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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 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: JULY 2009

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 2009

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:32 a.m. in Room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney (Chair) presiding.

Representatives present: Maloney and Cummings.

Senators present: Klobuchar.

Staff present: Nan Gibson, Colleen Healy, Aaron Rottenstein, Annabelle Tamerjan, Justin Ungson, and Jeff Schlagenhauf.

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

Chair Maloney. The hearing will come to order. I know other members are expected, but hearings should start on time.

Welcome, Commissioner Hall.

Evidence that the Stimulus Bill is taking hold, is starting to emerge. The economy dramatically improved in the second quarter of this year, and the pace of job loss has moderated significantly in recent months.

Clearly, the trend is towards recovery. I am optimistic that more Americans will be heading back to work as more stimulus projects get underway. While we welcome these signs of improvement, this morning's BLS report reminds us of the high toll that the recession has had on millions of working Americans.

This recession, which began in December of 2007, is now the longest and deepest in the post-World War II period. Although the economy is predicted to expand later this year, the duration of this recession has led to long spells of unemployment for some workers.

With six unemployed workers for each job opening, those out of work are finding it increasingly difficult to find a job. More than one-third of the unemployed, a staggering five million Americans, have been without a job for at least six months. This is the highest on record, in both percent and the sheer numbers. Over 2.3 million workers have been unemployed for a year or longer.

The National Employment Law Project estimates that by the end of September, more than 500,000 workers who lost their jobs through no fault of their own, will exhaust their federally-funded unemployment benefits before finding a job.

By the end of this year, the number could grow to 1.5 million. For many, those weekly benefit checks are the ever-so-thin cushion

that allows them to keep up with their utility bills, stay current on their credit card bills, and meet basic needs.

Congress and the President worked swiftly to expand and extend the Unemployment Insurance Program for the thousands of workers losing their jobs each month. We funded up to 20 additional weeks of benefits at the state level, through the Extended Benefits Program.

The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program also provided up to an additional 20 weeks of federally-funded benefits for workers in all states, and an additional 15 weeks for laid-off workers in states with exceptionally high rates of unemployment.

Many jobless Americans are receiving an additional hundred dollars a month, due to provisions in the Recovery Act, but for many of these unemployed workers, it is not just the income that they have lost; for millions of jobless Americans and their families, health insurance benefits have evaporated or may stop.

The Joint Economic Committee released a report yesterday, estimating that 1.4 million women and 2.7 million men, have lost their employment-based health insurance, because of job losses during this recession.

Today's job report makes it clear, we are making progress, but it will be a long road to recovery. By extending unemployment benefits, we will give out-of-work Americans across the country, some peace of mind, as they continue to search for work.

By passing healthcare reform, millions of uninsured Americans will have access to affordable healthcare insurance, regardless of their employment status.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and the Senate, to act swiftly on behalf of the millions of unemployed Americans across this country.

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

[The prepared statement of Senator Sam Brownback appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 30.]

[The prepared statement of Representative Kevin Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 32.]

Chair Maloney. I now call on my colleague, Mr. Cummings, for five minutes.

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

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair. As we continue to emerge from the worst recession since the Great Depression, it is sobering when the loss of 247,000 jobs, qualifies as good news.

However, Treasury Secretary Geithner and former Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, did suggest on Sunday, that the United States economy may have turned a corner. Both men point to forecasts that portend possible economic growth in the second half of 2009.

Further, the New York Times yesterday reported comments by economist Christina Romer and Allen Sinai, that the stimulus has driven the recovery, adding some two percentage points to the economic activity.

However, as we know, unemployment is a lagging indicator, and, as White House advisor, Dr. Larry Summers, noted, it will be some time before economic growth produces consistent job growth, so I will resist any impulse to put on rose-colored glasses.

One of the reasons why I wanted to be here this morning, is because I have consistently heard that before this Administration did the things that it did, people were constantly saying that it would do no good, and I expected to hear, as I heard from former Senator Fred Thompson of Tennessee, this morning, there are some folks giving no credit to this Administration for their efforts, and I wanted to make sure that the record is clear, that while we may not see the very end to this long tunnel, the fact is, is that the things that we are doing, are making a difference.

After the loss of 6.7 million jobs since the recession began, the effect on families and communities, is now being felt more severely than ever. More and more Americans remain unemployed for longer and longer stretches.

Today's data tell us that the number of long-term unemployed, continues to climb. Five million Americans have been unemployed for over six months, 2.3 million for over 12 months, so these individuals and families struggle to put food on the table and pay rent each month.

The states' coffers, on which the unemployed depend, continue to be empty. Long-term unemployed residents affect state and local government in the form of reduced tax revenue.

When this occurs, crucial government services are put at risk. Now, not only are hardworking Americans unable to find employment, but the unemployment safety net has stretched dangerously thin in some states and torn altogether in others.

This Congress has previously taken dramatic action in this recession, to reduce the burden of unemployment on families. The Stimulus Bill included funds to extend and increase state unemployment benefits. This relief was and continues to be so essential for those who are struggling.

Now we find that the weight of the cumulative job losses, forced 18 states to borrow $12.1 billion from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund, just to keep benefits available to unemployed residents.

Facing the potential exhaustion of this critical fund in August, I was proud to join so many of my colleagues last week in supporting emergency funding for the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund.

This 11th hour action will ensure that 4.6 million workers will have vital unemployment benefits in August and September, however, I also hope that upon our return from recess, that we are able to move another extension of unemployment benefits through the House.

While the recession has provided its share of bad actors, the unemployed, our constituents, remain our responsibility. I'm proud of what we have accomplished as a Congress, but I know we can and will do more and that we will do better.

I look forward to the testimony of the Commissioner, Mr. Hall, and, with that, Madam Chair, I yield back.

Chair Maloney. Senator Klobuchar, for five minutes.

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

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Madam Chair, and thank you for being here today. It does seem like we have just a little stability going here, and I'm looking forward to asking questions of all of you to see what this means, as I heard Representative Cummings so well say that, in fact, we know we're not out of this, that this isn't going to turn around overnight, that we still have incredible challenges for the people of this country.

But the fact is that I will say, being in Minnesota for the last—off and on for the last few weeks, there are some signs I've seen. We have a 20-percent increase in home sales in our state, from June of last year to June of this year.

I met with the realtors in Minnesota, and they attribute a lot of that to the $8,000 first-time homebuyers tax credit. Nearly half of these home sales were first-time homebuyers.

And then there's the anecdotes. When I was going to get coffee and this guy was standing next to me in line and told me that he's overwhelmed by work. I said, what do you do? He said, I move people, I move their things out of apartment buildings, because they're buying their first-time home.

So I think that we have seen, at least in our state, some of the effects of this. The Cash for Clunkers program, our state, the State of Minnesota, was fourth in the country for the number of people that used that program over that weekend, up there with California and Michigan.

So I think you see people starting to believe that there is hope in this economy, with the numbers for consumer confidence and other things that we've seen.

But that isn't quite enough, because I can tell you that we're still not where we should be. I have talked to so many people in our state, letters that I've received of people that say that they put their kids to bed and then they go sit at the kitchen table with their heads in their hands, wondering how they're going to make ends meet, while they're telling their kids everything is okay.

We just heard from someone the other day, a woman who's unemployed and uses her savings to pay $250 a month for healthcare that requires a $10,000 deductible.

The iron ore miners up in the northern part of my state, which was really actually a part of our state that until the recession hit, was really going better than it had been in decades, and then suddenly the rug was pulled out from under them when the worldwide demand for steel and other minerals declined, and, suddenly, they were unemployed.

And this wasn't the traditional set of unemployed. In the past, it tended to be older workers who were laid off. These were younger workers who had hoped and moved up there and bought houses.

As Representative Cummings has pointed out, the unemployment extension is very meaningful to those people, but there are parts of the iron range in Minnesota that are seeing a 20-percent unemployment rate, and that is obviously unacceptable.

I'm very much looking forward to seeing Commissioner Hall and other witnesses, just your view of these somewhat hopeful figures

that we've seen, stability for one month, and what that means as we go forward. Thank you very much.

Chair Maloney. Thank you, Senator. Now I'd like to introduce Commissioner Hall. Dr. Keith Hall is the Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the United States Department of Labor.

The BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, and analyzes essential data and disseminates it to the American public, the U.S. Congress and other federal agencies.

Dr. Hall also served as Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisors for two years under President George W. Bush. Prior to that, he was Chief Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Dr. Hall also spent ten years at the U.S. International Trade Commission. Dr. Hall received his B.A. degree from the University of Virginia, his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in economics from Purdue University.

Welcome.

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

Commissioner Hall. Thank you, Madam Chair and Members of the Committee.

Nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 247,000 in July and the unemployment rate was little changed at 9.4 percent. Payroll job losses over the past three months have now averaged 331,000, compared with an average of 645,000 over the prior six months.

Employment has fallen by 6.7 million since the start of the recession in December of 2007. In July, employment declines continued in many of the major industry sectors.

Construction employment fell by 76,000 over the month, with losses throughout component industries.

Over the past three months, job losses have averaged 73,000, compared with 117,000 over the prior six months.

Employment in construction has fallen by 1.4 million since December of 2007.

Manufacturing employment also continued to decline, with the loss of 52,000 in July. Factory employment has fallen by two million since the start of the recession.

The seasonally-adjusted employment estimate for motor vehicles and parts rose over the month by 28,000. Because layoffs in auto manufacturing already had been so large, fewer workers than usual were laid off for seasonal shutdowns in July; thus, the seasonally-adjusted gain does not necessarily indicate improvement in the industry.

Employment in motor vehicles and parts manufacturing has been on a long-term decline. The number of jobs in the industry, 661,000, is now half of what it was in early 2000.

In July, job losses continued in wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, and financial activities; however, these industries have lost fewer jobs, on average, since May, than during the

prior six months. Similarly, job losses have lessened substantially in temporary help services.

Employment in leisure and hospitality has been little changed over the past three months, and healthcare employment grew about in line with the trend thus far in 2009.

Average hourly earnings for production and non-supervisory workers in the private sector were up by 3 cents in July, to $18.56. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent.

From June 2008 to June 2009, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, declined by 1.7 percent.

Turning now to measures from our household survey, the unemployment rate in July was 9.4 percent, little change for the second consecutive month. The rate had been 4.9 percent when the recession began. There were 14.5 million unemployed persons in July.

The number of long-term unemployed continued to rise. In July, five million people had been unemployed for more than six months, accounting for one in three unemployed persons.

The employment-to-population ratio was 59.4 percent in July. The ratio has fallen by 3.3 percentage points since the recession began.

Among the employed, there were 8.8 million persons working part-time in July, who would have preferred full-time work. After rising sharply last fall and winter, the number of such workers has been little changed for four consecutive months.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 247,000 in July and the unemployment rate was little changed at 9.4 percent. My colleagues and I would now be happy to answer your questions.

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 32.]

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much, Commissioner Hall. I usually ask you, are there any bright spots in the labor report? Are there any green shoots or glimmers of hope? But, today, I can ask you, what are the bright spots and the glimmers of hope?

Commissioner Hall. In this report, there's still substantial job loss, but the last three months, there's been clear moderation in the job loss, and the moderation has been pretty broad, which I think is a good sign.

While I would say that we're not in recovery yet, this is the path that we have to go to get to recovery. We expect to see moderation first, before we start actually getting improvement in the labor market.

There are a couple things I'll mention, which are indicators of maybe future conditions in the job market: Temporary help services, the job loss there has slowed substantially, and that oftentimes is a leading indicator of a recovery.

We had a tick up in hours worked. While one month, I wouldn't read too much into this, but sometimes a pickup in the hours worked, is an indication of a labor market that's strengthening, and it may sometimes lead to job gains somewhere down the line.

Chair Maloney. Do you believe we've seen the worst, or is there more pain ahead?

Commissioner Hall. You know, it's—we're still getting substantial job loss, but it is quite a bit—has moderated quite a bit, going forward.

It's hard to say, like I say, going forward, to estimate or project what's going to happen, but I think, on the whole, this is a good sign.

Chair Maloney. Great. Are there any sectors experiencing more job creations than job losses, currently, or, are there any signs that any sector will start expanding in the near future?

Commissioner Hall. Across the board, the job losses have moderated, which is positive. A few sectors, like healthcare, has continued—they've continued to increase employment all along.

A few sectors, like the financial activities, the job loss there has moderated quite a bit, and it's getting fairly—if that trend were to continue, it's getting fairly close to actually getting some job gains in some of the service areas.

And in a few of these industries, I would say that the job loss was not significant; in other words, it's around zero.

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

Commissioner Hall. I don't want to speculate too much. You know, 247,000 jobs, that's a lot of jobs and that's a big loss, but, given the context of the sort of job loss that we'd been having, again, this is a good trend at the moment.

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

Commissioner Hall. Well, in one sense, the signs come right away. When recoveries come, job loss moderates.

In the past two recessions, there's been a significant period between consistent job loss and consistent job gain; there's been a bit of a lag. For example, in the last recession, consistent job loss ended and we were in this sort of middle ground where there wasn't consistent job creation for almost two years.

This is one of the reasons why people talk about the labor market being a lagging indicator. In the 1990 recession, the lag was about a year, but, prior to that, the lag was not so much; it was only a month or two before job increases started, so I'd say it's hard to say.

Recent recessions have been slow to see—we've been slow to see job growth.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. Any other comments?

[No response.]

Chair Maloney. Mr. Cummings for five minutes.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair. I was just looking at page 2 of this report, and I was looking at the African American figures, Mr. Hall, and, from what I can see here, in July, the unemployment rate for African Americans is 14.5 percent; is that correct? July, 2009? I'm on page 4.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, 14.5, thank you.

Representative Cummings. And that compares to when we go back to May when it was 14.9, and then in June, it was 14.7, and then coming down to 14.5.

That, as usual, is substantially higher than the average rate for the country; is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. And while there is an improvement there, does that improvement, does that surprise you, or is that pretty much the way you expected it to be?

Commissioner Hall. It's actually kind of the way I expected it to be. The unemployment rate for minorities such as African Americans, runs higher than the average unemployment rate, and it goes up more during a recession, but the actual changes, the pattern of changes, do sort of match the overall unemployment rate.

So we've had a pretty flat unemployment rate the last couple of months and it's been fairly flat for African Americans.

Representative Cummings. Now, moving on to another subject, you mentioned that we're going through, with regard to the job situation, moderation. What does "moderation" mean?

I think you said the moderation has been broad. Would you give me the significance of the broadness that you talked about?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. I think that in this recession, in particular, the job loss has been very broad in a lot of different industries, where that doesn't always happen that way, and it's been very deep.

And we're backing out sort of the same way so far, that the job loss has moderated in a very broad sense, so we're not seeing just particular sectors of the economy that are starting to improve a little bit; we're seeing sort of broad improvement in terms of job loss moderation.

Representative Cummings. So, I take it, is that a good thing?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. And why is that a good thing?

Commissioner Hall. Hopefully, because it's a matter of, at least in mind, a matter of consumer confidence coming back and consumer spending coming back, because, more than anything else, that's at the heart of a recession, is that when consumers don't spend, things don't go well for the economy.

Representative Cummings. On another subject, yesterday the Committee released a report, thanks to the Chair, that discussed comprehensive health insurance and its impact on women. The report said there are specific economic and health risks for women regarding their ability to obtain and keep health insurance.

For example, women are more likely to rely on their spouses' employers to provide them with health insurance. More often, this is due to the fact that women are more likely than men to work part time, and thus be ineligible for employer health benefits.

What is the unemployment rate for women?

Commissioner Hall. The unemployment rate for women is 8.1 percent.

Representative Cummings. How much?

Commissioner Hall. Eight point one.

Representative Cummings. And what is the under-employment rate for women?

Commissioner Hall. Let me see. Do we have a broader—we don't break out the broader underutilization numbers by gender.

Representative Cummings. Okay, well, our report yesterday on women and healthcare, reported that young women are facing high unemployment, 15.7 percent, and thus are less likely to have employer-based health insurance.

By what industry is the segment of the population typically employed, that is, that younger female worker? You wouldn't have that information, either?

Commissioner Hall. No, I don't. We don't have a lot of demographic information.

Representative Cummings. So you wouldn't know the current unemployment rate; you wouldn't have that information, okay.

The average length of unemployment is increasing as unemployed workers are having problems finding employment during a time when the economy is shedding jobs. How is this impacting women; do you know? Would you have that information?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. I think—let me see, do we have it broken down by gender?

I don't think we have the long-term unemployed broken out by demographic information. You know, women have fully participated, generally, in the job loss during this recession, so I would say they are probably unfortunately well represented in the long-term unemployed.

Representative Cummings. All right, I see my time is running out, but I want to ask you something about this Cash for Clunkers, but hopefully we'll have another round.

Chair Maloney. Sure, absolutely. Senator Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Madam Chair. Thank you very much, Commissioner Hall. Here we are again.

I wanted to focus first just on some broad figures, and just go back to what you were talking about at the beginning about the hardest-hit sectors.

I know you mentioned construction and manufacturing, and, on the other hand, sectors that seem to be getting better more quickly. Healthcare, I know you've always mentioned healthcare has been doing fine.

Since my state's a healthcare mecca, maybe that's part of the reason we're beneath the national unemployment rate, but what is the—what do you see as the hardest-hit sectors and what are the ones you see improvement in?

Commissioner Hall. I think, through this recession, some of the hardest-hit sectors are the sectors like construction and manufacturing.

And I think, broadly, services have been hit harder than normal, but services typically aren't hit as hard during recessions.

Senator Klobuchar. And with construction and manufacturing, have there been any—has that slowed, the unemployment rate there, or is there any improvement in that?

Commissioner Hall. There has been improvement in both construction and in manufacturing.

Senator Klobuchar. But by "improvement," that means a slowing of the unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. A moderation of job loss. It's clear moderation of job loss in construction. In manufacturing, the picture is a little less clear.

There may be some moderation, but it's coming—if it's there, it's coming a little later than the other sectors.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, and how about the areas of improvement?

Commissioner Hall. The big areas of improvement are things like the financial activities. That's been hit much harder this recession, I think, than almost any past recession. That's coming back.

Temporary help services, I think, is one of the more encouraging.

Senator Klobuchar. Didn't you once tell me that temporary help services—or maybe someone else did—is always a sign that there could be some improvement, or not?

Commissioner Hall. It tends to be a leading indicator. Temporary help services started shedding jobs before the recession started, and it typically starts to moderate and maybe even gain jobs before the rest of the economy does.

Senator Klobuchar. And is that because people sort of take one step at a time and they think, well, our business is doing a little better, so, we'll get temporary services first?

Commissioner Hall. I think that's exactly right. I think, to a large degree, that's the advantage of temporary help, is that they're there for the flexibility. Sometimes they're the first ones to be let go and the first ones to bring back.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, all right. Then I was going to ask you about geographic areas, if there's been a change there. What are the hardest-hit states and what are the states that have seen—that are doing better, and is there any—I remember when we were at the worst of this, at one of these hearings, you were saying how, really, you couldn't really even point out a geographic area, because it was bad all across the country.

I wonder if that has changed at all, if there's some dramatic improvements or dramatic declines?

Commissioner Hall. I'm not seeing a really big change in the pattern among states. The unemployment rate has moderated; it hasn't grown much, and I think that's been roughly the same pattern, I think, throughout the states.

I'm not seeing a big change patterns. There might be individual states that are still having troubles, but——

Senator Klobuchar. What are the states that are hardest hit?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Largest losses——

Senator Klobuchar. Or just the largest unemployment rate.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Well, the biggest losses are states like Michigan, Arizona, Nevada, Florida. In terms of overall numbers, California has been the hardest hit, but that's also a very large state, so, in percentage terms, it's not quite so bad.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, and which ones are doing the best? You could come back on the second round and tell me.

Commissioner Hall. Okay. I do have those numbers. I just have to dig for them.

Senator Klobuchar. I thought I'd just ask one or two questions that I actually got, verbatim, from some of our citizens recently.

This one is from someone, a woman in Lakeshore, Minnesota, and she says, "Dear Amy, I'm sitting here watching the President's news conference and realizing that my husband and I do not fit into any of the categories"—this is like a question for you, Commis-

sioner Hall—"do not fit into any of the categories of families unemployed that he is speaking about. My husband and I own a small construction company. We don't have the option of filing for unemployment, because we are self-employed. Many of our friends are in the same position. My comment is that all of the figures and stats that are out there regarding housing and unemployment, aren't even counting those of us who can't file for unemployment and are on the verge of losing our home, because no one else is building. I just need to get that off my chest." That's her talking, not me.

"There are people that are unemployed that at least can get unemployment, yet there are a lot of us that don't have any income at all. Are there statistics—" this is from a woman in Lakeshore, Minnesota—"on how many are not getting unemployment and are unemployed?"

She means people who don't qualify to get unemployment, but have lost their businesses or lost their incomes.

Commissioner Hall. Well, actually, we do collect information on people who are self-employed. In particular, in the household survey, the unemployment rate includes basically everybody, because that's a phone survey to households.

Senator Klobuchar. And what do you see from these small business owners who, you know, have been hit by this? Or self-employed?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The self-employed have certainly struggled the same way that the others, the non-self-employed have with this.

That's been one of the remarkable things about this recession, is that it has been very, very broad, and I think it's been broad with respect to the type of employment and type of firm, small businesses.

Senator Klobuchar. All right, so when we look at this, when we look at these numbers, when we look at the 9.4 percent unemployment, that does not include—we've already talked about these discouraged workers in the past, and it doesn't include people whose hours have been reduced, but it also doesn't include some of the small business owners who may be self-employed, that have lost their businesses, right?

Commissioner Hall. Well, actually, it does include these self-employed.

Senator Klobuchar. It does include them?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. Right, so it just doesn't include the people who have lost hours and are discouraged workers?

Commissioner Hall. Exactly, the class of people, for example, that are part time, for economic reasons. We collect those, but that data is not part of the unemployment rate, and then we have a whole category of discouraged workers, the people who have stopped looking for work but want to work.

Senator Klobuchar. So the answer to this woman, is, while she can't collect unemployment, you do look at including her kinds of numbers in your statistics?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, we do.

Senator Klobuchar. All right, thank you very much.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. Commissioner, we hear a great deal from the media and others, that this is the greatest recession since the Great Depression. I'm interested in how this recession compares to past slumps, and how does it compare to past downturns, in terms of its impact on the labor market?

Commissioner Hall. All right, well, this recession has been a long recession; it's been the longest recession since we've been collecting data on the labor market—19 months.

We've now lost 4.8 percent of our payroll jobs, which is a lot. That's the biggest loss since the 1948 recession, in percentage terms, so we're talking about 60 years in terms of percentage loss.

Particularly hard hit this time has been the service-providing sector. In fact, the service-providing sector has lost more jobs, as a percent, than in any other recession. Manufacturing has been the hardest hit since 1945.

We have lost almost 14 percent of the manufacturing jobs, and in financial activities and professional and business services those have been hit harder than in any other recession.

Chair Maloney. So this is the longest jobless period the United States has ever had?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, since we have been collecting data from around 1940.

Chair Maloney. In the last four recessions, how long did it take for employment to recover to the pre-recession plan or peak?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. The last recession it took a really long time. It took 39 months for it to return to the peak. The prior recession to that it was 23 months. It has been getting longer and longer, actually, each of the last four recessions. The average has been about 17, about a year-and-a-half. Like I say, the average has been going up. The last two recessions it was a particularly long time period for recovery.

Chair Maloney. Well one of the green shoots that has been reported is that new home sales rose last month. But there are still almost nine months' supply of new houses in the market. Do you have any sense of what level of inventory of new homes will lead to an increase in construction employment?

Commissioner Hall. First of all I would have to say that the months' supply of houses is not—it turns out it is not a very good predictor of construction employment, in large part because right now we have nine months' supply when sales are very low, so nine months' supply during low sales is not very many houses compared to nine months say when sales are much, much higher.

What is a good predictor is simply the number of sales. When sales pick up, the construction employment does pick up fairly much at the same time.

I can tell you a little bit about housing starts. Once housing starts bottom out—and right now housing starts have been level now for several months—it can take anywhere from a year to a year-and-a-half for construction employment to pick up after housing has hit bottom. So it could be a little while.

Chair Maloney. How much of the economy do you think is real estate and housing construction? And are you tracking how many of these new housing sales are tied to the program of a subsidy for new housing purchases?

Commissioner Hall. We actually do not collect the housing sales data; Census does. Our data on construction employment and maybe on real estate employment might give some indication of how those industries are doing. There is really no way for us to just sort of connect that, at least not the way we measure data, to connect to any sort of policy in particular.

Chair Maloney. Thank you, very much.

Representative Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

Mr. Hall, what is the trend for hours worked? And what does that mean for families that rely on overtime in addition to say base salary?

Commissioner Hall. Well one of the things that happens when labor markets weaken is the hours worked goes down as well as the employment rate goes down. And it is sort of yet another burden on families, to be honest with you.

It is the same thing as people moving full-time to temporary, or people just having their hours decline. That is a cost. And lately it has been fairly flat. And that is a good sign, like I say. And when you start to see some substantial movement upwards, that can sometimes signal an actual improvement in the labor market.

Representative Cummings. Yesterday I had the occasion to visit two auto dealers in my district, and both of them had a lot of people trying to take advantage of this Cash for Clunkers—and I want to thank the Senate for acting on that—but they said that it was really making a difference.

And is there—I mean, do you expect to see the impact of a program like that when we pump $3 billion into a program, and you've had some comments with regard to the auto industry, but do you expect to see anything say in the future with regard to that?

Commissioner Hall. Let me say, I do not want to forecast the policy stuff, but——

Representative Cummings. Yes, I know that, but I am not trying to get you to do that, really. I am just trying to——

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I can say something——

Representative Cummings [continuing]. Oh? Wonderful! [Laughter.]

I am always careful about what I ask you.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I appreciate that. Let me put it this way: If automobile sales are stimulated, I think probably what has happened right now is a lot of the sales have come out of inventory. And because they are coming out of inventory, that is not going to show up in employment at the factories, et cetera.

But if that is going to have an effect, it is going to have an effect going forward because it means factories are going to come back on line with the new models. Hopefully they will come back on line quicker, and so we will see some employment impact in automobile manufacturing later on down the line, like I say, if it has a big impact.

Representative Cummings. As you probably know, the Obama Administration with regard to the Stimulus is going to be—a lot of money, a huge percentage of the Stimulus money will be going into the economy in the next six months. Do you expect to see anything

resulting from that? And a lot of it is going into infrastructure, and so I guess what, if any areas—what areas might be affected by that? Are you following me?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I do. That is actually a really difficult question in a period with the labor markets declining. When we do our surveys, we are asking establishments: How many people do you have on board right now? We are not asking them to more or less speculate on what the impact has been of any sort of policy.

But if—I do not know where the Stimulus money is going to be spent, what industries, but I would suspect going forward if you look at those particular industries and look at how those industries are performing going forward, that might give you some insight on the effect of the Stimulus.

Representative Cummings. You know, you talked a little earlier, and you talked briefly about it, about consumer confidence and how significant that is.

From all that you are seeing, from what you can glean from your report, are you—do you get—I take it that you get a hint at least that people are feeling a little bit better about things? Is that a reasonable statement? I do not want to put words in your mouth.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I think it is.

Representative Cummings. Okay. And so if that were to continue, do you think that you would see this broad moderation that you talked about continue? Or do you think that you would see it say in certain areas like manufacturing, or auto sales, or whatever? Do you follow me?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. That is a little bit tough. Because the loss has been very broad, I think probably the impact would be broad. So I would hope to see that the moderation continues until we get actual job growth.

Representative Cummings. And so when you got this report today, how did you feel? I am just curious. You always—it is hard to get anything out of you sometimes, but I am just curious.

Commissioner Hall. Well right now it is a strange feeling because 250,000 jobs is—that is really hard on people. But given the context of things, this is good news.

Representative Cummings. Thank you, very much.

Chair Maloney. Senator Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. All right. Thank you. I was just looking back here at this chart and thinking about how it was quite a bit worse in January of '09. Is that right, Commissioner Hall?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. I am looking at this and seeing these changes till now and thinking about when people get frustrated, as I do, with our economic situation and remembering the hole that we had to dig ourselves out of, and understanding that it is not going to happen overnight. Is that your history with the labor market? That these things cannot turn around quickly?

Commissioner Hall. That is correct; yes.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, at the past hearings I have asked you about something to keep apprised of what is going on here with our men and women in uniform. Because one of the things that I have found most distressing is that those who have gone over to serve our country, especially in Iraq and Afghanistan, and have

really gone over since 9/11, or we call them our Gulf War Era Veterans, that their unemployment rate is usually significantly higher because they have left jobs behind. I think in Minnesota of our Guard and Reserve. They left jobs behind, and then they come back and those jobs are no longer there.

What is the unemployment rate now for Gulf War Era Veterans, those Veterans who have served in the Armed Services since September 2001?

Commissioner Hall. Right now it is 9.8 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. 9.8 percent. So that seems closer than it was in the past. What was it last month?

Commissioner Hall. Actually I do not have that one in front of—oh, thank you. It was 9.3 percent last month, but in May it was 11.4 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. That was when I last talked to you about this. So in May it was eleven point?

Commissioner Hall. 11.4.

Senator Klobuchar. 11.4. So that is a significant change——

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar [continuing]. To go from 11.4 to 9.8. Do you have any reason to know why that happened?

Commissioner Hall. I do not. I do not. We might be able to look at it a little bit and see if we can see a pattern there.

Senator Klobuchar. Maybe it is because of my questions about this every month and all the CSPAN viewers seeing that, and then hiring Gulf War Veterans and people who are serving.

I mean, I have just found it so disturbing that people have done that. And then they serve and they come back and they do not have a job. So we are going to continue pushing on that issue. But we have seen some improvement.

So it is still above the national unemployment rate of 9.4 percent in that it is at 9.8 percent, but that gap has been decreased? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Although I just will caution that it is a fairly small sample of Veterans. So the variability in that number can be fairly high.

Senator Klobuchar. All right.

Commissioner Hall. So it can go up and down for no real reason other than statistical.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you. We have also discussed the importance of education and its impact on unemployment. What is the unemployment rate, Commissioner Hall, for college graduates, and the high school graduates, and those that have not completed high school?

Commissioner Hall. For college graduates the unemployment rate is 4.7 percent. For people with high school degree but no college, the unemployment rate is 9.4 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. So they are exactly at the national average, then?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. And they are double. The unemployment rate is double that of people with college degrees.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, so what is the unemployment rate for people who have not finished high school?

Commissioner Hall. 15.4 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. So you can see why the President has made it a priority to try to get people to not just finish high school but to finish some, at least a year of college. So we go from 4.7 percent for college degrees to 9.4 percent for high school graduates to 15.4 percent for those who have not finished high school.

How has that changed the trends? What are the trends in this area?

Commissioner Hall. Well, the recent trend—the recent months' trend has been pretty much like the overall rate. They have been fairly flat. All these unemployment rates have been fairly flat over the last month or two.

But the growth since the start of the recession—for example, those without a high school degree, their unemployment rate has gone from 7.5 to 15.4. So they have had a fairly dramatic increase in the unemployment rate.

Senator Klobuchar. And that is from what time?

Commissioner Hall. From the start of the recession.

Senator Klobuchar. So they have seen a bigger hit, percentagewise, the people who have not finished high school, than say the other groups. Even though the other groups started lower, they have not seen as big of a spike in unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, on a percentage point basis.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. Just to conclude here with my round here, some of my colleagues were asking about the Stimulus Package. I think Representative Cummings was. And the effects of this and where you can see it.

Now we know about 25 percent of the Stimulus Package money is out, the investment piece of it, and so obviously you will see more effects of that as we go forward. But I think the other piece that people do not always think about is that the Stimulus—the Recovery Act was one-third of these investments, but the other one-third was shoring up state budgets and unemployment and things we have talked about today—but the other third were these tax cuts. That a third of the Stimulus Package was actually tax cuts, many of them going to the middle class in tax credits.

So what I think is interesting is that you can see the effects of that more immediately in the home buying rates I talked about in Minnesota. And again I am basing this on our Minnesota stats, but also what the realtors have told me in terms of what they are seeing, and the tax credits with the Cash for Clunkers program.

So do you see those things more immediately ripple through the unemployment rates than you do with some of the spending, just because it takes longer to get that money out there?

Commissioner Hall. Well, yes, that would be my anticipation. My notion is that the payout rate is an important thing on these things. So when they occur is important.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. All right. Thank you very much, Commissioner Hall.

Chair Maloney. Thank you.

Commissioner Hall, how have women fared in this economic downturn? And in what industries have women lost the most jobs during this recession?

Commissioner Hall. Well women have lost about 25 percent of the jobs during this recession. So that means men are losing jobs

3-to-1 compared with women. But that is not—in a sense that is not normal. In the last recession women lost a lot of jobs, but prior to the last recession women often would not lose jobs at all during recessions.

So one of the things that has happened is, while men are bearing the bigger brunt of the job loss, women are participating more in the job loss than in the past. So women have lost—at this point women have lost about 1.7 million jobs so far.

Senator Klobuchar. Well certainly the equality in job loss is not something I have been working for, but are women moving towards equality in job loss? Are they gaining in job loss during the recession? Could you elaborate a little more?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. My guess is that the women's participation rates in a number of industries has gone up. For example, in construction and manufacturing they are under-represented. So when those industries are hit by a recession, women do not participate so much in the job loss.

But women's representation in other industries can be fairly high, so they participate in the job loss like men.

Chair Maloney. Could you comment on the trends of unemployment for minorities—specifically, African Americans and Latinos? Have they leveled off? Or is it still rising at a fast clip? What is happening there? And in what industry are Latinos and African Americans losing the most jobs?

Commissioner Hall. Lately the unemployment rate rise has flattened out the last couple of months, pretty much like the national numbers for minorities.

I think for the most part the changes in the unemployment rate, while they have mirrored the overall unemployment rate, they have just mirrored it to a bigger degree. So when the overall unemployment rate goes up, it goes up by more for minorities.

So the trend is pretty much I think the same.

Chair Maloney. Could you comment on the difference between men and women—African American women and African American men; and Latino women and Latino men; and differences between African Americans and Latinos in terms of unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. All right, I can talk generally.

The women's unemployment rate is 8.1 percent——

Chair Maloney. For what?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I'm sorry?

Chair Maloney. Women?

Commissioner Hall. Just total women.

Chair Maloney. Total women? Um-hmm.

Commissioner Hall. 8.1 percent. For men it is 10.5 percent, to put that in perspective. For African Americans the unemployment rate is 14.5 percent. For Female Head of Household, African American women, the unemployment rate is 17.8 percent.

Chair Maloney. So there are more unemployed?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chair Maloney. What about Latino women?

Commissioner Hall. Female Head of Households, Hispanic, the unemployment rate is 12.8 percent. And that is actually fairly much in line with the overall unemployment rate, Latino unemployment rate of 12.3 percent.

Chair Maloney. So Latino women are 12.8 percent, and men are what?

Commissioner Hall. Well overall it is 12.3 percent. So men are probably around 12 percent.

Chair Maloney. Okay. And do you see this leveling off, or rising? Or what is the trend with minority unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. Well the recession trend I think lately it has been leveling off. And I think typically what happens is when things rise, they rise by more for the minorities. And when things decrease, they decrease by more for minorities.

Chair Maloney. And again, what industries are Latinos and African Americans losing the most jobs in? Do you have a sense of where that job loss is?

Commissioner Hall. The one pattern that jumps out I guess is Hispanic representation in construction is fairly high. There is over-representation there. Construction has been hard hit by this recession. So the Hispanic unemployment rate has been—has gone up quite a bit.

There is a less simple pattern for African Americans, especially in terms of industry representation.

Chair Maloney. And why are the numbers telling us that women in the African American and Hispanic communities are more likely to lose their jobs or be unemployed than men?

Commissioner Hall. I don't know. I mean, that is kind of a big question and it is a kind of a research sort of question. I would say certainly industry representation has an impact. That probably explains some of it, but I do not know what else explains it.

Chair Maloney. Thank you, very much.

Mr. Cummings for five minutes.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

I want to go back to Ms. Klobuchar when she was asking the questions about the military and this whole issue of how much education a person has.

I had a town hall meeting the other night, Mr. Hall—this is like a commercial, by the way—and I was meeting with some Veterans. And they did not know about the new G.I. Bill which will allow them to get their tuition paid, in some instances their housing, and fees at colleges.

And so I just wanted to let folks know that it appears from what you've said, from the stats, that the more education one has the better their chances of being unemployed, even during these times. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. So I am just letting the Veterans know who might be watching this that they ought to find out about this new G.I. Bill because it is something that went into effect on August 1st. And I want to thank Ms. Klobuchar for even bringing up that issue of education and the military, because I think it is one thing to have these opportunities; it is another thing to know about them; and it is another thing to take advantage of them.

Let's talk about health care for a moment. It seems like health care stays pretty steady, doesn't it? In other words, it does not seem to—it seems to always—it does not seem to go down very

much, so it does not seem to suffer as much as far as unemployment. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That is right.

Representative Cummings. Why do you think that is? Do you have any idea why you think that might be?

Commissioner Hall. I don't. I mean, there is some evidence that early in a recession there are shortages in certain occupations within health care, that early in a recession employment goes up because the shortages go away because more people are looking for work and they are willing to move over into health care.

Beyond that, I don't know.

Representative Cummings. You know, on another note, yesterday during our press conference with regard to women and health care—and I think Ms. Maloney may have spoken about it a little bit earlier—we learned something that was very interesting. That is, that you have got a situation where a lot of women during the Baby Boomer age were older than—I mean, the men were older than the women they married.

And what is happening now is that, as they go into Medicare, with their wives being younger and if the wife was dependent on the husband for their insurance, when he goes into Medicare she does not have any insurance.

And so I was just wondering, do you know the unemployment rate for women—for older women? Let's say—and I didn't say "old"; I said "older"—— [Laughter.]

You may even have a definition for "older." I want to be very careful.

Commissioner Hall. I will pick out our oldest group.

Representative Cummings. Okay.

Commissioner Hall. For 55 and older the unemployment rate for women is 7.1 percent.

Representative Cummings. Okay, and is that—had we seen any kind of trend with regard to that? I mean, just like we have seen different trends that have gone up, down, staying pretty much the same over the last few years, or what? I mean, what do you see? I meant several months.

Commissioner Hall. Actually that has grown a bit lately. Last month it was at 6.4 percent, and then prior to that it was 5.8 percent. So that one does not seem to have, have not seemed to have leveled off the last few months.

One of the things that is a little tricky, though, when you get anybody in the 55-and-over range is whether they are in the labor force or not. Because they can—someone can lose a job and just stop looking if they are 55-and-over and go ahead and take retirement. So it may under-estimate the issue.

Representative Cummings. So there is no way that you would have that breakdown? In other words, a person who says, you know what, I retire. You would not have that kind of information in these stats?

Commissioner Hall. No, we do not collect that.

Representative Cummings. So there is one other thing that I am concerned about, and that is the states, these states that are running out of money.

Do we see any impact with regard to those unemployment rates? Because almost every state is going through a lot of problems right now, and I am just wondering what do we see there?

Commissioner Hall. The recent trend in state government employment the last few months has actually—they are starting to lose jobs. For a while there state governments were hovering at around no-job-growth/no-job-loss. But for example the last three months we have averaged, state governments have averaged declining 6000 jobs a month.

So it seems like the employment at the state government level has worsened a bit.

Representative Cummings. I see my time has run out. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Senator Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you, Chairman Maloney.

Commissioner Hall, I was just reading the report here. We have a—the stocks gained—this is as of two minutes ago. Stocks gained early Friday after the government—that is you, Commissioner Hall—reported a surprise drop in the unemployment rate, and a smaller number of job cuts than expected, raising hopes that the economy is stabilizing. The Dow Jones Industrial Average gained now 75 points. The S&P 500 rose now 7.3. And the Nasdaq Composite added 14 points.

So my question of you is: Is this a little bit too exuberant over this news? What do you see in the long haul as we go forward?

Commissioner Hall. Well first of all, let me say I have been a very bad predictor of the Stock Market just generally.

Senator Klobuchar. Now that may affect these numbers that you said that, Commissioner Hall. [Laughter.]

Commissioner Hall. And I am even a bad predictor of how the Stock Market is going to react to our data. It is hard for me to see that because so much of it I think winds up being what were people expecting. And that is hard to know.

As to whether, you know, I—I don't know. I have no way of knowing.

Senator Klobuchar. Can you compare this to other recessions? You and I have talked before about this one is so much longer than some of these temporary recessions we have seen before, and what you think of these signs of recovery compared to other historical recessions?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, I mean we are still having significant job loss, but we are not having job loss at sort of historic levels. You know, for a few months there we were having job loss at nearly historic levels; you know, over a half a million jobs lost per month.

So, you know, we have sort of settled in to maybe what is a—I don't want to say "more normal"—every recession is different—but maybe a more normal recession level of job loss. So we have still got improvement to go. But like I say, the trend is encouraging.

Senator Klobuchar. I want to follow up a little on the Chairwoman's questions about health care, and women, and unemployment. And clearly they have done some ground—and she has done some ground-breaking work here on health care with women and

children and how a lack of health care has an inordinate impact on them. But I was getting back to these unemployment rates.

The First Lady of California was out here a week or so ago talking about at some point here more women are going to be employed than men in the workforce. And maybe you do not have those numbers are your fingertips because it is not unemployment numbers, it is employment numbers. Is that possible? And maybe it was just in certain quintals.

Commissioner Hall. Actually I do have that data.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay.

Commissioner Hall. Right now, men have been losing jobs 3 to 1 versus women, and there was been a large job loss. So part of what that means is the women's share of payroll jobs has been growing pretty steadily.

It is now up to 49.8 percent of jobs are now held by women.

Senator Klobuchar. Right.

Commissioner Hall. Which means that 435,000 more men are currently employed than women in payroll jobs.

Senator Klobuchar. Is that why one of my letters, that I will not read to you, referred to this as the "man-session" instead of recession? This letter we do not want to read here.

But—So you have, you have, while women have taken an inordinate amount—I think I agree with these statistics they found because they tend to be there's more women with kids and with the lack of health care suffer more because of it—we still are seeing growing employment rates of women. And you see more men losing their jobs out of this? Is that what you are saying?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. All right, and why is that, do you think?

Commissioner Hall. You know, it probably has got to start with representation in particular industries that are hardest hit. You know, because construction and manufacturing are particularly hard hit this recession, and men are over-represented there.

Senator Klobuchar. And so that is where we have a lot of the Stimulus money going, of which only a quarter of that money has hit yet. So presumably that could help with that particular sector? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Potentially.

Senator Klobuchar. I could have it come from a question from one of my constituents and it would be easier.

The last thing I wanted to ask about was the importance of discouraged workers. You talked about that in your opening a little bit. These are people who want to work full time but can only find part-time work, or people who want to work but have not been looking lately, for whatever reason. Are both of those categories in the Discouraged Workers group? Or is it just people that have not been—have sort of given up looking for employment?

Commissioner Hall. Well we have something called marginally attached, which are people who want to work and have looked within the past year but have not looked lately.

Senator Klobuchar. And how are their numbers going?

Commissioner Hall. That number has gone up quite a bit. We are now something like 2.3 million people who are marginally attached. So these people are not counted in the unemployment rate.

Senator Klobuchar. Right. And have their numbers gone up each month? Like what was their number last month? What was their percentage increase from the month before?

Commissioner Hall. That is tough for us because this number is not seasonally adjusted.

Senator Klobuchar. Oh, I see.

Commissioner Hall. So there are seasonal things that change it.

Senator Klobuchar. Because I am just wondering if maybe a number of these people have become marginally attached. It seems like it is sort of a cold description of them, but they have tried to work—they have tried to look for employment; they have given up, and they are out of your unemployment numbers? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's right. Although we do catch them. We do have a very broad measure of labor utilization that includes—underutilization—that includes them.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. Very good. Well I want to thank you. I am going to have to head out to do some other things, but I again just wanted to remind people of what people are still—despite this some good news here this month—people still continue to suffer.

I just want to end with a letter we just got this week from a guy in Minnesota. He says:

My wife lost her job last August as her company shut her building down and moved all the jobs to Boston. She was the major breadwinner in our house and has not been able to find a job since. She has applied numerous places but can't find anyone to hire her. We got a statement in the mail today saying that our house value has dropped from $194,700 to $174,000, yet we still owe over $190,000 on the house. We have a 14-month-old daughter and soon unemployment will end and we are really scared about what's going to happen.

So I continued to be reminded that, while we have seen some stabilization, and there clearly are glimmers of hope in this, and people have been incredibly determined in my State to start businesses and keep going, we still have a lot of people in our country that are hurting.

Thank you very much, Commissioner Hall.

Chair Maloney. Thank you, Senator.

Some of my colleagues have talked about the report that the Joint Economic Committee released yesterday showing that 1.4 million women have lost their health insurance during this economic downturn due to losing their job, or their spouse losing his job.

We know that employers are looking at ways to cut costs, and many of them are eliminating health insurance coverage. I would like to know, Commissioner, do you have any idea on the loss of employer-based health coverage due to budget-cutting during this recession?

Commissioner Hall. We don't collect direct data on that very often. There is an Annual Benefits' Data release once a year that does talk about that. Right now the most recent data is I think for 2007. We are not going to get 2008 until this fall.

Chair Maloney. When will you have this?

Commissioner Hall. It is actually a report that Census puts out in the fall. I think it is September or October, where they talk about health care coverage.

Chair Maloney. Okay.

Commissioner Hall. We do have data on benefit availability by industry. That does not really tell you how many people have lost their health insurance, et cetera.

Chair Maloney. But can it tell you if certain types of employees are more vulnerable than others because they are employed in certain businesses that are losing jobs. Or, for example, are part-time workers and lower wage workers at higher risk due to the cost-saving measures that some of their employers may be taking to cut health insurance coverage at this time.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Our detailed benefits data is going to come out fairly shortly for March, but in general I can tell you that right now 85 percent of full-time employees have access to health care, and only 24 percent of part-time employees have access.

So one of the things that you obviously see during a recession is a shift from full-time to part-time work, so you have health care issues there. And full-time employment, so far this recession has fallen by nearly 9 million people. So this is pretty significant, when people obviously go to either no coverage or part-time work which only has 24 percent coverage.

Chair Maloney. And many employers have told us that the rising cost of health insurance is simply unsustainable. Do you believe that the high health insurance costs are contributing to the slack labor market?

Commissioner Hall. I would imagine they are. You know, for me the most obvious impact is on wage growth.

Chair Maloney. Do you have any data on how that might impact on wage growth?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. There are some studies—rather than data, there are some studies that have looked at the likely impact on wage growth, and are pretty consistent I think in sort of showing that when health care costs go up wage growth slows. It sort of takes away from wage growth.

We do collect lots of data on benefits, but we don't do that much on what's causing benefit growth to decline.

Chair Maloney. Well could you give to the Committee the reports that have come out on that particular area so we could study the impact on wage growth and the high cost of employer-based insurance?

Commissioner Hall. Sure.

Chair Maloney. I would like to get back to one of the questions from my colleague, Mr. Cummings. Is there a positive feedback effect in labor markets? Is there a positive feedback in labor markets because of the moderation in decline in unemployment? And does that increase consumer confidence, and therefore lead to more sales, and spur businesses to hire more workers?

What is the positive feedback? Do you monitor any of this in the labor market?

Commissioner Hall. It is sort of what you always see. You know, when the economy turns bad, consumers start to lose con-

fidence and stop spending. Then the lack of spending means people lose jobs. And people who lose jobs stop spending.

So what we are talking about now hopefully is the reverse: if spending starts to increase, job loss will decline. Job-loss declines will increase confidence and you will have this feedback.

Chair Maloney. My time has expired. Mr. Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman.

Mr. Hall, first of all I want to thank you for your testimony. Just one question, and then a comment. We know that during a recession more people will turn to higher education to get graduate degrees and what have you.

Does this show up in any of your data in any way? For example, young college graduates who could not find work so they decide to stay in school? Would you have that data, any kind of data like that?

Mr. Rones. Right now, the share of high school graduates who go on to college in the fall is I think at 69 percent, which is about at the highest ever. So that is partly—the trend has been rising, that as more and more people have been going to college, partly as a reaction to the statistics we've talked about, about how much more successful people who go to college are in terms of higher earnings, lower unemployment—but also it is probably the case when the job market is this bad there are people who otherwise might have worked who go on to college, or some other type of formal training because they are not really doing anything. But the participation in college, both two and four-year colleges, is at record highs now.

Representative Cummings. I see. And that is all the more reason why the GI Bill that I talked about a little bit earlier is so important, because that is another thing that—another thing that people do not seem to realize, that we have a lot of colleges—I sit on the board of Morgan State University, HBCU in Baltimore, and what we have found is there are a lot of students, because of the economic situation in the country today that do not have the money to go to school. They do not have the money.

So when you have a GI Bill which is going to pay tuition fees and board, then those schools can then appeal to those GIs to come back to school; then those are people that come walking in the door with the tuition check and board check right in their hand.

And of course that keeps your—in Maryland what we have found is that we had our, just about all of our schools now have had to cut back with regard to employment of our professors and workers because of the fact that the money is beginning to simply dry up. And then of course with Endowment problems because of the recession, that does not help matters.

Did you have a comment, Mr. Hall? You look like you need to say something?

Commissioner Hall. I am just agreeing with you.

Representative Cummings. Oh, thank you. Thank you, very much.

You know, just in summary, because I have got to go myself, but I think that there is a glimmer of hope here. And I think that what we are seeing is a lot of things beginning to, slowly but surely, work together. And this is a trend, this downward trend I think

they said, was—we have not seen that since 2008? Is that right? This downward trend, Mr. Hall, with regard to the unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. Oh, right. Right.

Representative Cummings. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Although I would say it is flattening, but we have not seen a flat unemployment rate since early 2008.

Representative Cummings. Early 2008. So it has been awhile. And I guess what I'm trying to say, you know it is so easy for us to look at the glass half empty as opposed to half full. And I think that when it comes to these kinds of issues, we have to be careful that we are not overly optimistic. But at the same time, when we are talking about consumer confidence, when we are talking about giving people hope, and we are praying that they will go out there and, you know, spend—if they can, we want them to save—but also spend because that keeps the economy going, I think it is very important that we look at these things and say: You know what? We are going in the right direction. We are definitely not seeming like we're falling backwards; we are going forward.

And although we may be going forward very slowly, we may be inching along, it reminds me of an insect I saw in my house the other day. It's a little, tiny insect and when I looked one time it was on one wall, and the next time it was over there on the other wall. In some kind of way those little—in some kind of way it got all the way around to the other wall.

My point is that we may take small steps but, as they say, a journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step. And I want to make sure that, you know, that we don't just poo-poo what we have been able to accomplish thus far. Because I think we in leadership, if we are not careful, can help people not feel the confidence, not feel the optimism that perhaps they might want to at least begin thinking about.

So with that, Mr. Hall, I want to thank you, and I want to thank both of you gentlemen, Mr. Rones and Mr. Horrigan, for your—and your department. We rarely thank—we thank all the people that back you all up, but we thank you also. Have a good month.

Commissioner Hall. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much, Mr. Cummings, for your participation today and your insightful comments.

Commissioner Hall, in my home State of New York the unemployment rate was 8.7 percent in June, a jump of 3.4 percent points from last June. And in New York City it jumped to 9.5 percent in June. And are these changes similar to the changes in the national unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, they are.

Chair Maloney. On the national level we have seen a deceleration in the pace of job losses in recent months. How does that compare to the payrolls of New York State and the payrolls of New York City?

Commissioner Hall. I think, especially the State, for a number of years now it has followed very closely with the national numbers. I think New York State has a very diverse economy like the U.S. economy. So the pattern has been very similar.

Chair Maloney. And what have been the largest declines in New York State?

Commissioner Hall. In terms of what industries?

Chair Maloney. Job loss.

Commissioner Hall. I should have that, but I don't have it in front of me; I'm sorry.

Chair Maloney. Would you get it to me later?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, I can. [The information was not availabe at the time of publication.]

Chair Maloney. And how has New York State fared, compared to the nation as a whole, during recessions?

Commissioner Hall. Again, lately, it's been fairly close to the national numbers. The last couple of recessions have sort of jobless recoveries, where the delay in the labor market took—created a problem, where the labor market took a while to recover.

I think that's been pretty much the same for New York, so, you know——

Chair Maloney. And do recessions typically last longer at the state level? You could use the example of New York or any state. Are recessions longer at the state level, would you say?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. You know, it depends upon the state. Some states, especially smaller states, can look rather different than the national numbers, over time. In fact, I would say that during much of the 2000s, there's a state or two that probably has been in a recession for quite awhile in this country.

Chair Maloney. What about New York?

Commissioner Hall. But New York has not; New York has followed pretty closely with the national numbers.

Chair Maloney. Could you give us some insight on the effect of trade on jobs? There's tremendous concern about the outsourcing of jobs to other countries, and other reports that say trade builds jobs in our country.

Are you tracking the connection between trade and the job loss or job gain in certain industries? Do you have any reports on that?

Commissioner Hall. We don't, and it turns out that that's a rather difficult thing to do, because at the factory level, once something's produced, quite often that establishment doesn't really know where it goes.

And in respect to imports, for example, as well, when a product hits the U.S. shores at Customs, we actually lose track of where it goes, so we don't actually know how it impacts or how it's used inside the United States. So it's very difficult to connect job growth and loss with trade, specifically.

There are some studies that will do that. I know the Department of Commerce has done a couple of studies on that.

Chair Maloney. Well, we would like to see those studies, and I would like for you and your staff to look into how we can track that and how we can see whether jobs grow or are lost. I am told that one financial company just built a financial services item in another country, and yet they were saying it is creating over 500 jobs in the U.S., due to the support services and the data collection.

The fact is the world is flat and we are in a global economy. I believe we have to move to the 21st Century and start tracking how trade affects job growth or loss, and, specifically, you can track if a plant closes; you lose those jobs, that's very clear. I would think

that with the changing world economy, you would look into this. Do you think you'll be able to do that?

Commissioner Hall. I'll think about it and see what we can do. I really do think that this is an issue. The statistical system doesn't do enough to collect data related to trade, to get the issues like offshoreing, I mean, and that sort of thing.

I'll take a look and see what we've got. It's going to be—it would be difficult.

Chair Maloney. Often temporary help is a leading indicator of an employer's willingness to hire. How many jobs have been lost in the temporary help industry since the recession began? Do you see any indications that job losses in the temporary help industry are slowing and when was the last time that the temporary help industry saw this level of job losses?

Commissioner Hall. So, this recession so far, temporary help services has lost 844,000 jobs, so it's pretty significant. There has been substantial improvement in the job loss. This last month, temporary help services lost just 10,000 jobs, compared to 844,000 since the recession began.

We've never seen job loss like this before, but the temporary help industry has changed quite a bit. It is now something on the order of nearly 1.7 million people who are in temporary help now. In 2006 it was at the peak. We've dropped from that, but just as recently as 1990, it was a one-million person industry, so it's really grown quite a lot and it's changed a lot.

That's a long way to say it's never—we've never seen a drop like this before, but, then again, temporary help has never been as big as it is right now.

Chair Maloney. With the financial indicators indicating we're heading in the right direction, do you think we have seen the worst in this whatever you want to call it? Recession? Depression? Or compression?

I think I'd call it the Great Compression, with the job losses and the shrinking of leverage.

Commissioner Hall. Certainly the trend is encouraging. I don't want to sort of predict, because it's like anything else, things can change going forward, but the trend right now is encouraging.

Chair Maloney. Well, let's end with some positive news: The trend is encouraging. Thank you for your testimony and your hard work. This hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:55 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN B. MALONEY

Evidence that the stimulus bill is taking hold is starting to emerge.

The economy dramatically improved in the 2nd quarter of this year, and the pace of job loss has moderated significantly in recent months.

After averaging close to 700,000 jobs lost each month for the first quarter of 2009, job losses have been half as large over the past three months and the unemployment rate has been stable for the last two months.

Clearly, the trend is toward recovery.

I am optimistic that more Americans will be heading back to work as more stimulus projects get underway.

While we welcome these signs of improvement, this morning's employment report reminds us of the high toll that the recession has had on millions of working Americans.

This recession, which began in December 2007, is now the longest and deepest in the post-world War II period. Although the economy is predicted to expand later this year, the duration of this recession has led to long spells of unemployment for some workers.

With six unemployed workers for each job opening, those out of work are finding it increasingly difficult to secure a job.

More than one-third of the unemployed, a staggering 5 million Americans, have been without a job for at least 6 months.

It is the highest on record, in both percent and the sheer number. Over 2.3 million workers have been unemployed for a year or longer.

The National Employment Law Project estimates that, by the end of September, more than 500,000 workers who lost their jobs through no fault of their own, will exhaust their federally funded unemployment benefits before finding a job.

By the end of the year, the number could grow to 1.5 million.

For many, those weekly benefit checks are the ever-so-thin cushion that allows them to keep up with their utility bills, stay current on their credit card bills, and meet basic necessities.

Congress and the President worked swiftly to expand and extend the unemployment insurance program for the thousands of workers losing their jobs each month.

We funded up to 20 additional weeks of benefits at the state level through the Extended Benefits program.

The Emergency Unemployment Compensation program also provided up to an additional 20 weeks of federally-funded benefits for workers in all states, and an additional 13 weeks for laid off workers in states with exceptionally high rates of unemployment.

Many jobless Americans are receiving an additional $100 each month due to provisions in the Recovery Act.

But, for many of these unemployed workers, it is not just the income that they have lost. For millions of jobless Americans and their families, health insurance benefits have evaporated or may stop.

The Joint Economic Committee released a report yesterday estimating that 1.4 million women and 2.7 million men have lost their employment-based health insurance because of job losses during the recession.

Today's jobs report makes it clear—we are making progress, but it will be a long road to recovery.

By extending unemployment benefits, we will give out-of-work Americans across the country some peace of mind as they continue to search for work.

By passing health care reform, millions of uninsured Americans will have access to affordable health insurance benefits, regardless of their employment status.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and Senate to act swiftly on behalf of the millions of unemployed Americans across the country.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR SAM BROWNBACK, RANKING REPUBLICAN

Thank you Chairwoman Maloney for arranging today's hearing and thank you Commissioner Hall for testifying today.

Unfortunately, today's employment report on labor market conditions in July brings more bad news: employers shed 247,000 payroll jobs and the unemployment rate stands at 9.4%. While the pace of job loss has receded, and the unemployment rate has edged down, labor market conditions remain weak and American families are hurting. In total, we have lost 6.7 million payroll jobs since the beginning of the recession. Behind these numbers is a great deal of dislocation, pain, and suffering in American families.

I am concerned about the way that the Federal government is addressing the economic downturn and, in particular, the lack the lack of focus on jobs and the growing ranks of unemployed workers and families losing their homes to foreclosure. Earlier this year, Congress and the President set up a $787 billion so-called "stimulus" plan, filled with hundreds of billions of government spending that was to be distributed in a timely, targeted, and temporary manner. Yet, the money has not gone out the door in the timely manner necessary to help our economy now. Rather, only a little over 10% of the $787 billion in stimulus has been spent, and the remainder will be slowly spent over the coming months and years, when our economy will presumably already be expanding.

Additionally, the stimulus was not adequately targeted towards job creation and foreclosure prevention which are weighing heavily on the economy. Instead of preventing job losses and foreclosures, the bulk of stimulus money is being used to fund long-term investment projects, some of which will not be "shovel ready" for years. This is not temporary stimulus, this is long-term government spending. Thus far, the stimulus has failed on all three fronts: funds have not been spent in a timely manner; spending has not been targeted to employment and foreclosure prevention; and the vast array of long-term infrastructure projects are in no way temporary.

During the depths of the recession, Congress has been debating a health care overhaul that does nothing to reduce health care price and cost inflation, but seems only to promise massive increases in government deficits and debt and increases in taxes on businesses and American families. Congress has also been debating "cap and trade" schemes to reduce carbon emissions, which will surely increase energy costs for businesses and American families. While health care and carbon emissions are serious issues to consider, what we have done to date seems mostly to have generated increased uncertainty, in the midst of a deep recession, for businesses and families about their future health care costs, energy costs, and taxes. Raising the specter of trillions of dollars of increased government spending on health care and an increase in energy costs and higher future taxes in the midst of our deep recession seems to be anything but stimulative.

If you believe in providing debt-financed stimulus to the economy, I believe it should at least come on line and produce effects when it is needed, which is now. To the many Americans who are "paycheck ready" today, what good, in terms of stimulus, is a road that will not be "shovel ready" and built for years to come? There are unemployed workers who need relief now. There are unemployed workers who are losing their homes to foreclosure now. There are employers, struggling in the face of reduced demand for their products, who find now that they simply cannot make it economically with their existing workforce, and they are forced to lay more people off. And as the ranks of the unemployed grow, more and more families are finding it difficult or impossible to hang on to their homes and they are suffering through foreclosure actions now. These Americans do not need to have a road built in 2013, they need help now.

I voted against the stimulus because it simply contained too many deficit-financed, long-term spending projects that are difficult to think of as economic stimulus. The stimulus provides only minor tax relief. Yet cutting taxes takes very little time, and time is of the essence in trying to stimulate the economy. Lack of tax relief in the stimulus was and is disappointing. Some of the long-term infrastructure spending in the massive stimulus could very likely be sound investments for the American economy. However, such investments should be made according to careful cost-benefit analysis on a project-by-project basis. That is not what was done in formulating the stimulus. Rather, there was a rush to spend and a rush to run up deficits and debts even further. For the sake of American workers and their families facing job loss today, or who are unemployed, or who are losing their houses to foreclosure, we should redirect stimulus efforts today.

My concern today is with continued job losses, growth in the number of American workers who are unemployed, and growth in the number of American families who are losing their homes to foreclosure. We seem to be moving in the wrong direction by adding uncertainty to decisions that American families and businesses need to make as they plan for the future. The direction we are taking threatens to lengthen the recession and work against a recovery in the labor market. The direction we are taking has been one of adding to uncertainty—uncertainty about future health care costs by pushing for bigger and more expensive government intervention in the name of reform; uncertainty about future carbon costs inherent in a cap and trade emission scheme that threatens American jobs; and uncertainty about future taxes and national debt.

I look forward to the testimony of Commissioner Hall.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY, SENIOR HOUSE REPUBLICAN

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

It is welcome news that the unemployment rate in July did not rise further. However, as job losses appear to be slowing, the loss of an additional 247,000 nonfarm payroll jobs in July is somber news. The unemployment rate remains far above projections by top Administration economists that the rate would peak at 8 percent if the stimulus were adopted. The current rate of 9.4 percent reflects the serious facts that 14.5 million Americans are unemployed and the number of long term unemployed rose by 584,000 to a total of 5 million people.

There are signs that the recession is bottoming out and that production may increase to replenish inventories, but the economy remains in dire condition. Mortgage delinquencies and home foreclosures are rising fueled by high unemployment. The prospects for sustained economic growth are far from clear. The "stimulus" adds to the deficit while employment and GDP will be lower and the debt-to-GDP ratio higher than the Administration projected, and the far-off claim that stimulus policies are creating a significant amount of jobs is greatly out of touch.

Under Administration policies, excessive budget deficits, a spiraling federal debt, tax increases, and the prospect of inflation are putting the long-term economic recovery at risk. The increased weight of government on a weak economy only raises the challenges of restoring vigorous, sustained economic and job growth in the years ahead.

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

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 247,000 in July, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 9.4 percent. Payroll job losses over the past 3 months have now averaged 331,000, compared with an average of 645,000 over the prior 6 months. Employment has fallen by 6.7 million since the start of the recession in December 2007. In July, employment declines continued in many of the major industry sectors.

Construction employment fell by 76,000 over the month, with losses throughout the component industries. Over the past 3 months, job losses have averaged 73,000 compared with 117,000 over the prior 6 months. Employment in construction has fallen by 1.4 million since December 2007.

Manufacturing employment also continued to decline, with a loss of 52,000 in July. Factory employment has fallen by 2.0 million since the start of the recession.

The seasonally-adjusted employment estimate for motor vehicles and parts rose over the month (28,000). Because layoffs in auto manufacturing already had been so large, fewer workers than usual were laid off for seasonal shutdowns in July. Thus, the seasonally-adjusted gain does not necessarily indicate improvement in the industry. Employment in motor vehicles and parts manufacturing has been on a long-term decline. The number of jobs in the industry, 661,000, is now half what it was early in 2000.

In July, job losses continued in wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, and financial activities. However, these industries have lost fewer jobs on average since May than during the prior 6 months. Similarly, job losses have lessened substantially in temporary help services. Employment in leisure and hospitality has been little changed over the past 3 months. Health care employment grew about in line with the trend thus far in 2009.

Average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers in the private sector were up by 3 cents in July to $18.56. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent. From June 2008 to June 2009, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers declined by 1.7 percent.

Turning now to some measures from our household survey, the unemployment rate in July was 9.4 percent, little changed for the second consecutive month. The rate had been 4.9 percent when the recession began. There were 14.5 million unemployed persons in July.

The number of long-term unemployed continued to rise. In July, 5.0 million people had been unemployed for more than 6 months, accounting for 1 in 3 unemployed persons.

The employment-population ratio was 59.4 percent in July. The ratio has fallen by 3.3 percentage points since the recession began.

Among the employed, there were 8.8 million persons working part time in July who would have preferred full-time work. After rising sharply last fall and winter, the number of such workers has been little changed for 4 consecutive months.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 247,000 in July, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 9.4 percent.

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

BLS 125 YEARS
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NEWS RELEASE

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EDT) Friday, August 7, 2009

USDL-09-0908

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

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

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – JULY 2009

Nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in July (-247,000), and the **unemployment rate** was little changed at 9.4 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The average monthly job loss for May through July (-331,000) was about half the average decline for November through April (-645,000). In July, job losses continued in many of the major industry sectors.

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

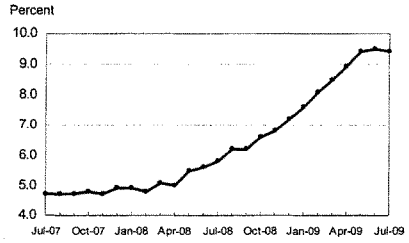
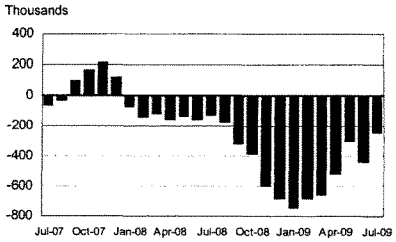


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, July 2007 – July 2009



Household Survey Data

In July, the number of **unemployed persons** was 14.5 million. The **unemployment rate** was 9.4 percent, little changed for the second consecutive month. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, unemployment rates for adult men (9.8 percent), adult women (7.5 percent), teenagers (23.8 percent), whites (8.6 percent), blacks (14.5 percent), and Hispanics (12.3 percent) were little changed in July. The unemployment rate for Asians was 8.3 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) rose by 584,000 over the month to 5.0 million. In July, 1 in 3 unemployed persons were jobless for 27 weeks or more. (See table A-9.)

The **civilian labor force participation rate** declined by 0.2 percentage point in July to 65.5 percent. The **employment-population ratio**, at 59.4 percent, was little changed over the month but has declined by 3.3 percentage points since the recession began in December 2007. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons working **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was little changed in July at 8.8 million. The number of such workers rose sharply in the fall and winter but has been little changed for 4 consecutive months. (See table A-5.)

About 2.3 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force** in July, 709,000 more than a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals, who were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table A-13.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 796,000 **discouraged workers** in July, up by 335,000 over the past 12 months. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The other 1.5 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in July had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities.

Establishment Survey Data

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** declined by 247,000 in July. From May to July, job losses averaged 331,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 645,000 per month from November to April. Since December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 6.7 million. (See table B-1.)

Employment in **construction** declined by 76,000 in July, about in line with the average for the past 3 months (-73,000). Employment had decreased by 117,000 a month on average from November to April.

Manufacturing employment fell by 52,000 in July and has declined by 2.0 million since the recession began. In motor vehicles and parts, fewer workers than usual were laid off in July for seasonal retooling. As a result, the estimate of employment for the industry rose by 28,000 after seasonal adjustment. In large part, July's seasonally-adjusted increase reflects the fact that previous job cuts had been so extensive that there were fewer workers to lay off during the seasonal shutdown. Elsewhere in manufacturing, several industries continued to lose jobs in July, including machinery (-15,000) and fabricated metal products (-14,000).

In July, **retail trade** employment declined by 44,000. Job losses in the industry had averaged 27,000 per month over the prior 3 months. Employment in **wholesale trade** fell by 19,000 in July, with the majority of the decline occurring among durable goods wholesalers.

Employment in **professional and business services** continued to trend down in July (-38,000); the industry has shed 1.5 million jobs since the start of the recession. Within professional and business services, employment in the temporary help industry edged down in July. While temporary help has lost 844,000 jobs since the recession began, the declines have lessened substantially over the past 3 months.

Transportation and warehousing lost 22,000 jobs in July. Since May, the average monthly job loss was half the average monthly decline for November through April (-17,000 versus -34,000).

Financial activities employment continued to trend down in July (-13,000). The average monthly decline for this industry was 23,000 over the past 3 months compared with 46,000 per month from November through April. Since the start of the recession, the financial activities industry has lost 501,000 jobs. Employment in **information** declined by 16,000 in July, including losses in publishing and telecommunications.

Health care employment increased by 20,000 in July, about in line with the average monthly gain for the first half of this year but down from an average monthly increase of 30,000 during 2008. Employment in **leisure and hospitality** has been little changed over the past 3 months.

In July, the **average workweek** of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour to 33.1 hours. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.3 hour to 39.8 hours. Factory overtime was unchanged at 2.9 hours. (See table B-2.)

In July, **average hourly earnings** of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 3 cents, or 0.2 percent, to $18.56. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 2.5 percent, while average weekly earnings have risen by only 1.0 percent due to declines in the average workweek. (See table B-3.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for May was revised from -322,000 to -303,000, and the change for June was revised from -467,000 to -443,000.

The Employment Situation for August is scheduled to be released on Friday, September 4, 2009, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			June-July change
	I 2009	II 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	153,993	154,912	155,081	154,926	154,504	-422
Employment	141,578	140,591	140,570	140,196	140,041	-155
Unemployment	12,415	14,321	14,511	14,729	14,462	-267
Not in labor force	80,920	80,547	80,371	80,729	81,366	637
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	8.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.4	-0.1
Adult men	8.2	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.8	-.2
Adult women	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	-.1
Teenagers	21.3	22.7	22.7	24.0	23.8	-.2
White	7.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.6	-.1
Black or African American	13.1	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.5	-.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	10.7	12.0	12.7	12.2	12.3	.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	133,662	p 132,131	132,178	p 131,735	p 131,488	p -247
Goods-producing [1]	19,826	p 19,037	19,041	p 18,818	p 18,690	p -128
Construction	6,590	p 6,300	6,310	p 6,224	p 6,148	p -76
Manufacturing	12,468	p 12,005	12,000	p 11,869	p 11,817	p -52
Service-providing [1]	113,835	p 113,094	113,137	p 112,917	p 112,798	p -119
Retail trade [2]	14,933	p 14,814	14,812	p 14,791	p 14,747	p -44
Professional and business service	17,048	p 16,730	16,756	p 16,650	p 16,612	p -38
Education and health services	19,138	p 19,214	19,215	p 19,252	p 19,269	p 17
Leisure and hospitality	13,235	p 13,180	13,195	p 13,177	p 13,186	p 9
Government	22,543	p 22,593	22,605	p 22,557	p 22,564	p 7
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.2	p 33.1	33.1	p 33.0	p 33.1	p 0.1
Manufacturing	39.6	p 39.5	39.4	p 39.5	p 39.8	p .3
Overtime	2.7	p 2.8	2.8	p 2.9	p 2.9	p .0
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	101.7	p 99.7	99.8	p 99.1	p 99.1	p 0.0
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$18.46	p $18.52	$18.53	p $18.53	p $18.56	p $0.03
Average weekly earnings, total private	613.60	p 612.39	613.34	p 611.49	p 614.34	p 2.85

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[2] Quarterly averages and the over-the-month change are calculated using unrounded data.

[3] Data relate to private production and nonsupervisory workers.

p = preliminary.

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

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

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

Neither the establishment nor household survey is designed to identify the legal status of workers. Thus, while it is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The household survey does include questions about whether respondents were born outside the United States. Data from these questions show that foreign-born workers accounted for 15.6 percent of the labor force in 2008.

Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

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

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

Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

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

Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

Yes; monthly establishment survey estimates include an adjustment to account for the net employment change generated by business births and deaths. The adjustment comes from an econometric model that forecasts the monthly net jobs impact of business births and deaths based on the actual past values of the net impact that can be observed with a lag from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The establishment survey uses modeling rather than sampling for this purpose because the survey is not

immediately able to bring new businesses into the sample. There is an unavoidable lag between the birth of a new firm and its appearance on the sampling frame and availability for selection. BLS adds new businesses to the survey twice a year.

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

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

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

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

Technical Note

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; 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]					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	233,864	235,655	235,870	233,864	235,086	235,271	235,452	235,655	235,870
Civilian labor force	156,300	155,921	156,255	154,506	154,048	154,731	155,081	154,926	154,504
Participation rate	66.8	66.2	66.2	66.1	65.5	65.8	65.9	65.7	65.5
Employed	146,867	140,826	141,055	145,596	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041
Employment-population ratio	62.8	59.8	59.8	62.3	59.9	59.9	59.7	59.5	59.4
Unemployed	9,433	15,095	15,201	8,910	13,161	13,724	14,511	14,729	14,462
Unemployment rate	6.0	9.7	9.7	5.8	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4
Not in labor force	77,564	79,734	79,614	79,358	81,038	80,541	80,371	80,729	81,366
Persons who currently want a job	5,213	6,454	6,244	5,033	5,814	5,935	5,861	5,884	5,990
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	113,154	114,060	114,173	113,154	113,758	113,857	113,953	114,060	114,173
Civilian labor force	84,113	83,141	83,375	82,829	81,804	82,358	82,724	82,529	82,310
Participation rate	74.3	72.9	73.0	73.2	71.9	72.3	72.6	72.4	72.1
Employed	78,991	74,494	74,861	77,683	74,053	74,116	74,033	73,777	73,703
Employment-population ratio	69.8	65.3	65.6	68.7	65.1	65.1	65.0	64.7	64.6
Unemployed	5,122	8,647	8,515	5,146	7,751	8,242	8,691	8,751	8,607
Unemployment rate	6.1	10.4	10.2	6.2	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.5
Not in labor force	29,040	30,919	30,798	30,324	31,954	31,498	31,229	31,532	31,863
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,490	105,412	105,530	104,490	105,095	105,196	105,299	105,412	105,530
Civilian labor force	79,752	79,245	79,337	79,286	78,578	79,081	79,395	79,291	79,045
Participation rate	76.3	75.2	75.2	75.9	74.8	75.2	75.4	75.2	74.9
Employed	75,643	71,738	71,911	74,973	71,655	71,678	71,593	71,387	71,319
Employment-population ratio	72.4	68.1	68.1	71.8	68.2	68.1	68.0	67.7	67.6
Unemployed	4,110	7,507	7,427	4,313	6,923	7,403	7,802	7,904	7,726
Unemployment rate	5.2	9.5	9.4	5.4	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8
Not in labor force	24,738	26,167	26,193	25,204	26,516	26,115	25,904	26,121	26,485
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	120,710	121,594	121,696	120,710	121,328	121,415	121,499	121,594	121,696
Civilian labor force	72,187	72,780	72,880	71,676	72,244	72,372	72,357	72,397	72,194
Participation rate	59.8	59.9	59.9	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.5	59.3
Employed	67,876	66,332	66,194	67,913	66,834	66,890	66,537	66,419	66,339
Employment-population ratio	56.2	54.6	54.4	56.3	55.1	55.1	54.8	54.6	54.5
Unemployed	4,311	6,448	6,686	3,763	5,410	5,482	5,820	5,978	5,855
Unemployment rate	6.0	8.9	9.2	5.3	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.1
Not in labor force	48,523	48,815	48,816	49,034	49,084	49,042	49,142	49,197	49,503
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,290	113,189	113,296	112,290	112,908	112,999	113,089	113,189	113,296
Civilian labor force	68,072	68,906	68,993	68,273	68,977	69,148	69,112	69,060	68,985
Participation rate	60.6	60.9	60.9	60.8	61.1	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.9
Employed	64,526	63,480	63,182	65,103	64,148	64,226	63,895	63,810	63,789
Employment-population ratio	57.5	56.1	55.8	58.0	56.8	56.8	56.5	56.4	56.3
Unemployed	3,546	5,426	5,811	3,170	4,828	4,922	5,217	5,249	5,196
Unemployment rate	5.2	7.9	8.4	4.6	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5
Not in labor force	44,218	44,284	44,303	44,017	43,931	43,850	43,976	44,130	44,311
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,084	17,053	17,044	17,084	17,083	17,076	17,064	17,053	17,044
Civilian labor force	8,476	7,770	7,925	6,947	6,493	6,501	6,573	6,575	6,474
Participation rate	49.6	45.6	46.5	40.7	38.0	38.1	38.5	38.6	38.0
Employed	6,698	5,608	5,962	5,520	5,083	5,103	5,082	4,999	4,933
Employment-population ratio	39.2	32.9	35.0	32.3	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.3	28.9
Unemployed	1,777	2,162	1,963	1,427	1,410	1,398	1,491	1,576	1,541
Unemployment rate	21.0	27.8	24.8	20.5	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8
Not in labor force	8,608	9,284	9,118	10,137	10,590	10,575	10,491	10,478	10,570

[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]					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	189,587	190,801	190,944	189,587	190,436	190,552	190,667	190,801	190,944
Civilian labor force	127,164	126,986	127,069	125,979	125,599	126,110	126,423	126,199	125,997
Participation rate	67.1	66.6	66.5	66.4	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.0
Employed	120,357	115,772	115,861	119,432	115,693	115,977	115,561	115,202	115,123
Employment-population ratio	63.5	60.7	60.7	63.0	60.8	60.9	60.6	60.4	60.3
Unemployed	6,807	11,214	11,209	6,547	9,906	10,133	10,862	10,997	10,874
Unemployment rate	5.4	8.8	8.8	5.2	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.6
Not in labor force	62,422	63,815	63,875	63,608	64,837	64,441	64,244	64,601	64,947
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	66,010	65,662	65,692	65,786	65,032	65,509	65,766	65,732	65,643
Participation rate	76.7	75.7	75.7	76.4	75.2	75.7	75.9	75.8	75.6
Employed	63,055	59,963	60,091	62,624	59,811	59,967	59,820	59,656	59,701
Employment-population ratio	73.3	69.1	69.2	72.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	68.8	68.8
Unemployed	2,956	5,699	5,602	3,161	5,221	5,543	5,946	6,076	5,941
Unemployment rate	4.5	8.7	8.5	4.8	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,186	54,900	54,853	54,459	55,115	55,227	55,192	55,068	54,987
Participation rate	59.9	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.4
Employed	51,637	50,990	50,696	52,169	51,519	51,695	51,385	51,304	51,245
Employment-population ratio	57.1	56.0	55.6	57.7	56.7	56.9	56.5	56.4	56.3
Unemployed	2,549	3,910	4,157	2,290	3,596	3,533	3,807	3,765	3,742
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.1	7.6	4.2	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,968	6,424	6,525	5,734	5,452	5,374	5,465	5,400	5,367
Participation rate	53.2	49.3	50.1	43.8	41.7	41.1	41.9	41.4	41.2
Employed	5,665	4,819	5,075	4,639	4,363	4,316	4,356	4,243	4,176
Employment-population ratio	43.3	36.9	38.9	35.4	33.4	33.0	33.4	32.5	32.0
Unemployed	1,303	1,605	1,450	1,095	1,089	1,058	1,108	1,156	1,191
Unemployment rate	18.7	25.0	22.2	19.1	20.0	19.7	20.3	21.4	22.2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,854	28,217	28,252	27,854	28,118	28,153	28,184	28,217	28,252
Civilian labor force	18,097	17,911	18,085	17,744	17,542	17,816	17,737	17,700	17,684
Participation rate	65.0	63.5	64.0	63.7	62.4	63.3	62.9	62.7	62.6
Employed	16,132	15,174	15,218	15,989	15,212	15,142	15,095	15,103	15,111
Employment-population ratio	57.9	53.8	53.9	57.4	54.1	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5
Unemployed	1,965	2,737	2,867	1,755	2,330	2,673	2,642	2,597	2,573
Unemployment rate	10.9	15.3	15.9	9.9	13.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5
Not in labor force	9,757	10,306	10,167	10,111	10,576	10,337	10,446	10,517	10,568
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,067	7,956	7,976	7,975	7,917	7,990	8,000	7,929	7,896
Participation rate	72.0	70.0	70.1	71.2	70.0	70.5	70.5	69.8	69.4
Employed	7,223	6,672	6,693	7,152	6,700	6,820	6,656	6,633	6,645
Employment-population ratio	64.5	58.7	58.8	63.9	59.2	58.4	58.7	58.4	58.4
Unemployed	844	1,284	1,283	822	1,218	1,370	1,345	1,297	1,251
Unemployment rate	10.5	16.1	16.1	10.3	15.4	17.2	16.8	16.4	15.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,019	9,076	9,154	8,967	8,932	9,064	9,000	9,042	9,045
Participation rate	64.5	64.1	64.5	64.2	63.3	64.1	63.6	63.8	63.8
Employed	8,267	8,018	7,951	8,291	8,045	8,025	7,993	8,018	7,988
Employment-population ratio	59.1	56.6	56.1	59.3	57.0	56.8	56.5	56.6	56.3
Unemployed	752	1,058	1,203	675	887	1,038	1,007	1,024	1,057
Unemployment rate	8.3	11.7	13.1	7.5	9.9	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,011	879	955	802	692	762	736	729	744
Participation rate	37.7	32.7	35.5	30.0	25.7	28.3	27.4	27.1	27.7
Employed	642	484	574	545	467	497	446	453	479
Employment-population ratio	24.0	18.0	21.4	20.4	17.4	18.5	16.6	16.9	17.8
Unemployed	369	395	380	257	225	265	290	276	265
Unemployment rate	36.5	45.0	39.9	32.0	32.5	34.7	39.4	37.9	35.7

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]					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,802	10,897	10,903	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Civilian labor force	7,326	7,322	7,394	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Participation rate	67.8	67.2	67.8	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employed	7,030	6,719	6,780	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employment-population ratio	65.1	61.7	62.2	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployed	296	603	614	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployment rate	4.0	8.2	8.3	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Not in labor force	3,476	3,575	3,509	[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]					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	32,179	32,839	32,926	32,179	32,585	32,671	32,753	32,839	32,926
Civilian labor force	22,193	22,403	22,695	22,062	22,175	22,376	22,438	22,347	22,526
Participation rate	69.0	68.2	68.9	68.6	68.1	68.5	68.5	68.1	68.4
Employed	20,505	19,685	19,849	20,396	19,640	19,854	19,595	19,623	19,745
Employment-population ratio	63.7	59.9	60.3	63.4	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.8	60.0
Unemployed	1,688	2,718	2,846	1,665	2,536	2,521	2,843	2,724	2,781
Unemployment rate	7.6	12.1	12.5	7.5	11.4	11.3	12.7	12.2	12.3
Not in labor force	9,986	10,436	10,232	10,117	10,410	10,295	10,315	10,491	10,400
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,661	12,642	12,824	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Participation rate	84.5	82.7	83.7	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employed	11,937	11,290	11,384	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employment-population ratio	79.6	73.9	74.3	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployed	725	1,352	1,440	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployment rate	5.7	10.7	11.2	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,268	8,527	8,553	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Participation rate	58.5	59.1	59.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employed	7,650	7,542	7,541	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employment-population ratio	54.1	52.2	52.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployed	618	985	1,013	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployment rate	7.5	11.5	11.8	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,264	1,234	1,317	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Participation rate	41.5	39.6	42.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employed	919	854	924	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employment-population ratio	30.2	27.4	29.6	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployed	345	381	393	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployment rate	27.3	30.8	29.8	[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					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	11,877	12,545	12,142	12,174	11,997	12,027	12,210	12,363	12,461
Participation rate	46.6	47.0	47.3	47.8	45.7	45.7	45.9	46.3	48.5
Employed	10,897	10,744	10,352	11,124	10,399	10,251	10,321	10,447	10,537
Employment-population ratio	42.8	40.3	40.3	43.7	39.6	38.9	38.8	39.2	41.0
Unemployed	980	1,802	1,790	1,050	1,598	1,776	1,889	1,916	1,925
Unemployment rate	8.3	14.4	14.7	8.6	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.4
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	38,248	38,208	37,832	38,819	38,434	38,687	38,757	38,694	38,362
Participation rate	62.5	62.4	61.7	63.4	62.3	63.0	63.1	63.2	62.5
Employed	36,211	34,695	34,269	36,757	34,981	35,086	34,881	34,898	34,760
Employment-population ratio	59.2	56.7	55.9	60.1	56.7	57.1	56.8	57.0	56.7
Unemployed	2,037	3,514	3,563	2,062	3,454	3,601	3,875	3,796	3,602
Unemployment rate	5.3	9.2	9.4	5.3	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.4
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,791	36,546	36,839	36,534	36,921	36,959	36,860	36,646	36,564
Participation rate	71.7	70.8	71.2	71.2	71.8	71.7	71.7	71.0	70.6
Employed	35,035	33,614	33,800	34,855	34,267	34,207	34,013	33,713	33,679
Employment-population ratio	68.3	65.1	65.3	68.0	66.6	66.4	66.2	65.3	65.1
Unemployed	1,756	2,932	3,039	1,679	2,653	2,752	2,847	2,933	2,885
Unemployment rate	4.8	8.0	8.2	4.6	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	44,955	45,242	45,751	45,050	45,401	45,442	45,500	45,527	45,691
Participation rate	77.0	77.3	76.9	77.1	78.1	77.7	77.8	77.7	76.8
Employed	43,703	43,048	43,330	43,936	43,431	43,466	43,332	43,368	43,546
Employment-population ratio	74.8	73.5	72.9	75.2	74.7	74.4	74.1	74.1	73.2
Unemployed	1,252	2,194	2,422	1,114	1,970	1,977	2,167	2,158	2,145
Unemployment rate	2.8	4.8	5.3	2.5	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7

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

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,372	2,351	2,361	2,142	2,050	2,134	2,173	2,165	2,148
Wage and salary workers	1,444	1,366	1,392	1,265	1,167	1,209	1,256	1,232	1,230
Self-employed workers	894	941	926	846	875	887	882	896	876
Unpaid family workers	35	43	42	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Nonagricultural industries	144,495	138,475	138,694	143,453	138,842	138,828	138,296	137,812	137,675
Wage and salary workers	134,662	129,255	129,619	133,894	129,478	129,724	129,298	128,939	128,939
Government	20,509	21,260	20,766	21,129	20,904	21,211	21,247	21,446	21,367
Private industries	114,153	107,995	108,853	112,818	108,674	108,555	108,054	107,498	107,591
Private households	873	908	923	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Other industries	113,280	107,087	107,930	112,036	107,898	107,813	107,238	106,631	106,728
Self-employed workers	9,727	9,138	9,007	9,483	9,184	9,052	8,990	8,891	8,801
Unpaid family workers	106	83	68	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,054	9,301	9,103	5,813	9,049	8,910	9,084	8,989	8,798
Slack work or business conditions	4,174	6,616	6,711	4,220	6,857	6,699	6,794	6,783	6,849
Could only find part-time work	1,481	2,263	1,978	1,300	1,839	1,810	1,922	1,980	1,835
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,442	17,712	17,235	19,348	18,833	19,065	18,872	18,718	19,018
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,947	9,190	8,977	5,693	8,942	8,826	8,928	8,845	8,647
Slack work or business conditions	4,111	6,537	6,606	4,160	6,773	6,650	6,681	6,699	6,733
Could only find part-time work	1,469	2,245	1,974	1,287	1,850	1,802	1,909	1,969	1,776
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,080	17,327	16,869	18,992	18,493	18,661	18,502	18,358	18,621

[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					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	146,867	140,826	141,055	145,596	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196	140,041
16 to 19 years	6,698	5,608	5,962	5,520	5,083	5,103	5,082	4,999	4,933
16 to 17 years	2,445	1,940	2,136	1,969	1,755	1,737	1,795	1,732	1,718
18 to 19 years	4,253	3,667	3,826	3,572	3,300	3,353	3,260	3,251	3,225
20 years and over	140,169	135,218	135,093	140,076	135,804	135,904	135,488	135,197	135,108
20 to 24 years	14,323	13,118	13,342	13,697	13,090	13,090	12,842	12,774	12,790
25 years and over	125,846	122,100	121,751	126,526	122,662	122,838	122,650	122,539	122,455
25 to 54 years	99,215	95,156	94,873	99,640	95,720	95,805	95,394	95,391	95,297
25 to 34 years	31,465	30,054	30,128	31,449	30,211	30,140	29,955	30,018	30,079
35 to 44 years	33,371	31,634	31,421	33,556	31,746	31,770	31,681	31,734	31,613
45 to 54 years	34,379	33,468	33,324	34,635	33,763	33,896	33,758	33,639	33,606
55 years and over	26,631	26,944	26,878	26,886	26,942	27,032	27,256	27,147	27,158
Men, 16 years and over	78,991	74,494	74,861	77,683	74,053	74,116	74,033	73,777	73,703
16 to 19 years	3,348	2,755	2,950	2,709	2,398	2,438	2,440	2,390	2,383
16 to 17 years	1,215	976	1,092	926	803	817	851	821	826
18 to 19 years	2,133	1,779	1,857	1,789	1,579	1,635	1,580	1,576	1,562
20 years and over	75,643	71,738	71,911	74,973	71,655	71,678	71,593	71,387	71,319
20 to 24 years	7,598	6,808	6,930	7,159	6,656	6,701	6,574	6,582	6,546
25 years and over	68,045	64,930	64,980	67,894	65,031	64,960	65,001	64,855	64,828
25 to 54 years	53,755	50,727	50,771	53,589	50,865	50,802	50,672	50,640	50,600
25 to 34 years	17,370	16,257	16,399	17,231	16,288	16,199	16,082	16,194	16,231
35 to 44 years	18,147	16,925	16,923	18,103	17,027	17,027	17,002	16,926	16,898
45 to 54 years	18,237	17,545	17,448	18,254	17,550	17,576	17,588	17,520	17,470
55 years and over	14,290	14,202	14,210	14,306	14,166	14,157	14,329	14,214	14,228
Women, 16 years and over	67,876	66,332	66,194	67,913	66,834	66,890	66,537	66,419	66,339
16 to 19 years	3,350	2,852	3,012	2,811	2,685	2,664	2,642	2,609	2,550
16 to 17 years	1,230	964	1,043	1,043	952	920	944	911	892
18 to 19 years	2,119	1,888	1,969	1,783	1,721	1,718	1,681	1,675	1,663
20 years and over	64,526	63,480	63,182	65,103	64,148	64,226	63,895	63,810	63,799
20 to 24 years	6,725	6,310	6,412	6,538	6,434	6,389	6,268	6,193	6,244
25 years and over	57,802	57,170	56,770	58,631	57,631	57,878	57,649	57,684	57,627
25 to 54 years	45,460	44,429	44,102	46,052	44,855	45,003	44,722	44,751	44,697
25 to 34 years	14,095	13,796	13,728	14,218	13,922	13,941	13,873	13,825	13,847
35 to 44 years	15,224	14,709	14,498	15,453	14,719	14,742	14,679	14,808	14,714
45 to 54 years	16,142	15,923	15,876	16,380	16,214	16,320	16,170	16,118	16,136
55 years and over	12,341	12,742	12,668	12,580	12,776	12,875	12,927	12,933	12,929
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	46,034	44,263	43,900	46,093	44,470	44,469	44,255	44,294	43,992
Married women, spouse present	35,571	35,274	34,872	36,110	35,481	35,444	35,391	35,464	35,377
Women who maintain families	8,877	8,853	8,751	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [2]	122,378	114,014	114,184	120,295	113,665	113,725	113,318	112,942	112,598
Part-time workers [3]	24,489	26,811	26,871	25,452	26,963	27,066	27,195	27,374	27,799
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,743	7,067	7,282	7,727	7,656	7,748	7,292	7,160	7,284
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.2

[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]					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	8,910	14,729	14,462	5.8	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4
16 to 19 years	1,427	1,576	1,541	20.5	21.7	21.5	22.7	24.0	23.8
16 to 17 years	653	580	585	24.9	23.7	23.0	23.4	25.1	25.4
18 to 19 years	763	1,009	962	17.6	20.9	21.3	22.9	23.7	23.0
20 years and over	7,483	13,153	12,922	5.1	8.0	8.3	8.8	8.9	8.7
20 to 24 years	1,584	2,283	2,302	10.4	14.0	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.3
25 years and over	5,971	10,877	10,743	4.5	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.1
25 to 54 years	4,927	8,812	8,717	4.7	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.4
25 to 34 years	1,898	3,359	3,344	5.7	9.0	9.7	10.5	10.1	10.0
35 to 44 years	1,646	2,796	2,706	4.7	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.1	7.9
45 to 54 years	1,383	2,657	2,667	3.8	6.6	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.4
55 years and over	1,042	2,048	1,965	3.7	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7
Men, 16 years and over	5,146	8,751	8,607	6.2	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.5
16 to 19 years	834	847	881	23.5	25.7	25.6	26.7	26.2	27.0
16 to 17 years	383	285	316	29.3	28.2	26.3	26.1	25.8	27.7
18 to 19 years	450	579	577	20.1	24.6	25.3	27.8	26.9	27.0
20 years and over	4,313	7,904	7,726	5.4	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.0	9.8
20 to 24 years	946	1,370	1,347	11.7	16.7	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.1
25 years and over	3,392	6,532	6,446	4.8	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.0
25 to 54 years	2,823	5,346	5,306	5.0	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5
25 to 34 years	1,141	2,075	2,031	6.2	10.1	11.1	11.9	11.4	11.1
35 to 44 years	941	1,649	1,644	4.9	7.7	8.2	9.0	8.9	8.9
45 to 54 years	741	1,622	1,631	3.9	7.1	7.1	7.7	8.5	8.5
55 years and over	569	1,186	1,140	3.8	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.7	7.4
Women, 16 years and over	3,763	5,978	5,855	5.3	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.1
16 to 19 years	593	729	659	17.4	17.8	17.4	18.6	21.8	20.5
16 to 17 years	270	295	269	20.5	19.4	19.9	20.7	24.4	23.2
18 to 19 years	313	430	385	14.9	17.2	17.1	17.5	20.4	18.8
20 years and over	3,170	5,249	5,196	4.6	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5
20 to 24 years	638	913	955	8.9	11.0	11.5	12.2	12.8	13.3
25 years and over	2,580	4,345	4,297	4.2	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.9
25 to 54 years	2,104	3,467	3,411	4.4	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1
25 to 34 years	757	1,284	1,312	5.1	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.5	8.7
35 to 44 years	705	1,147	1,063	4.4	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.2	6.7
45 to 54 years	643	1,036	1,036	3.8	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0
55 years and over [2]	550	874	974	4.3	5.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	7.1
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,587	3,289	3,282	3.3	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.9
Married women, spouse present	1,278	2,120	2,045	3.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5
Women who maintain families [2]	820	1,173	1,266	8.5	10.8	10.0	11.0	11.7	12.6
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [3]	7,438	12,924	12,709	5.8	9.2	9.6	10.2	10.3	10.1
Part-time workers [4]	1,507	1,724	1,780	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0

[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					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,562	9,194	9,447	4,595	8,243	8,814	9,546	9,649	9,560
On temporary layoff	1,134	1,503	1,804	1,041	1,557	1,625	1,832	1,762	1,680
Not on temporary layoff	3,428	7,691	7,643	3,554	6,686	7,189	7,714	7,886	7,880
Permanent job losers	2,512	6,294	6,320	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Persons who completed temporary jobs	916	1,397	1,323	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Job leavers	904	778	917	875	887	890	910	822	885
Reentrants	2,825	3,697	3,464	2,668	2,974	3,087	3,180	3,335	3,312
New entrants	1,142	1,425	1,373	818	868	900	956	947	967
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	48.4	60.9	62.1	51.3	63.5	64.4	65.4	65.4	64.9
On temporary layoff	12.0	10.0	11.9	11.6	12.0	11.9	12.6	11.9	11.4
Not on temporary layoff	36.3	51.0	50.3	39.7	51.5	52.5	52.9	53.5	53.5
Job leavers	9.6	5.2	6.0	9.8	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.6	6.0
Reentrants	29.9	24.5	22.8	29.8	22.9	22.5	21.8	22.6	22.5
New entrants	12.1	9.4	9.0	9.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.9	5.9	6.0	3.0	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
Job leavers	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
New entrants	.7	.9	.9	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6

[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					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,121	3,899	3,456	2,884	3,371	3,346	3,275	3,204	3,233
5 to 14 weeks	3,291	3,648	4,091	2,853	4,041	3,982	4,321	4,066	3,557
15 weeks and over	3,021	7,548	7,654	3,168	5,715	6,211	7,002	7,833	7,880
15 to 26 weeks	1,360	3,329	2,720	1,450	2,534	2,531	3,054	3,452	2,916
27 weeks and over	1,661	4,218	4,934	1,718	3,182	3,680	3,948	4,381	4,965
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16.3	22.5	24.1	17.3	20.1	21.4	22.5	24.5	25.1
Median duration, in weeks	8.9	14.5	14.7	9.8	11.2	12.5	14.9	17.9	15.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	33.1	25.8	22.7	32.4	25.7	24.7	22.4	21.2	22.0
5 to 14 weeks	34.9	24.2	26.9	32.0	30.8	29.4	29.6	26.9	24.2
15 weeks and over	32.0	50.0	50.4	35.6	43.5	45.9	48.0	51.9	53.7
15 to 26 weeks	14.4	22.1	17.9	16.3	19.3	18.7	20.9	22.9	19.9
27 weeks and over	17.6	27.9	32.5	19.3	24.2	27.2	27.0	29.0	33.8

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	
	July 2008	July 2009	July 2008	July 2009	July 2008	July 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	146,867	141,055	9,433	15,201	6.0	9.7
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,655	51,810	1,585	3,034	2.9	5.5
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	22,596	21,893	593	1,126	2.6	4.9
Professional and related occupations	30,059	29,917	992	1,909	3.2	6.0
Service occupations	25,613	25,831	1,880	2,756	6.8	9.6
Sales and office occupations	35,096	34,066	2,143	3,221	5.8	8.6
Sales and related occupations	15,995	16,016	1,055	1,450	6.2	8.3
Office and administrative support occupations	19,102	18,050	1,088	1,771	5.4	8.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	15,399	13,500	1,240	2,334	7.5	14.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,085	1,048	93	155	7.9	12.9
Construction and extraction occupations	9,086	7,492	864	1,686	8.7	18.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,227	4,961	283	493	5.1	9.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,104	15,847	1,407	2,434	7.2	13.3
Production occupations	9,015	7,685	686	1,397	7.1	15.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	9,089	8,163	722	1,037	7.4	11.3

[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	
	July 2008	July 2009	July 2008	July 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	9,433	15,201	6.0	9.7
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,050	11,967	5.8	9.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	13	95	1.5	12.6
Construction	783	1,687	8.0	18.2
Manufacturing	908	1,988	5.5	12.4
Durable goods	607	1,379	5.7	13.7
Nondurable goods	301	609	5.0	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,329	1,854	6.5	9.0
Transportation and utilities	359	511	5.7	8.8
Information	141	373	4.1	11.5
Financial activities	350	570	3.6	6.1
Professional and business services	866	1,531	6.1	10.9
Education and health services	776	1,269	3.9	6.1
Leisure and hospitality	1,172	1,600	8.8	11.2
Other services	352	490	5.2	7.4
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	125	180	8.5	12.1
Government workers	770	1,129	3.6	5.1
Self employed and unpaid family workers	345	552	3.1	5.2

[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					
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.9	5.9	6.0	3.0	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.0	9.7	9.7	5.8	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.4
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.3	10.1	10.2	6.0	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.0	9.8
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	7.0	10.9	11.0	6.7	9.8	10.1	10.6	10.8	10.7
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	10.8	16.8	16.8	10.4	15.6	15.8	16.4	16.5	16.3

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	
	July 2008	July 2009	July 2008	July 2009	July 2008	July 2009
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	77,564	79,614	29,040	30,798	48,523	48,816
Persons who currently want a job	5,213	6,244	2,251	2,793	2,961	3,451
Marginally attached to the labor force [1]	1,573	2,282	810	1,138	764	1,144
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	461	796	301	476	160	320
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,112	1,486	508	663	604	823
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,743	7,282	3,981	3,529	3,762	3,753
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.7
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,149	3,807	2,267	1,972	1,882	1,835
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,783	1,796	622	621	1,161	1,175
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	335	332	209	194	126	138
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,426	1,292	859	707	567	585

[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						
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	Change from: June 2009-July 2009[p]
Total nonfarm	137,050	132,720	132,651	131,318	137,228	133,000	132,481	132,178	131,735	131,488	-247
Total private	115,714	109,736	110,127	109,949	114,691	110,457	109,865	109,573	109,178	108,924	-254
Goods-producing	21,796	19,010	19,069	19,031	21,432	19,520	19,253	19,041	18,818	18,690	-128
Mining and logging	792	723	728	734	777	754	740	731	725	725	0
Logging	57.3	49.2	50.6	51.6	55.8	51.9	51.4	51.3	51.1	50.7	-.4
Mining	734.4	673.7	677.0	682.1	721.3	701.9	689.0	679.6	673.8	674.1	.3
Oil and gas extraction	165.1	166.5	170.8	172.3	162.7	166.9	167.0	168.1	169.1	169.6	.5
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	235.9	221.5	223.8	225.5	227.6	222.8	220.4	219.4	217.7	217.0	-.7
Coal mining	80.1	80.8	80.0	80.2	79.5	83.3	82.4	81.4	80.3	80.1	-.2
Support activities for mining	333.4	285.7	282.4	284.3	331.0	312.2	301.6	292.1	287.0	287.5	.5
Construction	7,505	6,347	6,420	6,437	7,201	6,470	6,367	6,310	6,224	6,148	-76
Construction of buildings	1,708.8	1,443.8	1,460.2	1,465.0	1,655.5	1,481.5	1,461.7	1,451.2	1,428.3	1,411.2	-17.1
Residential building	856.9	702.2	716.8	715.9	827.9	724.2	715.3	705.0	694.6	683.4	-11.2
Nonresidential building	851.9	741.6	743.4	749.1	827.6	757.3	746.4	746.2	733.7	727.8	-5.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,031.8	900.7	908.2	910.2	970.9	907.2	885.5	876.1	860.3	850.2	-10.1
Specialty trade contractors	4,764.6	4,002.8	4,051.4	4,061.7	4,574.6	4,081.4	4,019.6	3,983.1	3,935.3	3,886.9	-48.4
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,113.9	1,749.7	1,774.7	1,784.8	2,020.0	1,770.3	1,739.3	1,736.1	1,713.4	1,697.9	-15.5
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,650.7	2,253.1	2,276.7	2,276.9	2,554.6	2,311.1	2,280.3	2,247.0	2,221.9	2,189.0	-32.9
Manufacturing	13,499	11,940	11,921	11,860	13,454	12,296	12,146	12,000	11,869	11,817	-52
Production workers	9,698	8,367	8,347	8,301	9,672	8,654	8,532	8,409	8,304	8,274	-30
Durable goods	8,504	7,339	7,293	7,242	8,502	7,620	7,490	7,372	7,267	7,235	-32
Production workers	5,997	5,015	4,975	4,939	6,006	5,239	5,130	5,034	4,952	4,942	-10
Wood products	468.0	372.1	371.6	372.3	458.4	388.4	382.4	373.5	366.1	361.1	-5.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	477.4	411.8	413.9	415.1	466.4	417.0	415.5	410.7	405.5	403.4	-2.1
Primary metals	443.7	364.6	357.6	357.8	444.8	386.4	376.2	367.8	359.8	358.0	-1.8
Fabricated metal products	1,529.7	1,315.6	1,307.8	1,295.8	1,528.4	1,370.3	1,344.1	1,325.9	1,308.5	1,294.4	-14.1
Machinery	1,200.0	1,021.2	1,011.7	1,002.3	1,191.1	1,070.5	1,051.4	1,032.0	1,015.1	999.9	-15.2
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,252.6	1,151.9	1,144.2	1,139.1	1,247.3	1,187.1	1,171.1	1,156.1	1,143.0	1,135.6	-7.4
Computer and peripheral equipment	183.3	163.8	163.3	162.5	182.5	173.5	167.8	164.2	163.5	162.8	-.7
Communications equipment	129.1	127.0	126.8	126.6	129.1	128.5	127.8	127.4	126.7	126.4	-.3
Semiconductors and electronic components	434.5	380.5	375.5	371.7	431.9	397.6	389.2	382.8	374.9	370.4	-4.5
Electronic instruments	443.5	426.8	425.6	425.5	441.8	430.9	431.1	427.2	424.5	423.1	-1.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	430.8	376.5	377.2	373.1	428.4	389.7	382.0	378.4	375.6	370.5	-5.1
Transportation equipment[1]	1,590.7	1,335.7	1,322.4	1,308.0	1,625.7	1,400.4	1,365.9	1,335.3	1,310.8	1,338.4	27.6
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	855.8	654.6	640.7	632.1	892.9	702.8	676.8	654.2	632.5	660.7	28.2
Furniture and related products	485.3	395.0	391.9	389.1	483.4	408.8	401.0	394.4	387.8	382.9	-4.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	625.9	594.5	594.9	589.0	627.9	601.1	600.4	597.4	594.7	591.0	-3.7
Nondurable goods	4,995	4,601	4,628	4,618	4,952	4,676	4,656	4,628	4,602	4,582	-20
Production workers	3,701	3,352	3,372	3,362	3,666	3,415	3,402	3,375	3,352	3,332	-20
Food manufacturing	1,499.2	1,450.3	1,472.9	1,489.0	1,478.1	1,464.4	1,474.9	1,471.7	1,470.6	1,469.7	-.9
Beverages and tobacco products	205.8	189.6	193.7	194.6	200.0	191.6	190.9	190.5	189.9	189.2	-.7
Textile mills	148.5	126.7	125.0	121.6	149.0	128.2	127.3	126.1	123.9	121.9	-2.0
Textile product mills	146.3	125.9	126.6	125.4	146.2	129.3	127.5	127.0	126.5	125.7	-.8
Apparel	200.6	170.1	167.5	167.2	199.5	173.8	169.9	170.2	165.8	166.8	1.0
Leather and allied products	32.6	31.6	31.0	30.1	33.0	31.7	31.7	31.5	31.0	31.5	.5
Paper and paper products	450.8	409.0	411.7	411.0	447.1	418.3	415.1	410.5	409.0	406.2	-2.8
Printing and related support activities	592.0	527.6	524.8	518.1	591.5	541.5	534.4	529.6	523.2	518.4	-4.8
Petroleum and coal products	121.9	115.7	117.4	117.6	118.1	114.5	114.6	114.5	114.2	113.7	-.5
Chemicals	856.2	813.5	816.9	813.9	850.0	823.4	818.9	814.9	811.8	809.2	-2.6
Plastics and rubber products	741.5	640.5	640.6	629.7	739.3	659.0	651.1	641.4	636.4	629.3	-7.1

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						
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	Change from: June 2009-July 2009[p]
Service-providing	115,254	113,710	113,582	112,287	115,796	113,480	113,228	113,137	112,917	112,798	-119
Private service-providing	93,918	90,726	91,058	90,918	93,259	90,937	90,612	90,532	90,360	90,234	-126
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,432	25,235	25,320	25,194	26,425	25,479	25,371	25,308	25,263	25,176	-87
Wholesale trade	6,000.8	5,698.0	5,714.3	5,698.5	5,966.9	5,741.3	5,710.8	5,695.7	5,681.7	5,663.1	-18.6
Durable goods	3,080.7	2,856.4	2,859.1	2,847.7	3,062.5	2,899.4	2,875.5	2,861.8	2,846.6	2,831.3	-15.3
Nondurable goods	2,066.4	2,004.3	2,011.8	2,007.3	2,053.2	2,002.5	1,997.7	1,996.6	1,995.6	1,993.0	-2.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	853.7	837.3	843.4	843.5	851.2	839.4	837.6	837.3	839.5	838.8	-.7
Retail trade	15,381.0	14,735.9	14,790.3	14,746.6	15,380.2	14,872.4	14,839.7	14,811.6	14,791.0	14,746.9	-44.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,872.3	1,688.6	1,692.7	1,694.0	1,851.4	1,701.8	1,690.2	1,681.6	1,673.5	1,668.3	-5.2
Automobile dealers	1,200.7	1,051.5	1,051.6	1,051.6	1,191.5	1,067.7	1,057.1	1,050.2	1,043.0	1,038.7	-4.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	539.6	479.4	478.7	478.5	545.8	497.7	492.4	486.3	484.6	482.6	-2.0
Electronics and appliance stores	546.0	507.8	506.7	507.2	553.0	518.6	518.0	517.0	515.2	513.2	-2.0
Building material and garden supply stores	1,282.8	1,240.0	1,236.8	1,209.7	1,244.1	1,193.5	1,189.3	1,186.3	1,182.0	1,176.0	-6.0
Food and beverage stores	2,881.0	2,823.1	2,851.4	2,843.1	2,863.4	2,827.6	2,828.9	2,828.0	2,830.4	2,826.8	-3.6
Health and personal care stores	1,001.4	982.2	987.7	984.0	1,005.4	985.0	984.2	984.7	984.7	986.3	1.6
Gasoline stations	854.8	830.4	838.8	843.1	843.0	830.4	831.1	829.0	829.4	829.9	.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,488.2	1,380.4	1,395.1	1,412.8	1,483.6	1,433.4	1,432.7	1,426.8	1,422.7	1,415.3	-7.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	620.8	589.1	586.5	579.9	642.2	610.0	608.8	607.0	605.0	603.2	-1.8
General merchandise stores[1]	3,022.8	3,002.7	3,007.7	2,993.6	3,062.3	3,045.5	3,041.2	3,041.8	3,043.2	3,033.7	-9.5
Department stores	1,528.7	1,488.2	1,490.4	1,486.8	1,563.2	1,530.9	1,524.0	1,526.0	1,524.7	1,517.1	-7.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	850.6	807.6	806.4	799.5	848.3	810.4	805.3	805.8	803.3	796.2	-7.1
Nonstore retailers	420.7	404.6	401.8	401.2	437.7	418.5	417.6	417.3	417.0	415.4	-1.6
Transportation and warehousing	4,485.9	4,234.0	4,242.7	4,178.5	4,518.0	4,295.5	4,251.7	4,233.5	4,221.9	4,199.5	-22.4
Air transportation	495.8	466.7	471.9	472.4	492.9	474.0	466.8	466.7	468.3	467.8	-.5
Rail transportation	230.7	214.5	213.3	213.6	230.1	220.7	217.9	214.6	212.9	212.0	-.9
Water transportation	69.4	57.3	57.9	57.3	66.4	59.6	58.1	57.2	56.1	54.8	-1.3
Truck transportation	1,406.1	1,271.2	1,287.8	1,284.8	1,391.2	1,300.3	1,283.2	1,277.4	1,269.9	1,263.1	-6.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	361.2	424.3	411.7	350.9	420.8	406.2	401.8	405.4	412.6	409.8	-2.8
Pipeline transportation	43.2	42.5	42.4	42.1	42.7	43.0	43.0	42.5	42.1	41.5	-.6
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	36.1	29.8	32.9	36.6	27.6	27.0	27.2	28.5	27.8	28.6	.8
Support activities for transportation	594.6	542.8	537.1	534.2	592.8	554.6	550.3	545.6	537.3	532.8	-4.5
Couriers and messengers	574.5	547.3	548.6	545.8	577.7	558.5	556.0	550.5	551.3	548.6	-2.5
Warehousing and storage	674.3	637.6	639.1	640.8	675.8	651.6	647.4	645.1	643.6	640.3	-3.3
Utilities	564.4	567.4	572.6	570.5	559.7	570.1	568.5	567.5	568.2	566.7	-1.5
Information	3,005	2,865	2,862	2,841	2,995	2,905	2,884	2,858	2,840	2,824	-16
Publishing industries, except Internet	886.1	805.6	802.2	796.3	882.9	827.8	820.1	808.6	801.6	793.9	-7.7
Motion picture and sound recording industries	386.6	388.8	394.6	390.6	380.1	393.7	389.5	381.3	379.0	379.0	.0
Broadcasting, except Internet	316.8	292.9	292.0	290.0	315.9	299.0	296.3	294.2	292.0	290.8	-1.2
Telecommunications	1,022.8	987.1	983.2	978.0	1,022.8	996.7	989.3	986.4	980.9	975.7	-5.2
Data processing, hosting and related services	259.6	256.3	255.8	254.5	260.5	253.9	255.5	253.8	254.1	253.7	-.4
Other information services	133.5	134.0	134.1	131.1	133.0	134.1	133.7	133.2	132.8	131.2	-1.6
Financial activities	8,231	7,766	7,801	7,806	8,154	7,857	7,811	7,784	7,755	7,742	-13
Finance and insurance	6,046.7	5,771.1	5,774.8	5,768.2	6,019.9	5,829.5	5,799.6	5,781.6	5,762.0	5,749.1	-12.9
Monetary authorities - central bank	22.6	20.4	20.3	20.4	22.3	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.2	.0
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,743.9	2,608.5	2,607.6	2,609.1	2,730.9	2,635.4	2,619.8	2,613.5	2,602.8	2,600.6	-2.2
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,830.4	1,771.1	1,775.1	1,776.2	1,820.0	1,783.4	1,778.0	1,774.4	1,772.6	1,769.7	-2.9
Commercial banking	1,368.8	1,324.8	1,327.3	1,326.9	1,361.1	1,334.2	1,329.4	1,327.9	1,324.5	1,323.1	-1.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	863.4	788.8	787.1	785.1	860.4	805.8	797.0	791.7	784.6	780.2	-4.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,326.3	2,266.4	2,270.6	2,265.8	2,316.1	2,279.4	2,274.3	2,268.3	2,265.2	2,260.4	-4.8
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	90.5	87.0	89.2	87.8	90.2	88.1	88.0	87.8	89.2	87.7	-1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,184.5	1,994.6	2,026.3	2,037.8	2,134.4	2,027.0	2,011.7	2,002.7	1,993.3	1,993.1	-.2
Real estate	1,510.9	1,399.0	1,418.5	1,425.0	1,481.5	1,421.9	1,411.9	1,405.1	1,397.6	1,397.2	-.4
Rental and leasing services	644.3	567.4	579.6	584.3	624.4	576.6	571.5	569.2	567.7	568.0	.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	29.3	28.2	28.2	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.4	28.0	27.9	-.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						
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	Change from: June 2009-July 2009[p]
Professional and business services	17,918	16,728	16,755	16,763	17,788	16,910	16,783	16,756	16,650	16,612	-38
Professional and technical services[1]	7,817.8	7,572.0	7,583.5	7,591.4	7,833.6	7,697.9	7,670.7	7,652.4	7,617.3	7,610.0	-7.3
Legal services	1,177.6	1,132.6	1,145.9	1,143.0	1,163.0	1,144.9	1,139.4	1,136.9	1,131.5	1,128.8	-2.7
Accounting and bookkeeping services	870.4	882.7	870.0	871.4	947.5	929.5	929.3	938.0	936.3	940.3	4.0
Architectural and engineering services	1,475.2	1,345.7	1,350.5	1,345.7	1,449.2	1,377.9	1,364.1	1,350.3	1,336.4	1,322.9	-13.5
Computer systems design and related services	1,459.6	1,450.5	1,452.4	1,465.3	1,456.2	1,459.2	1,460.4	1,457.0	1,456.4	1,464.3	7.9
Management and technical consulting services	1,017.3	1,013.1	1,015.7	1,023.5	1,011.3	1,016.0	1,016.7	1,017.9	1,016.7	1,017.6	.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1,907.6	1,827.4	1,827.8	1,825.9	1,895.3	1,852.6	1,840.2	1,829.9	1,818.9	1,810.8	-8.1
Administrative and waste services	8,192.4	7,328.8	7,343.3	7,345.7	8,058.6	7,359.4	7,272.3	7,274.0	7,213.6	7,191.5	-22.1
Administrative and support services[1]	7,825.6	6,967.7	6,978.5	6,976.7	7,699.3	6,999.2	6,911.7	6,912.7	6,853.0	6,829.6	-23.4
Employment services[1]	3,149.6	2,485.7	2,478.5	2,472.2	3,146.9	2,567.0	2,506.4	2,501.9	2,466.2	2,440.6	-25.6
Temporary help services	2,348.5	1,766.1	1,756.7	1,759.2	2,349.1	1,835.4	1,781.5	1,780.6	1,749.2	1,739.4	-9.8
Business support services	808.2	785.4	774.4	778.3	817.4	799.1	792.9	790.5	784.6	788.7	4.1
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,973.8	1,861.0	1,887.6	1,888.0	1,848.6	1,791.5	1,778.7	1,786.1	1,773.5	1,771.2	-2.3
Waste management and remediation services	366.8	361.1	364.8	369.0	359.3	360.2	360.6	361.3	360.6	361.9	1.3
Education and health services	18,572	19,281	19,088	18,964	18,888	19,158	19,175	19,215	19,252	19,269	17
Educational services	2,757.3	3,116.6	2,902.3	2,792.5	3,062.4	3,077.9	3,077.4	3,077.6	3,090.0	3,089.1	-.9
Health care and social assistance	15,814.4	16,164.6	16,185.4	16,171.3	15,825.9	16,080.1	16,097.8	16,137.7	16,162.1	16,179.4	17.3
Health care[3]	13,367.0	13,568.3	13,634.6	13,666.3	13,329.4	13,535.9	13,553.6	13,581.1	13,606.1	13,625.7	19.6
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,682.9	5,813.3	5,844.3	5,852.9	5,676.3	5,779.8	5,794.1	5,812.9	5,829.3	5,838.9	9.6
Offices of physicians	2,274.3	2,310.6	2,322.1	2,330.0	2,272.7	2,308.0	2,310.5	2,314.6	2,320.6	2,326.8	6.2
Outpatient care centers	535.7	538.9	543.5	540.4	535.4	537.7	538.7	539.3	542.8	539.7	-3.1
Home health care services	963.1	1,016.7	1,022.7	1,026.1	961.1	996.7	1,004.5	1,013.3	1,017.9	1,021.5	3.6
Hospitals	4,670.4	4,706.5	4,727.4	4,743.5	4,646.8	4,715.1	4,716.7	4,719.1	4,722.1	4,726.3	4.2
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,013.7	3,048.5	3,062.9	3,069.9	3,006.3	3,041.0	3,042.8	3,049.1	3,054.7	3,060.5	5.8
Nursing care facilities	1,613.8	1,626.8	1,632.6	1,632.1	1,612.3	1,621.8	1,624.5	1,626.8	1,628.4	1,627.7	-.7
Social assistance[1]	2,447.4	2,596.3	2,550.8	2,505.0	2,496.5	2,544.2	2,544.2	2,556.6	2,556.0	2,553.7	-2.3
Child day care services	791.3	886.0	839.8	788.7	844.6	858.2	853.9	860.3	852.2	844.7	-7.5
Leisure and hospitality	14,153	13,416	13,740	13,854	13,473	13,202	13,168	13,195	13,177	13,186	9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,268.9	1,982.2	2,124.9	2,191.5	1,966.6	1,928.7	1,900.6	1,901.8	1,883.6	1,893.6	10.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	435.5	416.9	414.8	424.9	406.9	400.5	392.9	396.8	392.2	398.6	6.4
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	147.1	137.6	142.5	144.3	132.1	130.6	130.5	130.9	130.5	129.9	-.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,686.3	1,427.7	1,567.6	1,622.3	1,427.6	1,397.6	1,377.2	1,374.1	1,360.9	1,365.1	4.2
Accommodation and food services	11,884.5	11,433.5	11,614.6	11,662.5	11,506.3	11,273.2	11,267.0	11,293.6	11,293.6	11,292.1	-1.5
Accommodation	2,000.5	1,720.3	1,803.5	1,860.0	1,854.6	1,732.7	1,723.6	1,728.7	1,726.9	1,727.8	.9
Food services and drinking places	9,884.0	9,713.2	9,811.1	9,802.5	9,651.7	9,540.5	9,543.4	9,564.9	9,566.7	9,564.3	-2.4
Other services	5,607	5,435	5,492	5,496	5,536	5,426	5,420	5,416	5,423	5,425	2
Repair and maintenance	1,239.6	1,166.1	1,169.4	1,164.9	1,230.6	1,166.3	1,163.7	1,158.4	1,156.7	1,155.6	-1.1
Personal and laundry services	1,339.0	1,305.9	1,316.4	1,309.5	1,328.9	1,302.4	1,297.3	1,293.3	1,300.2	1,300.2	.0
Membership associations and organizations	3,028.0	2,962.8	3,006.5	3,021.5	2,976.6	2,956.8	2,958.6	2,964.3	2,965.8	2,969.1	3.3
Government	21,336	22,984	22,524	21,369	22,537	22,543	22,616	22,605	22,557	22,564	7
Federal	2,798	2,857	2,832	2,860	2,776	2,808	2,876	2,860	2,819	2,831	12
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,043.5	2,151.7	2,131.4	2,147.9	2,020.2	2,086.0	2,154.6	2,150.2	2,111.9	2,120.1	8.2
U.S. Postal Service	754.2	705.2	700.9	711.9	755.8	721.7	721.0	709.5	706.8	710.9	4.1
State government	4,902	5,236	4,971	4,892	5,184	5,186	5,189	5,189	5,176	5,171	-5
State government education	2,056.9	2,425.8	2,147.8	2,076.8	2,365.1	2,379.9	2,385.5	2,386.2	2,381.1	2,386.7	5.6
State government, excluding education	2,844.7	2,809.9	2,823.1	2,815.5	2,819.1	2,805.9	2,803.5	2,802.5	2,795.1	2,783.8	-11.3
Local government	13,636	14,891	14,721	13,617	14,577	14,549	14,551	14,556	14,562	14,562	0
Local government education	6,923.6	8,428.4	8,087.8	6,899.8	8,088.3	8,078.7	8,081.4	8,078.0	8,085.8	8,069.1	-16.7
Local government, excluding education	6,712.3	6,462.2	6,633.6	6,716.8	6,488.2	6,469.8	6,469.2	6,478.3	6,476.2	6,493.0	16.8

[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						
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	Change from: June 2009-July 2009[p]
Total private	33.7	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.6	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.1	0.1
Goods-producing	40.3	39.0	39.3	39.4	40.3	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.2	.2
Mining and logging	44.8	42.9	43.6	42.7	44.8	43.4	43.0	43.3	43.1	42.7	-.4
Construction	39.2	38.0	38.2	38.7	38.7	37.7	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.8	.2
Manufacturing	40.6	39.3	39.7	39.6	41.0	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.8	.3
Overtime hours	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	.0
Durable goods	40.8	39.2	39.7	39.6	41.2	39.3	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.8	.4
Overtime hours	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	.1
Wood products	39.3	37.1	38.7	38.7	38.8	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.5	37.7	.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.9	40.6	41.4	42.5	42.6	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.5	.7
Primary metals	42.1	39.8	40.0	39.8	42.2	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.6	40.1	.5
Fabricated metal products	40.9	39.0	39.3	39.0	41.2	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.3	.1
Machinery	41.8	39.6	39.7	39.6	42.1	40.1	40.1	39.9	39.8	40.0	.2
Computer and electronic products	40.8	39.8	40.2	39.7	41.1	39.9	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.0	.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.4	39.2	39.3	38.5	40.8	38.8	39.6	39.3	39.1	38.9	-.2
Transportation equipment	41.2	39.9	40.7	40.7	42.6	40.0	40.6	40.0	40.4	41.6	1.2
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	40.1	37.9	39.3	39.4	42.0	38.0	39.0	38.0	38.9	40.5	1.6
Furniture and related products	38.4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.3	37.7	37.6	37.8	37.8	37.9	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.0	38.1	38.2	39.1	38.2	38.3	38.0	37.9	38.3	.4
Nondurable goods	40.3	39.4	39.7	39.7	40.6	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.8	.2
Overtime hours	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	-.1
Food manufacturing	40.5	40.0	40.0	39.7	40.6	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.6	-.3
Beverages and tobacco products	39.0	37.0	35.7	36.0	38.7	36.2	35.8	36.5	35.4	35.7	.3
Textile mills	38.9	36.5	38.2	37.5	39.2	36.3	36.9	36.8	37.9	37.6	-.3
Textile product mills	39.2	38.1	38.4	38.0	39.1	37.0	37.5	38.3	37.7	38.1	.4
Apparel	36.7	36.2	35.7	36.1	37.0	36.1	36.1	36.1	35.5	36.2	.7
Leather and allied products	37.8	32.2	32.0	33.7	38.2	32.8	32.4	32.0	31.9	33.8	1.9
Paper and paper products	42.3	40.9	41.8	42.1	42.6	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.9	42.4	.5
Printing and related support activities	37.5	37.2	37.7	37.5	38.0	37.5	37.7	37.6	38.0	38.0	.0
Petroleum and coal products	46.0	43.0	43.8	43.7	45.5	44.3	43.8	43.4	43.3	42.7	-.6
Chemicals	41.7	40.7	41.4	41.6	41.9	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.7	.5
Plastics and rubber products	40.8	39.5	40.2	40.0	41.3	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.4	.5
Private service-providing	32.4	31.9	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.0	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	32.8	32.8	33.1	33.2	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.9	.1
Wholesale trade	38.3	37.5	37.6	37.4	38.4	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.5	-.1
Retail trade	30.3	29.9	29.9	30.4	30.0	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.9	.1
Transportation and warehousing	36.4	35.7	35.8	36.4	36.4	35.7	35.8	36.0	35.8	36.3	.5
Utilities	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.7	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.9	.0
Information	36.8	36.0	36.1	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.5	.1
Financial activities	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.7	36.1	36.0	36.0	35.9	36.0	.1
Professional and business services	34.7	34.6	34.7	34.4	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.5	-.1
Education and health services	32.6	32.1	32.1	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.3	.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.7	.1
Other services	30.9	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.8	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.3	.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			
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]
Total private	$18.02	$18.47	$18.42	$18.46	$607.27	$609.51	$609.70	$612.87
Seasonally adjusted	18.10	18.53	18.53	18.56	608.16	613.34	611.49	614.34
Goods-producing	19.39	19.83	19.84	19.98	781.42	773.37	779.71	787.21
Mining and logging	22.45	23.10	22.99	22.97	1,005.76	990.99	1,002.36	980.82
Construction	21.90	22.54	22.48	22.71	858.48	856.52	858.74	878.88
Manufacturing	17.73	18.09	18.13	18.19	719.84	710.94	719.76	720.32
Durable goods	18.66	19.20	19.22	19.33	761.33	752.64	763.03	765.47
Wood products	14.25	14.91	14.85	14.98	560.03	553.16	574.70	579.73
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.93	17.25	17.30	17.44	726.30	700.35	716.22	741.20
Primary metals	20.43	19.80	19.96	20.52	860.10	788.04	798.40	816.70
Fabricated metal products	16.94	17.38	17.43	17.44	692.85	677.82	685.00	680.16
Machinery	17.96	18.36	18.24	18.35	750.73	727.06	724.13	726.66
Computer and electronic products	21.11	21.70	21.70	21.97	861.29	863.66	872.34	872.21
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.85	16.15	16.18	16.19	640.34	633.08	635.87	623.32
Transportation equipment	23.75	24.85	25.00	24.99	978.50	991.52	1,017.50	1,017.09
Furniture and related products	14.52	15.02	15.13	15.29	557.57	566.25	577.97	581.02
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.35	16.18	16.06	16.15	594.05	614.84	611.89	616.93
Nondurable goods	16.20	16.43	16.51	16.52	652.86	647.34	655.45	655.84
Food manufacturing	14.03	14.26	14.34	14.32	568.22	570.40	573.60	568.50
Beverages and tobacco products	19.02	20.38	20.21	20.06	741.78	754.06	721.50	722.16
Textile mills	13.77	13.63	13.63	13.43	535.65	497.50	520.67	503.63
Textile product mills	11.80	11.34	11.33	10.97	462.56	432.05	435.07	416.86
Apparel	11.35	11.28	11.40	11.42	416.55	408.34	406.98	412.26
Leather and allied products	12.85	13.85	14.08	13.55	485.73	445.97	450.56	456.64
Paper and paper products	19.11	19.09	19.29	19.51	808.35	780.78	806.32	821.37
Printing and related support activities	16.81	16.61	16.61	16.52	630.38	617.89	626.20	619.50
Petroleum and coal products	27.54	29.18	29.41	30.08	1,266.84	1,254.74	1,288.16	1,314.50
Chemicals	19.41	20.16	20.22	20.42	809.40	820.51	837.11	849.47
Plastics and rubber products	15.87	16.09	16.02	15.84	647.50	635.56	644.00	633.60
Private service-providing	17.68	18.18	18.10	18.13	572.83	579.94	577.39	581.97
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.18	16.40	16.34	16.39	538.79	537.92	535.95	542.51
Wholesale trade	20.12	20.78	20.66	20.87	770.60	779.25	776.82	780.54
Retail trade	12.92	12.99	12.96	12.99	391.48	388.40	387.50	394.90
Transportation and warehousing	18.54	18.54	18.54	18.60	674.86	661.88	663.73	677.04
Utilities	28.49	29.50	29.20	29.42	1,205.13	1,241.95	1,223.48	1,226.81
Information	24.75	25.41	25.30	25.21	910.80	914.76	913.33	920.17
Financial activities	20.19	20.72	20.67	20.63	718.76	739.70	737.92	738.55
Professional and business services	21.06	22.15	22.09	22.18	730.78	766.39	766.52	762.99
Education and health services	18.96	19.29	19.32	19.44	618.10	619.21	620.17	629.86
Leisure and hospitality	10.73	10.99	10.90	10.91	276.83	271.45	271.41	276.02
Other services	16.06	16.29	16.16	16.17	496.25	495.22	489.65	491.57

[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	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	Percent change from: June 2009-July 2009 [p]
Total private:							
Current dollars	$18.10	$18.50	$18.50	$18.53	$18.53	$18.56	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.16	8.64	8.65	8.65	8.57	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	19.36	19.85	19.82	19.84	19.86	19.95	.5
Mining and logging	22.54	23.33	23.38	23.26	23.30	23.24	-.3
Construction	21.85	22.59	22.55	22.59	22.59	22.68	.4
Manufacturing	17.80	18.10	18.11	18.11	18.14	18.28	.8
Excluding overtime [4]	17.03	17.52	17.51	17.49	17.50	17.64	.8
Durable goods	18.78	19.17	19.18	19.23	19.23	19.46	1.2
Nondurable goods	16.16	16.46	16.49	16.45	16.54	16.53	-.1
Private service-providing	17.79	18.20	18.21	18.24	18.25	18.26	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.17	16.38	16.38	16.42	16.37	16.41	.2
Wholesale trade	20.15	20.59	20.70	20.87	20.77	20.88	.5
Retail trade	12.88	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.96	12.96	.0
Transportation and warehousing	18.42	18.68	18.62	18.63	18.54	18.58	.2
Utilities	28.67	29.31	29.29	29.45	29.36	29.47	.4
Information	24.87	25.31	25.28	25.41	25.47	25.34	-.5
Financial activities	20.26	20.62	20.64	20.75	20.79	20.74	-.2
Professional and business services	21.19	22.26	22.26	22.26	22.30	22.35	.2
Education and health services	18.92	19.24	19.33	19.34	19.39	19.42	.2
Leisure and hospitality	10.87	10.98	10.97	10.99	10.99	11.03	.4
Other services	16.13	16.23	16.22	16.24	16.23	16.26	.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
[2] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
[3] Change was -0.9 percent from May 2009 to June 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						
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	Percent change from: June 2009-July 2009[p]
Total private	107.6	99.7	100.4	100.6	106.2	100.7	100.1	99.8	99.1	99.1	0.0
Goods-producing	99.2	81.8	82.7	82.9	97.3	84.1	82.9	81.8	80.7	80.5	-.2
Mining and logging	140.7	120.8	123.7	122.3	137.6	129.6	125.2	123.6	122.3	120.7	-1.3
Construction	114.3	91.8	93.6	95.4	107.5	93.2	90.8	90.1	88.5	87.5	-1.1
Manufacturing	90.4	75.5	76.1	75.4	91.0	78.3	77.5	76.0	75.3	75.6	.4
Durable goods	91.9	73.9	74.2	73.5	93.0	77.3	76.1	74.5	73.3	73.9	.8
Wood products	80.7	59.3	61.9	62.3	77.7	62.0	60.8	59.3	59.3	58.9	-.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	95.9	77.0	78.2	81.0	92.4	76.8	76.8	76.3	75.1	76.3	1.6
Primary metals	87.6	64.9	63.3	62.9	88.2	70.0	67.6	65.8	63.1	63.7	1.0
Fabricated metal products	100.2	80.1	80.1	78.8	101.0	84.2	82.6	81.3	80.0	79.4	-.8
Machinery	102.4	78.9	78.0	77.0	102.4	84.9	82.9	80.3	78.5	77.5	-1.3
Computer and electronic products	101.2	89.3	89.4	87.7	101.9	91.5	91.1	90.0	88.6	88.3	-.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	88.8	74.4	75.0	72.6	89.3	76.7	76.7	75.0	74.3	72.4	-2.6
Transportation equipment	85.6	66.8	67.4	66.8	91.1	71.0	69.7	66.8	66.1	70.5	6.7
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	68.1	47.7	47.9	47.6	75.1	51.9	50.7	47.4	46.5	52.1	12.0
Furniture and related products	75.9	59.0	59.3	58.6	75.3	61.4	59.9	59.2	58.2	57.7	-.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	87.9	81.5	82.1	80.9	89.4	82.4	82.9	81.8	81.2	81.3	.1
Nondurable goods	87.9	77.8	78.9	78.6	87.7	79.3	79.4	78.7	78.2	78.1	-.1
Food manufacturing	102.1	96.9	98.5	99.1	100.8	98.2	99.1	98.6	98.3	97.4	-.9
Beverages and tobacco products	98.2	86.2	86.1	87.9	93.3	86.7	85.0	86.3	83.2	83.4	.2
Textile mills	47.3	37.0	38.4	36.5	48.3	37.3	37.9	37.2	38.0	37.2	-2.1
Textile product mills	71.3	58.8	59.5	58.5	71.2	58.5	58.4	59.3	58.3	58.9	1.0
Apparel	57.8	47.0	44.9	45.0	57.9	48.4	46.8	46.9	44.2	45.2	2.3
Leather and allied products	68.4	55.9	54.7	55.8	70.9	57.4	57.2	55.6	54.1	59.1	9.2
Paper and paper products	83.8	72.6	75.0	75.3	83.5	74.8	74.9	73.5	74.6	74.9	.4
Printing and related support activities	83.7	73.7	74.2	72.8	84.7	75.9	75.2	74.7	74.6	73.8	-1.1
Petroleum and coal products	109.9	88.3	91.7	93.3	105.0	89.4	90.0	88.9	88.2	87.2	-1.1
Chemicals	96.7	87.6	89.2	88.8	96.2	89.3	88.8	88.2	87.8	88.2	.5
Plastics and rubber products	88.5	71.8	73.1	70.9	89.3	74.3	74.1	72.5	72.0	71.7	-.4
Private service-providing	110.1	104.6	105.0	105.6	108.9	105.5	104.8	104.7	104.1	104.3	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.3	97.8	98.1	98.5	103.9	98.6	98.4	98.5	97.9	97.8	-.1
Wholesale trade	110.0	101.5	102.0	101.3	109.5	103.3	102.7	101.8	101.4	100.7	-.7
Retail trade	101.4	95.8	96.1	97.4	100.4	96.1	96.2	96.3	95.8	95.8	.0
Transportation and warehousing	107.1	99.2	99.7	99.6	107.9	100.7	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.2	1.1
Utilities	98.8	98.2	98.7	97.9	97.9	99.6	98.9	98.3	97.8	97.5	-.3
Information	101.0	94.2	94.3	94.6	100.3	97.4	96.0	95.3	94.4	94.1	-.3
Financial activities	108.1	102.5	103.2	103.6	107.2	104.9	104.0	103.6	102.9	103.0	.1
Professional and business services	114.8	105.9	106.4	105.6	114.2	107.5	106.7	106.4	105.3	104.7	-.6
Education and health services	114.3	117.2	116.0	116.3	115.9	117.4	117.1	117.4	117.3	117.7	.3
Leisure and hospitality	118.7	107.5	111.2	114.0	110.0	106.1	105.7	105.7	105.1	105.6	.5
Other services	101.7	97.0	97.8	98.4	99.8	97.0	96.9	97.0	96.5	96.5	.0

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	July 2008	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	July 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	May 2009	June 2009[p]	July 2009[p]	Percent change from: June 2009-July 2009[p]
Total private	129.6	123.0	123.6	124.1	128.5	124.4	123.7	123.6	122.7	122.9	0.2
Goods-producing	117.8	99.3	100.5	101.4	115.3	102.3	100.6	99.4	98.1	98.3	.2
Mining and logging	183.7	162.3	165.4	163.4	180.4	175.9	170.3	167.2	165.7	163.2	-1.5
Construction	135.1	111.8	113.6	117.0	126.8	113.7	110.5	109.9	107.9	107.2	-.6
Manufacturing	104.8	89.3	90.2	89.7	105.9	92.6	91.8	90.1	89.3	90.4	1.2
Durable goods	107.1	88.5	89.0	88.7	109.0	92.6	91.2	89.5	88.0	89.8	2.0
Nondurable goods	100.6	90.3	92.0	91.8	100.1	92.2	92.5	91.5	91.4	91.3	-.1
Private service-providing	133.5	130.4	130.4	131.2	132.8	131.6	130.8	130.9	130.3	130.5	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	120.4	114.5	114.4	115.2	119.9	115.2	115.0	115.4	114.3	114.5	.2
Wholesale trade	130.4	124.2	124.1	124.5	130.0	125.3	125.2	125.1	124.0	123.8	-.2
Retail trade	112.3	106.6	106.8	108.5	110.9	106.9	106.8	107.1	106.4	106.4	.0
Transportation and warehousing	126.0	116.7	117.2	117.5	126.0	119.3	118.2	118.2	116.6	118.1	1.3
Utilities	117.5	121.0	120.3	120.3	117.2	121.8	120.9	120.8	119.9	120.0	.1
Information	123.7	118.5	118.0	118.0	123.5	122.0	120.1	119.9	119.0	118.1	-.8
Financial activities	135.0	131.3	131.9	132.2	134.3	133.8	132.7	132.9	132.3	132.1	-.2
Professional and business services	143.9	139.5	139.9	139.4	144.0	142.4	141.3	140.9	139.7	139.2	-.4
Education and health services	142.5	148.6	147.3	148.6	144.2	148.5	148.8	149.3	149.5	150.2	.5
Leisure and hospitality	144.6	134.2	137.7	141.3	135.8	132.3	131.7	131.9	131.1	132.2	.8
Other services	119.0	115.1	115.2	115.9	117.3	114.7	114.6	114.8	114.1	114.4	.3

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

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and production and nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 271 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	20.5
2009	22.1	20.8	19.6	21.8	29.3	p 28.6	p 30.1					
Over 3-month span:												
2005	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	20.8
2009	18.6	14.2	15.1	15.3	20.3	p 23.8	p 22.3					
Over 6-month span:												
2005	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	24.4
2009	21.6	17.2	15.1	15.3	15.9	p 16.4	p 17.3					
Over 12-month span:												
2005	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.2
2009	24.0	22.0	19.9	18.1	17.5	p 17.5	p 17.2					
	Manufacturing payrolls, 83 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	10.2
2009	6.0	9.6	10.8	16.3	11.4	p 13.3	p 22.3					
Over 3-month span:												
2005	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009	6.0	3.6	3.6	7.8	8.4	p 10.2	p 7.8					
Over 6-month span:												
2005	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009	9.0	4.8	4.8	6.0	4.8	p 4.8	p 7.2					
Over 12-month span:												
2005	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009	8.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.0	p 6.0	p 7.2					

[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.