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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2009

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2009

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 2009

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

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

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

Staff present: Molly Ahearn, Gail Cohen, Eleni Constantine, Nan Gibson, Colleen Healy, Aaron Kabaker, Justin Ungson, Andrew Wilson, Jeff Wrase, Chris Frenze, Bob Keleher, and Robert O'Quinn.

Chair Maloney. The meeting will come to order.

Commissioner Hall, we thank you for testifying today, and we also thank your colleagues for joining you. Please introduce your colleagues.

Commissioner Hall. I have with me Deputy Commissioner Philip Rones on the right and Dr. Michael Horrigan, Associate Commissioner for Prices and Living Conditions on my left.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. I recognize myself for five minutes.

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

Chair Maloney. The gut-wrenching job losses in today's report highlight the misery and dislocation that American families have been enduring since the start of this recession more than a year ago.

Nearly four and a half million Americans have lost their jobs over the past 14 months—more than half of them in the last 4 months as losses have topped 600,000 jobs a month, as this chart shows. The unemployment rate now stands at 8.1 percent, the highest level in a quarter of a century.

I am particularly troubled by groups who are being particularly hard hit in this recession: women heads of households whose unemployment rate is 10.3 percent; African Americans whose unemployment rate is 13.4 percent; and Latinos whose unemployment rate is 10.9 percent.

This recession is on a path to be the worst since the Great Depression. The job losses have been widespread throughout the economy as employers have cut jobs at an even faster pace over the last several months.

Congress worked closely with President Obama to swiftly pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act last month in order to stem job losses and put people back to work as quickly as possible.

Our recovery package will create or save at least 3.5 million jobs across a variety of sectors over the next several years, which will soften the downturn and foster a solid economic recovery that benefits all Americans.

The payments to states, unemployment benefit increases, and middle-class tax relief are set to take effect shortly, and I am hopeful that the employment figures will soon reflect this in our economy.

The stimulus will need time to kick in, but the magnitude of the job losses we have seen indicate that additional measures may be needed.

Rising unemployment adds urgency for the Senate to act on the Helping Families Save Their Homes bill that just passed the House of Representatives yesterday.

More than 2 million homes have gone into foreclosure and millions of other homeowners find themselves owing more to the bank than their homes are worth.

Not surprisingly, most of the states with the highest foreclosure rates also have unemployment rates much higher than the national average: California, Florida, Nevada, Arizona, and Ohio.

Our bill would eliminate an anomaly in the current bankruptcy code which prevents a court from lowering the principal on a homeowner's primary residence despite the court's ability to lower the principal on a second home, a third, a fourth, or a fifth. Given trends in the labor market, this anomaly is giving greater force to the foreclosure wave.

When homeowners with negative equity lose their jobs, the result is too often foreclosure and financial disaster. Homeowners who have lost their jobs are less mobile when they owe more than their house is worth. Taking a job in another area of the country would entail coming up with money to pay off their mortgage, or taking a serious hit to their credit rating by going through bankruptcy. And without this change in the Bankruptcy Code, negative home equity will be an albatross that follows them forever.

Without modifications to the Bankruptcy Code, lenders do not have the incentive to negotiate with borrowers, even though lenders may be better off by taking a haircut on the principal owed rather than enduring foreclosure costs.

President Obama and the Democrats have embarked on a bold, common-sense plan to turn this economy around by enacting a recovery plan, rescuing the financial system, and addressing the housing problems that are at the root of the financial crisis.

Today's unemployment numbers underscore the need to continue our focus on working to solve these complex and intertwined problems.

[The prepared statement of Representative Maloney appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 18.]

Chair Maloney. The Chair now recognizes Ranking Member, Congressman Brady, for five minutes.

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

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I would like to join you in welcoming Commissioner Hall before the Committee this morning.

The data released this morning reflects the deepening recession. Payroll employment in February declined by 651,000 jobs. The unemployment rate climbed to 8.1 percent. Overall labor market conditions continue to deteriorate.

The economic outlook for this year is quite bleak. Now the bursting of the credit bubble has sharply reduced asset values, but the high debt levels associated with the boom remain, burdening this economy.

Unfortunately, the Administration's solution to the problems posed by this excessive debt burden is to propose an avalanche of more deficit spending and higher federal debt.

The Administration's use of giddily optimistic economic assumptions make skyrocketing deficit spending appear less threatening relative to the size of the economy, but this is an illusion.

The Administration projects that real GDP will fall only 1.2 percent in 2009 and rise to 3.2 percent next year, compared with a Blue Chip Consensus forecast of a decline of 1.9 percent this year, and an increase of only 2.1 next.

More realistic economic assumptions would push the Administration's projected budget for this year to a deficit closer to $2 trillion. Furthermore, a recent study released by the Brookings Institution estimates that deficits will average over $1 trillion in each of the next 10 years based on what the authors consider to be favorable assumptions.

The Administration's projections of lower future deficits after 2010 thus appear to be very optimistic, especially given the ongoing push for even more spending on entitlements and various financial bailouts. As Clinton Treasury official Roger Altman wrote this week, a weaker economy than that projected by the Administration "means even bigger deficits than the scary ones projected."

Ultimately, the likelihood of a timely economic recovery will depend largely on government policy regarding the toxic assets of banks. Credit is the life blood of the economy and without functioning credit markets the economy will continue to wither. Unfortunately, the Administration so far has failed to produce a transparent and effective financial rescue plan.

As the *Financial Times* noted yesterday, since the Treasury Secretary made this, quote, "terribly received speech on loans for the bank sector, the S&P has dropped 20 percent. Markets may not have expected a 'silver bullet,' but did expect the new administration to have a clearly stated 'plan A.' The realization that it did not was a severe blow to confidence." Close quote.

The Administration needs to produce a clear and effective plan to deal with the toxic asset problem of the banks soon if the economy is to have a reasonable prospect of a timely recovery.

Furthermore, it should drop its plans to drastically increase the tax burden on the economy, including its cap and trade proposal that would be especially devastating for the manufacturing work-

ers. More taxes, deficit spending, and debt will only further burden an already weak economy.

Madam Chairman, I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Representative Kevin Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 18.]

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much, and I now recognize Congressman Cummings for five minutes.

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

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chairlady.

Let me start out by saying that, to repeat some of the words of the President: While we may be in dismal times, this is America. And I think that we have to take the attitude that we will get through this, and we will.

The key is, as I told my staff this morning, the key is to make sure that Americans come through this difficult time and come out whole at the end of it; and that we put our Nation in a better position so that this does not happen again, so that no other President inherits this kind of mess.

I do believe that we are capable of doing it, and we will do it. And I believe in this President, and I know that as this situation changes from day to day, hour by hour, it is indeed a very difficult moving target but we will hit the target.

Last week Chairman of the Federal Reserve Ben Bernanke acknowledged that the U.S. is facing a severe contraction. He indicated that it will take us years to fully recover from this economic downturn, and that the speed of our recovery will depend in large part on the success of concerted actions being taken right now by the Federal Government.

Today's Unemployment Report, which shows that in February of this year another 651,000 Americans were caught in the grip of this tightening contraction, is an urgent reminder of why decisive and urgent actions are needed to respond to our deepening recession.

Last week we learned that our economy experienced a 6.2 percent drop in the Gross Domestic Product during the fourth quarter of last year. Parallel to this steep drop in the GDP has been a widely reported acceleration in the rate of job losses, a trend which continued in February.

In fact, today's report shows that more than half of the job losses we have experienced during this recession have occurred since November of last year.

Those who have lost their jobs face truly hard times. Many are suddenly confronting a situation in which they may not be able to afford the homes they have worked their entire lives to own. And some are surely among the one in five homeowners whose homes are now under water according to a study released just this week.

Others are confronting a situation in which they cannot pay for needed medical care, a child's education, or even the basic necessities of life. Even those who have not lost their jobs stare at their futures with almost paralyzing uncertainty because they do not

know if their jobs will continue to exist if the economic decline continues to spread.

At this time, our immediate priority must be to preserve and create jobs; to help those of our neighbors who have been hit hardest by this downturn, and to make the kind of public investments that will carry a recovering economy forward.

The accomplishment of these objectives will be supported by the implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act which I joined a majority of the Members of the House of Representatives in supporting.

Importantly, given the intertwining elements of the crisis we now face, our response must continue to be multi-faceted.

I am pleased to report that yesterday the House passed the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act, which will begin implementation of part of President Obama's Homeowner Affordability and Stability Plan by helping to make the mortgages of millions of current homeowners facing foreclosure or bankruptcy more affordable to them, and I urge the Senate to adopt this measure as quickly as possible.

Like President Obama, I know without a shadow of a doubt that we will emerge from this crisis stronger than we were before and with a restored economy capable of recovering the ground we have lost, and creating new wealth for all Americans.

However, if we have learned anything from our current crisis it is that achieving a sustainable and lasting recovery will require a new willingness to be honest about the true nature and extent of risk, as well as a renewed commitment to the idea that, for the good of our National economy, government must require, through strict regulatory measures, responsible actions.

I look forward to hearing the testimony, and with that I yield back.

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

Thank you so much for coming, and you may proceed for five minutes.

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, Members of the Committee:

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

The sharp and widespread contraction in the labor market continued in February. Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 651,000, following declines of 681,000 in December and 655,000 in January.

Since the recession began in December of 2007, job losses have totaled 4.4 million, well more than half of which occurred in the past 4 months. In February, the unemployment rate climbed from 7.6 to 8.1 percent, the highest rate in over 25 years.

Manufacturing employment declined by 168,000 in February and has dropped by 1.3 million since the start of the recession.

Construction employment fell by 104,000 in February with losses throughout the sector.

In February, employment continued to decline sharply throughout most of the service-providing sector. Professional and business services employment dropped by 180,000, including 78,000 jobs lost at temporary help service agencies.

Elsewhere in the service-providing sector, health care employment continued to grow with an increase of 27,000 in February, about in line with its recent trend.

Average hourly earnings for private-sector production and nonsupervisory workers increased by 3 cents, or 0.2 percent, in February. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 3.6 percent.

From January 2008 to January 2009, the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers fell by 0.7 percent.

Measures from the survey of households also showed continued deterioration of the labor market conditions. The unemployment rate jumped by half a percentage point in February to 8.1 percent, the highest rate since December 1983.

Jobless rates continued to trend up across the major demographic groups in February. The number of unemployed swelled by 851,000 to 12.5 million.

Since the recession began, the rise in unemployment has been concentrated among persons who lost jobs, as opposed to job leavers or people joining the labor force. From December 2007 to February 2009, the number of job losers has doubled to 7.7 million, and their share of total unemployment has risen from 50 percent to 62.3 percent.

The number of unemployed individuals experiencing long spells of joblessness has also risen. In February, 2.9 million persons had been unemployed for 6 months or longer, up from 1.3 million at the start of the recession.

The employment-to-population ratio was 60.3 percent in February, down slightly over the month and well below its 62.7 percent level at the start of the recession.

Among the employed, the number of persons working part time who would prefer to be working full time climbed sharply over the month.

There were 8.6 million such workers in February, an increase of 787,000 over the month and nearly 4 million since the recession began.

Among persons who were neither working nor looking for work in February, about 2.1 million were classified as marginally attached to the labor force, up from about 1.6 million a year earlier.

The number of discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached who believed no jobs were available for them, has nearly doubled over the past 12 months to 731,000.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 651,000 in February and the unemployment rate rose to 8.1 percent. Since the beginning of the recession in December 2007, job losses have totaled 4.4 million.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 19.]

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much.

These are very gut-wrenching numbers, and I would like to ask a question that many of my constituents would like to know: Are there any bright spots in this month's Jobs Report? Is there any good news in our economy?

Commissioner Hall. There are very few bright spots, if any, in this report. Labor market weakness is deep and broad across all industries and all demographic groups.

Chair Maloney. Have you ever seen anything like this before? When was the last time that the economy lost more than 600,000 jobs each month for this many months in a row?

Commissioner Hall. The answer to that is: Never. We have never had four straight months of job loss in excess of 600,000.

Chair Maloney. The unemployment rate spiked this month to 8.1 percent, a half a percentage point increase. When was the last time that the unemployment rate jumped by half a percentage point or more?

Commissioner Hall. That is a good question. We have to look that one up. The level is the highest in about 25 years.

Chair Maloney. Okay. Get back to me on that.

Commissioner Hall. We will.

Chair Maloney. Consumer confidence has fallen to a record low as GDP fell by 6.2 percent in the last quarter of 2008, and the Fed expects growth to remain in negative territory in the coming year. So are there any indications that job losses will stop accelerating or slow any time soon?

Commissioner Hall. I would have to say the answer is probably no, right now. In fact, this report may show a slight acceleration in job loss compared to even previous months. And the answer to your earlier question about the jump in the unemployment rate, it jumped that high in May of last year also during the recession.

Chair Maloney. At the rate this economy is shedding jobs, is there any way to avoid historic job losses?

Commissioner Hall. I would have to say we are already very close to historical levels in job losses. As long as we do not get economic growth we are probably not going to get job loss—job gains, sorry.

Chair Maloney. This Congress is considering a number of initiatives to help homeowners stay in their home. I would like to explore with you the correlation between unemployment and the loss of home ownership and foreclosure.

A JEC Study that Congress, found a correlation between unemployment and foreclosures at least for subprime borrowers, and the most recent data on foreclosure rates that I have seen show that

Florida, Nevada, Arizona, and California had the highest foreclosure rates at the end of 2008.

Do these States have high unemployment rates? Or have they had large jumps in unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. I think for the most part it is states that have had large, large—high unemployment rates that have had the higher foreclosures. I think, I think I agree. I have not done detailed work on this. I do not want to oversell it, but looking at the data there does seem to clearly be a relationship between the unemployment rate and foreclosures.

Chair Maloney. And have we seen a recession that is comparable to this period with respect to foreclosures and unemployment? Have we ever seen anything like this before?

Commissioner Hall. Certainly not with foreclosures at all.

Chair Maloney. Well my time has expired and I recognize my good friend and colleague, Congressman Brady.

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

Commissioner, obviously the numbers are troubling today. I want to ask a little about, and I am concerned about, the future accuracy of these numbers. It seems to me the Bureau of Labor Statistics has a long tradition of professionalism that includes an aversion to any hint of political interference. I think you would agree with me on that.

I think that independence has been important to maintain the statistical integrity of your data on employment, unemployment, earnings, weekly hours, and other important details. I think it has been critical that the BLS has no hint of actual or appearance of political influence.

My question is: Who collects the Household Data for you?

Commissioner Hall. The Household Data is collected by the Census Bureau. We have a contract with them. They collect the data for us. We design the survey. We tabulate the data.

Representative Brady. There has been a concerted effort recently to move the Census Bureau out of the Commerce Department and under the thumb of political appointees in the White House.

We have heard some assurances in the last days by the new Commerce Secretary that he hopes to block that. But there is a worry that these numbers will be politically manipulated in the future.

I think most American public does not want the Census to be politically manipulated. Those of us who are following closely the labor data do not want our unemployment numbers to be politically manipulated, as well.

Is it important for your data that the Census Bureau be completely free of any political appearance or interference by either party?

Commissioner Hall. Absolutely.

Representative Brady. Let me ask you this: We have seen the Obama budget projections as extremely optimistic. They are projecting for their budget purposes only a 1.2 percent contraction this year, over a 3 percent expansion next year. The Federal Reserve

Board Chairman just this week said almost the opposite, 2 percent contraction this year and 2 percent expansion next year.

Given the statistics we are looking at today between the Obama budget leaders and the Federal Reserve Chairman, based on the numbers you are seeing which projection do you think is more accurate?

Commissioner Hall. Well I'll tell you, having some experience doing these projections, just let me say that it is very difficult to project something like GDP. It is very difficult. And the only thing you know when you're projecting something like GDP is you know you're going to be wrong, because things always change.

So rather than tell you which one I prefer, I will tell you that they have got a very tough job trying to project data in the best of times, let alone during a recession.

Representative Brady. But I mean if you were assuring us of a GDP projection, would you stake your reputation on a 1.2 percent contraction this year?

Commissioner Hall. To be honest, I have not looked at it that carefully and I am now in sort of a position where, because we produce data that I want to stay out of the whole arena of projecting data.

Representative Brady. Sure. Well given the unemployment rate today and the labor market trends you are seeing, what evidence would you bring forward to assure us it is only going to be a 1.2 percent contraction, looking at the numbers before you?

Commissioner Hall. Um——

Representative Brady. Or could you?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I couldn't. I, I, I don't think I, I don't think I would try to project looking at just the employment numbers.

Representative Brady. Well I just think both parties are hopeful that we can get the Administration to bring back a new budget with new numbers. I think we can take the bad news. I think we can deal with it. But I think these rosy scenarios are really undermining credibility at a time when we all need credibility.

Thank you, sir.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. And I just would like to respond to my good friend and colleague's allegations about the Census Bureau and efforts to move it to the White House.

There are absolutely no efforts to move the Census Bureau to the White House. Democrats share your concern that we need accurate data in order to make informed decisions.

We hear that Commissioner Hall, among many other agencies, rely on accurate data from the Census Bureau. And towards that end, there is a bipartisan bill that Congressman Dent and I have put out to create a separate, independent agency for the Census so that it is totally separate and not under anyone's thumb.

One of the concerns is that in the Commerce Department often their budget is raided. Sometimes there are allegations that there has been some political influence there, but whatever. So let's end this debate and create a separate and independent Census Bureau that is fully funded and capable of doing the work, the surveys that help Commissioner Hall and others come up with projections of

where our country is going so that we in a bipartisan way can come up with the best policy decisions.

So I hope my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will support me in this effort to create an independent, strong Census Bureau separate from all other influences so they can come forward with the best scientific data to help our country move forward.

The Chair recognizes——

Representative Brady. Madam Chairman, may I ask, I agree with you on the independence. Would that agency report directly to the White House?

Chair Maloney [continuing]. The agency would report, like any other agency does, to the Congress, to the American Taxpayers, to the American Public, and to everyone involved in Government.

Representative Brady. But its direct line is under White House control? Well I agree with you on the independence——

Chair Maloney. We want it independent——

Representative Brady [continuing]. I hope the White House——

Chair Maloney [continuing]. But——

Representative Brady [continuing]. Is with you, but it is a real concern today about the partisanship——

Chair Maloney [continuing]. I think the way to handle that concern is to create a separate, independent well-funded Census. We do know that in past years there have been sort of a raiding of their budgets, and they don't have the money to do their work, and then they cannot produce an accurate Census.

There was a report that came out yesterday that they are not ready to go forward with the Census that is before us in 2010, and I believe a separate and independent body, an organization separate like any other independent agency, would be appropriate and serve the interests of the American public.

I would now like to recognize Congressman Snyder, a new member of the Committee from the Great State of California.

Representative Snyder. Actually I am from the Great State of Arkansas——

Chair Maloney. Oh, my—— [Laughter.]

The Chair stands corrected.

Representative Snyder [continuing]. That's right. [Laughter.]

Mr. Commissioner, I wanted to talk about—because I am new to this Committee, I am new to your information, your form of report—I want to go to Table B–1, which does not have a page number here, but there are several pages there.

I am going to ask you specifically—I have about 15 or 20 questions I want to ask you, but what I—I have gone through it just very quickly and circled the ones that in fact showed an increase in seasonally adjusted numbers of people employed, and just ask for your comments, if you have any, on why that number went up. It may be that it is not statistically significant. It may be that you do not have any comment.

But I notice that logging is up by .4. Why would logging have gone up?

Commissioner Hall. That actually is a sector that has not seen a lot of job loss over the past few months. It has been hovering

around zero, and I would say point four is not statistically significant.

Representative Snyder. I notice oil and gas extraction has it up by point four. This is in thousands, correct? So you're talking about 400 people——

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Snyder [continuing]. Over a national survey.

Commissioner Hall. Right. Exactly.

Representative Snyder. So although it still is wintertime—you know, wintertime is not exactly the best logging time in a lot of parts of the country, but oil and gas extraction, I assume that's in parts of the country, including Arkansas, with a lot of natural gas drilling going on? Is that your impression?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Snyder. Down at the bottom, again near the bottom, Nondurable goods, Petroleum and coal products? I assume, is that related to natural gas, or more coal?

Commissioner Hall. Um, I'm not sure if it is related to natural gas, but——

Representative Snyder. Petroleum and coal?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Yes, energy products.

Representative Snyder. Then on the next page in the Retail Trade, Electronics and Appliance Stores, the numbers are up by 1800. What segments of the electronics and appliance stores are putting on help?

Commissioner Hall. I don't know. We can follow up a little on that, but I will say that 1.8 thousand is not a significant change. So it's not significantly different from zero.

Representative Snyder. Well, I'll skip down then to, do you consider the Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries up by 6.5, that's 6500 people? How do we account for that?

Commissioner Hall. That one jumps around a bit. If you sort of look at the month-to-month change, that one actually has been jumping around a little bit.

Representative Snyder. My time is about out, but I wanted to ask, going over to Education and Health Services, Health Care and Social Assistance and Health Care in general, what is happening with those numbers? Have there been a lot of help wanted signs on hospitals and nursing homes and home health agencies? Are there people that are shifting out of other segments of the economy as things are not going so well taking these jobs? And what do you think is going on with those numbers going up fairly dramatically?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I think that is a reasonable expectation for part of that. Health care has always been countercyclical. In fact, the health care spending oftentimes increases a bit in the early parts of a recession.

Representative Snyder. Thank you. My time is up.

Chair Maloney. The Chair recognizes Congressman Campbell for five minutes.

Representative Campbell. Thank you. I am from California. [Laughter.]

Welcome to California, Mr. Snyder.

Chair Maloney. A great State.

Representative Campbell. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Commissioner Hall.

You mentioned now that we have had three months in a row of job losses in the 600,000s. Based on your looking at history, or the trends in these things, is there any silver lining there that perhaps the job losses have stopped at least accelerating, or is there perhaps any history that would say, gee, you can bounce along the bottom here for an extended period of time? Or is there any message from that?

Commissioner Hall. Probably not a good message. It is easy to sort of think of these numbers as being relatively stable, but remember it is a stable loss. Losing over 600,000 jobs a month is very significant.

Just to put it into perspective, we have only had maybe 10 months where we have lost 500,000 jobs or more in the history of our series since 1940. This is 4 of the 10 all in a row.

Representative Campbell. Okay. At this rate, do you have any feel—I mean, we will get to double digits, meaning 10 percent or higher, pretty quickly at this kind of rate—again, any feel? Does prior history tell you anything about that? Or how long would this have to continue to get us there? Or what?

Commissioner Hall. You mean to get to double digits?

Representative Campbell. Yes.

Commissioner Hall. You know, I don't know. It is hard to say. I think—for example, I think to get the unemployment rate up to something like 10 percent we are talking about losing well over 2 million additional jobs, if that were to happen.

Representative Campbell. Okay. I have heard some people talk about that the real unemployment rate is actually higher than the statistic you put out, arguing that there are new graduates from high school and college that are not yet in the workforce but they cannot get a job, so they are not counted; or that there are people who have given up on getting a job and they are not counted.

Any validity to those arguments?

Commissioner Hall. Well we do collect a lot of data. We collect a lot of data on people who are not in the labor force, for example. And to be in the labor force you have to be either employed, or unemployed and currently looking. But we do have categories of folks who want a job, can't find a job, and have looked in the past year for example.

They are not typically counted in the unemployment rate. But we do have some other measures that include those. That would be the marginally attached.

We also have some measures that include people who are part-time but want to be full-time. And we have some measures that capture that.

Representative Campbell. Okay, and finally as my time is running out, two questions. One, I thought I heard in your statistics that perhaps real wages have actually increased, if you take into account the increase in wages and then your cost-of-living increase. And secondly, do you have any figures on what is happening with productivity. Because without—we can't ever have sustained growth without productivity.

Commissioner Hall. Right. You're correct, real wages have been growing. The down side of that is of course it has been growing primarily because energy prices have dropped so significantly. So it is less a function of the labor market; more a function of declining energy prices.

Of course that is good news, because declining energy prices is actually itself a bit of a stimulus for the economy.

And with respect to productivity, actually productivity has been surprisingly high for a recession. To be honest, though, the measure of productivity is fairly volatile at this point. For example, we just saw the GDP revised down significantly.

I would anticipate that is going to cause us to revise down our productivity numbers recently. So there is a real cyclical component to productivity, where it will go up initially in a recession and then go down.

So I am not sure right at the moment the near-term productivity tells you very much about the long-run growth prospects.

Representative Campbell. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Mr. Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

Given the growing constraints on state and local budgets and the record federal deficit, what do you think will happen to government employment in the months to come? And what will this mean to the overall labor market?

Commissioner Hall. It is typical in recessions for state governments—at least noneducational state government employment—to eventually decline in a recession, but typically it's at least a year into a recession.

What we are seeing now, we have actually seen that start to decline a bit earlier than most recessions, the state employment, state government. So if that is an indication, that has started a bit early.

With respect to local government employment, typically in past recessions local government employment has not fallen at all; it has continued to grow. And we have had flat local government employment, and that has been unusual so far in this recession.

Representative Cummings. As of January 2008, the unemployment rate for African Americans and Latinos had jumped about 4.1 percentage points since the recession began.

Is it typical for unemployment rates to increase this much during a recession?

Commissioner Hall. Well this is—it's not typical for the unemployment rate to increase this much during recessions. It is not unprecedented. It rose this much back in the 1970s for example.

But with respect to African Americans in particular, it is typical that they start with a higher unemployment rate and they have a larger increase in the unemployment rate during a recession than other groups, certainly with whites.

Representative Cummings. And what do you account for the difference?

Commissioner Hall. I'm not sure I would account for all of it. I have not done a lot of work in this, so I am not sure I can tell you what the answer is on that.

Representative Cummings. Tell me about the difference between the trends when you compare people with degrees and those without degrees, as far as unemployment? I mean, who is losing jobs the fastest, at a greater amount?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well again the pattern this recession has been typical of past recessions. Those without high school degrees start with the higher unemployment rate and have had a bigger increase. For example, they have had an increase over the past 12 months of about 5.2 percentage points.

Representative Cummings. And that is who, now?

Commissioner Hall. These are folks without high school degrees. And then people with high school degrees but no college, they have a slightly lower unemployment rate but again it has gone up more.

Then you get all the way up to people with a college degree, and they have the lowest unemployment rate, but that rate itself has also gone up.

Representative Cummings. And so as far as—now going back to something you said that was very interesting, you said that there had been 10 months where we have had, what was it——

Commissioner Hall. When we have lost over a half a million jobs.

Representative Cummings [continuing]. And we now have four of them.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. What does that tell you? I mean, I know you don't like to predict, but would you be surprised if we have a fifth?

Commissioner Hall. Let me just say that the trend in the labor market up to now, there has been no trend of improvement.

Representative Cummings. So you're not answering the question, or what?

Commissioner Hall. I don't want to forecast, but I will tell you there are no signs of improvement in this report. And if anything there is a slight deterioration in the decline in the labor market in this report.

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

Chair Maloney. Congressman Hinchey.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman, and thank you, gentlemen, very much, for your information today and for the work that you do.

It is quite clear that we are facing one of the most difficult economic conditions that this country has ever had to deal with, and the circumstances are getting increasingly worse.

It is remarkable that over the course of the last two years members of this Committee and others on the Appropriations Committee, for example, have tried to get attention focused on this problem by a number of people in the previous Administration, including the Secretary of the Treasury, who continued to deny that there was any upcoming problem in the economy, which was increasingly obvious to anyone who was looking at this, and it was also obvious based upon the information that we have received from your offices over the course of the last couple of years.

So this situation is dire, deep and is getting desperate. We need to deal with this in an appropriate way. Look what happened with the so-called "Stimulus Bill," the Reinvestment Package that was passed by the Congress and signed by the President, how politicized that became, how difficult it was to get people on the other side of the aisle to vote for it.

And the circumstances that we are now facing with the Omnibus Appropriations bill, which is being blocked in the Senate, and all of that is causing this economy to get increasingly worse.

We know what has to be done. We know what has to be changed. We know what the causes are: the tax cuts of the Bush Administration which concentrated the wealth in the hands of fewer and fewer people than we have experienced since 1929. And, the reckless spending in which they engaged—particularly outside of the country in places like Iraq.

So the circumstances that we are dealing with all derive from that incompetence, and even forms of corruption that we have experienced over the course of the last number of years.

Last month the economy lost 651,000 jobs, increasing the unemployment rate to 8.1 percent, which was much higher than was forecast in December. The payroll drop in January was revised up, as you have said, to 655,000. December now shows a 681,000 drop, up from the 577,000 which was previously estimated.

That December decline in employment is now the worst we have seen since October of 1949. The U.S. economy has now lost almost 4.5 million jobs since the recession officially began in December of 2007. But what drove it was in existence prior to that and was having its impact prior to December of 2007.

It is the biggest employment slump of any economic downturn since the end of the Second World War. Long-term unemployment has increased by 270,000 to almost 3 million people across the country now. Over the past 12 months, the number of long-term unemployed has increased by 1.6 million. More than half of the long-term unemployment we are experiencing has occurred over the course of just the last 12 months.

The anticipation is that we are going to lose 2 million more jobs that are likely to be lost over the course of this year and into next year. And the unemployment rate is likely to continue to go up to hit 9 percent or 10 percent.

All of that is going to happen unless—unless we change the economic policies of this Congress, which is now being very positively driven by this new Administration.

So what do you think? What do you think of that? Don't you think we should be acting in a strong and positive way to get this economy back on line?

Commissioner Hall. Well I certainly think the economy is in trouble, and I think you have accurately identified a lot of the problems and how serious this problem is. And the trend so far has not been encouraging with the economy.

Representative Hinchey. It is not encouraging at all. And the only way to make it encouraging is for us to stimulate the economy, stimulate the economy by the economic development, so-called "stimulus bill" which was signed by the President and is now being

put into motion, but also by the normal budget bills that we have to pass.

The budget bill for this fiscal year, which is now essentially almost half over, refused to be signed by the previous President because it was contained as a result of the initiatives by this Congress, it contained internal investment, internal investment in the needs of our country, to upgrade jobs, to increase economic circumstances, to correct all the—begin to correct at least all the problems that we have been facing.

And that is what we are dealing with now. And we are dealing with the problem in the Senate where some people are just unwilling to face up to their obligations and responsibilities, unwilling to pass the normal budget bill that we need right now in this fiscal year.

What they are trying to do is drive it down so that we do not have enough economic development, economic stimulus, which is going to combat this downturn in jobs, and which is going to drive up employment, increase employment.

If you look at the unemployment in the manufacturing industry, for example, how dark that is, and so many other aspects of the economy in this country, the service economy, the manufacturing economy, the construction economy, all of that is going down.

We will correct that in the context of this Appropriations bill, in the context of this budget bill which is now being stalled in the Senate.

Chair Maloney. Thank you.

Representative Hinchey. That needs to be done.

Chair Maloney. That is a forceful statement, and we have been called for a vote. I have a series of other questions that I would like to present to you in writing, and invite the other members of the panel to do the same.

Chair Maloney. We thank you for your professional work, and we thank your colleagues for being here today to talk about the unemployment situation. These numbers are sobering, and I look forward to the continuing focus on labor market conditions by this Committee and working with the Democrats and Republicans to advance policies to reverse these conditions and move our economy forward.

I thank you for being here today. The meeting is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:18 a.m., Friday, March 6, 2009, the hearing adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CAROLYN MALONEY, CHAIR, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The gut-wrenching job losses in today's report highlight the misery and dislocation that American families have been enduring since the start of this recession more than a year ago. Nearly 4 and a half million Americans have lost their jobs over the past 14 months—more than half of them in the last 4 months as losses have topped 600,000 jobs a month. The unemployment rate now stands at 8.1 percent—the highest level in a quarter of a century.

I am particularly troubled by groups who are being particularly hard-hit in this recession—women heads of households, whose unemployment rate is 10.3 percent; African Americans, whose unemployment rate is 13.4 percent; and Latinos, whose unemployment rate is 10.9 percent.

This recession is on a path to be the worst since the Great Depression. The job losses have been widespread throughout the economy as employers have cut jobs at an even faster pace over the last several months. Congress worked closely with President Obama to swiftly pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act last month in order to stem job losses and put people back to work as quickly as possible.

Our recovery package will create or save at least 3.5 million jobs across a variety of sectors over the next several years, which will soften the downturn and foster a solid economic recovery that benefits all Americans. The payments to states, unemployment benefit increases, and middle-class tax relief are set to take effect shortly, and I am hopeful that the employment figures will reflect this soon. The stimulus will need time to kick in, but the magnitude of the job losses we've seen indicate that additional measures may be needed.

Rising unemployment adds urgency for the Senate to act on the Helping Families Save Their Homes bill that just passed in the House of Representatives yesterday. More than 2 million homes have gone into foreclosure, and millions of other homeowners find themselves owing more to the bank than their homes are worth. Not surprisingly, most of the states with the highest foreclosure rates also have unemployment rates much higher than the national average—California, Florida, Nevada, Arizona, and Ohio.

Our bill would eliminate an anomaly in the current bankruptcy code, which prevents a court from lowering the principal on a homeowner's primary residence despite the court's ability to lower the principal on a second home. Given trends in the labor market, that anomaly is giving greater force to the foreclosure wave.

When homeowners with negative equity lose their jobs, the result is too often foreclosure and financial disaster. These homeowners cannot meet their mortgage payments, they cannot sell their homes for enough money to cover their mortgage, and they cannot reduce their debt to a manageable level through bankruptcy. As a result they lose their homes to foreclosure, their credit rating is destroyed, and they have a continuing burden of debt.

In this way rising unemployment is aggravating an already serious crisis in the housing market. As more people lose their homes to foreclosure, the stock of unsold houses increases, putting more downward pressure on house prices. This leads to more homeowners owing more than their house is worth, which leads to still more foreclosures.

Some unemployed workers are simply trapped by falling home prices. Homeowners who have lost their jobs are less mobile when they owe more than their house is worth—taking a job in another area of the country would entail coming up with money to pay off their mortgage or taking a serious hit to their credit rating by going through bankruptcy. And without this change in the bankruptcy code, negative home equity will be an albatross that follows them forever.

Without modifications to the bankruptcy code, lenders don't have the incentive to negotiate with borrowers, even though lenders may be better off by taking a haircut on the principal owed rather than enduring foreclosure costs.

President Obama and the Democrats have embarked on a bold, common sense plan to turn this economy around by enacting a recovery plan, rescuing the financial system and addressing the housing problems that are at the root of the financial crisis.

Today's unemployment numbers underscore the need to continue our focus on working to solve these complex and intertwined problems.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY, SENIOR HOUSE REPUBLICAN

I would like to join in welcoming Commissioner Hall before the Committee this morning.

The data released this morning reflect a deepening recession. Payroll employment in February declined by 651,000. The unemployment rate climbed from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Overall labor market conditions continue to deteriorate.

The economic outlook for the year is quite bleak. The bursting of the credit bubble has sharply reduced asset values, but the high debt levels associated with the boom remain, burdening the economy. Unfortunately, the administration's solution to the problems posed by this excessive debt burden is to propose an avalanche of more deficit spending and higher federal debt.

The administration's use of relatively optimistic economic assumptions make skyrocketing deficit spending appear less threatening relative to the size of the economy, but this is an illusion. The administration projects that real GDP will fall 1.2 percent in 2009 and rise 3.2 percent in 2010, compared with a Blue Chip Consensus forecast of a decline of 1.9 percent in 2009 and an increase of 2.1 percent in 2010. More realistic economic assumptions would push the administration's projected 2009 budget deficit of $1.75 trillion closer to $2 trillion. Furthermore, a recent study released by the Brookings Institution estimates that deficits will average over $1 trillion in each of the next ten years, based on what the authors consider to be *favorable* assumptions.

The administration's projections of lower future deficits after 2010 thus appear to be optimistic, especially given the ongoing push for even more spending on entitlements and various financial bailouts. As Clinton Treasury official Roger Altman wrote this week, a weaker economy than that projected by the administration "means even bigger deficits than the scary ones projected."

Ultimately, the likelihood of a timely economic recovery will depend largely on government policy regarding the toxic assets of banks. Credit is the life blood of the economy, and without functioning credit markets the economy will continue to wither. Unfortunately, the administration so far has failed to produce a transparent and effective financial rescue plan.

As the *Financial Times* noted yesterday, since the Treasury Secretary made "his terribly received speech on loans for the bank sector, the S&P has dropped 20 percent. Markets may not have expected a 'silver bullet,' but did expect the new administration to have a clearly stated 'plan A.' The realization that it did not was a severe blow to confidence."

The administration needs to produce a clear and effective plan to deal with the toxic asset problem of the banks soon, if the economy is to have a reasonable prospect of a timely recovery. Furthermore, it should drop its plans to drastically increase the tax burden on the economy, including its cap and trade proposal that would be especially devastating for manufacturing workers. More taxes, deficit spending, and debt will only further burden an already weak economy.

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

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

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

The sharp and widespread contraction in the labor market continued in February. Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 651,000, following declines of 681,000 in December and 655,000 in January. Since the recession began in December 2007, job losses have totaled 4.4 million, well more than half of which occurred in the past 4 months. In February, the unemployment rate climbed from 7.6 to 8.1 percent, the highest rate in over 25 years.

Manufacturing employment declined by 168,000 in February and has dropped by 1.3 million since the start of the recession. Employment has fallen in nearly all manufacturing industries during this period. In February, manufacturing hours decreased by two-tenths of an hour, as did factory overtime hours.

Construction employment fell by 104,000 in February with losses throughout the sector. This industry has shed 904,000 jobs since the recession began, with about half of the decline occurring in the past 4 months.

In February, employment continued to decline sharply throughout most of the service-providing sector. Professional and business services employment dropped by 180,000, including 78,000 jobs lost at temporary help agencies. Employment in temporary help has fallen by 686,000 since the recession began. Other large over-the-month job losses occurred in transportation and warehousing (−49,000), especially trucking; financial activities (−44,000); retail trade (−40,000); and wholesale trade (−37,000).

Elsewhere in the service-providing sector, health care employment continued to grow with an increase of 27,000 in February, about in line with its recent trend.

Average hourly earnings for private-sector production and nonsupervisory workers increased by 3 cents, or 0.2 percent, in February. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 3.6 percent. From January 2008 to January 2009, the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI–W) fell by 0.7 percent.

Measures from the survey of households also showed continued deterioration of labor market conditions. The unemployment rate jumped by half a percentage point in February to 8.1 percent, the highest rate since December 1983. Jobless rates continued to trend up across the major demographic groups in February. The number of unemployed swelled by 851,000 to 12.5 million.

Since the recession began, the rise in unemployment has been concentrated among persons who lost jobs, as opposed to job leavers or people joining the labor force. From December 2007 to February 2009, the number of job losers has doubled to 7.7 million, and their share of total unemployment has risen from 50.0 to 62.3 percent.

The number of unemployed individuals experiencing long spells of joblessness also has risen. In February, 2.9 million persons had been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, up from 1.3 million at the start of the recession.

The employment-population ratio was 60.3 percent in February, down slightly over the month and well below its 62.7 percent level at the start of the recession. Among the employed, the number of persons working part time who would prefer to be working full time climbed sharply over the month. There were 8.6 million such workers in February, an increase of 787,000 over the month and nearly 4 million since the recession began.

Among persons who were neither working nor looking for work in February, about 2.1 million were classified as marginally attached to the labor force, up from about 1.6 million a year earlier. These individuals wanted a job, were available for work, and had looked for a job within the last 12 months. The number of discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached who believed no jobs were available for them, has nearly doubled over the past 12 months to 731,000.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 651,000 in February, and the unemployment rate rose to 8.1 percent. Since the beginning of the recession in December 2007, job losses have totaled 4.4 million.

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

News

United States Department of Labor

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

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

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

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2009

Nonfarm payroll employment continued to fall sharply in February (-651,000), and the unemployment rate rose from 7.6 to 8.1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Payroll employment has declined by 2.6 million in the past 4 months. In February, job losses were large and widespread across nearly all major industry sectors.

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

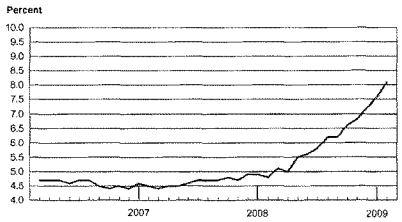
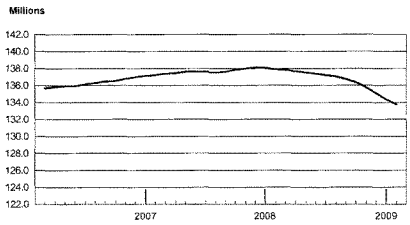


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, March 2006 – February 2009



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons increased by 851,000 to 12.5 million in February, and the unemployment rate rose to 8.1 percent. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons has increased by about 5.0 million, and the unemployment rate has risen by 3.3 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

The unemployment rate continued to trend upward in February for adult men (8.1 percent), adult women (6.7 percent), whites (7.3 percent), blacks (13.4 percent), and Hispanics (10.9 percent). The jobless rate for teenagers was little changed at 21.6 percent. The unemployment rate for Asians was 6.9 percent in February, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan.-Feb. change
	III 2008	IV 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	154,650	154,648	154,447	153,716	154,214	498
Employment	145,299	144,046	143,338	142,099	141,748	-351
Unemployment	9,350	10,602	11,108	11,616	12,467	851
Not in labor force	79,460	80,177	80,588	81,023	80,699	-324
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	6.0	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.1	0.5
Adult men	5.8	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	.5
Adult women	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7	.5
Teenagers	19.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.6	.8
White	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.3	.4
Black or African American	10.7	11.5	11.9	12.6	13.4	.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.8	8.9	9.2	9.7	10.9	1.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	137,004	135,727	135,074	p 134,419	p 133,768	p -651
Goods-producing [1]	21,343	20,803	20,532	p 20,153	p 19,877	p -276
Construction	7,170	6,949	6,841	p 6,723	p 6,619	p -104
Manufacturing	13,388	13,062	12,902	p 12,645	p 12,477	p -168
Service-providing [1]	115,661	114,924	114,542	p 114,266	p 113,891	p -375
Retail trade [2]	15,331	15,127	15,038	p 14,999	p 14,960	p -40
Professional and business service	17,730	17,485	17,356	p 17,222	p 17,042	p -180
Education and health services	18,932	19,035	19,080	p 19,123	p 19,149	p 26
Leisure and hospitality	13,452	13,348	13,304	p 13,275	p 13,242	p -33
Government	22,543	22,538	22,532	p 22,563	p 22,572	p 9
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.6	33.4	33.3	p 33.3	p 33.3	p 0.0
Manufacturing	40.8	40.2	39.9	p 39.8	p 39.6	p -.2
Overtime	3.6	3.2	2.9	p 2.8	p 2.6	p -.2
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	106.1	104.1	103.2	p 102.6	p 101.9	p -0.7
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$18.16	$18.34	$18.40	p $18.44	p $18.47	p $0.03
Average weekly earnings, total private	610.90	612.55	612.72	p 614.05	p 615.05	p 1.00

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

Among the unemployed, the number of job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs increased by 716,000 to 7.7 million in February. This measure has grown by 3.8 million in the last 12 months. (See table A-8.)

The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) increased by 270,000 to 2.9 million in February. Over the past 12 months, the number of long-term unemployed was up by 1.6 million. (See table A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force participation rate was about unchanged at 65.6 percent. The employment-population ratio, at 60.3 percent in February, continued to trend down. The ratio has declined by 2.4 percentage points over the year. (See table A-1.)

In February, the number of persons who worked part time for economic reasons (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) rose by 787,000, reaching 8.6 million. The number of such workers rose by 3.7 million over the past 12 months. This category includes persons who would like to work full time but were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find full-time jobs. (See table A-5.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 2.1 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in February, 466,000 more than a year earlier. These individuals wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Among the marginally attached, there were 731,000 discouraged workers in February, up by 335,000 from a year earlier. Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The other 1.3 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in February had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 651,000 in February. Since the recession began in December 2007, about 4.4 million jobs have been lost, with more than half (2.6 million) of the decrease occurring in the last 4 months. In February, employment declined in most major industry sectors, with the largest losses occurring in professional and business services, manufacturing, and construction. Health care continued to add jobs over the month. (See table B-1.)

Employment in professional and business services fell by 180,000 in February. The temporary help industry lost 78,000 jobs over the month. Since December 2007, temporary help employment has declined by 686,000, or 27 percent. In February, job declines also occurred in services to buildings and dwellings (-17,000), architectural and engineering services (-16,000), and business support services (-12,000).

Widespread job losses continued in manufacturing in February (-168,000). The majority of the decline occurred in durable goods industries (-132,000), with the largest decreases in fabricated metal

products (-28,000) and machinery (-25,000). Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing declined by 36,000 over the month.

The construction industry lost 104,000 jobs in February. Employment in the industry has fallen by 1.1 million since peaking in January 2007. Two-fifths of that decline occurred over the last 4 months. Employment fell sharply in both the residential and nonresidential components of the industry in February.

Employment in truck transportation declined by 33,000 in February; the industry has lost 138,000 jobs since the start of the recession in December 2007. Nearly two-thirds of the decline (-88,000) occurred over the last 4 months. The information industry continued to lose jobs (-15,000). Over the last 4 months, employment in the industry has decreased by 76,000, with about two-fifths of the decline occurring in publishing.

Employment in financial activities continued to decline in February (-44,000). The number of jobs in this industry has dropped by 448,000 since an employment peak in December 2006, with half of this loss occurring in the past 6 months. In February, job losses occurred in real estate (-11,000); credit intermediation (-11,000); and securities, commodity contracts, and investments (-8,000).

Retail trade employment fell by 40,000 over the month and has declined by 608,000 since December 2007. In February, employment decreased in automobile dealerships (-9,000), sporting goods (-9,000), furniture and home furnishing stores (-8,000), and building material and garden supply stores (-7,000). Employment in wholesale trade fell by 37,000 over the month, with nearly all of the decline occurring in durable goods.

Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend down over the month (-33,000), with about half of the decrease in the accommodation industry (-18,000).

Health care continued to add jobs in February, with a gain of 27,000. Job growth occurred in ambulatory health care (16,000) and in hospitals (7,000).

The change in total nonfarm employment for December was revised from -577,000 to -681,000 and the change for January was revised from -598,000 to -655,000. Monthly revisions result from additional sample reports and the monthly recalculation of seasonal factors.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

In February, the average workweek for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was 33.3 hours for the third month in a row. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime decreased by 0.2 hour over the month to 39.6 and 2.6 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.7 percent in February. The manufacturing index declined by 2.0 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

In February, average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 3 cents, or 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings increased by 3.6 percent, and average weekly earnings rose by 2.1 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for March 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 3, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

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

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

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

Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

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

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

Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

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

Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Technical Note

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	232,809	234,739	234,913	232,809	234,612	234,828	235,035	234,739	234,913
Civilian labor force	152,503	153,445	153,804	153,498	154,878	154,620	154,447	153,716	154,214
Participation rate	65.5	65.4	65.5	65.9	66.0	65.8	65.7	65.5	65.6
Employed	144,550	140,436	140,105	146,075	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748
Employment-population ratio	62.1	59.8	59.6	62.7	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.5	60.3
Unemployed	7,953	13,009	13,699	7,423	10,221	10,476	11,108	11,616	12,467
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.5	8.9	4.8	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1
Not in labor force	80,306	81,293	81,109	79,311	79,734	80,208	80,588	81,023	80,699
Persons who currently want a job	4,689	5,866	5,588	4,777	5,065	5,393	5,488	5,643	5,645
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,596	113,573	113,666	112,596	113,546	113,660	113,769	113,573	113,666
Civilian labor force	81,515	81,725	81,959	82,212	82,892	82,666	82,338	81,863	81,994
Participation rate	72.4	72.0	72.1	73.0	73.0	72.7	72.4	72.1	72.1
Employed	76,853	73,763	73,441	78,171	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777
Employment-population ratio	68.3	64.9	64.6	69.4	67.8	67.4	66.7	66.1	65.8
Unemployed	4,661	7,962	8,517	4,041	5,954	6,089	6,491	6,771	7,217
Unemployment rate	5.7	9.7	10.4	4.9	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8
Not in labor force	31,081	31,848	31,707	30,384	30,654	30,994	31,431	31,710	31,672
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	103,961	104,902	104,999	103,961	104,869	104,978	105,083	104,902	104,999
Civilian labor force	78,378	78,741	78,879	78,806	79,380	79,335	78,998	78,585	78,687
Participation rate	75.4	75.1	75.1	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.2	74.9	74.9
Employed	74,365	71,556	71,217	75,395	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613	72,293
Employment-population ratio	71.5	68.2	67.8	72.5	70.8	70.5	69.7	69.2	68.9
Unemployed	4,013	7,185	7,662	3,412	5,088	5,290	5,714	5,972	6,394
Unemployment rate	5.1	9.1	9.7	4.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1
Not in labor force	25,583	26,162	26,120	25,155	25,489	25,643	26,085	26,318	26,312
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	120,213	121,166	121,247	120,213	121,066	121,168	121,266	121,166	121,247
Civilian labor force	70,988	71,721	71,846	71,286	71,986	71,954	72,109	71,853	72,220
Participation rate	59.1	59.2	59.3	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.5	59.3	59.6
Employed	67,696	66,674	66,664	67,904	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970
Employment-population ratio	56.3	55.0	55.0	56.5	55.9	55.8	55.7	55.3	55.2
Unemployed	3,292	5,047	5,182	3,382	4,267	4,387	4,618	4,845	5,250
Unemployment rate	4.6	7.0	7.2	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3
Not in labor force	49,225	49,445	49,401	48,927	49,080	49,214	49,157	49,313	49,027
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	111,822	112,738	112,824	111,822	112,633	112,731	112,825	112,738	112,824
Civilian labor force	67,793	68,654	68,738	67,879	68,700	68,753	68,891	68,584	68,917
Participation rate	60.6	60.9	60.9	60.7	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8	61.1
Employed	64,943	64,123	64,106	64,993	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298	64,271
Employment-population ratio	58.1	56.9	56.8	58.1	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.0	57.0
Unemployed	2,851	4,531	4,632	2,886	3,725	3,851	4,031	4,286	4,646
Unemployment rate	4.2	6.6	6.7	4.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7
Not in labor force	44,028	44,085	44,086	43,943	43,933	43,978	43,935	44,154	43,907
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,027	17,098	17,090	17,027	17,110	17,118	17,126	17,098	17,090
Civilian labor force	6,331	6,051	6,187	6,813	6,799	6,531	6,557	6,547	6,610
Participation rate	37.2	35.4	36.2	40.0	39.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.7
Employed	5,242	4,759	4,783	5,688	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188	5,184
Employment-population ratio	30.8	27.8	28.0	33.4	31.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.3
Unemployed	1,089	1,293	1,405	1,125	1,408	1,335	1,363	1,359	1,427
Unemployment rate	17.2	21.4	22.7	16.5	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6
Not in labor force	10,695	11,047	10,903	10,214	10,311	10,587	10,568	10,551	10,480

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	188,906	190,225	190,331	188,906	190,085	190,221	190,351	190,225	190,331
Civilian labor force	124,361	125,099	125,528	125,047	126,298	126,029	125,634	125,312	125,703
Participation rate	65.8	65.8	66.0	66.2	66.4	66.3	66.0	65.9	66.0
Employed	118,395	115,320	115,182	119,607	118,722	118,226	117,357	116,692	116,481
Employment-population ratio	62.7	60.6	60.5	63.3	62.5	62.2	61.7	61.3	61.2
Unemployed	5,966	9,779	10,346	5,440	7,577	7,803	8,277	8,621	9,222
Unemployment rate	4.8	7.8	8.2	4.4	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.3
Not in labor force	64,545	65,126	64,803	63,858	63,787	64,193	64,718	64,913	64,628
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,023	65,218	65,342	65,320	65,792	65,762	65,331	65,126	65,180
Participation rate	75.9	75.5	75.6	76.2	76.2	76.1	75.5	75.4	75.4
Employed	61,947	59,787	59,471	62,763	61,972	61,761	61,101	60,683	60,361
Employment-population ratio	72.3	69.2	68.8	73.2	71.8	71.5	70.7	70.2	69.8
Unemployed	3,075	5,431	5,872	2,557	3,821	4,001	4,230	4,443	4,819
Unemployment rate	4.7	8.3	9.0	3.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,149	54,882	54,995	54,120	54,891	54,810	54,878	54,786	54,967
Participation rate	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.1	60.6	60.4	60.5	60.4	60.5
Employed	52,055	51,494	51,585	52,043	52,178	52,014	51,846	51,601	51,624
Employment-population ratio	57.8	56.7	56.8	57.7	57.6	57.3	57.1	56.9	56.9
Unemployed	2,094	3,388	3,411	2,077	2,714	2,796	3,031	3,185	3,344
Unemployment rate	3.9	6.2	6.2	3.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,189	4,999	5,190	5,608	5,615	5,457	5,425	5,400	5,556
Participation rate	39.7	38.2	39.7	42.9	42.9	41.6	41.4	41.3	42.5
Employed	4,393	4,039	4,126	4,802	4,572	4,451	4,409	4,408	4,497
Employment-population ratio	33.6	30.9	31.5	36.8	34.9	34.0	33.6	33.7	34.4
Unemployed	796	960	1,064	806	1,043	1,006	1,016	993	1,059
Unemployment rate	15.3	19.2	20.5	14.4	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4	19.1
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,675	28,052	28,085	27,675	27,982	28,021	28,059	28,052	28,085
Civilian labor force	17,412	17,629	17,534	17,633	17,768	17,708	17,796	17,791	17,703
Participation rate	62.9	62.8	62.4	63.7	63.5	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.0
Employed	15,947	15,274	15,108	16,156	15,762	15,703	15,674	15,546	15,336
Employment-population ratio	57.6	54.4	53.8	58.4	56.3	56.0	55.9	55.4	54.6
Unemployed	1,465	2,355	2,426	1,477	2,006	2,005	2,122	2,245	2,368
Unemployment rate	8.4	13.4	13.8	8.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6	13.4
Not in labor force	10,263	10,423	10,551	10,042	10,214	10,313	10,263	10,261	10,382
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,854	7,962	7,904	7,943	7,961	7,954	7,999	7,979	7,949
Participation rate	70.6	70.6	70.0	71.4	70.7	70.5	70.8	70.7	70.4
Employed	7,178	6,702	6,632	7,306	7,019	6,989	6,930	6,850	6,762
Employment-population ratio	64.6	59.4	58.7	65.7	62.3	62.0	61.4	60.7	59.9
Unemployed	676	1,260	1,273	637	942	965	1,069	1,129	1,187
Unemployment rate	8.6	15.8	16.1	8.0	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1	14.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,805	8,957	8,944	8,862	9,016	9,069	9,060	9,022	9,006
Participation rate	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.8	64.2	64.5	64.4	64.1	63.9
Employed	8,238	8,121	8,052	8,285	8,213	8,249	8,256	8,194	8,115
Employment-population ratio	59.3	57.7	57.1	59.6	58.5	58.7	58.7	58.2	57.6
Unemployed	566	836	891	577	804	820	804	828	890
Unemployment rate	6.4	9.3	10.0	6.5	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	753	710	686	828	790	685	736	790	749
Participation rate	28.3	26.4	25.5	31.1	29.4	25.5	27.4	29.4	27.8
Employed	531	451	424	565	531	464	488	502	459
Employment-population ratio	19.9	16.7	15.8	21.2	19.8	17.3	18.1	18.6	17.0
Unemployed	222	259	262	264	260	221	248	288	290
Unemployment rate	29.5	36.5	38.2	31.8	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5	38.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,712	10,745	10,753	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civilian labor force	7,159	7,023	7,086	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	66.8	65.4	65.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,942	6,588	6,597	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	64.8	61.3	61.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	217	435	489	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	3.0	6.2	6.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not in labor force	3,553	3,722	3,667	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	31,732	32,417	32,501	31,732	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417	32,501
Civilian labor force	21,628	21,868	22,044	21,764	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931	22,100
Participation rate	68.2	67.5	67.8	68.6	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7	68.0
Employed	20,146	19,453	19,388	20,395	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800	19,684
Employment-population ratio	63.5	60.0	59.7	64.3	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1	60.6
Unemployed	1,482	2,415	2,657	1,369	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132	2,416
Unemployment rate	6.9	11.0	12.1	6.3	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.9
Not in labor force	10,105	10,549	10,457	9,968	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486	10,401
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,428	12,524	12,557	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	84.1	83.1	83.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	11,625	11,146	11,027	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	78.7	73.9	72.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	804	1,378	1,530	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.5	11.0	12.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,093	8,366	8,438	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	58.0	58.7	59.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	7,620	7,566	7,578	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	54.6	53.1	53.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	472	800	860	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.6	10.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,107	978	1,050	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	37.0	31.7	34.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	901	741	782	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	30.1	24.0	25.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	205	238	267	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	18.6	24.3	25.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	11,898	12,192	11,898	12,112	12,390	12,185	12,108	12,024	11,955
Participation rate	45.5	46.6	46.1	46.3	48.3	47.2	46.4	45.9	46.4
Employed	10,878	10,437	10,097	11,221	11,106	10,899	10,793	10,577	10,445
Employment-population ratio	41.6	39.9	39.2	42.9	43.3	42.2	41.4	40.4	40.5
Unemployed	1,020	1,755	1,801	891	1,284	1,286	1,315	1,446	1,510
Unemployment rate	8.6	14.4	15.1	7.4	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0	12.6
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	38,002	39,009	38,497	38,064	38,428	38,271	38,656	38,675	38,463
Participation rate	62.5	62.9	62.3	62.6	62.6	62.3	62.5	62.4	62.2
Employed	35,954	35,394	34,791	36,287	35,939	35,643	35,683	35,599	35,270
Employment-population ratio	59.1	57.1	56.3	59.7	58.5	58.1	57.6	57.4	57.1
Unemployed	2,048	3,616	3,706	1,777	2,489	2,628	2,972	3,075	3,193
Unemployment rate	5.4	9.3	9.6	4.7	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.3
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,237	36,366	37,267	36,379	36,820	37,120	37,049	36,693	37,362
Participation rate	71.6	71.4	71.9	71.9	71.5	71.6	72.0	72.0	72.1
Employed	34,766	33,870	34,421	35,007	34,867	35,077	34,969	34,433	34,738
Employment-population ratio	68.7	66.5	68.4	69.2	67.7	67.7	68.0	67.6	67.1
Unemployed	1,471	2,496	2,846	1,372	1,954	2,043	2,080	2,260	2,624
Unemployment rate	4.1	6.9	7.6	3.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	45,339	45,132	45,078	45,244	45,454	45,232	45,182	45,208	45,027
Participation rate	78.3	77.6	77.7	78.1	77.7	77.7	77.9	77.8	77.6
Employed	44,405	43,269	43,190	44,311	44,044	43,794	43,517	43,474	43,177
Employment-population ratio	76.7	74.4	74.5	76.5	75.3	75.3	75.0	74.8	74.4
Unemployed	934	1,863	1,888	933	1,410	1,438	1,665	1,735	1,850
Unemployment rate	2.1	4.1	4.2	2.1	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1

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

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	1,999	1,988	1,961	2,208	2,177	2,206	2,191	2,149	2,148
Wage and salary workers	1,173	1,106	1,126	1,311	1,313	1,267	1,264	1,233	1,244
Self-employed workers	808	860	817	865	827	915	925	903	875
Unpaid family workers	18	22	18	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Nonagricultural industries	142,551	138,449	138,144	143,878	142,566	141,901	141,047	139,952	139,579
Wage and salary workers	133,159	129,888	129,232	134,277	133,694	132,983	132,082	131,110	130,465
Government	21,209	21,142	21,158	21,219	21,539	21,431	21,395	21,237	21,192
Private industries	111,950	108,746	108,075	113,052	112,170	111,542	110,684	109,997	109,311
Private households	763	749	719	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Other industries	111,187	107,997	107,356	112,283	111,279	110,677	109,863	109,217	108,574
Self-employed workers	9,292	8,520	8,859	9,418	8,852	8,816	8,940	8,816	8,962
Unpaid family workers	100	41	53	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,114	8,829	9,170	4,890	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839	8,626
Slack work or business conditions	3,534	6,909	7,067	3,294	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766	6,443
Could only find part-time work	1,260	1,593	1,827	1,241	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667	1,764
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,847	19,051	19,296	19,317	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864	18,855
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,007	8,675	9,053	4,790	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705	8,543
Slack work or business conditions	3,459	6,797	6,989	3,234	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660	6,390
Could only find part-time work	1,255	1,583	1,822	1,230	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658	1,760
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,524	18,734	18,977	18,980	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567	18,562

[1] Data not available.

[2] Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	144,550	140,436	140,105	146,075	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099	141,748
16 to 19 years	5,242	4,758	4,783	5,688	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188	5,184
16 to 17 years	1,884	1,547	1,667	2,105	1,933	1,791	1,779	1,741	1,854
18 to 19 years	3,358	3,210	3,116	3,597	3,469	3,408	3,413	3,441	3,348
20 years and over	139,308	135,679	135,323	140,388	139,267	138,948	138,144	136,911	136,564
20 to 24 years	13,304	12,709	12,823	13,627	13,528	13,443	13,374	13,050	13,157
25 years and over	126,003	122,970	122,500	126,687	125,833	125,422	124,748	123,911	123,302
25 to 54 years	99,503	95,921	95,530	100,105	98,803	98,373	97,651	96,693	96,255
25 to 34 years	31,307	30,060	30,003	31,617	31,122	31,070	30,864	30,449	30,369
35 to 44 years	33,741	32,034	31,844	33,871	33,176	32,883	32,691	32,308	31,999
45 to 54 years	34,456	33,827	33,683	34,618	34,505	34,420	34,097	33,936	33,888
55 years and over	26,500	27,049	26,970	26,581	27,029	27,049	27,096	27,218	27,047
Men, 16 years and over	76,853	73,763	73,441	78,171	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092	74,777
16 to 19 years	2,488	2,207	2,224	2,777	2,646	2,531	2,562	2,479	2,484
16 to 17 years	827	695	716	968	895	800	847	818	837
18 to 19 years	1,662	1,512	1,508	1,798	1,751	1,728	1,712	1,654	1,640
20 years and over	74,365	71,556	71,217	75,395	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613	72,293
20 to 24 years	6,996	6,458	6,565	7,215	6,974	6,965	6,863	6,723	6,784
25 years and over	67,369	65,098	64,652	68,149	67,372	67,039	66,456	65,879	65,479
25 to 54 years	53,417	50,844	50,461	54,036	53,090	52,740	52,128	51,480	51,125
25 to 34 years	17,042	16,189	16,111	17,356	17,064	16,979	16,789	16,461	16,449
35 to 44 years	18,255	17,226	16,989	18,399	17,962	17,816	17,663	17,452	17,144
45 to 54 years	18,120	17,429	17,360	18,281	18,065	17,944	17,676	17,567	17,532
55 years and over	13,952	14,253	14,191	14,113	14,282	14,299	14,328	14,399	14,354
Women, 16 years and over	67,696	66,674	66,664	67,904	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007	66,970
16 to 19 years	2,754	2,551	2,559	2,911	2,744	2,665	2,632	2,709	2,699
16 to 17 years	1,058	853	951	1,137	1,038	990	932	923	1,017
18 to 19 years	1,696	1,699	1,607	1,799	1,718	1,680	1,701	1,787	1,708
20 years and over	64,943	64,123	64,106	64,993	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298	64,271
20 to 24 years	6,308	6,250	6,258	6,412	6,553	6,478	6,510	6,327	6,372
25 years and over	58,634	57,872	57,848	58,538	58,460	58,383	58,292	58,032	57,823
25 to 54 years	46,086	45,077	45,069	46,070	45,713	45,634	45,523	45,213	45,131
25 to 34 years	14,265	13,871	13,892	14,261	14,058	14,091	14,075	13,988	13,920
35 to 44 years	15,486	14,808	14,854	15,472	15,215	15,067	15,027	14,856	14,855
45 to 54 years	16,336	16,398	16,322	16,337	16,440	16,476	16,421	16,369	16,356
55 years and over	12,548	12,795	12,778	12,468	12,747	12,750	12,769	12,819	12,693
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	45,949	44,425	44,248	46,146	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712	44,502
Married women, spouse present	35,727	35,325	35,550	35,720	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375	35,563
Women who maintain families	9,051	8,751	8,705	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [2]	119,452	113,815	112,947	121,374	119,304	118,413	116,865	115,794	114,853
Part-time workers [3]	25,098	26,621	27,158	24,688	25,452	25,577	26,250	26,200	26,590
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,610	7,258	7,676	7,607	7,551	7,410	7,352	7,441	7,626
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4

[1] Data not available.
[2] Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.
[3] Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates [1]					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	7,423	11,616	12,467	4.8	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1
16 to 19 years	1,125	1,359	1,427	16.5	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.6
16 to 17 years	478	473	552	18.5	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4	22.9
18 to 19 years	658	868	888	15.5	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2	21.0
20 years and over	6,298	10,258	11,040	4.3	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.5
20 to 24 years	1,340	1,801	1,943	9.0	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1	12.9
25 years and over	4,998	8,490	9,076	3.8	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9
25 to 54 years	4,111	6,981	7,466	3.9	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2
25 to 34 years	1,620	2,608	2,883	4.9	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.7
35 to 44 years	1,278	2,255	2,346	3.6	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.8
45 to 54 years	1,212	2,118	2,237	3.4	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.2
55 years and over	886	1,481	1,603	3.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6
Men, 16 years and over	4,041	6,771	7,217	4.9	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8
16 to 19 years	630	799	823	18.5	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4	24.9
16 to 17 years	250	295	301	20.5	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5	26.5
18 to 19 years	390	488	537	17.8	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8	24.7
20 years and over	3,412	5,972	6,394	4.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.1
20 to 24 years	795	1,100	1,160	9.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1	14.6
25 years and over	2,674	4,892	5,275	3.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5
25 to 54 years	2,203	4,083	4,356	3.9	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.9
25 to 34 years	906	1,589	1,720	5.0	7.1	7.5	8.3	8.8	9.5
35 to 44 years	654	1,231	1,323	3.4	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.2
45 to 54 years	643	1,262	1,313	3.4	4.8	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.0
55 years and over	470	809	919	3.2	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,382	4,845	5,250	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.3
16 to 19 years	496	559	604	14.5	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1	18.3
16 to 17 years	229	178	250	16.7	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2	19.8
18 to 19 years	268	380	351	13.0	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5	17.0
20 years and over	2,886	4,286	4,646	4.3	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.7
20 to 24 years	545	701	783	7.8	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.9
25 years and over	2,324	3,598	3,801	3.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2
25 to 54 years	1,908	2,898	3,110	4.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.4
25 to 34 years	715	1,018	1,163	4.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.7
35 to 44 years	624	1,024	1,023	3.9	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.4
45 to 54 years	569	856	924	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3
55 years and over [2]	432	729	717	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.3
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,281	2,330	2,574	2.7	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5
Married women, spouse present	1,134	1,750	1,918	3.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1
Women who maintain families [2]	655	1,010	1,003	6.7	8.8	9.3	9.5	10.3	10.3
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [3]	6,112	10,057	10,839	4.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.6
Part-time workers [4]	1,297	1,646	1,635	5.0	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8

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

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,471	8,633	9,098	3,865	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980	7,696
On temporary layoff	1,351	2,251	2,052	982	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441	1,488
Not on temporary layoff	3,120	6,382	7,047	2,883	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539	6,208
Permanent job losers	2,204	4,923	5,466	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Persons who completed temporary jobs	916	1,460	1,581	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Job leavers	802	920	841	780	946	940	1,007	917	820
Reentrants	2,139	2,791	2,929	2,096	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751	2,834
New entrants	542	665	830	660	825	760	829	780	1,005
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	56.2	66.4	66.4	52.2	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1	62.3
On temporary layoff	17.0	17.3	15.0	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	12.0
Not on temporary layoff	39.2	49.1	51.4	39.0	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5	50.2
Job leavers	10.1	7.1	6.1	10.5	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.6
Reentrants	26.9	21.5	21.4	28.3	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1	22.9
New entrants	6.8	5.1	6.1	8.9	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8	8.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.9	5.6	5.9	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0
Job leavers	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.7	.6	.5
Reentrants	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
New entrants	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7

[1] Data not available.

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

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,530	4,137	3,247	2,661	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658	3,404
5 to 14 weeks	2,854	4,044	4,778	2,419	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519	3,969
15 weeks and over	2,570	4,828	5,673	2,400	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634	5,264
15 to 26 weeks	1,212	2,086	2,611	1,103	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987	2,347
27 weeks and over	1,358	2,742	3,063	1,297	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647	2,917
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16.8	18.8	19.9	16.6	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8	19.8
Median duration, in weeks	8.9	10.0	11.7	8.4	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	11.0
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	31.8	31.8	23.7	35.6	30.3	31.4	29.2	31.0	26.9
5 to 14 weeks	35.9	31.1	34.9	32.3	29.7	30.3	30.4	29.8	31.4
15 weeks and over	32.3	37.1	41.4	32.1	40.0	38.3	40.4	39.2	41.7
15 to 26 weeks	15.2	16.0	19.1	14.7	17.9	17.0	17.2	16.8	18.6
27 weeks and over	17.1	21.1	22.4	17.3	22.1	21.3	23.2	22.4	23.1

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	144,550	140,105	7,953	13,699	5.2	8.9
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,498	52,196	1,159	2,137	2.2	3.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,732	21,668	503	1,018	2.3	4.5
Professional and related occupations	30,766	30,528	656	1,119	2.1	3.5
Service occupations	23,493	24,110	1,694	2,415	6.7	9.1
Sales and office occupations	35,849	34,161	1,790	2,983	4.8	8.0
Sales and related occupations	16,439	15,676	896	1,438	5.2	8.4
Office and administrative support occupations	19,410	18,485	894	1,545	4.4	7.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,653	13,191	1,473	2,845	9.1	17.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	931	821	128	238	12.1	22.5
Construction and extraction occupations	8,674	7,328	1,150	2,163	11.7	22.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,049	5,041	196	445	3.7	8.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,057	16,448	1,280	2,469	6.6	13.1
Production occupations	9,209	7,868	595	1,246	6.1	13.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,848	8,580	685	1,223	7.2	12.5

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

Table A-11. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	7,953	13,699	5.2	8.9
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,564	11,469	5.5	9.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	16	63	2.2	7.6
Construction	1,118	2,025	11.4	21.4
Manufacturing	820	1,822	5.0	11.5
Durable goods	481	1,219	4.6	11.9
Nondurable goods	339	603	5.7	10.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,007	1,847	4.9	8.9
Transportation and utilities	289	563	4.6	9.1
Information	193	224	5.8	7.1
Financial activities	323	637	3.4	6.7
Professional and business services	866	1,512	6.2	10.8
Education and health services	562	847	2.9	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	1,056	1,477	8.5	11.4
Other services	313	453	5.1	7.3
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	135	251	10.9	18.8
Government workers	372	563	1.7	2.6
Self employed and unpaid family workers	340	586	3.2	5.7

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

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

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.7	3.1	3.7	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.9	5.6	5.9	2.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.0
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.2	8.5	8.9	4.8	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.5	8.9	9.3	5.1	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.2	9.7	10.1	5.8	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.3
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	9.5	15.4	16.0	9.0	12.0	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8

NOTE: Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not looking currently for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For more information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2009
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	80,306	81,109	31,081	31,707	49,225	49,401
Persons who currently want a job	4,689	5,588	2,073	2,633	2,616	2,956
Marginally attached to the labor force [1]	1,585	2,051	775	1,051	810	1,000
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	396	731	248	450	148	281
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,189	1,320	527	601	662	719
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,610	7,676	3,682	3,703	3,928	3,973
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.8	6.0
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,157	4,054	2,256	2,107	1,901	1,947
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,792	1,886	529	628	1,263	1,258
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	255	235	166	154	89	80
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,371	1,437	713	777	658	660

[1] Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

[2] Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

[3] Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

[4] Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Change from: Jan. 2009-Feb. 2009p
Total nonfarm	136,356	135,917	132,347	132,099	137,936	136,352	135,755	135,074	134,419	133,768	-651
Total private	113,620	113,023	109,882	109,234	115,515	113,813	113,212	112,542	111,856	111,196	-660
Goods-producing	21,292	20,469	19,586	19,262	21,887	21,063	20,814	20,532	20,153	19,877	-276
Mining and logging	731	786	766	759	750	794	793	789	785	781	-4
Logging	56.5	56.1	54.8	56.1	58.2	56.6	56.6	55.7	56.4	56.8	.4
Mining	674.3	730.3	710.7	702.5	691.7	737.7	736.8	733.3	728.9	724.2	-4.7
Oil and gas extraction	153.5	169.3	168.7	167.6	154.9	166.5	167.4	169.4	168.7	169.1	.4
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	212.1	225.0	216.2	212.7	223.7	230.5	230.7	229.2	228.1	226.1	-2.0
Coal mining	77.0	85.1	84.5	83.9	77.6	83.1	84.3	84.5	85.0	84.7	-.3
Support activities for mining	308.7	336.0	325.8	322.2	313.1	340.7	338.7	334.7	332.1	329.0	-3.1
Construction	6,983	6,739	6,298	6,150	7,445	7,066	6,939	6,841	6,723	6,619	-104
Construction of buildings	1,639.3	1,571.6	1,472.2	1,429.5	1,716.5	1,609.9	1,588.4	1,572.9	1,535.1	1,502.7	-32.4
Residential building	830.5	772.4	717.5	695.8	873.8	795.6	781.7	769.4	753.9	738.3	-15.6
Nonresidential building	808.8	799.2	754.7	733.7	842.7	814.3	806.7	803.5	781.2	764.4	-16.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	890.5	897.0	822.7	816.9	997.3	952.6	942.5	933.2	929.0	923.8	-5.2
Specialty trade contractors	4,453.4	4,270.1	4,002.7	3,903.9	4,731.4	4,503.9	4,408.5	4,335.2	4,258.7	4,192.0	-66.7
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,992.8	1,851.1	1,728.5	1,688.0	2,124.3	1,975.5	1,921.6	1,883.6	1,841.8	1,806.3	-35.5
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,460.6	2,419.0	2,274.2	2,215.9	2,607.1	2,528.4	2,486.9	2,451.6	2,416.9	2,385.7	-31.2
Manufacturing	13,578	12,944	12,522	12,353	13,692	13,203	13,082	12,902	12,645	12,477	-168
Production workers	9,787	9,202	8,857	8,729	9,886	9,425	9,322	9,174	8,959	8,827	-132
Durable goods	8,615	8,126	7,811	7,685	8,673	8,300	8,216	8,085	7,879	7,747	-132
Production workers	6,124	5,663	5,409	5,315	6,176	5,805	5,741	5,633	5,462	5,358	-104
Wood products	474.3	416.3	392.6	374.4	486.2	436.8	429.8	416.2	400.6	385.6	-15.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	466.1	436.6	414.8	404.3	484.2	458.2	450.1	441.2	433.5	423.5	-10.0
Primary metals	451.0	421.4	410.6	392.2	450.8	438.6	429.8	419.6	407.9	392.7	-15.2
Fabricated metal products	1,549.5	1,467.8	1,418.6	1,388.7	1,558.6	1,505.0	1,486.3	1,461.5	1,424.4	1,396.9	-27.5
Machinery	1,186.9	1,159.2	1,123.0	1,093.9	1,190.5	1,179.3	1,162.7	1,150.2	1,125.2	1,099.9	-25.3
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,250.9	1,227.9	1,212.7	1,196.9	1,254.7	1,239.8	1,233.3	1,223.7	1,213.3	1,200.2	-13.1
Computer and peripheral equipment	183.2	180.7	179.9	175.7	184.0	182.4	181.8	180.0	180.4	177.3	-3.1
Communications equipment	127.3	129.4	130.9	130.2	127.5	128.6	129.5	129.1	129.6	129.4	-.2
Semiconductors and electronic components	437.0	419.4	410.0	402.6	439.2	428.4	423.2	417.4	410.5	403.9	-6.6
Electronic instruments	440.0	438.1	433.4	431.1	440.1	440.2	438.8	437.5	433.9	431.9	-2.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	425.5	412.8	406.1	399.8	427.9	421.3	417.5	412.0	407.4	402.9	-4.5
Transportation equipment[1]	1,675.6	1,518.5	1,399.9	1,419.6	1,676.7	1,531.3	1,532.5	1,501.8	1,425.5	1,420.4	-5.1
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	944.4	797.0	689.1	713.6	945.2	829.7	809.6	781.5	712.5	711.3	-1.2
Furniture and related products	501.5	441.2	424.4	413.1	507.3	458.8	449.6	440.6	428.9	417.5	-11.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	634.1	623.8	607.9	602.5	636.4	628.5	624.2	618.4	612.0	606.9	-5.1
Nondurable goods	4,963	4,818	4,711	4,668	5,019	4,903	4,866	4,817	4,766	4,730	-36
Production workers	3,663	3,539	3,448	3,414	3,710	3,620	3,581	3,541	3,497	3,469	-28
Food manufacturing	1,462.6	1,482.6	1,449.0	1,441.0	1,489.7	1,484.7	1,489.0	1,477.6	1,472.7	1,469.9	-2.8
Beverages and tobacco products	191.5	193.1	189.2	185.0	196.7	197.2	196.4	195.8	194.0	191.0	-3.0
Textile mills	160.1	136.0	133.7	130.1	161.2	145.6	140.6	136.8	134.0	131.2	-2.8
Textile product mills	149.8	142.2	137.6	133.5	150.7	144.5	143.5	141.2	138.6	136.2	-2.4
Apparel	203.1	181.7	173.8	175.8	205.7	192.8	187.1	183.5	179.6	178.7	-.9
Leather and allied products	33.0	32.7	32.4	31.1	33.2	33.9	32.6	32.6	32.4	31.7	-.7
Paper and paper products	448.9	434.6	427.1	419.5	451.0	439.7	437.1	433.4	427.7	422.6	-5.1
Printing and related support activities	603.8	569.9	555.7	548.3	608.2	582.3	574.1	567.0	559.2	552.7	-6.5
Petroleum and coal products	112.5	114.0	109.8	110.5	116.4	117.8	117.2	116.9	114.2	114.7	.5
Chemicals	852.7	836.7	828.7	828.4	855.8	843.4	842.6	837.1	833.6	831.7	-1.9
Plastics and rubber products	744.7	694.9	673.6	665.2	750.1	721.1	705.9	694.9	680.1	669.9	-10.2

See footnotes at the end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009[p]	Feb. 2009[p]	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009[p]	Feb. 2009[p]	Change from: Jan. 2009-Feb. 2009[p]
Service-providing	115,064	115,448	112,761	112,837	116,049	115,289	114,941	114,542	114,266	113,891	-375
Private service-providing	92,328	92,554	90,296	89,972	93,628	92,750	92,398	92,010	91,703	91,319	-384
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,246	26,475	25,536	25,199	26,655	26,157	26,005	25,843	25,739	25,615	-124
Wholesale trade	5,969.2	5,864.1	5,771.2	5,728.2	6,021.2	5,920.1	5,890.3	5,850.7	5,819.3	5,782.3	-37.0
Durable goods	3,080.9	2,986.0	2,942.7	2,905.6	3,101.0	3,026.1	3,004.9	2,978.6	2,957.8	2,926.4	-31.4
Nondurable goods	2,041.5	2,028.2	1,984.1	1,982.4	2,067.9	2,040.5	2,033.6	2,025.1	2,013.5	2,011.1	-2.4
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	846.8	849.9	844.4	840.2	852.3	853.5	851.8	847.0	848.0	844.8	-3.2
Retail trade	15,225.6	15,594.7	14,878.7	14,659.1	15,526.1	15,216.8	15,126.0	15,037.9	14,999.4	14,959.9	-39.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,867.2	1,728.7	1,695.0	1,688.0	1,894.6	1,792.7	1,770.5	1,745.6	1,731.6	1,718.3	-13.3
Automobile dealers	1,217.2	1,090.3	1,070.5	1,066.2	1,229.8	1,141.7	1,121.2	1,099.9	1,089.2	1,080.2	-9.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	552.1	539.0	510.3	493.2	558.5	532.4	522.6	514.2	506.8	498.6	-8.2
Electronics and appliance stores	547.1	561.3	538.4	535.1	551.2	545.1	541.5	538.6	540.3	542.1	1.8
Building material and garden supply stores	1,217.8	1,196.7	1,161.1	1,157.4	1,271.9	1,245.9	1,235.8	1,227.8	1,217.6	1,211.1	-6.5
Food and beverage stores	2,846.3	2,867.1	2,821.6	2,804.1	2,872.0	2,851.9	2,843.5	2,835.1	2,834.1	2,826.9	-7.2
Health and personal care stores	1,002.5	1,009.4	985.7	981.1	1,006.7	995.9	989.4	991.2	985.3	986.1	.8
Gasoline stations	843.0	833.1	824.1	821.2	854.6	836.1	836.9	834.4	833.0	832.4	-.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,434.7	1,592.9	1,443.2	1,391.6	1,497.7	1,471.5	1,462.2	1,448.5	1,449.3	1,449.4	.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	649.6	682.9	635.2	597.4	660.0	641.2	633.1	624.3	620.3	611.7	-8.6
General merchandise stores[1]	2,984.4	3,271.8	3,033.4	2,971.0	3,058.1	3,025.5	3,024.5	3,029.2	3,038.7	3,046.4	7.7
Department stores	1,540.3	1,700.6	1,540.8	1,496.4	1,588.2	1,523.9	1,517.5	1,521.2	1,531.8	1,541.1	9.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	842.7	851.2	804.3	803.8	857.0	845.0	838.3	825.0	820.0	817.5	-2.5
Nonstore retailers	438.2	460.6	426.4	415.2	443.8	433.6	427.7	424.0	422.4	419.4	-3.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,497.6	4,452.8	4,318.2	4,244.1	4,551.6	4,456.9	4,424.4	4,389.9	4,351.3	4,302.4	-48.9
Air transportation	501.8	476.5	472.8	471.3	506.2	482.1	481.6	477.8	476.8	474.8	-2.0
Rail transportation	229.8	225.9	225.9	225.9	231.4	229.5	229.0	226.8	227.5	227.1	-.4
Water transportation	63.2	59.1	58.0	57.6	66.7	63.9	62.6	60.3	59.9	61.5	1.6
Truck transportation	1,376.8	1,347.9	1,294.2	1,244.8	1,411.9	1,370.3	1,358.0	1,340.8	1,316.0	1,282.6	-33.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	432.5	425.2	418.4	418.3	419.9	413.8	411.7	410.1	408.4	406.6	-1.8
Pipeline transportation	40.4	43.4	42.9	42.9	40.6	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.2	43.3	.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	22.0	23.2	20.8	20.1	28.9	27.1	27.2	27.2	26.9	26.6	-.3
Support activities for transportation	587.3	581.8	565.4	558.7	590.9	588.0	582.2	579.5	571.7	562.4	-9.3
Couriers and messengers	575.8	601.3	564.7	558.6	581.2	570.5	565.7	564.6	564.2	564.8	.6
Warehousing and storage	668.0	668.5	655.1	645.9	673.9	668.4	663.2	659.5	656.7	652.7	-4.0
Utilities	553.2	563.7	567.8	567.5	556.4	562.8	564.0	564.6	568.8	569.9	1.1
Information	3,014	2,954	2,899	2,890	3,025	2,982	2,965	2,940	2,921	2,906	-15
Publishing industries, except Internet	894.5	862.2	842.9	836.7	895.7	872.6	863.6	857.8	848.4	839.1	-9.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	372.8	380.3	361.4	370.7	381.9	388.7	385.0	377.2	373.3	379.8	6.5
Broadcasting, except Internet	318.5	310.8	304.7	301.1	319.3	312.9	313.1	308.1	307.0	303.7	-3.3
Telecommunications	1,030.1	1,007.5	1,003.4	993.4	1,029.3	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,004.0	999.6	992.3	-7.3
Data processing, hosting and related services	265.4	256.7	252.0	252.7	265.6	258.9	257.5	256.4	256.6	254.6	-2.0
Other information services	132.7	136.5	134.7	135.6	133.1	134.1	135.1	136.5	136.0	136.0	.0
Financial activities	8,163	8,009	7,899	7,859	8,211	8,088	8,043	8,010	7,958	7,914	-44
Finance and insurance	6,053.8	5,926.5	5,874.0	5,854.0	6,059.3	5,978.7	5,948.7	5,924.0	5,891.1	5,863.9	-27.2
Monetary authorities - central bank	22.4	21.1	20.8	20.8	22.3	22.1	21.5	21.3	21.1	21.0	-.1
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,776.3	2,679.2	2,661.0	2,653.6	2,775.6	2,706.4	2,692.8	2,680.8	2,667.7	2,657.2	-10.5
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,824.3	1,805.4	1,799.1	1,792.9	1,826.3	1,811.1	1,806.9	1,804.9	1,800.4	1,796.9	-3.5
Commercial banking	1,360.1	1,351.1	1,346.7	1,341.7	1,362.0	1,356.0	1,352.7	1,351.8	1,348.5	1,345.8	-2.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	863.3	840.8	821.7	815.3	864.4	847.8	842.1	839.9	824.1	816.0	-8.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,301.9	2,294.5	2,280.3	2,276.5	2,307.2	2,311.0	2,300.9	2,292.0	2,288.2	2,282.0	-6.2
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	89.9	90.9	90.2	87.8	89.8	91.4	91.4	90.0	90.0	87.7	-2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,108.7	2,082.9	2,024.8	2,005.4	2,151.3	2,109.0	2,093.8	2,085.8	2,066.6	2,050.2	-16.4
Real estate	1,463.7	1,460.4	1,417.6	1,405.6	1,491.2	1,471.2	1,461.7	1,458.2	1,446.0	1,434.6	-11.4
Rental and leasing services	617.0	594.0	579.2	571.8	631.7	609.7	603.8	599.3	592.3	587.4	-4.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.0	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2	-.1

See footnotes at the end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Change from: Jan. 2009-Feb. 2009p
Professional and business services	17,695	17,406	16,899	16,746	18,018	17,612	17,488	17,356	17,222	17,042	-180
Professional and technical services[1]	7,897.5	7,840.8	7,784.5	7,790.9	7,823.1	7,844.0	7,827.7	7,797.2	7,763.5	7,726.8	-36.7
Legal services	1,163.1	1,160.5	1,143.8	1,140.1	1,171.2	1,160.2	1,157.7	1,156.8	1,154.4	1,150.2	-4.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,099.2	951.3	1,019.3	1,063.2	958.7	946.4	941.0	933.7	923.2	920.8	-2.4
Architectural and engineering services	1,430.5	1,417.0	1,391.0	1,371.4	1,453.6	1,437.1	1,428.6	1,419.4	1,413.3	1,397.3	-16.0
Computer systems design and related services	1,424.9	1,475.1	1,460.5	1,457.2	1,429.9	1,466.1	1,467.9	1,466.8	1,463.6	1,463.3	-.3
Management and technical consulting services	982.5	1,030.0	1,012.0	1,008.2	993.1	1,022.9	1,024.9	1,020.5	1,026.6	1,021.8	-4.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,892.7	1,875.7	1,871.3	1,856.7	1,905.9	1,882.8	1,882.0	1,872.1	1,875.8	1,869.3	-6.5
Administrative and waste services	7,904.8	7,689.5	7,242.9	7,098.4	8,289.3	7,884.8	7,778.3	7,686.3	7,582.7	7,446.3	-136.4
Administrative and support services[1]	7,555.3	7,328.7	6,884.2	6,746.4	7,933.2	7,522.0	7,414.2	7,324.4	7,219.2	7,085.5	-133.7
Employment services[1]	3,173.8	2,887.8	2,575.1	2,499.9	3,370.7	2,987.7	2,896.7	2,829.5	2,734.9	2,647.4	-87.5
Temporary help services	2,358.7	2,105.7	1,842.1	1,777.2	2,520.3	2,218.9	2,128.5	2,055.6	1,975.6	1,897.9	-77.7
Business support services	833.3	833.8	813.6	804.8	829.9	820.8	823.7	816.0	816.9	804.6	-12.3
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,688.5	1,745.4	1,658.1	1,630.0	1,858.0	1,837.4	1,829.4	1,818.1	1,816.8	1,799.4	-17.4
Waste management and remediation services	349.5	360.8	358.7	352.0	356.1	362.8	364.1	361.9	363.5	360.8	-2.7
Education and health services	18,757	19,242	19,008	19,224	18,657	18,981	19,044	19,080	19,123	19,149	26
Educational services	3,137.1	3,186.1	3,010.0	3,198.1	3,000.1	3,047.3	3,066.0	3,063.1	3,083.4	3,079.2	-4.2
Health care and social assistance	15,619.7	16,055.9	15,997.7	16,026.3	15,657.0	15,934.1	15,977.8	16,017.0	16,039.8	16,070.2	30.4
Health care[3]	13,127.3	13,502.4	13,456.3	13,475.1	13,171.7	13,401.2	13,442.4	13,475.9	13,496.1	13,523.0	26.9
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,568.8	5,758.0	5,733.7	5,750.0	5,588.9	5,706.1	5,727.7	5,742.6	5,755.2	5,771.5	16.3
Offices of physicians	2,234.7	2,304.9	2,296.4	2,301.5	2,241.2	2,283.3	2,289.8	2,294.5	2,302.1	2,308.4	6.3
Outpatient care centers	525.7	537.1	536.0	537.1	526.4	536.6	536.9	536.7	537.8	538.5	.7
Home health care services	934.8	981.3	976.9	985.3	940.6	968.6	975.6	980.7	982.1	990.3	8.2
Hospitals	4,573.6	4,708.2	4,701.5	4,703.7	4,587.5	4,681.9	4,692.4	4,703.7	4,712.5	4,719.3	6.8
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,984.9	3,036.2	3,021.1	3,021.4	2,995.3	3,013.2	3,022.3	3,029.6	3,028.4	3,032.2	3.8
Nursing care facilities	1,610.6	1,621.2	1,612.3	1,611.0	1,616.0	1,611.0	1,614.5	1,617.3	1,615.8	1,616.2	.4
Social assistance[1]	2,492.4	2,553.5	2,541.4	2,551.2	2,485.3	2,532.9	2,535.4	2,541.1	2,543.7	2,547.2	3.5
Child day care services	869.6	875.5	871.3	875.9	859.7	862.3	863.2	864.3	865.6	866.0	.4
Leisure and hospitality	12,971	13,013	12,668	12,660	13,529	13,395	13,344	13,304	13,275	13,242	-33
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,788.7	1,799.5	1,732.6	1,741.2	1,993.0	1,952.0	1,944.0	1,947.1	1,945.0	1,943.6	-1.4
Performing arts and spectator sports	380.1	387.8	365.1	370.1	410.4	402.5	398.8	401.4	403.6	400.9	-2.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	119.6	123.8	119.3	118.6	132.0	129.6	130.6	130.8	130.9	131.5	.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,289.0	1,287.9	1,248.2	1,252.5	1,450.6	1,419.9	1,414.6	1,414.9	1,410.5	1,411.2	.7
Accommodation and food services	11,182.3	11,213.3	10,935.1	10,918.3	11,535.9	11,442.7	11,399.6	11,356.5	11,329.9	11,297.9	-32.0
Accommodation	1,805.1	1,739.8	1,689.2	1,679.1	1,888.7	1,827.9	1,812.1	1,794.3	1,775.2	1,757.1	-18.1
Food services and drinking places	9,377.2	9,473.5	9,245.9	9,239.2	9,647.2	9,614.8	9,587.5	9,562.2	9,554.7	9,540.8	-13.9
Other services	5,482	5,455	5,387	5,394	5,533	5,535	5,509	5,477	5,465	5,451	-14
Repair and maintenance	1,234.8	1,178.7	1,169.2	1,165.8	1,246.2	1,216.4	1,204.7	1,189.9	1,187.8	1,180.1	-7.7
Personal and laundry services	1,302.6	1,319.7	1,292.2	1,291.3	1,320.5	1,330.1	1,323.2	1,320.9	1,314.7	1,313.1	-1.6
Membership associations and organizations	2,944.6	2,957.0	2,925.7	2,936.9	2,966.6	2,988.3	2,980.7	2,965.7	2,962.8	2,957.3	-5.5
Government	22,736	22,894	22,465	22,865	22,421	22,539	22,543	22,532	22,563	22,572	9
Federal	2,723	2,782	2,779	2,780	2,746	2,775	2,763	2,778	2,794	2,794	0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,968.7	2,044.9	2,042.3	2,057.9	1,984.7	2,043.5	2,052.4	2,057.3	2,065.7	2,069.9	4.2
U.S. Postal Service	754.6	737.1	736.5	722.0	761.2	731.9	730.1	720.9	728.4	724.5	-3.9
State government	5,269	5,297	5,119	5,302	5,153	5,194	5,197	5,196	5,193	5,190	-3
State government education	2,461.2	2,497.0	2,321.2	2,510.8	2,334.4	2,372.8	2,380.3	2,381.3	2,383.9	2,386.4	2.5
State government, excluding education	2,808.2	2,800.1	2,797.6	2,791.5	2,818.3	2,820.7	2,816.4	2,814.8	2,809.1	2,803.9	-5.2
Local government	14,744	14,815	14,567	14,783	14,522	14,570	14,563	14,558	14,576	14,588	12
Local government education	8,395.0	8,395.1	8,177.0	8,400.2	8,069.7	8,071.6	8,067.6	8,060.5	8,075.2	8,088.6	13.4
Local government, excluding education	6,349.4	6,419.5	6,389.8	6,382.4	6,451.8	6,498.3	6,495.6	6,497.7	6,500.8	6,499.0	-1.8

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.
[2] Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.
[3] Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.
p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Change from: Jan. 2009-Feb. 2009p
Total private	33.4	33.2	32.9	33.3	33.8	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Goods-producing	39.8	39.4	38.8	38.7	40.5	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	-.1
Mining and logging	45.1	44.2	43.7	43.5	45.6	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.4	44.2	-.2
Construction	37.5	37.3	37.1	37.0	38.8	38.3	37.7	38.0	37.9	38.1	.2
Manufacturing	40.7	40.3	39.5	39.2	41.2	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.6	-.2
Overtime hours	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	-.2
Durable goods	41.0	40.5	39.5	39.3	41.5	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.7	-.1
Overtime hours	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.3	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	-.2
Wood products	37.9	36.7	35.7	36.3	39.1	38.1	37.6	36.8	37.0	37.3	.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	40.7	40.5	38.9	38.9	42.3	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.2	40.2	.0
Primary metals	42.4	40.8	40.3	39.5	42.7	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.8	-.5
Fabricated metal products	41.3	40.7	39.7	39.3	41.8	40.8	40.8	40.3	39.9	39.6	-.3
Machinery	42.8	41.6	40.8	40.6	43.0	41.8	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.7	-.2
Computer and electronic products	40.1	41.2	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7	40.6	-.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.6	40.7	39.3	38.5	41.1	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	38.7	-.7
Transportation equipment	42.7	41.6	40.3	40.4	43.0	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.5	40.4	-.1
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	42.5	40.7	38.2	38.2	42.7	40.6	40.0	39.9	38.6	38.3	-.3
Furniture and related products	37.7	37.8	37.2	36.8	38.3	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.5	37.3	-.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.5	38.3	37.8	38.8	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.2	-.2
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.0	39.3	39.1	40.6	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.4	-.3
Overtime hours	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	-.2
Food manufacturing	39.8	40.2	39.7	39.3	40.7	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.0	39.9	-.1
Beverages and tobacco products	39.0	36.4	36.3	36.1	39.9	38.1	37.9	36.7	37.1	36.8	-.3
Textile mills	38.5	37.3	36.7	35.9	38.9	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.1	36.4	-.7
Textile product mills	39.1	37.7	36.6	36.5	39.4	37.9	37.9	37.1	36.9	36.7	-.2
Apparel	36.7	36.1	35.3	35.1	36.7	36.3	36.2	36.0	35.7	35.4	-.3
Leather and allied products	37.9	35.4	33.4	32.3	38.2	36.9	34.4	34.7	33.9	32.8	-1.1
Paper and paper products	43.3	42.6	41.4	41.2	43.9	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.7	41.7	.0
Printing and related support activities	38.2	38.5	37.4	37.1	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.7	37.3	-.4
Petroleum and coal products	42.8	44.6	44.9	45.2	43.9	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.2	45.3	.1
Chemicals	41.3	41.3	40.9	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.1	-.1
Plastics and rubber products	40.9	40.5	39.8	39.2	41.3	40.6	40.6	40.0	39.9	39.4	-.5
Private service-providing	32.1	32.0	31.8	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	32.9	32.4	32.7	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8	-.1
Wholesale trade	37.9	37.7	37.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	38.0	-.1
Retail trade	29.7	29.9	29.1	29.5	30.2	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.7	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.2	36.5	35.5	35.5	36.7	36.3	36.1	36.2	36.0	35.7	-.3
Utilities	42.6	42.9	42.4	43.3	42.8	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.7	43.2	.5
Information	36.1	36.9	36.7	37.0	36.3	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.1	36.9	-.2
Financial activities	35.6	35.7	35.9	36.8	35.8	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.2	.0
Professional and business services	34.4	34.6	34.4	35.0	34.7	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.0	34.9	-.1
Education and health services	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.0	24.5	24.0	25.0	25.4	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.0	.2
Other services	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.6	.0

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p
Total private	$17.86	$18.40	$18.48	$18.55	$596.52	$610.88	$607.99	$617.72
Seasonally adjusted	17.83	18.40	18.44	18.47	602.65	612.72	614.05	615.05
Goods-producing	18.96	19.75	19.64	19.64	754.61	778.15	762.03	760.07
Mining and logging	21.89	23.53	23.46	23.18	987.24	1,040.03	1,025.20	1,008.33
Construction	21.35	22.52	22.32	22.20	800.63	840.00	828.07	821.40
Manufacturing	17.57	18.06	18.02	18.11	715.10	727.82	711.79	709.91
Durable goods	18.53	19.06	18.99	19.13	759.73	771.93	750.11	751.81
Wood products	13.85	14.66	14.69	14.83	524.92	538.02	524.43	538.33
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.85	16.73	16.81	17.06	685.80	677.57	653.91	663.63
Primary metals	20.01	20.05	19.62	19.56	848.42	818.04	790.69	772.62
Fabricated metal products	16.79	17.36	17.23	17.27	693.43	706.55	684.03	678.71
Machinery	17.83	18.15	18.16	18.22	763.12	755.04	740.93	739.73
Computer and electronic products	20.57	21.44	21.52	21.44	824.86	883.33	869.41	866.18
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.71	15.88	15.82	15.87	637.83	646.32	621.73	611.00
Transportation equipment	23.53	24.58	24.69	24.83	1,004.73	1,022.53	995.01	1,003.13
Furniture and related products	14.37	14.92	14.92	14.83	541.75	563.98	555.02	545.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.95	15.60	15.64	16.00	575.58	600.60	599.01	604.80
Nondurable goods	15.93	16.43	16.49	16.50	638.79	657.20	648.06	645.15
Food manufacturing	13.77	14.26	14.34	14.27	548.05	573.25	569.30	560.81
Beverages and tobacco products	19.78	19.95	20.08	20.29	771.42	726.18	728.90	732.47
Textile mills	13.35	13.80	13.90	13.68	513.98	514.74	510.13	491.11
Textile product mills	11.61	11.72	11.61	11.59	453.95	441.84	424.93	423.04
Apparel	11.46	11.38	11.45	11.41	420.58	410.82	404.19	400.49
Leather and allied products	12.68	13.47	14.10	14.33	480.57	476.84	470.94	462.86
Paper and paper products	18.64	19.11	19.28	19.05	807.11	814.09	798.19	784.86
Printing and related support activities	16.48	17.01	16.80	16.76	629.54	654.89	628.32	621.80
Petroleum and coal products	26.35	28.17	29.13	29.76	1,127.78	1,256.38	1,307.94	1,345.15
Chemicals	19.36	19.72	19.79	20.01	799.57	814.44	809.41	822.41
Plastics and rubber products	15.60	16.24	16.23	16.24	638.04	657.72	645.95	636.61
Private service-providing	17.59	18.09	18.22	18.31	564.64	578.88	579.40	591.41
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.05	16.14	16.38	16.45	528.05	531.01	530.71	537.92
Wholesale trade	20.04	20.36	20.44	20.58	759.52	767.57	770.59	784.10
Retail trade	12.80	12.74	12.97	12.99	380.16	380.93	377.43	383.21
Transportation and warehousing	18.12	18.62	18.70	18.77	655.94	679.63	663.85	666.34
Utilities	28.63	29.28	29.06	29.49	1,219.64	1,256.11	1,232.14	1,276.92
Information	24.48	24.86	25.01	24.95	883.73	917.33	917.87	923.15
Financial activities	20.06	20.50	20.46	20.59	714.14	731.85	734.51	757.71
Professional and business services	20.83	22.01	22.14	22.53	716.55	761.55	761.62	788.55
Education and health services	18.57	19.23	19.26	19.25	603.53	621.13	622.10	623.70
Leisure and hospitality	10.83	11.05	11.00	11.05	270.75	270.73	264.00	276.25
Other services	15.78	16.27	16.35	16.32	482.87	496.24	497.04	501.02

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

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

Industry	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009[p]	Feb. 2009[p]	Percent change from: Jan. 2009-Feb. 2009 [p]
Total private:							
Current dollars	$17.83	$18.28	$18.34	$18.40	$18.44	$18.47	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.28	8.33	8.54	8.65	8.64	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	19.07	19.56	19.63	19.69	19.72	19.78	.3
Mining and logging	21.80	23.03	23.28	23.23	23.14	23.08	-.3
Construction	21.48	22.17	22.28	22.41	22.41	22.37	-.2
Manufacturing	17.58	17.89	17.94	17.96	17.99	18.10	.6
Excluding overtime [4]	16.75	17.15	17.25	17.33	17.38	17.52	.8
Durable goods	18.53	18.84	18.91	18.94	18.98	19.11	.7
Nondurable goods	15.95	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.45	16.52	.4
Private service-providing	17.51	17.97	18.03	18.10	18.14	18.17	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.04	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36	16.38	.1
Wholesale trade	20.03	20.22	20.29	20.31	20.39	20.45	.3
Retail trade	12.81	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.97	12.97	.0
Transportation and warehousing	18.21	18.58	18.66	18.66	18.74	18.74	.0
Utilities	28.62	28.91	28.91	29.16	29.08	29.54	1.6
Information	24.48	24.99	24.94	24.91	24.94	24.94	.0
Financial activities	20.04	20.43	20.41	20.53	20.50	20.48	-.1
Professional and business services	20.69	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.03	22.20	.8
Education and health services	18.60	19.08	19.13	19.20	19.22	19.27	.3
Leisure and hospitality	10.75	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.96	10.98	.2
Other services	15.85	16.24	16.29	16.29	16.33	16.32	-.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
[2] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
[3] Change was -0.1 percent from Dec. 2008 to Jan. 2009, the latest month available.
[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
[p] = preliminary.

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Percent change from: Jan. 2009-Feb. 2009p
Total private	104.3	103.4	99.3	99.9	107.6	105.0	104.1	103.2	102.6	101.9	-0.7
Goods-producing	95.3	89.9	84.0	82.3	100.3	93.9	92.0	90.4	88.3	86.8	-1.7
Mining and logging	130.9	138.1	132.8	130.8	136.9	140.6	143.2	139.1	139.7	138.1	-1.1
Construction	100.3	95.9	88.2	85.6	111.7	104.1	100.5	99.8	97.7	96.7	-1.0
Manufacturing	91.4	85.1	80.3	78.5	93.5	87.4	86.0	84.0	81.8	80.2	-2.0
Durable goods	94.3	86.2	80.3	78.5	96.3	88.5	87.1	84.6	81.7	79.9	-2.2
Wood products	78.0	66.5	60.7	58.8	83.0	72.7	70.5	66.7	64.2	62.2	-3.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	87.2	81.8	74.2	72.2	94.8	89.6	86.3	84.0	81.0	79.0	-2.5
Primary metals	90.2	79.1	75.7	70.3	90.8	84.7	81.5	78.1	75.1	71.1	-5.3
Fabricated metal products	103.2	95.2	89.4	86.4	105.1	98.1	96.6	93.8	90.2	87.5	-3.0
Machinery	104.4	96.6	91.3	88.4	105.4	99.6	96.7	94.8	91.8	89.1	-2.9
Computer and electronic products	100.6	99.5	96.1	93.7	102.1	99.3	99.7	96.8	96.7	94.2	-2.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	87.5	86.2	81.9	78.4	89.2	87.3	86.1	83.8	82.2	79.6	-3.2
Transportation equipment	95.7	81.4	71.8	73.8	96.4	81.0	81.0	79.0	73.5	73.6	.1
Motor vehicles and parts [2]	81.7	63.9	51.4	53.3	82.0	66.3	63.9	61.3	53.6	53.2	-.7
Furniture and related products	77.6	67.0	63.2	60.7	79.9	69.7	67.4	66.1	64.4	62.3	-3.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	88.9	87.0	84.3	83.0	89.9	89.0	87.1	85.9	85.3	84.3	-1.2
Nondurable goods	86.5	83.4	79.8	78.6	88.7	85.7	84.2	82.8	81.8	80.5	-1.6
Food manufacturing	97.5	99.9	96.4	94.8	101.9	100.4	99.3	98.6	98.7	98.4	-.3
Beverages and tobacco products	85.5	86.9	84.8	83.9	90.6	91.4	91.6	89.3	90.3	89.7	-.7
Textile mills	51.0	40.7	39.6	37.7	51.7	45.3	42.6	40.7	40.0	38.5	-3.8
Textile product mills	71.7	66.1	61.9	60.3	72.7	68.3	67.5	65.0	63.4	61.9	-2.4
Apparel	58.4	51.0	47.4	47.6	59.1	54.9	52.7	51.3	49.5	48.8	-1.4
Leather and allied products	68.3	64.1	60.0	55.2	69.9	69.3	62.0	62.5	60.7	57.6	-5.1
Paper and paper products	84.5	81.4	77.4	75.3	86.1	81.5	80.9	79.8	78.2	76.9	-1.7
Printing and related support activities	87.6	82.1	77.6	75.9	88.4	83.9	82.5	80.6	78.9	76.9	-2.5
Petroleum and coal products	95.8	94.4	87.4	86.5	101.7	102.8	98.6	98.4	93.6	91.8	-1.9
Chemicals	94.5	92.1	89.9	90.5	95.1	94.0	93.4	91.8	91.4	90.8	-.7
Plastics and rubber products	89.1	81.0	76.9	74.8	90.8	85.1	82.9	80.2	78.2	76.1	-2.7
Private service-providing	106.8	107.1	103.6	104.8	109.6	108.2	107.5	107.0	106.7	106.2	-.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	102.0	103.4	97.8	97.3	105.2	102.4	101.4	100.6	100.2	99.3	-.9
Wholesale trade	107.9	105.6	103.4	103.5	110.0	108.0	107.0	105.5	105.5	104.4	-1.0
Retail trade	98.1	101.8	94.2	93.9	102.0	98.9	97.9	97.1	96.9	96.6	-.3
Transportation and warehousing	106.9	106.7	100.5	98.7	109.8	106.1	104.5	104.2	102.7	100.6	-2.0
Utilities	96.6	99.8	99.3	101.2	97.6	98.8	98.7	100.2	100.2	101.6	1.4
Information	99.3	99.9	97.3	97.8	100.2	100.8	100.2	99.6	99.1	98.1	-1.0
Financial activities	106.6	105.6	104.8	106.9	108.0	107.4	107.3	106.2	106.5	106.0	-.5
Professional and business services	112.1	110.5	106.1	106.9	115.5	112.9	112.0	110.8	110.5	108.8	-1.5
Education and health services	115.0	117.4	116.1	117.8	114.7	116.5	116.6	116.9	117.2	117.0	-.2
Leisure and hospitality	104.5	103.2	98.2	102.2	111.2	109.0	108.2	107.8	106.7	107.3	.6
Other services	98.1	97.3	95.8	96.9	99.8	99.7	99.1	98.3	98.0	97.7	-.3

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

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current months estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and production and nonsupervisory worker employment.

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Feb. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009p	Feb. 2009p	Percent change from: Jan. 2009-Feb. 2009p
Total private	124.5	127.1	122.6	123.8	128.2	128.3	127.6	126.9	126.4	125.8	-0.5
Goods-producing	110.7	108.7	101.1	99.0	117.1	112.5	110.6	109.0	106.6	105.1	-1.4
Mining and logging	166.6	189.0	181.2	176.4	173.6	188.3	193.9	188.0	188.0	185.4	-1.4
Construction	115.6	116.7	106.3	102.6	129.6	124.7	120.9	120.8	118.2	116.8	-1.2
Manufacturing	105.0	100.5	94.6	93.0	107.5	102.2	100.9	98.7	96.3	95.0	-1.3
Durable goods	109.1	102.5	95.2	93.7	111.4	104.1	102.9	100.1	96.8	95.3	-1.5
Nondurable goods	97.4	96.8	93.0	91.7	100.0	99.1	97.4	95.9	95.1	94.0	-1.2
Private service-providing	128.8	132.8	129.4	131.5	131.6	133.4	132.8	132.8	132.7	132.3	-.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	116.8	119.1	114.3	114.1	120.3	118.6	117.9	117.0	116.9	116.0	-.8
Wholesale trade	127.4	126.6	124.5	125.5	129.8	128.6	127.9	126.2	126.7	125.8	-.7
Retail trade	107.6	111.2	104.7	104.5	112.0	109.2	108.5	107.7	107.7	107.4	-.3
Transportation and warehousing	122.9	126.1	119.2	117.5	126.9	125.1	123.7	123.3	122.1	119.6	-2.0
Utilities	115.4	121.9	120.5	124.6	116.6	119.3	119.1	121.9	121.7	125.3	3.0
Information	120.4	123.0	120.5	120.8	121.4	124.7	123.8	122.8	122.4	121.1	-1.1
Financial activities	132.2	133.8	132.6	136.1	133.8	135.6	135.4	134.9	135.0	134.2	-.6
Professional and business services	138.9	144.7	139.7	143.3	142.2	145.3	145.1	144.9	144.8	143.8	-.7
Education and health services	140.3	148.5	147.0	149.0	140.3	146.2	146.7	147.5	148.1	148.2	.1
Leisure and hospitality	128.6	129.5	122.7	128.3	135.7	135.2	133.9	133.9	132.8	133.8	.8
Other services	112.7	115.4	114.1	115.2	115.3	117.9	117.6	116.6	116.6	116.2	-.3

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary.
NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current months estimates of aggregate payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and production and nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 271 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	20.5
2009	p 23.2	p 23.8										
Over 3-month span:												
2005	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	20.8
2009	p 19.0	p 16.8										
Over 6-month span:												
2005	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	24.4
2009	p 22.0	p 19.9										
Over 12-month span:												
2005	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.2
2009	p 24.9	p 21.6										
	Manufacturing payrolls, 83 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	10.2
2009	p 7.2	p 15.1										
Over 3-month span:												
2005	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009	p 6.6	p 5.4										
Over 6-month span:												
2005	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009	p 9.6	p 6.6										
Over 12-month span:												
2005	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009	p 8.4	p 6.6										

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.