. Sizable employment gains occurred in manufacturing, professional and business services, health care, and in leisure and hospitality. Federal government employment increased due to the hiring of temporary workers for Census 2010. Since December, nonfarm payroll employment has expanded by 573,000, with 483,000 jobs added in the private sector. The vast majority of job growth occurred during the last 2 months. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing added 44,000 jobs in April. Since December, factory employment has risen by 101,000. Over the month, gains occurred in several durable goods industries, including fabricated metals (9,000) and machinery (7,000). Employment also grew in nondurable goods manufacturing (14,000).

Mining added 7,000 jobs in April, with most of the increase in support activities for mining. Since last October, mining has added 39,000 jobs.

In April, **construction** employment edged up (14,000), following an increase of 26,000 in March. Over the month, nonresidential building and heavy construction added 9,000 jobs each.

Employment in **professional and business services** rose by 80,000 in April. Temporary help services continued to add jobs (26,000); employment in this industry has increased by 330,000 since September 2009. Employment also rose over the month in services to buildings and dwellings (23,000) and in computer systems design (7,000).

In April, **health care** employment grew by 20,000, including a gain of 6,000 in hospitals. Over the past year, health care employment has increased by 244,000.

Employment rose by 45,000 in **leisure and hospitality** over the month. Much of this increase occurred in accommodation and food services, which added 29,000 jobs. Food services employment has risen by 84,000 over the past 4 months, while accommodation has added 18,000 jobs over the past 3 months.

Federal government employment was up in April, reflecting the hiring of 66,000 temporary workers for the decennial census.

Over the month, employment changed little in **wholesale trade**, **retail trade**, **information**, and **financial activities**.

Employment in **transportation and warehousing** fell by 20,000 in April, reflecting a large decline in courier and messenger services.

In April, the **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 34.1 hours. The manufacturing workweek for all employees increased by 0.2 hour for the second straight month to 40.1 hours, and factory overtime was up by 0.1 hour over the month. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 33.4 hours in April. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

Average hourly earnings of all employees in the private nonfarm sector increased by 1 cent to $22.47 in April. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 1.6 percent. In April, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** increased by 5 cents to $18.96. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for February was revised from -14,000 to +39,000, and the change for March was revised from 162,000 to 230,000.

The Employment Situation for May is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 4, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Change from: Mar. 2010-Apr. 2010
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	235,271	236,998	237,159	237,329	170
Civilian labor force	154,718	153,512	153,910	154,715	805
Participation rate	65.8	64.8	64.9	65.2	0.3
Employed	140,902	138,641	138,905	139,455	550
Employment-population ratio	59.9	58.5	58.6	58.8	0.2
Unemployed	13,816	14,871	15,005	15,260	255
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	0.2
Not in labor force	80,554	83,487	83,249	82,614	-635
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	8.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	0.2
Adult men (20 years and over)	9.4	10.0	10.0	10.1	0.1
Adult women (20 years and over)	7.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	0.2
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	21.8	25.0	26.1	25.4	-0.7
White	8.1	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.2
Black or African American	15.0	15.8	16.5	16.5	0.0
Asian (not seasonally adjusted)	6.6	8.4	7.5	6.8	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	11.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	-0.1
Total, 25 years and over	7.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0
Less than a high school diploma	14.9	15.6	14.5	14.7	0.2
High school graduates, no college	9.4	10.5	10.8	10.6	-0.2
Some college or associate degree	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	0.1
Bachelor's degree and higher	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	0.0
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	8,867	9,550	9,354	9,246	-108
Job leavers	887	866	894	938	44
Reentrants	3,127	3,451	3,544	3,739	195
New entrants	919	1,238	1,197	1,231	34
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	3,284	2,748	2,646	2,682	36
5 to 14 weeks	3,962	3,412	3,228	2,991	-237
15 to 26 weeks	2,571	2,696	2,436	2,253	-183
27 weeks and over	3,725	6,133	6,547	6,716	169
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	8,888	8,791	9,054	9,152	98
Slack work or business conditions	6,699	6,185	6,177	6,268	91
Could only find part-time work	1,819	2,212	2,388	2,489	101
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,976	18,360	18,379	18,140	-239
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,089	2,527	2,255	2,432	-
Discouraged workers	740	1,204	994	1,197	-

- Over-the-month changes are not displayed for not seasonally adjusted data.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	-528	39	230	290
Total private	-649	62	174	231
Goods-producing	-277	-28	55	65
Mining and logging	-14	7	10	7
Construction	-114	-51	26	14
Manufacturing	-149	16	19	44
Durable goods[1]	-130	9	23	30
Motor vehicles and parts	-23.9	-9.1	3.0	4.4
Nondurable goods	-19	7	-4	14
Private service-providing[1]	-372	90	119	166
Wholesale trade	-30.2	3.2	9.5	4.0
Retail trade	-42.8	7.1	15.1	12.4
Transportation and warehousing	-47.8	-9.0	7.9	-19.5
Information	-24	-6	-12	-3
Financial activities	-47	-7	-20	3
Professional and business services[1]	-138	56	13	80
Temporary help services	-65.9	35.9	32.4	26.2
Education and health services[1]	4	30	54	35
Health care and social assistance	9.1	21.0	42.4	26.4
Leisure and hospitality	-34	23	41	45
Other services	-11	-7	10	9
Government	121	-23	56	59
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES[2]				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.8	49.9	49.8	49.8
Total private women employees	48.3	48.4	48.4	48.3
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.1
Average hourly earnings	$ 22.11	$ 22.48	$ 22.46	$ 22.47
Average weekly earnings	$ 749.53	$762.07	$763.64	$766.23
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100)[3]	92.5	91.1	91.5	91.9
Over-the-month percent change	-0.9	-0.2	0.4	0.4
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100)[4]	97.5	97.6	98.0	98.5
Over-the-month percent change	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4
Average hourly earnings	$ 18.53	$ 18.92	$ 18.91	$ 18.96
Average weekly earnings	$ 613.34	$628.14	$629.70	$633.26
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100)[3]	99.2	98.0	98.5	99.0
Over-the-month percent change	-0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.5
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100)[4]	122.8	123.9	124.4	125.5
Over-the-month percent change	-0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.9
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span)[5]				
Total private	20.6	57.4	57.8	64.3
Manufacturing	16.5	67.1	56.7	65.9

1 Includes other industries, not shown separately.
2 Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries.
3 The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding annual average aggregate hours.
4 The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding annual average aggregate weekly payrolls.
5 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.

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 about 100,000 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?

It is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants. However, neither the establishment nor the household survey is designed to identify the legal status of workers. Therefore, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The establishment survey does not collect data on the legal status of workers. The household survey does include questions which identify the foreign and native born, but it does not include questions about the legal status of the foreign born.

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 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 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides information on employment, hours, and earnings of employees on nonfarm payrolls; the data appear in the "B" tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. BLS collects these data each month from the payroll records of a sample of nonagricultural business establishments. The sample includes about 140,000 businesses and government agencies representing approximately 410,000 worksites and is drawn from a sampling frame of roughly 8.9 million unemployment insurance tax accounts. The active sample includes approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll employees.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference period 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. Additional information about the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as from 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 produced for the private sector for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees. *Production and nonsupervisory employees* are defined as production and related employees in manufacturing and mining and logging, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-providing industries.

Industries are classified on the basis of an establishment's principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System. Additional information about the establishment survey can be found at www.bls.gov/ces/#technical.

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 are 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 regularly occurring fluctuations. These events may result from seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal variation. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in employment or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, in the household survey, 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. Similarly, in the establishment survey, payroll employment in education declines by about 20 percent at the end of the spring term and later rises with the start of the fall term, obscuring the underlying employment trends in the industry. Because seasonal employment changes at the end and beginning of the school year can be estimated, the statistics can be adjusted to make underlying employment patterns more discernable. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in month-to-month economic activity.

Many 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 major sectors, 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. The prior 2 months are routinely revised to incorporate additional sample reports and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. In both surveys, 5-year 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 nonfarm employment from the establishment survey is on the order of plus or minus 100,000. Suppose the estimate of nonfarm employment increases by 50,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -50,000 to +150,000 (50,000 +/- 100,000). 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 nonfarm employment had, in fact, increased that month. If, however, the reported nonfarm employment rise was 250,000, 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 nonfarm employment had, in fact, risen that month. At an unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment as measured by the household survey is about +/- 280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- 0.19 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 also is improved when the data are cumulated over time, such as for quarterly and annual averages.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*, which 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 excludes employment losses from business deaths from sample-based estimation in order to offset the missing employment gains from business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based estimation procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same employment trend as the other firms in the sample. This procedure accounts for most of the net birth/death employment.

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 0.3 percent, with a range from -0.7 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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
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]					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	235,271	237,159	237,329	235,271	236,924	236,832	236,998	237,159	237,329
Civilian labor force	153,834	153,660	153,911	154,718	153,059	153,170	153,512	153,910	154,715
Participation rate	65.4	64.8	64.9	65.8	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.9	65.2
Employed	140,586	137,983	139,302	140,902	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455
Employment-population ratio	59.8	58.2	58.7	59.9	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.8
Unemployed	13,248	15,678	14,609	13,816	15,267	14,837	14,871	15,005	15,260
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.2	9.5	8.9	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9
Not in labor force	81,437	83,499	83,418	80,554	83,865	83,663	83,487	83,249	82,614
Persons who currently want a job	5,868	5,719	5,865	5,928	6,306	5,965	6,170	6,044	5,951
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	113,857	114,821	114,910	113,857	114,728	114,648	114,735	114,821	114,910
Civilian labor force	81,878	81,949	82,014	82,403	81,454	81,290	81,496	81,895	82,453
Participation rate	71.9	71.4	71.4	72.4	71.0	70.9	71.0	71.3	71.8
Employed	73,771	72,253	73,315	74,107	72,499	72,516	72,813	73,092	73,548
Employment-population ratio	64.8	62.9	63.8	65.1	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.7	64.0
Unemployed	8,107	9,696	8,699	8,295	8,955	8,774	8,683	8,803	8,905
Unemployment rate	9.9	11.8	10.6	10.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8
Not in labor force	31,979	32,872	32,897	31,454	33,274	33,358	33,239	32,926	32,457
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	105,196	106,198	106,301	105,196	106,125	105,998	106,100	106,198	106,301
Civilian labor force	78,811	79,059	79,122	79,106	78,402	78,225	78,471	78,796	79,356
Participation rate	74.9	74.4	74.4	75.2	73.9	73.8	74.0	74.2	74.7
Employed	71,468	70,238	71,226	71,665	70,391	70,390	70,623	70,913	71,358
Employment-population ratio	67.9	66.1	67.0	68.1	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.8	67.1
Unemployed	7,343	8,821	7,895	7,441	8,011	7,835	7,848	7,882	7,998
Unemployment rate	9.3	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1
Not in labor force	26,386	27,139	27,179	26,091	27,723	27,774	27,628	27,403	26,945
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	121,415	122,339	122,419	121,415	122,197	122,185	122,263	122,339	122,419
Civilian labor force	71,956	71,712	71,898	72,315	71,605	71,880	72,015	72,015	72,262
Participation rate	59.3	58.6	58.7	59.6	58.6	58.8	58.9	58.9	59.0
Employed	66,815	65,730	65,988	66,794	65,293	65,817	65,828	65,813	65,907
Employment-population ratio	55.0	53.7	53.9	55.0	53.4	53.9	53.8	53.8	53.8
Unemployed	5,141	5,982	5,910	5,521	6,312	6,064	6,187	6,203	6,355
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8
Not in labor force	49,458	50,627	50,521	49,100	50,591	50,305	50,247	50,323	50,157
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,999	113,974	114,066	112,999	113,832	113,796	113,886	113,974	114,066
Civilian labor force	68,857	68,967	69,101	69,105	68,620	68,949	69,069	69,027	69,265
Participation rate	61.0	60.5	60.6	61.2	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.7
Employed	64,318	63,537	63,746	64,147	62,998	63,527	63,538	63,495	63,552
Employment-population ratio	56.9	55.7	55.9	56.8	55.3	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.7
Unemployed	4,639	5,430	5,355	4,957	5,622	5,422	5,531	5,532	5,712
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.9	7.7	7.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2
Not in labor force	44,041	45,007	44,965	43,894	45,212	44,848	44,818	44,947	44,801
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,076	16,987	16,962	17,076	16,967	17,038	17,012	16,987	16,962
Civilian labor force	6,066	5,635	5,689	6,507	6,037	5,996	5,972	6,087	6,094
Participation rate	35.5	33.2	33.5	38.1	35.6	35.2	35.1	35.8	35.9
Employed	4,799	4,207	4,330	5,089	4,403	4,416	4,480	4,496	4,544
Employment-population ratio	28.1	24.8	25.5	29.8	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.5	26.8
Unemployed	1,267	1,427	1,358	1,418	1,634	1,580	1,491	1,591	1,550
Unemployment rate	20.9	25.3	23.9	21.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4
Not in labor force	11,010	11,352	11,273	10,569	10,930	11,041	11,041	10,899	10,867

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.

HOUSEHOLD 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]					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,552	191,648	191,749	190,552	191,628	191,454	191,552	191,648	191,749
Civilian labor force	125,316	124,950	125,062	126,108	124,605	124,579	124,847	125,054	125,779
Participation rate	65.8	65.2	65.2	66.2	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.6
Employed	115,587	113,339	114,302	115,896	113,339	113,797	113,865	114,108	114,484
Employment-population ratio	60.7	59.1	59.6	60.8	59.1	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.7
Unemployed	9,729	11,611	10,760	10,213	11,266	10,782	10,982	10,945	11,295
Unemployment rate	7.8	9.3	8.6	8.1	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0
Not in labor force	65,235	66,698	66,687	64,443	67,024	66,875	66,705	66,594	65,970
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,298	65,277	65,392	65,531	64,804	64,682	64,889	64,973	65,556
Participation rate	75.4	74.8	74.9	75.7	74.3	74.3	74.4	74.5	75.1
Employed	59,847	58,701	59,460	59,948	58,782	58,813	59,021	59,208	59,504
Employment-population ratio	69.1	67.3	68.1	69.2	67.4	67.5	67.7	67.9	68.2
Unemployed	5,451	6,576	5,932	5,582	6,022	5,869	5,868	5,765	6,052
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.1	9.1	8.5	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	55,033	55,033	54,971	55,203	54,822	55,017	55,061	55,104	55,184
Participation rate	60.5	60.2	60.1	60.7	60.0	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.3
Employed	51,692	51,079	51,174	51,648	50,753	51,248	51,048	51,103	51,123
Employment-population ratio	56.9	55.9	55.9	56.8	55.5	56.1	55.8	55.9	55.9
Unemployed	3,341	3,954	3,797	3,556	4,069	3,769	4,014	4,000	4,061
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.2	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	4,986	4,640	4,699	5,374	4,978	4,880	4,897	4,977	5,040
Participation rate	38.2	35.8	36.3	41.1	38.4	37.5	37.7	38.4	38.9
Employed	4,049	3,559	3,668	4,300	3,804	3,736	3,797	3,797	3,857
Employment-population ratio	31.0	27.5	28.3	32.9	29.3	28.7	29.2	29.3	29.8
Unemployed	937	1,081	1,031	1,075	1,174	1,145	1,100	1,180	1,183
Unemployment rate	18.8	23.3	21.9	20.0	23.6	23.5	22.5	23.7	23.5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,153	28,591	28,624	28,153	28,437	28,526	28,559	28,591	28,624
Civilian labor force	17,670	17,795	17,868	17,795	17,600	17,749	17,748	17,871	17,951
Participation rate	62.8	62.2	62.4	63.2	61.9	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.7
Employed	15,119	14,837	15,020	15,119	14,758	14,820	14,936	14,920	14,985
Employment-population ratio	53.7	51.9	52.5	53.7	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.2	52.4
Unemployed	2,551	2,957	2,848	2,676	2,843	2,929	2,812	2,951	2,966
Unemployment rate	14.4	16.6	15.9	15.0	16.2	16.5	15.8	16.5	16.5
Not in labor force	10,483	10,796	10,756	10,358	10,837	10,777	10,811	10,720	10,673
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,932	8,124	8,081	7,989	7,907	7,970	7,985	8,134	8,130
Participation rate	70.0	70.3	69.8	70.5	68.8	69.2	69.2	70.4	70.2
Employed	6,567	6,479	6,635	6,613	6,591	6,566	6,561	6,592	6,668
Employment-population ratio	58.0	56.1	57.3	58.4	57.4	57.0	56.9	57.0	57.6
Unemployed	1,365	1,645	1,446	1,376	1,316	1,405	1,424	1,542	1,462
Unemployment rate	17.2	20.2	17.9	17.2	16.6	17.6	17.8	19.0	18.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,023	9,004	9,151	9,042	8,959	9,034	9,074	9,021	9,146
Participation rate	63.9	62.7	63.7	64.0	62.7	63.1	63.3	62.8	63.6
Employed	8,076	7,954	7,971	8,010	7,788	7,836	7,975	7,907	7,894
Employment-population ratio	57.2	55.4	55.4	56.7	54.5	54.7	55.6	55.1	54.9
Unemployed	947	1,050	1,181	1,031	1,171	1,198	1,099	1,115	1,252
Unemployment rate	10.5	11.7	12.9	11.4	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.4	13.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	714	666	635	765	734	745	689	716	675
Participation rate	26.5	24.9	23.8	28.4	27.5	27.7	25.7	26.7	25.3
Employed	475	404	414	496	379	418	399	421	423
Employment-population ratio	17.7	15.1	15.5	18.4	14.2	15.6	14.9	15.7	15.8
Unemployed	239	262	221	268	356	326	290	294	252
Unemployment rate	33.5	39.3	34.8	35.1	48.4	43.8	42.0	41.1	37.3
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,788	11,089	11,138	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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]					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
Civilian labor force	7,128	7,174	7,300	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	66.1	64.7	65.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	6,659	6,633	6,806	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	61.7	59.8	61.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	469	541	494	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.5	6.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	3,660	3,915	3,838	–	–	–	–	–	–

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation, therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

- 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.

HOUSEHOLD 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]					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	32,671	33,414	33,498	32,671	33,379	33,251	33,335	33,414	33,498
Civilian labor force	22,317	22,656	22,554	22,403	22,404	22,578	22,648	22,707	22,684
Participation rate	68.3	67.8	67.3	68.6	67.1	67.9	67.9	68.0	67.7
Employed	19,895	19,650	19,872	19,855	19,513	19,730	19,848	19,848	19,850
Employment-population ratio	60.9	58.8	59.3	60.8	58.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.3
Unemployed	2,422	3,006	2,682	2,548	2,891	2,848	2,800	2,859	2,834
Unemployment rate	10.9	13.3	11.9	11.4	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5
Not in labor force	10,354	10,758	10,944	10,268	10,976	10,674	10,687	10,706	10,814
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,698	12,857	12,838	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	83.6	82.7	82.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	11,407	11,211	11,405	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	75.1	72.1	73.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	1,291	1,647	1,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	10.2	12.8	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,601	8,763	8,754	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	59.9	59.9	59.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	7,740	7,716	7,786	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	53.9	52.7	53.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	860	1,047	969	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	10.0	12.0	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,018	1,035	961	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	32.8	32.0	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	748	724	681	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	24.1	22.4	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	270	311	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	26.5	30.1	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

- 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.

HOUSEHOLD 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					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,180	11,803	12,225	12,078	11,977	11,835	11,518	11,775	12,122
Participation rate	46.2	46.2	46.8	45.9	45.6	45.4	46.2	46.1	46.4
Employed	10,399	9,889	10,447	10,282	10,144	10,033	9,722	10,067	10,335
Employment-population ratio	39.5	38.7	40.0	39.0	38.6	38.5	39.0	39.4	39.5
Unemployed	1,781	1,914	1,778	1,796	1,833	1,802	1,795	1,708	1,787
Unemployment rate	14.6	16.2	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.2	15.6	14.5	14.7
High school graduates, no college[1]									
Civilian labor force	38,300	39,202	38,779	38,528	37,607	37,738	38,801	38,855	38,849
Participation rate	62.4	62.6	62.3	62.7	61.4	61.1	61.9	62.0	62.4
Employed	34,733	34,527	34,723	34,913	33,649	33,920	34,737	34,654	34,728
Employment-population ratio	56.6	55.1	55.8	56.8	55.0	54.9	55.4	55.3	55.8
Unemployed	3,568	4,674	4,056	3,614	3,958	3,818	4,064	4,201	4,120
Unemployment rate	9.3	11.9	10.5	9.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.6
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,917	36,579	36,547	36,927	36,892	36,761	36,575	36,582	36,552
Participation rate	71.6	70.8	70.8	71.7	70.6	71.5	70.2	70.8	70.8
Employed	34,169	33,410	33,590	34,153	33,560	33,629	33,660	33,586	33,535
Employment-population ratio	66.3	64.7	65.1	66.3	64.2	65.4	64.6	65.0	65.0
Unemployed	2,748	3,170	2,957	2,774	3,332	3,132	2,915	2,996	3,017
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.7	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.3
Bachelor's degree and higher[2]									
Civilian labor force	45,377	45,742	45,794	45,396	45,994	45,939	45,694	45,800	45,879
Participation rate	77.6	77.1	77.2	77.7	77.3	77.0	77.0	77.2	77.3
Employed	43,547	43,570	43,778	43,387	43,707	43,704	43,418	43,549	43,642
Employment-population ratio	74.5	73.4	73.8	74.2	73.4	73.3	73.1	73.4	73.5
Unemployed	1,831	2,172	2,015	2,010	2,288	2,235	2,276	2,251	2,237
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Employment status of the civilian population 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,261	22,093	20,509	20,310	1,752	1,783
Civilian labor force	12,073	11,742	10,960	10,632	1,113	1,110
Participation rate	54.2	53.1	53.4	52.4	63.5	62.2
Employed	11,050	10,679	10,037	9,669	1,013	1,010
Employment-population ratio	49.6	48.3	48.9	47.6	57.8	56.6
Unemployed	1,023	1,064	923	964	100	100
Unemployment rate	8.5	9.1	8.4	9.1	9.0	9.0
Not in labor force	10,188	10,351	9,549	9,678	639	673
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,902	2,101	1,588	1,748	314	353
Civilian labor force	1,552	1,694	1,333	1,441	220	254
Participation rate	81.6	80.6	83.9	82.4	69.9	71.9
Employed	1,392	1,472	1,196	1,249	197	223
Employment-population ratio	73.2	70.0	75.3	71.4	62.6	63.2
Unemployed	160	223	137	192	23	31
Unemployment rate	10.3	13.1	10.3	13.3	10.4	12.0
Not in labor force	350	407	255	308	95	99
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,863	2,989	2,435	2,500	428	489
Civilian labor force	2,508	2,610	2,162	2,226	346	383
Participation rate	87.6	87.3	88.8	89.0	80.8	78.4
Employed	2,265	2,397	1,952	2,047	313	350
Employment-population ratio	79.1	80.2	80.1	81.9	73.2	71.6
Unemployed	243	213	210	179	33	33
Unemployment rate	9.7	8.1	9.7	8.1	9.5	8.7
Not in labor force	355	380	273	274	82	106
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,499	11,103	11,114	10,725	385	377
Civilian labor force	4,418	4,019	4,287	3,904	131	116
Participation rate	38.4	36.2	38.6	36.4	34.0	30.7
Employed	4,108	3,726	3,980	3,614	127	112
Employment-population ratio	35.7	33.6	35.8	33.7	33.0	29.6
Unemployed	310	293	306	289	4	4
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.4	2.9	3.4
Not in labor force	7,082	7,083	6,827	6,822	254	262
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,997	5,900	5,372	5,336	625	564
Civilian labor force	3,595	3,419	3,178	3,062	417	357
Participation rate	60.0	58.0	59.2	57.4	66.7	63.3
Employed	3,286	3,084	2,909	2,759	376	325
Employment-population ratio	54.8	52.3	54.2	51.7	60.2	57.6
Unemployed	309	335	269	303	41	32
Unemployment rate	8.6	9.8	8.5	9.9	9.7	9.0
Not in labor force	2,401	2,481	2,194	2,274	208	207
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	203,975	206,378	88,789	90,114	115,186	116,264
Civilian labor force	139,733	140,337	69,930	70,471	69,803	69,867
Participation rate	68.5	68.0	78.8	78.2	60.6	60.1
Employed	127,950	127,291	62,987	63,007	64,964	64,284
Employment-population ratio	62.7	61.7	70.9	69.9	56.4	55.3
Unemployed	11,783	13,046	6,944	7,463	4,839	5,583
Unemployment rate	8.4	9.3	9.9	10.6	6.9	8.0
Not in labor force	64,242	66,041	18,858	19,644	45,383	46,397

NOTE: Veterans served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001-present), Gulf War era I (August 1990-August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975), Korean War (July 1950-January 1955), World War II (December 1941-December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one. Veterans who served during one of the selected wartime periods and another period are classified only in the wartime period. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-6. Employment status of the civilian population by sex, age, and disability status, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Persons with a disability		Persons with no disability	
	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,093	26,590	208,179	210,739
Civilian labor force	6,179	5,897	147,654	148,015
Participation rate	22.8	22.2	70.9	70.2
Employed	5,381	4,999	135,204	134,303
Employment-population ratio	19.9	18.8	64.9	63.7
Unemployed	798	897	12,450	13,712
Unemployment rate	12.9	15.2	8.4	9.3
Not in labor force	20,913	20,693	60,524	62,725
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,757	2,731	75,625	75,654
Participation rate	38.0	37.8	83.8	83.2
Employed	2,362	2,258	68,140	67,665
Employment-population ratio	32.6	31.2	75.5	74.4
Unemployed	396	473	7,485	7,989
Unemployment rate	14.3	17.3	9.9	10.6
Not in labor force	4,492	4,496	14,633	15,316
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,592	2,393	66,454	66,545
Participation rate	33.8	31.4	72.1	71.6
Employed	2,233	2,035	61,817	61,148
Employment-population ratio	29.1	26.7	67.0	65.8
Unemployed	359	358	4,637	5,397
Unemployment rate	13.9	14.9	7.0	8.1
Not in labor force	5,084	5,227	25,772	26,395
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	830	773	5,575	5,816
Participation rate	6.8	6.6	21.7	21.7
Employed	786	707	5,248	5,490
Employment-population ratio	6.5	6.0	20.4	20.5
Unemployed	44	67	328	326
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.6	5.9	5.6
Not in labor force	11,337	10,970	20,119	21,014

NOTE: A person with a disability has at least one of the following conditions: is deaf or has serious difficulty hearing; is blind or has serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses; has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition; has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; has difficulty dressing or bathing; or has difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Employment status of the civilian population by nativity and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and nativity	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	35,039	34,996	17,485	17,581	17,554	17,415
Civilian labor force	23,782	23,916	14,206	14,179	9,576	9,737
Participation rate	67.9	68.3	81.2	80.7	54.6	55.9
Employed	21,750	21,816	12,975	12,940	8,775	8,876
Employment-population ratio	62.1	62.3	74.2	73.6	50.0	51.0
Unemployed	2,032	2,100	1,231	1,239	801	861
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8
Not in labor force	11,257	11,080	3,280	3,402	7,978	7,678
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	200,232	202,333	96,371	97,329	103,861	105,003
Civilian labor force	130,052	129,995	67,672	67,834	62,380	62,161
Participation rate	65.0	64.2	70.2	69.7	60.1	59.2
Employed	118,835	117,486	60,796	60,374	58,039	57,112
Employment-population ratio	59.3	58.1	63.1	62.0	55.9	54.4
Unemployed	11,216	12,509	6,876	7,460	4,340	5,049
Unemployment rate	8.6	9.6	10.2	11.0	7.0	8.1
Not in labor force	70,180	72,337	28,699	29,495	41,481	42,843

NOTE: The foreign born are those residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The native born are persons who were born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

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

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,087	2,103	2,210	2,143	2,056	2,115	2,313	2,217	2,254
Wage and salary workers	1,164	1,242	1,343	1,217	1,308	1,342	1,362	1,374	1,397
Self-employed workers	894	835	837	883	755	781	908	851	823
Unpaid family workers	29	26	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonagricultural industries	138,498	135,880	137,092	138,762	135,717	136,276	136,398	136,715	137,199
Wage and salary workers	129,381	127,009	128,031	129,672	126,539	127,269	127,261	127,712	128,183
Government	21,548	21,472	21,844	21,196	21,110	21,227	21,292	21,281	21,440
Private industries	107,832	105,537	106,187	108,469	105,428	106,031	105,942	106,447	106,706
Private households	716	733	711	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other industries	107,116	104,804	105,476	107,742	104,666	105,329	105,243	105,682	105,977
Self-employed workers	9,063	8,797	8,948	9,034	9,135	9,007	9,029	8,949	8,910
Unpaid family workers	54	74	114	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons[2]	8,648	9,343	8,921	8,888	9,165	8,316	8,791	9,054	9,152
Slack work or business conditions	6,533	6,443	6,113	6,699	6,453	5,873	6,185	6,177	6,268
Could only find part-time work	1,852	2,611	2,571	1,819	2,346	2,295	2,212	2,388	2,489
Part time for noneconomic reasons[3]	19,644	18,739	18,853	18,976	18,364	18,563	18,360	18,379	18,140
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons[2]	8,556	9,210	8,830	8,795	9,055	8,193	8,651	8,946	9,049
Slack work or business conditions	6,462	6,343	6,063	6,634	6,378	5,792	6,079	6,099	6,213
Could only find part-time work	1,842	2,606	2,558	1,826	2,349	2,288	2,199	2,406	2,486
Part time for noneconomic reasons[3]	19,282	18,430	18,506	18,595	18,056	18,218	18,043	18,066	17,798

1 Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey reference week and excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire week.

2 Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand.

3 Refers to persons who usually work part time for noneconomic reasons such as childcare problems, family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and other reasons. This excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as vacations, holidays, illness, and bad weather.

- Data not available.

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-9. Selected employment indicators
[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	140,586	137,983	139,302	140,902	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905	139,455
16 to 19 years	4,799	4,207	4,330	5,089	4,403	4,416	4,480	4,496	4,544
16 to 17 years	1,585	1,243	1,333	1,735	1,425	1,484	1,456	1,402	1,453
18 to 19 years	3,214	2,964	2,998	3,340	2,987	2,938	3,043	3,093	3,073
20 years and over	135,786	133,775	134,972	135,813	133,389	133,916	134,161	134,409	134,911
20 to 24 years	12,939	12,380	12,434	13,043	12,389	12,435	12,539	12,601	12,509
25 years and over	122,847	121,396	122,539	122,761	121,012	121,404	121,471	121,731	122,352
25 to 54 years	95,761	93,620	94,543	95,756	93,791	94,004	94,001	94,053	94,487
25 to 34 years	30,092	29,860	30,221	30,111	29,794	30,022	30,123	30,080	30,208
35 to 44 years	31,811	30,623	30,912	31,793	30,744	30,683	30,560	30,730	30,874
45 to 54 years	33,859	33,137	33,410	33,851	33,254	33,299	33,318	33,244	33,405
55 years and over	27,086	27,776	27,995	27,006	27,221	27,399	27,470	27,678	27,865
Men, 16 years and over	73,771	72,253	73,315	74,107	72,499	72,516	72,813	73,092	73,548
16 to 19 years	2,303	2,014	2,088	2,442	2,108	2,126	2,190	2,179	2,189
16 to 17 years	747	602	638	820	672	706	686	689	698
18 to 19 years	1,555	1,412	1,450	1,633	1,434	1,415	1,496	1,492	1,500
20 years and over	71,468	70,238	71,226	71,665	70,391	70,390	70,623	70,913	71,358
20 to 24 years	6,612	6,248	6,319	6,683	6,234	6,211	6,282	6,410	6,357
25 years and over	64,856	63,990	64,907	64,947	64,166	64,091	64,267	64,503	64,945
25 to 54 years	50,700	49,510	50,285	50,801	49,921	49,807	49,868	50,003	50,363
25 to 34 years	16,122	15,999	16,299	16,201	16,118	16,148	16,281	16,261	16,370
35 to 44 years	17,024	16,475	16,650	17,042	16,629	16,479	16,404	16,593	16,661
45 to 54 years	17,555	17,036	17,336	17,559	17,174	17,180	17,183	17,149	17,332
55 years and over	14,156	14,481	14,623	14,146	14,245	14,284	14,399	14,500	14,582
Women, 16 years and over	66,815	65,730	65,988	66,794	65,293	65,817	65,828	65,813	65,907
16 to 19 years	2,497	2,193	2,242	2,647	2,294	2,290	2,290	2,317	2,355
16 to 17 years	838	640	694	914	753	777	770	713	755
18 to 19 years	1,659	1,552	1,548	1,706	1,553	1,523	1,546	1,601	1,573
20 years and over	64,318	63,537	63,746	64,147	62,998	63,527	63,538	63,495	63,552
20 to 24 years	6,327	6,132	6,115	6,361	6,155	6,224	6,258	6,191	6,152
25 years and over	57,991	57,405	57,631	57,814	56,846	57,313	57,204	57,229	57,407
25 to 54 years	45,061	44,110	44,259	44,955	43,870	44,197	44,134	44,050	44,124
25 to 34 years	13,970	13,861	13,922	13,911	13,676	13,874	13,843	13,819	13,837
35 to 44 years	14,787	14,148	14,263	14,751	14,115	14,203	14,156	14,137	14,213
45 to 54 years	16,304	16,101	16,074	16,292	16,080	16,119	16,135	16,094	16,073
55 years and over	12,930	13,295	13,373	12,860	12,976	13,116	13,071	13,179	13,283
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	44,470	42,954	43,256	44,424	43,312	43,126	43,168	43,083	43,205
Married women, spouse present	35,668	34,900	34,812	35,438	35,004	35,073	35,248	34,887	34,643
Women who maintain families	8,951	8,668	8,907	–	–	–	–	–	–
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[1]	112,746	109,877	111,391	113,630	110,254	110,497	110,840	111,256	112,091
Part-time workers[2]	27,840	28,106	27,912	27,115	27,466	27,718	27,596	27,549	27,167
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,781	7,063	7,105	7,731	6,910	6,961	7,060	6,959	7,029
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0

1 Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.
2 Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

- Data not available.

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	13,816	15,005	15,260	8.9	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9
16 to 19 years	1,418	1,591	1,550	21.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	26.1	25.4
16 to 17 years	529	589	599	23.4	29.9	27.9	28.2	29.6	29.2
18 to 19 years	926	1,000	975	21.7	25.8	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.1
20 years and over	12,398	13,414	13,710	8.4	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2
20 to 24 years	2,225	2,367	2,605	14.6	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.8	17.2
25 years and over	10,116	11,043	11,048	7.6	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3
25 to 54 years	8,251	9,029	8,950	7.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7
25 to 34 years	3,257	3,338	3,436	9.8	10.2	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.2
35 to 44 years	2,606	2,886	2,730	7.6	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.1
45 to 54 years	2,387	2,805	2,784	6.6	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.7
55 years and over	1,861	2,039	2,091	6.4	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0
Men, 16 years and over	8,295	8,803	8,905	10.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8
16 to 19 years	854	920	908	25.9	30.9	30.6	27.6	29.7	29.3
16 to 17 years	295	308	332	26.4	33.1	30.8	30.4	30.9	32.2
18 to 19 years	564	612	578	25.7	30.2	30.3	27.3	29.1	27.8
20 years and over	7,441	7,882	7,998	9.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1
20 to 24 years	1,371	1,442	1,580	17.0	18.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	19.9
25 years and over	6,006	6,413	6,343	8.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9
25 to 54 years	4,973	5,252	5,162	8.9	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3
25 to 34 years	2,036	2,045	2,007	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.2	10.9
35 to 44 years	1,537	1,593	1,554	8.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	8.5
45 to 54 years	1,399	1,614	1,601	7.4	9.0	8.5	8.2	8.6	8.5
55 years and over	1,034	1,160	1,182	6.8	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.5
Women, 16 years and over	5,521	6,203	6,355	7.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.8
16 to 19 years	563	671	642	17.6	23.1	21.9	22.3	22.4	21.4
16 to 17 years	234	281	268	20.4	26.8	25.0	26.2	28.3	26.2
18 to 19 years	362	388	398	17.5	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.5	20.2
20 years and over	4,957	5,532	5,712	7.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2
20 to 24 years	854	925	1,025	11.8	12.5	12.2	13.1	13.0	14.3
25 years and over	4,110	4,631	4,705	6.6	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
25 to 54 years	3,278	3,777	3,788	6.8	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9
25 to 34 years	1,221	1,293	1,429	8.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.6	9.4
35 to 44 years	1,069	1,293	1,176	6.8	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.4	7.6
45 to 54 years	988	1,192	1,183	5.7	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.9
55 years and over[1]	745	841	815	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	3,005	3,097	3,060	6.3	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6
Married women, spouse present	2,063	2,242	2,322	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.3
Women who maintain families[1]	999	1,102	1,105	10.0	13.0	12.3	11.6	11.3	11.0
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[2]	12,088	13,079	13,354	9.6	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6
Part-time workers[3]	1,739	1,977	1,894	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5

1 Not seasonally adjusted.
2 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.
3 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.

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

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	8,687	10,311	9,110	8,867	9,701	9,323	9,550	9,354	9,246
On temporary layoff	1,586	2,015	1,296	1,638	1,558	1,454	1,558	1,595	1,359
Not on temporary layoff	7,101	8,296	7,814	7,229	8,143	7,869	7,992	7,758	7,887
Permanent job losers	5,853	6,837	6,521	5,823	6,773	6,424	6,666	6,393	6,494
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,248	1,459	1,293	1,344	1,448	1,445	1,326	1,366	1,393
Job leavers	842	856	895	887	932	914	866	894	938
Reentrants	2,932	3,521	3,558	3,127	3,334	3,585	3,451	3,544	3,739
New entrants	788	991	1,047	919	1,270	1,235	1,238	1,197	1,231
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	65.6	65.8	62.4	64.3	63.7	61.9	63.2	62.4	61.0
On temporary layoff	12.0	12.9	8.9	11.9	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	9.0
Not on temporary layoff	53.6	52.9	53.5	52.4	53.4	52.3	52.9	51.8	52.0
Job leavers	6.4	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.2
Reentrants	22.1	22.5	24.4	22.7	21.9	23.8	22.8	23.6	24.7
New entrants	5.9	6.3	7.2	6.7	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5.6	6.7	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0
Job leavers	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Reentrants	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4
New entrants	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

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

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

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,855	2,402	2,304	3,284	2,929	3,008	2,748	2,646	2,682
5 to 14 weeks	3,526	3,599	2,594	3,962	3,486	3,362	3,412	3,228	2,991
15 weeks and over	6,867	9,676	9,710	6,296	8,969	8,945	8,829	8,983	8,969
15 to 26 weeks	2,966	2,966	2,691	2,571	2,840	2,632	2,696	2,436	2,253
27 weeks and over	3,901	6,711	7,020	3,725	6,130	6,313	6,133	6,547	6,716
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	23.4	32.1	35.8	21.8	29.1	30.2	29.7	31.2	33.0
Median duration, in weeks	15.4	21.6	25.8	13.1	20.5	19.9	19.4	20.0	21.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	21.5	15.3	15.8	24.3	19.0	19.6	18.3	17.8	18.3
5 to 14 weeks	26.6	23.0	17.8	29.3	22.7	22.0	22.8	21.7	20.4
15 weeks and over	51.8	61.7	66.5	46.5	58.3	58.4	58.9	60.5	61.3
15 to 26 weeks	22.4	18.9	18.4	19.0	18.5	17.2	18.0	16.4	15.4
27 weeks and over	29.4	42.8	48.1	27.5	39.8	41.2	40.9	44.1	45.9

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010
Total, 16 years and over[1]	140,586	139,302	13,248	14,609	8.6	9.5
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,597	52,355	2,164	2,464	4.0	4.5
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,455	21,215	995	1,139	4.4	5.1
Professional and related occupations	31,142	31,140	1,170	1,325	3.6	4.1
Service occupations	24,548	24,474	2,354	2,733	8.7	10.0
Sales and office occupations	34,053	33,577	2,966	3,173	8.0	8.6
Sales and related occupations	15,555	15,416	1,463	1,554	8.6	9.2
Office and administrative support occupations	18,498	18,160	1,503	1,619	7.5	8.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,453	13,013	2,438	2,673	15.3	17.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	924	960	166	193	15.2	16.7
Construction and extraction occupations	7,423	7,083	1,816	1,931	19.7	21.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,107	4,971	456	549	8.2	10.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15,934	15,884	2,501	2,478	13.6	13.5
Production occupations	7,563	7,836	1,306	1,252	14.7	13.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,371	8,048	1,196	1,226	12.5	13.2

1 Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-14. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010
Total, 16 years and over[1]	13,248	14,609	8.6	9.5
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	11,222	11,967	9.4	10.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	125	69	16.1	9.4
Construction	1,737	1,919	18.7	21.8
Manufacturing	1,968	1,688	12.4	11.1
Durable goods	1,278	1,100	12.8	11.6
Nondurable goods	690	588	11.8	10.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,833	1,967	9.0	9.5
Transportation and utilities	541	530	9.0	9.1
Information	320	302	10.1	9.4
Financial activities	561	708	6.0	7.6
Professional and business services	1,448	1,586	10.4	11.1
Education and health services	964	1,051	4.6	5.0
Leisure and hospitality	1,322	1,633	10.2	12.8
Other services	403	515	6.4	8.4
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	176	232	13.5	15.0
Government workers	575	769	2.6	3.4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	488	594	4.6	5.6

1 Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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

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

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.5	6.3	6.3	4.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.6	6.7	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	8.6	10.2	9.5	8.9	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	9.0	10.8	10.2	9.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.6
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	9.8	11.5	10.9	10.1	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	15.4	17.5	16.6	15.8	17.3	16.5	16.8	16.9	17.1

NOTE: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-16. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2010
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	81,437	83,418	31,979	32,897	49,458	50,521
Persons who currently want a job	5,868	5,865	2,805	2,795	3,063	3,070
Marginally attached to the labor force[1]	2,089	2,432	1,105	1,294	984	1,138
Discouraged workers[2]	740	1,197	470	736	270	461
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force[3]	1,350	1,234	635	557	714	677
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	7,781	7,105	3,775	3,453	4,006	3,651
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.7	6.0	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,119	3,636	2,226	1,971	1,894	1,665
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	2,025	1,888	659	600	1,366	1,288
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	231	289	137	183	94	106
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,347	1,256	715	684	633	571

1 Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.

2 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for reasons such as 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 number for whom reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

4 Includes a small number of 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Change from: Mar.2010 - Apr.2010p
Total nonfarm	131,389	128,085	128,961	130,119	131,542	129,641	129,871	130,161	290
Total private	108,293	105,335	106,059	107,143	108,861	107,185	107,359	107,590	231
Goods-producing	18,681	17,274	17,453	17,736	18,956	17,848	17,903	17,968	65
Mining and logging	702	676	688	699	714	691	701	708	7
Logging	45.9	46.2	45.5	44.7	50.1	47.2	47.9	48.5	0.6
Mining	656.0	630.2	642.8	654.4	664.0	644.1	652.6	659.4	6.8
Oil and gas extraction	159.8	160.6	161.4	162.0	162.2	161.5	162.8	163.9	1.1
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	211.3	199.7	204.9	211.0	214.8	211.2	213.1	213.4	0.3
Coal mining	83.8	80.6	81.5	81.4	84.2	80.7	81.2	81.4	0.2
Support activities for mining	284.9	269.9	276.5	281.4	287.0	271.4	276.7	282.1	5.4
Construction	6,014	5,150	5,279	5,488	6,179	5,585	5,611	5,625	14
Construction of buildings	1,359.1	1,187.7	1,213.3	1,239.7	1,400.4	1,255.4	1,267.8	1,273.0	5.2
Residential building	634.4	549.8	557.0	562.7	659.0	586.7	586.8	582.8	-4.0
Nonresidential building	724.7	637.9	656.3	677.0	741.4	668.7	681.0	690.2	9.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	841.7	686.3	721.0	789.7	866.7	793.4	802.1	811.3	9.2
Specialty trade contractors	3,813.4	3,275.5	3,344.6	3,458.4	3,911.9	3,535.7	3,541.0	3,540.3	-0.7
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,607.4	1,437.6	1,448.2	1,501.2	1,646.4	1,552.9	1,542.7	1,535.8	-6.9
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,206.0	1,837.9	1,896.4	1,957.2	2,265.5	1,982.8	1,998.3	2,004.5	6.2
Manufacturing	11,965	11,448	11,486	11,549	12,063	11,572	11,591	11,635	44
Durable goods	7,407	7,007	7,042	7,086	7,450	7,071	7,094	7,124	30
Wood products	364.8	336.9	339.3	348.3	370.5	348.9	350.6	353.6	3.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	402.9	364.0	368.8	381.6	405.1	383.1	381.7	382.2	0.5
Primary metals	368.4	357.1	362.4	364.7	371.7	358.9	363.2	367.2	4.0
Fabricated metal products	1,330.9	1,263.6	1,272.7	1,278.0	1,339.9	1,273.3	1,282.3	1,290.9	8.6
Machinery	1,046.7	975.9	979.9	984.3	1,057.5	979.8	985.7	993.1	7.4
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,156.6	1,089.3	1,091.4	1,090.2	1,160.2	1,091.9	1,092.7	1,092.8	0.1
Computer and peripheral equipment	168.7	157.4	157.9	158.0	169.1	158.2	158.0	158.3	0.3
Communication equipment	122.2	119.5	119.1	119.1	122.5	118.7	119.4	119.3	-0.1
Semiconductors and electronic components	385.8	360.6	362.1	362.7	387.5	361.6	362.6	364.2	1.6
Electronic instruments	428.3	405.5	405.2	403.9	428.9	406.9	405.6	404.3	-1.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	376.8	363.0	364.0	366.6	379.3	364.5	366.3	368.8	2.5
Transportation equipment[1]	1,373.9	1,328.9	1,335.7	1,337.7	1,376.3	1,333.6	1,335.9	1,339.6	3.7
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	679.2	667.8	673.4	677.1	678.9	669.7	672.7	677.1	4.4
Furniture and related products	394.5	356.4	355.9	359.1	395.7	361.2	359.7	359.8	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	591.7	572.2	572.3	575.5	593.6	575.5	575.5	575.9	0.4
Nondurable goods	4,558	4,441	4,444	4,463	4,613	4,501	4,497	4,511	14
Food manufacturing	1,427.0	1,421.9	1,426.9	1,429.6	1,462.6	1,455.0	1,456.8	1,462.2	5.4
Beverages and tobacco products	184.1	177.9	179.0	180.8	188.6	184.1	184.9	185.2	0.3
Textile mills	126.5	122.5	122.7	123.6	127.7	123.5	123.0	123.8	0.8
Textile product mills	125.5	120.9	121.0	121.2	126.4	122.0	121.7	121.8	0.1
Apparel	170.6	166.7	164.6	164.6	171.8	167.9	165.6	165.7	0.1
Leather and allied products	30.4	28.4	28.5	27.5	30.2	28.6	28.4	27.4	-1.0
Paper and paper products	409.0	396.8	394.0	397.3	412.1	398.8	397.3	399.5	2.2
Printing and related support activities	530.6	496.2	494.2	494.1	534.6	499.9	496.6	497.7	1.1
Petroleum and coal products	114.8	108.5	109.8	114.5	115.9	113.6	113.5	115.3	1.8
Chemicals	806.9	783.5	781.6	780.0	809.3	785.0	783.3	782.0	-1.3
Plastics and rubber products	632.8	617.7	621.9	630.2	633.9	622.4	626.3	630.2	3.9
Private service-providing	89,612	88,061	88,606	89,407	89,905	89,337	89,456	89,622	166
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,811	24,277	24,413	24,486	25,052	24,667	24,700	24,697	-3
Wholesale trade	5,621.6	5,504.8	5,534.4	5,556.2	5,641.7	5,559.5	5,569.0	5,573.0	4.0
Durable goods	2,835.0	2,743.8	2,749.0	2,755.2	2,845.6	2,764.3	2,763.3	2,765.6	2.3
Nondurable goods	1,973.3	1,943.1	1,962.5	1,973.6	1,981.0	1,971.8	1,979.2	1,979.1	-0.1
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	813.3	817.9	822.9	827.4	815.1	823.4	826.5	828.3	1.8
Retail trade	14,395.6	14,133.6	14,215.8	14,273.9	14,592.4	14,416.2	14,431.3	14,443.7	12.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,642.8	1,593.8	1,607.6	1,625.1	1,647.2	1,622.7	1,625.0	1,628.7	3.7
Automobile dealers	1,022.7	1,001.6	1,008.8	1,014.1	1,027.0	1,014.0	1,016.3	1,018.0	1.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	447.1	434.6	433.5	430.9	455.0	440.6	441.3	438.6	-2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Change from: Mar.2010 - Apr.2010p
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores	481.4	478.3	478.3	472.3	488.0	481.5	480.7	477.4	-3.3
Building material and garden supply stores	1,189.5	1,112.9	1,153.6	1,200.2	1,171.2	1,162.2	1,174.7	1,176.4	1.7
Food and beverage stores	2,807.5	2,776.2	2,775.7	2,778.0	2,839.0	2,804.7	2,803.6	2,807.5	3.9
Health and personal care stores	980.2	971.6	968.7	972.3	985.8	977.1	974.7	977.4	2.7
Gasoline stations	821.3	807.3	809.2	815.2	827.6	819.7	819.6	820.8	1.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,323.8	1,322.8	1,331.7	1,345.5	1,377.9	1,375.4	1,381.9	1,390.5	8.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	599.6	603.0	592.2	591.5	622.3	612.4	610.9	612.5	1.6
General merchandise stores[1]	2,917.7	2,861.8	2,902.6	2,872.2	2,968.8	2,930.3	2,927.6	2,921.7	-5.9
Department stores	1,427.0	1,439.2	1,447.6	1,435.8	1,471.0	1,477.4	1,476.8	1,477.1	0.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	773.1	762.3	753.0	761.2	786.7	772.7	772.5	772.5	0.0
Nonstore retailers	411.6	409.0	409.7	409.5	422.9	416.9	418.8	419.7	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	4,234.5	4,082.6	4,106.1	4,099.4	4,255.8	4,133.5	4,141.4	4,121.9	-19.5
Air transportation	459.3	452.4	451.9	452.2	458.0	454.5	452.4	451.7	-0.7
Rail transportation	223.1	213.1	214.7	215.6	222.6	213.6	215.0	214.5	-0.5
Water transportation	63.4	58.9	61.1	62.3	64.3	62.3	63.4	63.2	-0.2
Truck transportation	1,256.4	1,193.2	1,199.6	1,209.2	1,274.2	1,227.9	1,225.5	1,226.5	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	433.2	422.9	428.5	429.5	416.6	410.7	414.9	413.7	-1.2
Pipeline transportation	41.9	40.7	39.4	39.4	42.0	40.8	39.8	39.7	-0.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	24.7	20.9	21.5	27.0	27.7	28.4	28.4	29.9	1.5
Support activities for transportation	553.6	532.7	533.9	537.1	556.8	535.2	538.3	540.0	1.7
Couriers and messengers	541.1	517.6	516.6	490.1	548.1	521.7	520.9	499.9	-21.0
Warehousing and storage	637.8	630.2	638.9	637.0	645.5	638.4	642.8	642.8	0.0
Utilities	559.3	555.9	556.5	556.0	562.1	558.2	558.1	558.6	0.5
Information	2,833	2,734	2,726	2,722	2,837	2,739	2,727	2,724	-3
Publishing industries, except Internet	809.6	761.7	760.7	760.5	812.9	763.9	761.9	762.5	0.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	356.7	345.2	344.0	348.4	355.3	347.4	344.3	345.7	1.4
Broadcasting, except Internet	302.8	294.7	295.1	294.6	304.8	296.0	295.9	296.3	0.4
Telecommunications	977.6	947.9	942.7	931.0	979.9	945.4	941.2	934.5	-6.7
Data processing, hosting and related services	253.4	248.2	247.9	250.4	251.0	249.8	247.5	247.8	0.3
Other information services	132.9	136.0	135.9	137.1	133.1	136.2	136.6	137.5	0.9
Financial activities	7,768	7,584	7,569	7,578	7,805	7,628	7,608	7,611	3
Finance and insurance	5,784.5	5,665.2	5,652.1	5,648.4	5,796.1	5,670.6	5,656.6	5,657.1	0.5
Monetary authorities - central bank	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	0.0
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,602.7	2,568.6	2,563.0	2,560.6	2,608.8	2,567.9	2,564.9	2,564.5	-0.4
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,760.1	1,748.3	1,747.1	1,749.8	1,764.3	1,750.0	1,751.2	1,752.9	1.7
Commercial banking	1,319.3	1,310.4	1,308.9	1,311.5	1,321.9	1,311.4	1,311.6	1,313.6	2.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	812.7	791.8	789.6	794.4	816.3	793.0	790.3	797.4	7.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,259.8	2,198.6	2,193.7	2,188.0	2,261.5	2,203.5	2,195.6	2,189.7	-5.9
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	88.1	85.1	84.6	84.2	88.3	85.0	84.6	84.3	-0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,983.8	1,918.5	1,916.4	1,930.0	2,008.7	1,956.9	1,951.4	1,953.9	2.5
Real estate	1,407.7	1,375.4	1,369.0	1,377.3	1,422.0	1,397.9	1,390.2	1,392.7	2.5
Rental and leasing services	549.4	518.5	522.8	528.4	560.0	534.1	536.3	536.8	0.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.7	24.6	24.6	24.3	26.7	24.9	24.9	24.4	-0.5
Professional and business services	16,594	16,288	16,352	16,631	16,636	16,567	16,580	16,660	80
Professional and technical services[1]	7,624.1	7,499.5	7,467.2	7,487.7	7,557.8	7,416.7	7,407.0	7,419.2	12.2
Legal services	1,126.5	1,098.7	1,100.0	1,099.0	1,131.1	1,105.2	1,104.2	1,103.1	-1.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,022.8	1,060.1	1,021.8	1,010.7	925.0	917.4	911.1	912.2	1.1
Architectural and engineering services	1,332.5	1,260.8	1,260.8	1,264.5	1,344.6	1,279.9	1,278.4	1,274.9	-3.5
Computer systems design and related services	1,421.6	1,435.8	1,430.1	1,442.2	1,425.8	1,439.4	1,438.4	1,445.7	7.3
Management and technical consulting services	985.8	972.3	974.4	977.0	991.6	983.3	984.4	985.4	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,864.0	1,811.3	1,816.4	1,825.4	1,873.9	1,822.6	1,825.4	1,832.0	6.6
Administrative and waste services	7,105.9	6,977.6	7,068.3	7,317.9	7,204.0	7,327.2	7,347.7	7,408.7	61.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Change from: Mar.2010 - Apr.2010p
Administrative and waste services - Continued									
Administrative and support services[1]	6,759.5	6,639.3	6,727.5	6,972.8	6,854.7	6,980.2	7,000.0	7,060.7	60.7
Employment services[1]	2,398.6	2,512.7	2,573.6	2,661.8	2,477.8	2,666.1	2,704.5	2,734.4	29.9
Temporary help services	1,737.4	1,870.7	1,922.1	1,991.1	1,805.3	1,996.1	2,028.5	2,054.7	26.2
Business support services	820.3	800.1	799.9	796.0	820.2	798.3	795.0	797.4	2.4
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,749.4	1,559.9	1,577.9	1,731.4	1,755.6	1,725.8	1,710.8	1,734.2	23.4
Waste management and remediation services	346.4	338.3	340.8	345.1	349.3	347.0	347.7	348.0	0.3
Education and health services	19,255	19,491	19,589	19,651	19,099	19,400	19,454	19,489	35
Educational services	3,232.6	3,252.6	3,282.0	3,302.3	3,079.0	3,121.2	3,132.5	3,141.4	8.9
Health care and social assistance	16,022.2	16,238.5	16,307.1	16,348.3	16,019.5	16,279.2	16,321.6	16,348.0	26.4
Health care[3]	13,452.6	13,622.4	13,669.4	13,694.5	13,476.7	13,668.0	13,700.9	13,721.0	20.1
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,737.0	5,844.4	5,871.5	5,888.7	5,741.2	5,864.1	5,885.1	5,894.5	9.4
Offices of physicians	2,261.0	2,305.8	2,307.2	2,304.9	2,266.4	2,310.8	2,312.2	2,311.9	-0.3
Outpatient care centers	540.2	544.7	548.3	550.3	540.3	545.9	549.1	550.8	1.7
Home health care services	1,014.2	1,044.4	1,055.0	1,066.6	1,012.9	1,051.9	1,058.7	1,065.2	6.5
Hospitals	4,654.5	4,694.3	4,695.8	4,697.9	4,669.0	4,704.3	4,706.2	4,712.3	6.1
Nursing and residential care facilities[3]	3,061.1	3,083.7	3,102.1	3,107.9	3,066.5	3,099.6	3,109.6	3,114.2	4.6
Nursing care facilities	1,636.2	1,637.7	1,646.5	1,649.9	1,639.7	1,646.7	1,651.1	1,653.4	2.3
Social assistance[1]	2,569.6	2,616.1	2,637.7	2,653.8	2,542.8	2,611.2	2,620.7	2,627.0	6.3
Child day care services	874.3	873.7	882.5	887.5	854.9	861.7	864.9	867.1	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	12,983	12,431	12,664	13,012	13,103	13,026	13,067	13,112	45
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,865.4	1,692.5	1,738.6	1,869.7	1,908.8	1,893.1	1,897.4	1,912.3	14.9
Performing arts and spectator sports	397.2	367.1	371.6	397.8	394.2	396.0	394.6	395.1	0.5
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	127.1	116.2	120.9	127.6	129.4	128.9	130.0	129.6	-0.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,341.1	1,209.2	1,246.1	1,344.3	1,385.2	1,368.2	1,372.8	1,387.6	14.8
Accommodation and food services	11,117.6	10,738.8	10,925.6	11,142.3	11,194.2	11,133.3	11,169.9	11,199.3	29.4
Accommodation	1,715.7	1,650.6	1,669.8	1,702.0	1,762.1	1,728.4	1,735.4	1,743.8	8.4
Food services and drinking places	9,401.9	9,088.2	9,255.8	9,440.3	9,432.1	9,404.9	9,434.5	9,455.5	21.0
Other services	5,368	5,256	5,293	5,327	5,373	5,310	5,320	5,329	9
Repair and maintenance	1,162.6	1,124.2	1,138.4	1,149.2	1,158.7	1,136.1	1,140.9	1,143.3	2.4
Personal and laundry services	1,286.0	1,255.5	1,263.2	1,274.5	1,283.2	1,271.5	1,271.7	1,271.6	-0.1
Membership associations and organizations	2,919.6	2,876.1	2,891.2	2,903.1	2,931.1	2,902.1	2,907.1	2,914.0	6.9
Government	23,096	22,750	22,902	22,976	22,681	22,456	22,512	22,571	59
Federal	2,922.0	2,837.0	2,898.0	2,979.0	2,919.0	2,860.0	2,914.0	2,979.0	65.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,198.7	2,174.6	2,237.2	2,316.0	2,201.9	2,192.9	2,251.3	2,320.4	69.1
U.S. Postal Service	723.0	662.0	660.5	663.1	716.6	666.6	662.9	658.9	-4.0
State government	5,328.0	5,292.0	5,315.0	5,315.0	5,184.0	5,175.0	5,176.0	5,171.0	-5.0
State government education	2,514.6	2,521.8	2,540.2	2,539.7	2,367.9	2,392.5	2,392.9	2,392.2	-0.7
State government, excluding education	2,813.0	2,770.2	2,775.2	2,775.3	2,816.2	2,782.7	2,783.2	2,778.8	-4.4
Local government	14,846.0	14,621.0	14,689.0	14,682.0	14,578.0	14,421.0	14,422.0	14,421.0	-1.0
Local government education	8,441.7	8,321.0	8,378.8	8,352.4	8,093.9	8,000.7	8,006.1	8,004.7	-1.4
Local government, excluding education	6,404.7	6,299.8	6,310.2	6,329.8	6,484.4	6,419.8	6,415.4	6,415.9	0.5

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

Industry	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.1
Goods-producing	38.4	38.9	39.2	39.4
Mining and logging	42.2	42.7	43.1	43.0
Construction	37.4	37.0	37.1	37.4
Manufacturing	38.7	39.7	39.9	40.1
Durable goods	38.9	39.9	40.2	40.4
Nondurable goods	38.5	39.3	39.5	39.6
Private service-providing	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.2	34.0	34.1	34.2
Wholesale trade	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.0
Retail trade	31.3	31.1	31.2	31.3
Transportation and warehousing	38.1	37.8	38.1	38.2
Utilities	40.8	40.7	40.7	41.0
Information	36.4	36.6	36.7	36.7
Financial activities	36.5	36.8	36.9	36.8
Professional and business services	35.0	35.2	35.2	35.3
Education and health services	33.1	32.8	32.8	32.9
Leisure and hospitality	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.8
Other services	31.7	31.5	31.7	31.9
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.0
Durable goods	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.9
Nondurable goods	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.1

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Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p
Total private	$22.11	$22.48	$22.46	$22.47	$ 749.53	$ 762.07	$ 763.64	$ 766.23
Goods-producing	23.72	23.95	23.92	23.90	910.85	931.66	937.66	941.66
Mining and logging	27.38	27.10	27.10	27.16	1,155.44	1,157.17	1,168.01	1,167.88
Construction	24.78	25.24	25.23	25.17	926.77	933.88	936.03	941.36
Manufacturing	22.96	23.17	23.12	23.12	888.55	919.85	922.49	927.11
Durable goods	24.39	24.69	24.60	24.57	948.77	985.13	988.92	992.63
Nondurable goods	20.62	20.75	20.74	20.78	793.87	815.48	819.23	822.89
Private service-providing	21.72	22.13	22.12	22.12	716.76	728.08	729.96	729.96
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.24	19.65	19.68	19.74	658.01	668.10	671.09	675.11
Wholesale trade	25.13	26.15	26.16	26.24	952.43	991.09	991.46	997.12
Retail trade	15.36	15.53	15.56	15.62	480.77	482.98	485.47	488.91
Transportation and warehousing	20.46	20.88	20.90	20.94	779.53	789.26	796.29	799.91
Utilities	32.79	32.39	32.58	32.56	1,337.83	1,318.27	1,326.01	1,334.96
Information	28.95	30.27	30.38	30.26	1,053.78	1,107.88	1,114.95	1,110.54
Financial activities	26.32	26.96	27.02	27.11	960.68	992.13	997.04	997.65
Professional and business services	26.99	27.21	27.13	27.05	944.65	957.79	954.98	954.87
Education and health services	22.31	22.67	22.65	22.71	738.46	743.58	742.92	747.16
Leisure and hospitality	12.88	13.07	13.07	13.04	329.73	335.90	337.21	336.43
Other services	19.31	20.00	19.92	19.80	612.13	630.00	631.46	631.62

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Table B-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

[2007=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours[1]					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls[2]				
	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Percent change from: Mar. 2010 - Apr. 2010p	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Percent change from: Mar. 2010 - Apr. 2010p
Total private	92.5	91.1	91.5	91.9	0.4	97.5	97.6	98.0	98.5	0.5
Goods-producing	82.9	79.1	80.0	80.7	0.9	88.9	85.6	86.4	87.1	0.8
Mining and logging	94.7	92.7	94.9	95.7	0.8	104.1	100.9	103.3	104.3	1.0
Construction	79.6	71.2	71.7	72.5	1.1	85.7	78.1	78.6	79.3	0.9
Manufacturing	84.0	82.6	83.2	83.9	0.8	89.7	89.1	89.5	90.2	0.8
Durable goods	81.6	79.4	80.3	81.0	0.9	88.4	87.1	87.7	88.4	0.8
Nondurable goods	88.6	88.3	88.7	89.2	0.6	92.7	93.0	93.3	94.0	0.8
Private service-providing	95.3	94.4	94.8	95.0	0.2	100.3	101.2	101.6	101.8	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	93.1	91.1	91.5	91.8	0.3	96.4	96.4	97.0	97.5	0.5
Wholesale trade	93.3	91.9	92.1	92.4	0.3	97.8	100.3	100.5	101.2	0.7
Retail trade	92.8	91.0	91.4	91.8	0.4	94.2	93.5	94.1	94.8	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	92.8	89.4	90.3	90.1	-0.2	96.4	94.8	95.8	95.8	0.0
Utilities	99.2	98.3	98.3	99.1	0.8	107.5	105.2	105.8	106.6	0.8
Information	94.3	91.6	91.4	91.3	-0.1	97.2	98.7	98.9	98.4	-0.5
Financial activities	93.9	92.5	92.5	92.3	-0.2	96.4	97.3	97.6	97.7	0.1
Professional and business services	91.6	91.7	91.8	92.5	0.8	100.1	101.1	100.9	101.4	0.5
Education and health services	102.9	103.6	103.9	104.4	0.5	107.5	110.0	110.2	111.0	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	95.7	95.5	96.2	96.5	0.3	99.5	100.7	101.4	101.5	0.1
Other services	94.4	92.7	93.4	94.2	0.9	103.4	105.2	105.6	105.8	0.2

1 The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

2 The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2007 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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Table B-5. Employment of women on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Women employees (in thousands)				Percent of all employees			
	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p
Total nonfarm	65,521	64,674	64,738	64,824	49.8	49.9	49.8	49.8
Total private	52,534	51,870	51,917	51,985	48.3	48.4	48.4	48.3
Goods-producing	4,373	4,147	4,149	4,156	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.1
Mining and logging	99	98	99	101	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.3
Construction	821	747	744	744	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.2
Manufacturing	3,453	3,302	3,306	3,311	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.5
Durable goods	1,850	1,744	1,744	1,746	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.5
Nondurable goods	1,603	1,558	1,562	1,565	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.7
Private service-providing	48,161	47,723	47,768	47,829	53.6	53.4	53.4	53.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,326	10,065	10,074	10,063	41.2	40.8	40.8	40.7
Wholesale trade	1,732.0	1,683.4	1,688.8	1,682.4	30.7	30.3	30.3	30.2
Retail trade	7,417.9	7,254.7	7,255.9	7,253.5	50.8	50.3	50.3	50.2
Transportation and warehousing	1,032.3	989.3	992.9	991.0	24.3	23.9	24.0	24.0
Utilities	144.0	137.5	136.8	136.3	25.6	24.6	24.5	24.4
Information	1,192	1,122	1,118	1,114	42.0	41.0	41.0	40.9
Financial activities	4,628	4,507	4,491	4,484	59.3	59.1	59.0	58.9
Professional and business services	7,516	7,415	7,409	7,431	45.2	44.8	44.7	44.6
Education and health services	14,789	14,984	15,027	15,054	77.4	77.2	77.2	77.2
Leisure and hospitality	6,891	6,826	6,845	6,878	52.6	52.4	52.4	52.5
Other services	2,819	2,804	2,804	2,805	52.5	52.8	52.7	52.6
Government	12,987	12,804	12,821	12,839	57.3	57.0	57.0	56.9

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Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

[In thousands]

Industry	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p
Total private	89,676	88,336	88,516	88,737
Goods-producing	13,710	12,867	12,907	12,950
Mining and logging	529	506	516	522
Construction	4,703	4,243	4,262	4,271
Manufacturing	8,478	8,118	8,129	8,157
Durable goods	5,108	4,830	4,847	4,866
Nondurable goods	3,370	3,288	3,282	3,291
Private service-providing	75,966	75,469	75,609	75,787
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21,270	20,897	20,950	20,967
Wholesale trade	4,556.8	4,478.0	4,484.7	4,491.2
Retail trade	12,542.7	12,384.6	12,421.2	12,447.1
Transportation and warehousing	3,718.1	3,589.1	3,599.3	3,585.2
Utilities	452.1	445.0	444.5	443.7
Information	2,273	2,192	2,178	2,185
Financial activities	6,029	5,901	5,880	5,878
Professional and business services	13,574	13,554	13,580	13,655
Education and health services	16,750	17,006	17,048	17,079
Leisure and hospitality	11,577	11,481	11,523	11,565
Other services	4,493	4,438	4,450	4,458

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

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Table B-7. Average weekly hours and overtime of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4
Goods-producing	39.0	39.4	40.1	40.6
Mining and logging	43.1	43.6	44.2	44.8
Construction	37.5	37.0	37.8	38.8
Manufacturing	39.6	40.5	41.0	41.2
Durable goods	39.6	40.6	41.2	41.4
Nondurable goods	39.6	40.2	40.7	40.9
Private service-providing	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.3
Wholesale trade	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9
Retail trade	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.2
Transportation and warehousing	35.9	36.2	36.8	37.1
Utilities	42.3	41.6	41.7	41.9
Information	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5
Financial activities	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.2
Professional and business services	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9
Education and health services	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.8
Other services	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.8
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.9
Durable goods	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.9
Nondurable goods	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.9

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

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Table B-8. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p
Total private	$18.53	$18.92	$18.91	$18.96	$ 613.34	$ 628.14	$ 629.70	$ 633.26
Goods-producing	19.83	20.14	20.18	20.20	773.37	793.52	809.22	820.12
Mining and logging	23.34	23.71	23.91	23.94	1,005.95	1,033.76	1,056.82	1,072.51
Construction	22.58	23.13	23.14	23.10	846.75	855.81	874.69	896.28
Manufacturing	18.15	18.47	18.49	18.51	718.74	748.04	758.09	762.61
Durable goods	19.24	19.69	19.67	19.68	761.90	799.41	810.40	814.75
Nondurable goods	16.49	16.66	16.72	16.75	653.00	669.73	680.50	685.08
Private service-providing	18.25	18.66	18.64	18.69	584.00	598.99	600.21	601.82
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.42	16.78	16.76	16.82	538.58	553.74	554.76	560.11
Wholesale trade	20.70	21.42	21.38	21.52	780.39	807.53	808.16	815.61
Retail trade	12.95	13.20	13.18	13.20	385.91	396.00	396.72	398.64
Transportation and warehousing	18.77	19.10	19.13	19.19	673.84	691.42	703.98	711.95
Utilities	29.31	29.88	29.88	29.93	1,239.81	1,243.01	1,246.00	1,254.07
Information	25.30	25.63	25.64	25.67	923.45	935.50	935.86	936.96
Financial activities	20.66	21.27	21.36	21.45	743.76	765.72	771.10	776.49
Professional and business services	22.24	22.66	22.65	22.69	771.73	788.57	790.49	791.88
Education and health services	19.39	19.83	19.79	19.85	626.30	638.53	635.26	639.17
Leisure and hospitality	11.01	11.30	11.31	11.31	273.05	280.24	282.75	280.49
Other services	16.45	16.87	16.80	16.80	501.73	516.22	515.76	517.44

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

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Table B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

[2002=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours[2]					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls[3]				
	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Percent change from: Mar. 2010 - Apr. 2010p	Apr. 2009	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010p	Apr. 2010p	Percent change from: Mar. 2010 - Apr. 2010p
Total private	99.2	98.0	98.5	99.0	0.5	122.8	123.9	124.4	125.5	0.9
Goods-producing	81.7	77.5	79.1	80.3	1.5	99.2	95.5	97.7	99.4	1.7
Mining and logging	121.2	117.2	121.2	124.3	2.6	164.5	161.7	168.5	173.0	2.7
Construction	88.3	78.6	80.7	83.0	2.9	107.7	98.2	100.8	103.5	2.7
Manufacturing	77.1	75.5	76.5	77.1	0.8	91.5	91.1	92.5	93.4	1.0
Durable goods	76.0	73.7	75.0	75.7	0.9	91.3	90.6	92.1	93.0	1.0
Nondurable goods	78.6	77.9	78.7	79.3	0.8	91.6	91.7	93.0	93.9	1.0
Private service-providing	103.9	103.6	104.1	104.3	0.2	130.1	132.5	133.0	133.7	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.3	96.1	96.7	97.3	0.6	113.9	115.1	115.6	116.8	1.0
Wholesale trade	101.2	99.4	99.8	100.2	0.4	123.4	125.4	125.7	127.1	1.1
Retail trade	94.6	94.0	94.6	95.2	0.6	105.0	106.4	106.9	107.7	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	100.5	97.8	99.7	100.1	0.4	119.6	118.5	121.0	121.9	0.7
Utilities	97.8	94.7	94.8	95.1	0.3	119.7	118.1	118.2	118.8	0.5
Information	94.7	91.3	90.8	91.0	0.2	118.6	115.9	115.2	115.7	0.4
Financial activities	103.9	101.7	101.6	101.8	0.2	132.7	133.7	134.2	135.0	0.6
Professional and business services	105.6	105.7	106.2	106.8	0.6	139.7	142.5	143.2	144.2	0.7
Education and health services	116.7	118.1	118.1	118.6	0.4	148.8	154.0	153.6	154.8	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	105.2	104.4	105.6	105.1	-0.5	131.6	133.9	135.6	135.0	-0.4
Other services	96.1	95.3	95.8	96.3	0.5	115.2	117.1	117.3	117.9	0.5

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

2 The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

3 The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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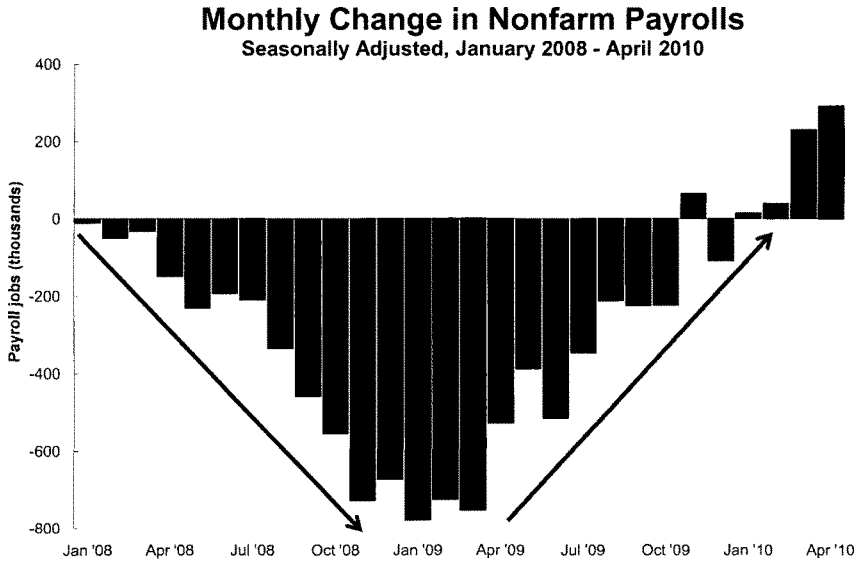

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Establishment Survey.

MAY 1 9 2010

The Honorable Amy Klobuchar
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Klobuchar:

I appreciated the opportunity to participate in the Joint Economic Committee's May 7, 2010, hearing on the April Employment Situation report. At the hearing, you asked about the labor market experience of recent college graduates. I am writing with more information about how these young people have fared during the recession.

In April, the unemployment rate for people age 16 to 24 with at least a bachelor's degree was 8.0 percent. In April 2007, before the recession began, their unemployment rate was 3.7 percent. (These figures are only for people who are not enrolled in school.)

The proportion of these youth who had jobs was 86.3 percent in April 2010, down from 92.1 percent in April 2007. Moreover, 12.5 percent of these young college graduates were working part time in April 2010, compared with 6.5 percent three years earlier.

I hope you will find this information useful, and I look forward to continued discussions with you and the Committee about labor market developments. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 691-7800.

Sincerely yours,

KEITH HALL
Commissioner

Enclosures

USDOL/BLS/OEUS/OCEA
ALLARD/BTF X6378
cc: Comm. Ofc., Galvin, Nardone, Allard, Haugen, Bowler, D.F.

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