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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2010

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2010

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 2010

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, The Honorable Senator Robert P. Casey, Jr., presiding.

Representatives present: Cummings, Brady, and Burgess.

Senators present: Casey.

Staff present: Brenda Arredondo, Andrea Camp, Gail Cohen, Colleen Healy, Kinsey Kiriakos, Andrew Wilson, Lydia Mashburn, Jeff Schlagenhauf, Ted Boll, and Robert O'Quinn.

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT P. CASEY, JR., A U.S. SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Senator Casey. The hearing will come to order.

We want to thank our witnesses for being here this morning. Commissioner Hall, thank you for your presence again. I know we have a number of Members who will be here and as they come in we will be able to prepare for the questioning. But I did want to thank you, Commissioner, and your team for once again being here.

We are in a period of tremendous trauma for a lot of Americans. I know in Pennsylvania, by way of example, we don't have one of the highest unemployment rates but the numbers are staggering. We have about 560,000 people out of work in Pennsylvania as of December. It is about the same number in January.

We do not know what the number will be for February, but I know a lot of people in Pennsylvania, across the board—and it is not limited to one region—have had great difficulty.

We have to continue here in Washington not only to be aware of the difficulty, but to act to tackle the problem. We have taken some steps in the last year. The Recovery bill I believe has begun to work in many places, and in some places has worked in a very substantial way.

That is not enough, even if it is working very well. We have taken steps that I will highlight a little later in the last couple of days. I know the House just worked yesterday to pass legislation that the Senate worked on, and we will have that returned to the Senate and will get that piece of legislation worked through—the so-called "Hire Act"—to create more jobs and to have a four-part strategy to do that. But in addition to that, we have other legislation as well.

But I am grateful, as I think many Americans are, that the unemployment rate has remained unchanged at 9.7 percent; but as I said before, there is much work to do.

In February of 2009 across America we lost 728,000 jobs. That was after January of 2009 where we lost about 740,000 jobs. And we lost over six hundred thousand in March of 2009. In the previous December of 2008 we were losing between 600,000 and 700,000 jobs.

We have come from a period a year ago where every single month for at least four months, maybe longer, we were losing over 600,000 jobs. We are in a period now where the job loss is still too high. We cannot rest in terms of moving forward. But instead of losing 740,000 jobs, or 726,000 jobs in the months of January, February, and March of last year, around that number, we are losing in the tens of thousands. We are losing 26,000—lost 26,000 in January 2010; and then this month of February of 2010, 36,000 jobs.

We know that the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), which for a lot of Americans did not hear much about that office prior to last year, but because of health care and some other debates we have had here, it has been recognized, the so-called CBO has been recognized as an arbiter, or the one office in Washington that has had a significant impact on certifying or stating what the numbers are, whether it is scoring the health care bill and telling the American people what it cost, but also in terms of what is happening with employment.

The Congressional Budget Office reported last week that the Recovery Act added between 1 million and 2.1 million jobs in the fourth quarter of 2009, and it raised economic growth by 1.5 percent to 3.5 percent over that period.

CBO Director Elmendorf said during a period hearing of this Committee that the policies that were enacted in the bill are, quote, "increasing GDP unemployment relative to what it otherwise would be," unquote.

Not my words, his words. However, we are not anywhere near out of the woods yet. We have got a ways to go. I mentioned that the Senate and the House had worked on the so-called "Hire Act." The Hiring Incentives To Restore Employment Act.

The Act has, as I mentioned before, four basic strategies, four basic elements.

Number one, a payroll tax holiday for those employers who hire new employees.

Number two, a Build America Bonds Act so our local government entities can borrow money in a way that is more affordable.

Third, an extension of the Highway Trust Fund, essential to preserve jobs. Hundreds of thousands of jobs can be preserved by just a one-year extension of the Highway Trust Fund to keep road building and other infrastructure, related infrastructure moving forward.

And fourth, the Hire Act focuses, as well as I think the other provisions do but in a very focused way, on small business: the ability to write off certain expenditures. If a small business wants to invest in new equipment, through this Act we give them an opportunity to do that in a more substantial way.

Currently the Senate, as many people know, is working on an additional piece of job creation legislation: The American Worker, State, and Business Relief Act. Upon passage of this legislation, we will provide a couple of things. I will just do a quick summary.

Number one, energy efficiency tax credits.

Number two, tax credits for businesses to free up cash flow and enable them to expand and hire.

Number three, the extension of important safety net programs. It is critically important that we do that for COBRA, health insurance for those who have lost their job; Unemployment Insurance for those who lost their job through no fault of their own; and we have got big numbers of Americans in that category. Millions of people that have lost their jobs. We have got to help them get from here to there, from unemployment to employment. And you cannot ask them to do that and have their families do that alone, as some in Washington seem to want to do.

So we need to continue to focus not only on new and more focused job creation strategies, we also have to have a safety net in place.

And by the way, the safety net programs also have an economic benefit. You spend a buck on Unemployment Insurance or Food Stamps, and you get a return on that investment of a lot more than a buck, $1.65 or $1.70, or $1.75. We need to continue to make sure that Americans know it is not only the right thing to have a safety net, it also has a jump starting effect on our economy and creates jobs.

We are going to continue to work on this legislation that I mentioned in the Senate. We are going to continue to focus on job creation strategies as we move forward.

I will wrap up now so we can move forward with our opening statements from our Members, and then we will get to Commissioner Hall.

Congressman Brady.

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

Representative Brady. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to join with you in welcoming Dr. Hall before the Committee this morning.

Today's employment report is more bad news for American workers and their families. Payroll employment fell by 36,000. After excluding the hiring of temporary Census workers, payroll employment fell by closer to 51,000. The employment rate remains unchanged. It is not moving down, as was promised with the passage of the first Stimulus, and the number of discouraged workers reached a series high of 1.2 million.

I know that earlier this week the Administration attempted to spin these numbers as a result of storms in the Northeast, but in truth it is a blizzard of bad policy proposals.

Higher taxes, health care mandates, and dangerous levels of debt is the real reason businesses are delaying key investment and hiring decisions. Coupled with consumers concerned about their finances, as well as the government's unsustainable finances, you have got the real answer why this economic recovery is so sluggish.

The uncertainty in America among job creators in the public is palpable. Jamming the massive health care takeover and another wasteful Stimulus bill through Congress will not restore confidence.

With two-thirds of the original Stimulus bill left to be spent, it is ludicrous for Congress to attempt a second Stimulus bill, one which as I laid out to our small- and medium-sized businesses last week and asked for their opinions, they said it would do nothing to encourage them to hire new workers. A $1,000 tax credit, or payroll holiday, to hire a $40,000 worker is not good math.

Until the customers and their clients show that they are ready to buy again and expand again, we will not see those hiring decisions.

I know the President and Congress is well intentioned in all these efforts, but I am puzzled by the President's economic approach. I don't know what you call it. Maybe blamenomics. If you can blame it, you can tax it. If you can blame it, you can punish it. We are seeing that in proposals to punish U.S. energy companies who produce jobs and invest here in the United States.

U.S. banking and financial services industries, the U.S. insurance industries, investors with higher taxes on dividends and capital gains, higher income taxes on professionals and, quote, "the wealthy"; higher taxes on real estate; tripling the taxes on real estate partnerships, hedge funds, pharmaceutical companies here in the United States; companies that compete around the world, are all facing dangerous, punishing attacks proposed in the President's budget.

And so I think when the White House sees these poor numbers, they wonder why isn't anyone hiring? Gee, Beaver, it could be that these proposals are having a huge dampening effect on our ability to recover.

I am convinced that if government does move out of the way, the American consumers and American business leaders are inherently optimistic and will bounce back more readily from severe recessions than any country in this world, but what they see out of Washington again is that blizzard of bad policy proposals that is having a huge impact.

And I will close with this. We talk about restoring consumer confidence. What I noticed is that the week that the Congress was snowed out of business, the spirits of the American public lifted. You know, perhaps the best stimulus package today—I say this only half jokingly—would be for Congress to adjourn for the rest of the year to allow people to really live their lives and for businesses to move forward with their investment decisions without the heavy hand and the really dampening effect of these proposals on them. I think we can do better than this. I am anxious to work with other Senate Members and House Members on issues that really can get government out of the way and allow us to prosper again. I yield back.

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

Senator Casey. Congressman Burgess.

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

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In January in this Committee, a frequent attendee at this Committee, Christina Roemer, head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, responded to the losses of jobs in December defensively by stating that sometimes real recovery occurs in "fits and starts," but we need to focus on the overall trajectory.

So, okay, let's do that. We have 14 months of the trajectory of the Obama Administration. Now, in the State of the Union, the speech that blame was cast on previous Administrations in bringing us to the current situation but realistically, a year ago last month, with the passage of the Stimulus bill, this Administration began ownership of what was going to be their recovery.

They advocated for a $787 billion bill, which the Congressional Budget Office now says cost the American taxpayers $862 billion, and we had to pass it. We had to pass it in a hurry. We had to pass it without reading it. We had to pass it without thinking about it, because we had to act quickly to keep the unemployment rate from going above 7 percent.

And, if we spent the $862 billion, too, as President Obama said, we will save or create more than 3 million new jobs over the next five years, close quote, then perhaps Members of Congress wouldn't be upset. But it didn't happen. It didn't work out.

And since we borrowed that money, unemployment has been on an extraordinary rise to 10 percent, with a small reprieve today, and the Congressional Budget Office said that the economic effect of the Stimulus bill would go negative starting at the end of this fiscal year.

Furthermore, only 40 percent of the so-called stimulus bill's $862 billion cost has been handed out, while the country has lost 3 million jobs since the bill passed.

So the big question is: Why?

Why did the Administration and this Congress pass this bill only to sit on the money, all the while paying interest on the loan, while jobs are leaving in droves?

Yesterday, in one of the little newspapers that's published here up on the Hill, *Congressional Quarterly*, they reported that the Energy Department got $33 billion from the Stimulus and has spent $2.4 billion.

Now, I never thought the day would come when I would agree with Senator Schumer, but Senator Schumer is right to want to freeze the Stimulus spending on renewable energy grants because the oversight is nonexistent, and there is no looking into how these funds are being spent, or if they are being spent at American companies.

Or consider the Education Department. Secretary Duncan received $100 billion in Stimulus funds, doubling the budget from the previous year and, despite his outward commitment to charter schools, the Secretary, the Administration, could not even be bothered to give the District of Columbia the $8 million it needed to fund the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program, which has helped over 3300 students in Washington, D.C., improve their quality of life. $8 million. I cannot even calculate the percentage, it's so in-

finitesimally small of what that percentage is of the $100 billion that they got for the Education Department.

So I sincerely hope, as we continue to look at the unemployment numbers, delve into the numbers, dissect the numbers, we consider this Administration's solution to unemployment and hold them accountable as to how the money is spent, if it is spent at all and, bottom line, how many jobs have been created.

Thanks, Mr. Chairman, I'll yield back the balance of my time.

[The prepared statement of Representative Michael C. Burgess, M.D. appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 29.]

Senator Casey. Congressman Elijah Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate you calling this hearing, and the two hearings that were held last week on job creation, as well as all the fine work this Committee has already done on this very, very critical issue.

Frankly, no matter how many hearings we hold it will not be enough, because there are 14.9 million unemployed Americans, and the damage done to them, their families, and their communities is unending.

As we know, the unemployment crisis we face right now was preceded by the collapse of a nationwide housing bubble. Falling home values left borrowers under water and, in many cases, unable to make the payments on a ballooning high interest loan.

All of this furthers a nasty pro-cyclical twist where unemployment leads to more foreclosures, which drives down demand and feeds more unemployment.

Last Thursday in the Oversight and Government Reform Committee we heard again about the havoc wrought by foreclosures. This time it was officials from the northeast Ohio area discussing the destruction that foreclosures have done to the city and the outlying suburbs.

We saw pictures of vacant homes in Cleveland side by side with pictures of post-Katrina New Orleans. You could not tell the difference between the two. Unfortunately, I do not need to attend a hearing to learn this. I just have to go home to my Baltimore neighborhood, or across the city and I can see the same things.

Thus, I have made foreclosure prevention my highest priority and will continue to do so. As the witnesses told us at the Oversight Committee hearing last Thursday, we can only fix the economy if we can keep people in their homes.

So as long as the perfect storm created by unemployment and foreclosures remains over us, it is incumbent on us to do more and do more soon.

I know the Senate passed a $15 billion Jobs bill, and yesterday we moved that bill toward President Obama's desk, but I did not cast my vote for it for mere satisfaction. There are too many people sitting at home, six or even twelve months unemployed, with a house worth 20 percent less than the note on it, and they need more than a watered down Jobs bill.

So before I close I will pass along a quote that I found striking from an article in last month's Atlantic Monthly. Reading a quote

will not solve anything, but I still keep it in my head as a reminder. And that is this:

"There is unemployment, a brief and relatively routine transitional state that results from the rise and fall of companies in any economy; and, there is unemployment, chronic, all-consuming. The former is a necessary lubricant in any engine of economic growth. The latter is a pestilence that slowly eats away at people, families and, if it spreads widely enough, the very fabric of a society. Indeed, history suggests that it is perhaps society's most noxious ill." End of quote.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for your leadership in addressing the Nation's employment and housing crisis. I also thank Dr. Hall and his colleagues for their consistently strong work at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and I look forward to their testimony.

With that, I yield back.

Senator Casey. Thank you very much.

I want to introduce Commissioner Hall. Commissioner 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, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the United States Congress, other federal agencies, state and local governments, business, and labor.

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

He received his B.A. Degree from the University of Virginia, his M.S. and Ph.D. Degrees in Economics from Purdue University.

Dr. Hall, you have the floor. Thank you.

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

Commissioner Hall. Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in February, and the unemployment rate held at 9.7 percent. Employment fell in construction and information, while temporary help services added jobs.

Severe winter weather in parts of the country may have affected payroll employment and hours in February. However, as I will explain in a moment, there are too many unknowns to say precisely how much the weather might have affected these measures.

Construction employment fell by 64,000 in February, about in line with the average monthly job loss over the prior 6 months.

Job losses continued throughout the industry, although nonresidential specialty trades again accounted for much of the over-the-month decline. In the information industry, employment fell by 18,000.

Temporary help services employment increased by 48,000 over the month. Since last September, this industry has added 284,000 jobs. Health care employment continued to trend up in February. Employment in most other industries showed little or no change.

Average weekly hours for all employees in the private sector decreased by one-tenth of an hour in February. Average weekly hours declined more significantly in construction and manufacturing: 0.5 and 0.4 hour, respectively. These declines likely reflect the time lost due to the severe winter weather.

Turning now to data from the survey of households, most key labor force measures were essentially unchanged in February. The unemployment rate remained at 9.7 percent, with jobless rates for the major worker groups showing little or no change.

Of the 14.9 million unemployed in February, the proportion who had been jobless for 27 weeks or more was 40.9 percent, little different from the all-time high of 41.2 percent reached in January.

The number of individuals working part time who preferred full-time work rose from 8.3 to 8.8 million in February, partially offsetting a large decrease in January. Involuntary part-time employment levels had held at or near 9.2 million in the final months of 2009.

Before closing, I would like to return to the issue of how the severe winter weather in February may have affected the payroll employment estimates released today.

Major snow storms struck parts of the country during the reference period for our establishment survey. Many schools, government agencies, and businesses closed temporarily, and many people were off work for a time because of the storms.

In the establishment survey, workers who do not receive any pay for the entire pay period are not counted as employed.

Therefore, it is possible that the storms had some negative impact on payroll employment. However, not every closure or temporary absence causes a drop in employment. Workers are counted as employed in the establishment survey if they are paid for a single hour during the reference pay period, whether they worked or not.

Also, half of all workers have bi-weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly pay periods. I would assume that most of them worked during the part of the pay period that preceded or followed the snow events.

In addition, we do not know how many workers may have been added to payrolls for snow removal, cleanup, and repairs due to the storms. Nor do we know how new hiring or separations were affected by the weather.

For these reasons, we cannot say how much February's payroll employment was affected by the severe weather.

In our household survey, persons with a job who miss work for weather-related events are counted as employed whether or not they were paid for their time off.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in February, and the unemployment rate held at 9.7 percent.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall, together with Press Release No. USDL–10–0256, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 29.]

Senator Casey. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

The sentence or two that you have just concluded with, using the phrase used earlier, "little changed," is encouraging. In this sense, just from my vantage point it is hard to use phrases like "good news," or to be overly positive, but it is encouraging that we are at least, I will use my word, stabilizing. And that is critically important.

I did want to ask you about a couple of sectors, or subsets. I wanted to ask you about health care.

I know that consistently—and I know this goes back a ways—but the health care employment as an industry has been fairly strong over time. I just want to get your sense of that over the last couple of months of what you see for the rest of the year, to the extent that you can predict or identify a trend in health care.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Health care actually has continued to fairly consistently add jobs even during the worst times during this Recession.

This past month, health care added about 12,000 jobs. Over the past 4 months we added an average of about 15,000 jobs. That is still in the same neighborhood. So health care has been remarkably consistent in having some growth.

Senator Casey. How about other sectors that have had growth or have been stronger than—I know we have had for a long, long time a manufacturing challenge—but any other areas you can point to say within the last year, or the last couple of months?

Commissioner Hall. Well manufacturing, as you mentioned, we actually had—manufacturing job growth was flat this month. We gained, our point estimate was about 1,000 jobs, and we gained some jobs in the prior month, and that is the first time manufacturing has shown job gains in three years.

Senator Casey. I would call that good news.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. My words.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. A lot of the industries have stopped losing jobs. They have been fairly flat now for a few months. The actual job loss has been centered in things like construction. We lost 64,000 jobs in construction. And actually we lost a notable amount of jobs in local government. We lost about 31,000 jobs in local government this month.

Senator Casey. In my opening remarks I talked about comparing January 2009 and February 2009 with the 2010 months. Do you have those in front of you, the job loss in January of 2009 and February 2009 versus 2010? I don't know if you have those, but I just want to establish that on the record.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Absolutely.

Well in January of 2009 we lost 779,000 jobs.

Senator Casey. 779,000?

Commissioner Hall. 779,000. And in February 2009 we lost 726,000 jobs.

Senator Casey. Of 2009?

Commissioner Hall. Of 2009. And that is compared to 26,000 and 36,000 for this year.

Senator Casey. Okay. That is why I did this, because you have the accurate number. We have used the number of 741,000 loss in January 2009, but I guess that gets adjusted?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Our benchmark adjusted the numbers slightly.

Senator Casey. In the two-month period, comparing one year to the next: 779,000 in January; plus what's the February number again?

Commissioner Hall. 726,000.

Senator Casey. 726,000 in February of 2009. And that is versus now 26,000 plus 36,000 for 2010?

Commissioner Hall. 26,000 and 36,000.

Senator Casey. Okay. Finally, and I know my time is running out and I'll come back, but two subcategories I asked you about, I don't know if it was last month or the month before, but Veterans and Americans who have disabilities.

I was handed a note here that I wanted, in terms of Veterans in particular, if you could answer this, because I know we're low on time, Veterans from the post-2001 period Gulf War, I am told that that rate is higher than the national Veterans rate? Could you just walk through some of those, to the extent that you have them?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. We have been characterizing that as "Gulf War Era II Veterans." The unemployment rate for February was 12.5 percent, which is, as you say, well above the national average.

Senator Casey. And how about the overall? Is there a number for overall Veterans?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. For overall Veterans the unemployment rate is 9.5 percent. So it is actually a little bit less than the national average.

Senator Casey. So the folks serving most recently are having a tougher time, I guess?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. Persons with disabilities? Do you have that number?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I do. The unemployment rate for persons with disabilities is 13.8 percent, although I will say that the more notable fact on people with disabilities is a very low labor force participation rate. Labor force participation rate is only about 21.9 percent for people with disabilities. That is as opposed to somewhere over 60 percent for a national average.

Senator Casey. Okay. Thank you.

Congressman Brady.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Earlier this week the White House attempted to sort of spin the bad numbers in advance, knowing that their policies have failed our economy miserably.

Larry Summers said that the snow storms, localized snow storms, would distort the unemployment and jobs numbers of

today. But—which is the equivalent of the dog ate my economy, as an excuse.

But in your testimony you really tend to dismiss that because you point out there are two ways we collect jobs numbers—you collect jobs numbers—for our country. One, of course, is the household survey where you call people and ask them.

Obviously, if they're on vacation or home sick, or prevented from working by bad weather, they are not counted as unemployed; they are just not working that day.

And then the other way that you collect information through the employment survey, what you said in your testimony as well, was basically the only way they would be counted as unemployed is if they received not a dime during the month of their pay period, the bi-weekly pay period, or weekly pay period, they would literally have to be out of work for their whole pay period to be counted as unemployed during that period.

Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Brady. So would you say that the snow storms distorted the jobs numbers you are presenting today?

Commissioner Hall. I would say it is really hard to tell. I would say we won't know—we will have a much better idea, I would say, by looking at next month's numbers to sort of see. Because whatever happened with the snow storms this month will be gone by next month, so we will see a bounce-back, if there was an effect.

But there is really no way for us to precisely know. Obviously, we saw a decline in hours worked, like you would expect.

Representative Brady. Sure.

Commissioner Hall. But as you say with the payroll jobs it is difficult for us, because we are actually looking at establishment payrolls, and different establishments have different payroll periods. As I say, some are one week, some are two weeks, some are four weeks. So we cannot even really give you a good idea of how likely it is that the payroll——

Representative Brady. I just think it is important that we not be trying to spin these numbers in advance when we just know they are headed in the wrong direction.

One thing the White House did not talk about was the distortion caused by the hiring of temporary Census workers. This year, my understanding is that the government will be hiring between 700,000 and 800,000 temporary workers, which will actually boost the jobs numbers really out of the mainstream.

In January and February, how many of those Census workers were hired and are counted in these numbers today?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Well for the job growth today, 15,000 jobs were added for Census workers. So from the negative 36,000, 15,000 growth. So it would have been negative 51,000.

Representative Brady. 51,000 jobs lost.

Can I ask you, I am convinced our economic recovery is sluggish and subpar in comparison to how we have responded to past severe recessions, how we've responded to the Reagan recovery, against our competitors around the world.

I am looking at the unemployment rate from when the Stimulus took effect till today. Our unemployment rate has increased by 1.5 percentage points. Australia has increased by a fraction during that period. Canada is one-tenth of our increase. Japan has increased by less than a third of what the U.S. has increased in unemployment. We are worse than the European Union. We are falling behind countries like South Korea.

Can you compare—so it appears we are falling behind our major competitors in the effort to come back to a sustained, vibrant economic recovery. Can you compare our unemployment numbers and increases over the past year to our major competitors?

Commissioner Hall. I don't have that in front of me. I would have to—to be honest with you, I'd have to take a look at it. I haven't looked at those numbers. We do make those comparisons in one of our programs when we do international labor comparisons.

Representative Brady. Great.

Commissioner Hall. I know in general our unemployment rate is comparable to a number of the European Union countries at the moment. Some are better, some are worse. I think the average in the European Union unemployment rate is somewhere in the high 9s.

Representative Brady. I think they have increased about 1 percentage point, 1.2 over our 1.5, and obviously we are not doing as well against others.

Well, thank you, Commissioner, very much.

Senator Casey. Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Hall, again thank you for your work and the work of your staff. You know, I was just going back to Chairman Casey's statements. It is so easy for us—and then listening to my good friend, Mr. Brady—it is so easy for us to say that there has not been progress.

There has been. And Chairman Casey pointed out that back in January of 2009 we were losing 729,000 jobs, and in January of this year we are talking about 26,000.

Is that significant?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that is a significant moderation.

Representative Cummings. Yes. That's what I thought.

So no matter how you look at it, it is not about twisting numbers. It is not about trying to make them look better than what they are. We want every single American who wants to be employed, employed; but the fact still remains that we are seeing some progress.

Let me ask you this: Going back to the temporary help services, that has been up? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. How much up was that?

Commissioner Hall. It was up 48,000 this month, and then 284,000 over the past five months.

Representative Cummings. Is that significant?

Commissioner Hall. That is significant. And that is a fairly reliable indicator of a strengthening labor market.

Representative Cummings. So in other words, it sounds like—and so as I understand it, when you have that temporary help, the logic tells you that there is a probability that at some point those jobs will increase into permanent jobs? I mean, in other words, is that it?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Historically when temporary help services has started to add jobs, the overall payroll numbers start to increase.

Representative Cummings. Now let me go to the African American unemployment situation. I note that with regard to African Americans back in January, last month, it was 16.5; and this month, it is 15.8 And I understand that is not a statistically significant figure? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. But it is a reduction.

Let me ask you this. I looked at, for African American women in January of 2010 the rate was 13.3 percent, and now it is 12.1 percent, approximately a percentage point less. Is that significant?

Commissioner Hall. You know, I'm not sure, offhand. I am guessing that is probably still not statistically significant, even though it is a fairly large change.

Representative Cummings. Okay. But it is a reduction of a point? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. Okay. And let's go back to this whole snow storm situation. I guess that could fall either way, couldn't it? I mean, in other words it could have been a situation where it could have affected the numbers negatively or positively? Is that right? Either way?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's correct. But to be honest, I would expect if it's had an effect overall it would be a negative effect on the numbers.

Representative Cummings. In other words, the snow storms would have brought the numbers down? In other words, the unemployment rate would have been higher, or lower? I just want to make sure I understand what you're saying.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. With the unemployment rate, because of the way we calculate that, I'm not sure that the unemployment rate was likely to have been affected much.

Representative Cummings. Okay.

Commissioner Hall. But the payroll jobs numbers could have been affected.

Representative Cummings. And in what respect, Mr. Hall?

Commissioner Hall. Let me give you some perspective. There were literally 1 million people who did not work during the reference week. In other words, we collect data during one week. Or 1 million people who did not work at all during that week.

While we would count them as employed for the unemployment rate, there is some question as to whether or not these people showed up on payrolls when we collected the establishment data. And the thing we do not know is, some of them may have showed up, they may have gotten paid, they may have worked at least part-time, part of the time period, but some of them may not have worked at all. In which case, if they did not get paid, then they

would not show up in the payroll jobs numbers and it would have affected those numbers.

Representative Cummings. So in other words, you are saying the numbers of people employed could have been higher? Is that what you are saying?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. All right. And you know this whole issue of 31,000 jobs lost in local government, I guess that is pretty significant, isn't it?

Commissioner Hall. No.

Representative Cummings. And so local governments I guess are seeing their tax bases harmed, and they just do not have the funds, I take it?

Commissioner Hall. Well certainly the numbers have been consistent with that. We have lost about 17,000 jobs a month over the last four months in local government, and about 13,000 for the past 12 months. So it is unusual for a local government to lose jobs like that over such a long time period, even during recessions.

Representative Cummings. Mr. Chairman, I see my time has expired.

Senator Casey. Thank you.

Congressman Burgess.

Representative Burgess. Thanks, Mr. Chairman. Thanks, Dr. Hall, for being here again.

Probably not quite a year ago we had a discussion about the weather and its effect on your numbers, and so I am grateful to hear your explanations today because they are similar to the ones that you gave me I think it was April or May of last year when we had some other weather event that occurred.

And because of the way you calculate things, it is unlikely that the snow storms themselves would have had a significant effect. But have you looked back at the way the numbers were calculated say back in the blizzard of 1996, and then the recalculation of numbers that occurred after things shook out from that?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, actually. As I mentioned, we had a million people who did not report to work during the reference week this time. In 1996 we had about 1.8 million people who did not report to work. So it was a more severe storm. And during that period, there was a drop in payroll employment that sort of recovered the next month.

So there may have been an effect on payroll employment in 1996, but again that was a larger event than this and we still don't know for sure.

Representative Burgess. Sure. But we may see an adjustment in the figures next month and likely that would be an adjustment in the direction that the numbers were not quite as bad as they appeared? Or we just don't know?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, we just don't know.

Representative Burgess. On the household data—let me just apologize if you've already given this number, and I just missed it—we have kind of talked about the chronically unemployed, the people who have just given up looking for work. Where is our number with this month's report?

Commissioner Hall. Well the long-term unemployed—these are people who are still looking but they've been unemployed for six months—that is 6.1 million people right now. That is a very high number. And of course we have people who are marginally attached. We have another 2.5 million who are marginally attached to the labor force.

Representative Burgess. What about the—we talk about an unemployment figure in the past that's been 16 or 17 percent of people are no longer looking for work, they've just taken themselves out of——

Commissioner Hall. Oh, I see. Sure. Sure. Our broadest number of labor under-utilization is a bit broader than the unemployment rate, is our so-called U–6——

Representative Burgess [continuing]. Right.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. And it includes the unemployed. It includes people who are marginally attached who aren't really considered part of the labor force. And it includes people who are working part-time for economic reasons who want to work full-time.

That rate is 16.8 percent this month.

Representative Burgess. And that is higher than the previous couple of months, is it not?

Commissioner Hall. It is actually down a little bit from last month, but—I'm sorry, it's up a little bit from last month, excuse me, but it's down from the month before that.

Representative Burgess. On the six-month unemployment figures and, you know, we're all trying to figure out whether we are seeing green shoots or weeds growing in the parking lot as far as the economy is concerned—just looking at the numbers for February of 2009, and maybe even going back a month in January of 2009 where you had 2.689 million people who had been unemployed for six months, but the unemployed number now is well over 6 million? Is that right? Am I reading that correctly?

Commissioner Hall. You mean the long-term unemployed?

Representative Burgess. Yes, the six month——

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess [continuing]. The six-month unemployed. So that rolling window of six months of unemployment has in fact doubled over the past year.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess. Now comparing this to other recessions, to other economic downturns, is this—how is this looking for us? I mean, to me that looks disturbing, that the people who have been looking for work for six months has doubled now in the past year's time.

And again I don't want to belabor the point, but we did pass a $787 billion Stimulus bill a year ago.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. The level of long-term unemployed is at record levels. It may not be exactly a record this month, but it has been at levels we have never seen before. The number of long-term unemployed are extremely high still.

Representative Burgess. And is that doubling of the long-term unemployed over the last year's time in spite of the things that

we've tried to do to boost the economy? Is that typically what you see in a recession? Or is that unusual for this Recession?

Commissioner Hall. Well you do typically see the long-term unemployed go up significantly during a recession.

Representative Burgess. Double?

Commissioner Hall. Do you have the number?

Mr. Rones. It is certainly not unusual for that level to double. Sometimes it might go up even much more than that. I go back to the recession in the 1970s where it started out in the 300,000s and ended up at 1.6 million. So in percentage terms, doubling is not unusual.

As Commissioner Hall said, the big difference now is that the levels are all higher. We started at a higher rate, and we are at a much higher level than we have ever been before.

Representative Burgess. Well Mr. Cummings was talking about the appearance of—the increase in temporary help and that being one of the leading indicators. Where does this number, this 27 weeks unemployment number, where does that fit in with previous recessions? Does that look like something that is getting better? Something that is getting worse? What can we say about the state of the recession?

We have already said the temporary workers are increasing. That's a good thing. Those are green shoots. What is this number telling us? Green shoots, or weeds in the parking lot?

Commissioner Hall. I am not sure it tells us a lot about the current conditions. In fact, the long-term unemployed kind of lag. So my point is, once the economy starts to recover and we actually start to grow jobs, this number in the past has continued to go up.

Representative Burgess. But, Dr. Hall, we put $787 billion into the economy a year ago, or we thought we were. It turns out if you look at the Department of Energy maybe we didn't, but where—and then there's talk about a second Stimulus bill—you know, people are asking what good are we doing with pumping these dollars into the economy if we are not seeing any relief for people who have been looking for work for six months?

I mean, the people who have been looking for work for six months now are the very ones who were six months into the Stimulus package six months ago, right, because it's been a year since we passed the Stimulus package?

Commissioner Hall. You mean are they the same?

Representative Burgess. Well the rolling number of looking back six months and what are our unemployment numbers. Well, six months ago was August, and we are now six months into pumping all that money into the economy and saving or creating all of those jobs, but it didn't work out for these folks.

Commissioner Hall. Right. Yes, this number did rise over 2009. In the last month or two it hasn't moved very much, but over a longer time period it has continued to grow.

Representative Burgess. I will yield back. I hope we will have time for another round.

Senator Casey. Sure. I wanted to make a few points about the numbers.

Dr. Hall, the total number of Americans unemployed right now is, according to your reports, 14.9 million?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Senator Casey. In that 15 million person range for this month and last month. I think the record is clear not only from your testimony but from other data we have been seeing more recently, and I think it is validated today, that job loss has come down—you compare January and February of 2009 versus 2010.

According to the numbers you gave us for January and February of 2009, it is about 1.5 million jobs lost. January and February of 2010, 62,000 jobs lost. I know those numbers will be adjusted, but that is a significant difference.

The other reference point I wanted to put in the record, the Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that Real Gross Domestic Product grew at an annual rate of 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, which is .2 percentage points higher than initially estimated.

We went from a negative GDP to a positive Gross Domestic Product of 5.9 in the fourth quarter of 2009. We will see what the first quarter of 2010 brings.

But I did want to ask you a couple of specifics that I raised and Congressman Cummings raised on some of these subsectors. I asked you about the Veterans and persons with disabilities. Congressman Cummings mentioned African Americans. I am not sure that any of us asked about Hispanics. But let me just make sure I have the record right.

With regard to African American unemployment, that rate is 15.8?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Senator Casey. So substantially higher than the overall number.

For Hispanics, 12.4 percent?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. I think the percentages are always helpful, but sometimes the numbers are more telling. I forgot to ask you about the Veterans number, the raw number, the total number as opposed to the Veterans unemployment rate, or actually maybe if you could just look at those who have served post-2001, what that number is. Do you have that?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well the number of unemployed are 212,000.

Senator Casey. 212,000 Veterans overall?

Commissioner Hall. Veterans overall, yes.

Senator Casey. And you don't know how many of those are post-2001?

Commissioner Hall. Oh, I'm sorry. Excuse me, I'm not being clear. Those are post-2001.

Senator Casey. That's 2001 post——

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey [continuing]. Or, I'm sorry, 212,000 unemployed Veterans who are in that—those who have served since 2001?

Commissioner Hall. Correct.

Senator Casey. And in terms of the African American, we talked about the African American total and the Hispanic total, as opposed to just the percentage unemployed?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. For African Americans, 2.8 million are unemployed.

Senator Casey. 2.8 million? Wow.

Commissioner Hall. And actually it's the same number for Hispanic or Latino, 2.8 million.

Senator Casey. I think that's all I have for this round, but Congressman Brady?

Representative Brady. You know, I think we are looking for hopeful signs in these numbers. What we're not looking for is false hope, and especially one that would drive an agenda of more spending, health care mandates, tax increases, again the blamenomics of tax and punish certain sectors, many of which hold the key to our job creation, it certainly is not the government sector that holds the key.

I think it is important to remember and to keep in perspective that when we're looking at the U.S. economy that we actually lost fewer jobs during this recession than during the 2001 recession.

In the first six months of 2001 we lost more than 12 million jobs, and in this one 15 million. One of the reasons the unemployment rate continues to be so stubbornly high is not in the job losses, it's in the lack of job creation.

In the first six months of 2001, 33 million jobs were created. Through the second quarter of the present Administration of 2009, only 24.4 million. We've got an almost 8 million job gap right there. And I really do believe, Commissioner, that the uncertainty throughout this country by businesses, many of whom spoke to the President in his roundtable with him, where they said basically we're holding onto our capital. We're delaying key business decisions, investment decisions, and hiring decisions because of forcing through this health care takeover, with all of its mandates and taxes—cap and trade, which will have a devastating impact long-term on our economy. Just a rash of tax increases in the President's budget, and just a debilitating debt that, while it's not at the Greece level, we are rapidly approaching those levels where we will lose confidence among our investors in the United States.

My question is: How do you, at the BLS how do you measure, or are you able to measure the obstacles to an economic recovery—those rational expectations, I believe the economists call it, where businesses look at, as Congressman Burgess said, this massive Stimulus with little effect. They look at this second Stimulus again, shrug to it.

How do you measure, or are you able to measure, the fact that in this environment businesses are delaying those key hiring decisions?

Commissioner Hall. We really aren't able of course to measure the reasons for employment or unemployment, or reasons for the decisions that establishments make. But what we can and do measure is the number of people that they do employ and the wages that they pay.

Representative Brady. Looking at productivity, I was looking into your—it seems that we always look at the hours that average workers have, knowing that businesses tend to make their workers more productive and rely upon them until they reach a certain point like with temporary workers before they begin bringing new people—hiring back or bringing new people on board. We continue to be around 33 hours per week, close to our record low.

The long-run average is over 35 hours before businesses start to consider adding on the cost of hiring new employees. What range are we in right now?

Commissioner Hall. For the number of hours?

Representative Brady. Yes. Are we still around 33?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I'm sure that's correct. Let me look the exact number up for you. Yes, the average weekly hours are 33.8 hours.

Representative Brady. So hiring temporary workers is a good sign. It should be an indicator. The fact that we still have room to grow in hours per week are not quite near where we want it to be before traditionally businesses start to hire? Is that true?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct. Although I will say that we've had some strengthening in aggregate weekly hours worked in the last number of months, and like temporary help services that is an indicator of a tightening labor market that in the past has signaled better job growth.

Representative Brady. But construction, manufacturing, the two areas we were told would see the most job gains in the Stimulus, you said construction is down how much more this time?

Commissioner Hall. 64,000 this month.

Representative Brady. Manufacturing? Do we break that out? Or is that part of the broader——

Commissioner Hall. Manufacturing was essentially unchanged. It was a +1,000, but it is essentially flat.

Representative Brady [continuing]. All right. Thanks, Commissioner.

Senator Casey. Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. When we look at this whole issue—going back to what Mr. Brady was saying, and we are trying to figure out the unemployment rate and jobs lost, whatever, we are talking about net? Is that right?

In other words, it is not that jobs are not being created. It is that you are looking at an overall kind of picture? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Oh, yes, that is actually true. Some of our data suggests that literally a million people are hired a week, even now during a Recession, but a million people lose their job, as well. So the numbers we give you are our net numbers.

Representative Cummings. And looking at the long-term unemployed, that is basically people that have been unemployed for at least six months? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. And 23.6 percent, I think, and correct me if I'm wrong, of those people have been unemployed for more than a year? In other words, prior to this—or very early on in this Administration? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. So a lot of these people lost their jobs a long time ago? Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. Now let me ask you this. Since last fall you have brought us unemployment figures that slowly crept down from 10.2 percent to now 9.7 for 2 consecutive months.

Would it be fair to say that the labor market has stabilized? Or is that a word that you even use?

Commissioner Hall. It's a word I would hesitate to lose a bit, but——

Representative Cummings. To "use"? It sounded like you said "to lose."

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I meant to say "to use." I'm sorry.

Representative Cummings. All right.

Commissioner Hall. But it is true that the job loss has moderated considerably to where we are fairly close to neither gains nor losses for the last four months. So that is consistent with the idea of possibly stabilizing.

Representative Cummings. And let me, as I close, let me just say this.

Sometimes I listen to my good friends on the Republican side, and it's not that anybody is trying—and I'm sure the Chairman would agree with me, Chairman Casey would agree with me—nobody is trying to paint a rosy picture. We are very realistic. But we refuse to look and see a difference between 729,000 jobs lost in January of 2009 and 26,000 lost in January of 2010 and say that is not significant.

We want, again, every single American working. But when we talk about the Stimulus, and a lot of people have beat up on the Stimulus, and I tell you I had one of the most interesting experiences about three weeks ago in Baltimore in my District where we hired 50 police officers who would not have been hired, who would not have been hired, if it were not for the Stimulus.

And to see these young officers be hired—and these are people that we desperately need. And so, you know, I think that a lot of people have beat up on Summers, and the Administration saying, oh, you predicted this would happen in this amount of time, this would happen—trying to predict is not always easy, as we can see from just our interaction with regard to these statistics. But the fact still remains that we are, I do believe, moving in the right direction.

And I always say, I believe in cheering for the home team. So often what happens is we spend so much time looking at the doom and gloom that we don't see the progress that we are making.

And so I want to thank you again, Mr. Hall, for your testimony. I thank your staff. And hopefully next month when we come back we will be able to have an even stronger report for the American people with regard to the employment situation here in our country.

Thank you very much.

Senator Casey. Congressman Burgess.

Representative Burgess. Thank you.

I've been listening to my good friend from Maryland, and I am reminded of philosopher Yogi Berra who said the future ain't what it used to be.

The problem with these predictions—and it is not easy to be in the prognosticating business, especially in a time of a recession, and especially in the time of uncharted waters, but these predictions were put forward as a rationale for selling a policy or a

group of policies that Congress passed rather hastily last year, and I think the only quarrel that I have voiced this morning is that I wish we had taken a little bit more time to get things right.

We passed a "Cash-for-Clunkers" bill, and we may have done nothing but accelerate fourth-quarter earnings into the third quarter. I'm not quite sure how that's going to sort out. And I think there's someone in my neighborhood who took advantage of "Cash-for-Clunkers." No quarrel there. It was a program that was duly passed by Congress. It was available for them to take advantage of it.

But every day when I walk—I'm home and I walk out my front door and I see that automobile sitting down the street, I can't help but think that my grandson is going to pay for that car every day for the rest of his life.

There are better ways of going about doing some of the things we have done this past year, and we may be locking ourselves into some policies that are going to be very, very difficult to unwind.

Just on, Dr. Hall, on the numbers themselves, when this number, whether it is 10.2 or 9.7, but this number hovering around where it has been for the last several months, when is the last time in our Nation's economic history that the numbers were here?

Commissioner Hall. He is going to look up the exact number, but I'm pretty sure it was in 1983, in that recession.

Representative Burgess. We have talked a little bit about the number of minorities that are unemployed—African Americans, Hispanics—what about young people who are just getting out of college? What is their unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. I may have to get back to you with that——

Representative Burgess. I guess where I am going with this line of questioning——

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I can characterize it for you.

Representative Burgess [continuing]. Okay.

Commissioner Hall. Really high. It is very high. The youth unemployment rate has gone up quite a bit.

Representative Burgess. Let me just ask you this. Has anyone looked at this situation in previous recessions? What are the numbers of young people unemployed, college graduates recently graduated from college who are unemployed, during times like this when there's an economic downturn versus times that might be regarded as more normal? And what does that do to that young person's lifetime earning capabilities, or lifetime earning expectations?

Does having the bad fortune to start off in your productive years when the country is in the midst of a serious recession—I mean, I think I remember that time you talked about, 1983, I know I remember 1972 because I was a recent college graduate and I remember how hard it was to find a job, and I think I went back to school because I could not find one. But it does affect you in a significant way.

I remember in 1982–1983, the news stories talking about young people getting out of college, no hope for employment, this was the worst economy that they've ever emerged into. And with all of the statistics gathering that you all do, I just wondered if anyone had looked. Now we've got the 25 years of experience with that grad-

uating class, and how did they differ from some of their cohorts who might have graduated at times when things were perhaps measurably better? And what does that—I mean, you know, you have to ask yourself, a young person who right now aspires to go to college and wants to go to a great college and wants to amass a lot of student debt, is that really a good idea for someone to be doing that when the expectation of lifetime earnings may have adjusted downward and we are not emerged from this Recession yet? No one knows how long it is going to continue. But I think these are valid questions.

And then we as policymakers, because we do deal with things like student loans, and secondary education, we do need to take that into account.

Just one last thought I want to put out there before my time expires. We heard from Kevin Hassett from the American Enterprise Institute at one of our hearings several weeks ago. He voiced a concern that the extension of Unemployment Benefits was, I won't say the word is not "encouraging," but we were facilitating people staying unemployed by continuing to provide those benefits.

Have you all looked into that in any way? Because 99 weeks of Unemployment Benefits, I don't know if that's unprecedented or not. It's a long time. We're talking about the six months rolling averages of unemployed. We have now gone to two years, almost two years of Unemployment Benefits. Is there any correlation there that we need to be aware of that might affect future policy decisions?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, you know, I don't know how to characterize it. I have seen some research that sort of showed that the re-employment rates go way up near the end of Unemployment Insurance, when that starts to run out. But I don't know what the cause and effect on that is. You know, it's not clear that these folks are holding off from getting a job or not from Unemployment Insurance, especially at a time like this.

So if you like we can maybe put together a little—some studies that have been done on this.

Representative Burgess. I think that would be helpful, because we are going to be asked to cast those votes again and again and again over this coming year.

Commissioner Hall. Okay.

Representative Burgess. Thanks, Mr. Chairman. I'll yield back.

Senator Casey. Thank you.

Commissioner, thank you again for your time. I know we're almost ready to wrap up. I did want to comment a little bit about some of the points that were made by our Republican colleagues.

I know that a constant refrain—and they have made it here today—has been with regard to the Recovery bill, the Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

I know they voted against it. I voted for it. And a lot of the Democrats did. There is a real debate about what has been working and what hasn't been working.

I have to say, though, when you look at it just in terms of what the Congressional Budget Office has said, that the Recovery Act added between 1 million and 2.1 million jobs by the fourth quarter

of 2009, up to that point in time, and raised economic growth by 1.5 percent to 3.5 percent over that period.

CBO Director Doug Elmendorf, not a partisan in this debate, said, and I quote, that—he said it in this hearing as part of this Committee's hearings, quote:

"The policies that were enacted in the bill are increasing GDP and employment relative to what it otherwise would be." Unquote. That is Doug Elmendorf.

And I also would note that the—and I am glad that Congressman Brady, a couple of minutes ago I think in both of his time slots, was talking about history. I think history can be relevant and instructive.

He mentioned the Reagan era, and he also compared job loss in two different time periods. The history is instructive in a number of ways.

If you look at it just in terms of job gains, when President Clinton was in office over eight years, the job gain was 22 million jobs up, if you look at the job gain in those years. Under President Bush, about 2 million.

So a 22-million job gain versus 2 million.

Also if you look at it just in terms of deficit, when President Clinton left office the following things had happened:

The surplus—not a deficit, a surplus—was $236 billion. When President Bush left office, that $236 billion had changed to about a $1.3 trillion deficit.

We know what the job numbers were in December of 2008 when President Obama came in office, January of 2009.

If we are going to talk history, we ought to put that on the table as part of this debate. President Obama and this Congress walked into 2009 facing a set of economic circumstances that no Congress and no President had faced since the 1930s.

I would not declare or say that the Recovery bill has worked perfectly. I would also not say that it has worked completely, because we still have at least a year of jumpstarting effect from the Recovery bill.

But I did want to get to a question about manufacturing jobs. Now I touched on it a little bit before, but we did have some good news there in a sector that we seem to never have good news in.

Could you, Commissioner, just walk through that for us?

Commissioner Hall. Well, sure. Manufacturing has had a real long-term trend decline in employment. In the previous recession, manufacturing lost 1.1 million jobs and didn't really recover any of them.

It has now lost another couple of million during this Recession, but the last couple of months the job loss has moderated, and the last couple of months we have had essentially no job loss in manufacturing.

Senator Casey. No job loss over?

Commissioner Hall. Over the last couple of months. It has only averaged about 6,000 jobs lost over the last four months, so the job loss has really moderated in manufacturing.

Senator Casey. 6,000 manufacturing jobs lost over the last four months?

Commissioner Hall. Per month, yes.

Senator Casey. In my opinion, that's good news. Something to be positive about.

Congressman Brady.

Representative Brady. I'm trying to recall. Congress has the power of the purse string. I'm trying to recall who was in charge of Congress when President Clinton had that surplus. It was Republicans, if I recall, who handed him that major surplus. And I'm trying to recall who had the purse strings in Congress for two years who handed President Obama that devastating deficit of $1.2 trillion. As you said, that was Democrats in control of the purse string during those periods.

I do recall not just a year ago, if memory serves, that we were promised if we passed that $800 trillion—billion dollar Stimulus that unemployment would be no higher than 8 percent. It would create 3.5 million jobs, restore consumer confidence.

Well, we are hovering around 10 percent unemployment. We have lost another 3 million jobs since the Stimulus took effect. And consumer confidence, only 6 percent of Americans in the latest *New York Times* poll said they believed the Stimulus created jobs.

In fact, half of Americans feel less financially secure today than they did when the Stimulus passed. And while I appreciate the Congressional Budget Office—in fact I'm a fan of theirs in a major way—but since their report, two different economic studies have shown that the Stimulus had little impact.

In fact, one report over the last week in *The Wall Street Journal* showed that it will actually cost our economy $300 billion because it has crowded out private investment and consumption.

The truth is, as our friend from Maryland said, it has created jobs in the government sector with our policies, which is wonderful. The problem with those jobs is they only continue as long as taxpayers pay. Jobs in the private sector are what drives a sustainable economic recovery. And we are all rooting for the home team.

We want those jobs to be created. But at home, our U.S. energy companies see themselves under attack. Cap and trade and higher taxes. Our small businesses and professionals are facing higher taxes, higher taxes on dividends. Our banking industry, our real estate industry, our financial industry, hedge funds, medical devices, on and on and on, no wonder they're not hiring at this point.

So I think we can all pull together to try to find those economic policies that work best for America, but we are certainly not—while we are a cheerleader for this country, we are certainly not cheerleaders for the government, or the policies that aren't working.

So we are anxious to work together with the Democrats and Republicans across the aisle to find those policies that actually won't give us false hope, but a true, sustainable economy.

With that I yield back.

Senator Casey. Congressman Burgess.

Representative Burgess. Just one last point to make about the Congressional Budget Office. In the Budget and Economic Outlook for Fiscal Years 2010 to 2020, on page 30 of the report, going through a lot of numbers about the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, or the stimulus bill, their conclusion:

Consequently, our contribution to growth will turn negative during the latter part of 2010.

So, yes, it would be nice to give it more time, but I don't know that giving it more time is necessarily going to allow it to have the effect that people are wanting.

Dr. Hall, as always, we appreciate you coming in and sharing your wisdom with us. I would appreciate it if you could dig up those figures that we talked about earlier and have a look at those and look forward to visiting with you about that, and I'll yield back my time.

Senator Casey. Thank you.

Commissioner, thank you. I failed to mention at the beginning of the hearing why I am in this chair today as the Chairman of the Committee. Congresswoman Maloney couldn't be here. She has been ever faithful in attending these hearings and chairing, but she was not able to be here, and I just wanted to note that for the record, and we are grateful she gave us this opportunity.

I want to thank our colleagues for making that long trek from the House over to the Senate. We are trying to have this hearing in both places. And as you can tell from the discussion here, the debate will go on.

Thanks very much.

[Whereupon, at 10:47 a.m., Friday, March 5, 2010, the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY

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

Today's employment report is more bad news for American workers and their families. Payroll employment fell by 36,000. After excluding the hiring of 15,000 temporary Census workers, payroll employment fell by 51,000. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 9.7 percent. And the number of discouraged workers reached a series high of 1.2 million.

Although real GDP grew at an annualized rate of 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, 66 percent of this growth was due to a one-off restocking of inventory. Real final sales, which are a better measure of the underlying trend in real GDP than the headline number, rose by only 1.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009.

In line with this modest growth trend, the most recent Blue Chip consensus forecast of private economists predicts that real GDP will grow by 3.0 percent in 2010. Many economists are forecasting that the average monthly growth in payroll employment will be about 100,000 jobs this year. Unfortunately, such slow growth in payroll employment means that the unemployment rate will remain elevated. Indeed, the Blue Chip consensus forecast predicts that the unemployment rate will still be 9.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Normally, economists would expect rapid economic growth following a severe recession. After the August 1981 to November 1982 recession, which is similar in depth and length to the recent recession, we find:

- The average annualized rate of real GDP growth was 7.2 percent in the first two full quarters of the Reagan recovery compared with 4.1 percent in the last two quarters.
- During the first eight months of the Reagan recovery, payroll employment increased by 1.7 million jobs, while since July 2009 payroll employment fell by 1.1 million jobs.

Why is this recovery so much weaker than the recovery after the August 1981 to November 1982 recession? Seeking an answer, the Republican members of this committee invited some of our country's best economists to speak at a conference on February 23, 2010. One of these economists, Nobel laureate Dr. Edward C. Prescott, who is both the W. P. Carey Professor of Economics at Arizona State University and the Senior Monetary Adviser at the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, provided the explanation.

Investment is depressed. Businesses are making fewer tangible investments in structures, equipment, and software that are captured as investment when calculating GDP. Moreover, businesses are also making fewer intangible investments in such things as research and development and employee training that are not captured as investment when calculating GDP.

From entrepreneurs in the small companies in The Woodlands, Texas, to the executives of the nation's largest corporations, businesspeople expect that the federal taxes on the profits from new investments are going up by a lot. With the expiration of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts at the end of this year, individual income tax rates will be increased. The taxes on capital gains and dividends will rise, and the death tax will be reinstated.

And that's just the start. The United States is on an unsustainable fiscal course. Although the federal government will have serious difficulties meeting its existing obligations under Medicare and Medicaid during this decade, President Obama and congressional Democrats are determined to use reconciliation to ram through a new multi-trillion dollar health care entitlement over the clear opposition of the American people.

While there is uncertainty about which taxes will increase, any rational entrepreneur or corporate executive expects to pay more taxes to finance Obama's so-called health care reform. And looming in the background are the prospects of higher implicit taxes through "cap and trade" and the suggestion that Obama's Democrat-controlled deficit reduction commission will recommend imposing a federal value-added tax to balance the federal budget.

Given these expectations, Dr. Prescott demonstrated, businesses are holding their cash instead of making new investments. This is also what happened during a similar period of uncertainty about higher taxes and intrusive regulations under another Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the 1930s. Presidential scholar Dr. Alvin S. Felzenberg identified policy uncertainty under FDR as a major reason why the United States was the last industrial democracy to recover from the Great Depression.

It is business investment in both tangible assets and intangibles that drives job creation. Unfortunately for American workers and their families, the prospect of higher taxes is a job-killer.

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

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE MICHAEL C. BURGESS, M.D.

In January, Christina Romer—head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers—responded to the loss of jobs in December defensively by stating that sometimes "real recovery" occurs in "fits-and-starts," but what we need to focus on is the overall trajectory.

So what is the overall trajectory of the Obama Administration? Despite the blame cast on previous Administrations in bringing us to the current situation, the blame game ended when the Obama Administration advocated the so-called $787 billion dollar stimulus bill, which the CBO now says has cost the American taxpayer $862 billion dollars, because it would prevent unemployment from going above 7%.

And if we spent $862 billion dollars to, as President Obama said "will save or create more than three million new jobs over the next few years" then perhaps Members of Congress wouldn't be so upset. But it didn't. Since we *borrowed* this money, unemployment has skyrocketed to 10%, and the CBO said the economic effect of this stimulus bill would go negative starting at the end of this year.

Furthermore, only 40% of the so-called stimulus bill's $862 billion dollar cost has been handed out, while this country has *LOST* 3 million jobs since the stimulus has passed.

Why? Why did this Administration and this Congress pass this bill only to sit on this money, all-the-while paying interest on our loan, while jobs have been lost in droves?

For instance, consider the Energy Department. Yesterday, CQ reported that the Energy Department got $33 billion from the stimulus yet has merely spent $2.4 billion. I never thought the day would come when I would agree with my fellow JEC member Senator Charles Schumer, but Senator Schumer is right to want to freeze stimulus spending on renewable energy grants because there is so little oversight and investigations about how these funds are being spent.

Or consider the Education Department. Secretary Duncan received $100 billion dollars in stimulus funds, double his budget from the previous year. And despite his outward commitment to charter schools, the Secretary could not even be bothered to give the District of Columbia the $8 million dollars it needed to fund the "DC Opportunity Scholarship Program," which has helped over 3,300 students in D.C. improve their quality of life. $8 million dollars.

I sincerely hope, as we continue to look at these unemployment numbers, we consider this Administration's solution to the unemployment numbers as hold them accountable as to how the money is spent, if it is spent at all, as compared to how many jobs have been created.

Thank you.

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

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed (−36,000) in February, and the unemployment rate held at 9.7 percent. Employment fell in construction and information, while temporary help services added jobs. Severe winter weather in parts of the country may have affected payroll employment and hours in February. However, as I will explain in a moment, there are too many unknowns to say precisely how much the weather might have affected these measures.

Construction employment fell by 64,000 in February, about in line with the average monthly job loss over the prior 6 months. Job losses continued throughout the industry, although nonresidential specialty trades again accounted for much of the over-the-month decline. In the information industry, employment fell by 18,000.

Temporary help services employment increased by 48,000 over the month. Since last September, this industry has added 284,000 jobs. Health care employment continued to trend up in February. Employment in most other industries showed little or no change.

Average weekly hours for all employees in the private sector decreased by one-tenth of an hour in February. Average weekly hours declined more significantly in

construction and manufacturing, 0.5 and 0.4 hour, respectively. These declines likely reflect time lost due to the severe winter weather.

Average hourly earnings of all employees in the private sector rose by 3 cents in February to $22.46. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent. From January 2009 to January 2010, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 2.7 percent.

Turning now to data from the survey of households, most key labor force measures were essentially unchanged in February. The unemployment rate remained at 9.7 percent, with jobless rates for the major worker groups showing little or no change. Of the 14.9 million unemployed in February, the proportion who had been jobless for 27 weeks or more was 40.9 percent, little different from the all-time high of 41.2 percent reached in January.

The number of individuals. working part time who preferred full-time work rose from 8.3 to 8.8 million in February, partially offsetting a large decrease in January. Involuntary part-time employment levels had held at or near 9.2 million in the final months of 2009.

Before closing, I would like to return to the issue of how the severe winter weather in February may have affected the payroll employment estimates released today. Major snowstorms struck parts of the country during the reference period for our establishment survey. Many schools, government agencies, and businesses closed temporarily, and many people were off work for a time because of the storms.

In the establishment survey, workers who do not receive any pay for the entire pay period are not counted as employed. Therefore, it is possible that the storms had some negative impact on payroll employment. However, not every closure or temporary absence causes a drop in employment. Workers are counted as employed in the establishment survey if they are paid for a single hour during the reference pay period, whether they worked or not. Also, half of all workers have bi-weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly pay periods. I would assume that most of them worked during the part of the pay period that preceded or followed the snow events. In addition, we do not know how many workers may have been added to payrolls for snow removal, cleanup, and repairs due to the storms. Nor do we know how new hiring or separations were affected by the weather. For those reasons, we cannot say how much February's payroll employment was affected by the severe weather.

In our household survey, persons with a job who miss work for weather-related events are counted as employed whether or not they are paid for the time off.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in February, and the unemployment rate held at 9.7 percent.

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

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NEWS RELEASE

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EST) Friday, March 5, 2010

USDL-10-0256

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

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – FEBRUARY 2010

Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed (-36,000) in February, and the **unemployment rate** held at 9.7 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment fell in construction and information, while temporary help services added jobs. Severe winter weather in parts of the country may have affected payroll employment and hours; however, it is not possible to quantify precisely the net impact of the winter storms on these measures. For more information on the effects of the severe weather on employment estimates, see the box note at the end of the release.

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

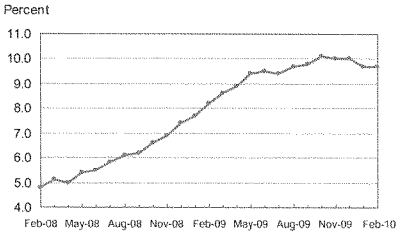
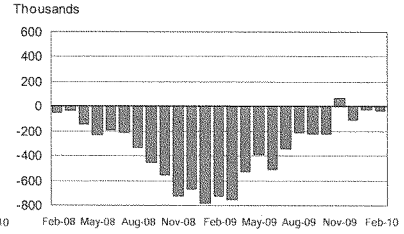


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, February 2008 – February 2010



Household Survey Data

In February, the number of **unemployed persons**, at 14.9 million, was essentially unchanged, and the **unemployment rate** remained at 9.7 percent. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rates for adult men (10.0 percent), adult women (8.0 percent), whites (8.8 percent), blacks (15.8 percent), Hispanics (12.4 percent), and teenagers (25.0 percent) showed little to no change in February. The jobless rate for Asians was 8.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) was 6.1 million in February and has been about that level since December. About 4 in 10 unemployed persons have been unemployed for 27 weeks or more. (See table A-12.)

In February, the **civilian labor force participation rate** (64.8 percent) and the **employment-population ratio** (58.5 percent) were little changed. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons working **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) increased from 8.3 to 8.8 million in February, partially offsetting a large decrease in the prior month. These individuals were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-8.)

About 2.5 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force** in February, an increase of 476,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table A-16.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 1.2 million **discouraged workers** in February, up by 473,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.3 million persons marginally attached to the labor force had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities.

Establishment Survey Data

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** was little changed in February (-36,000). Job losses continued in construction and information, while employment continued to increase in temporary help services. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 8.4 million. (See table B-1.)

Construction employment fell by 64,000 in February, about in line with the average monthly job loss over the prior 6 months. Job losses were concentrated in nonresidential building (-10,000) and among nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-35,000). Since December 2007, employment in construction has fallen by 1.9 million.

Employment in the **information** industry dropped by 18,000 in February. Since December 2007, job losses in information have totaled 297,000. In February, employment in **transportation and warehousing** continued to trend down.

Employment in **manufacturing** was essentially unchanged in February. Small job gains in a number of component industries were offset by job losses in motor vehicles and parts and in chemicals.

Retail trade employment was unchanged in February, after a sizeable increase in January. Over the month, job gains in building material and garden supply stores (7,000) and in department stores (6,000) were offset by declines in food and beverage stores (-9,000).

In February, **temporary help services** added 48,000 jobs. Since reaching a low point in September 2009, temporary help services employment has risen by 284,000. **Health care** employment continued to trend upward in February.

In February, employment in the **federal government** edged up. The hiring of 15,000 temporary workers for Census 2010 was partially offset by a decline in U.S. Postal Service employment.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.1 hour to 33.8 hours in February. The manufacturing workweek for all employees dropped by 0.4 hour to 39.5 hours, and factory overtime decreased by 0.2 hour over the month. In February, the average workweek for **production or nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.2 hour to 33.1 hours; the workweek fell by 1.0 hour in construction, likely reflecting the unusually severe winter storms. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In February, **average hourly earnings of all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 3 cents, or 0.1 percent, to $22.46. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent. In February, average hourly earnings of private **production and nonsupervisory employees** rose by 3 cents, or 0.2 percent, to $18.93. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for December was revised from -150,000 to -109,000, and the change for January was revised from -20,000 to -26,000.

The Employment Situation for March is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 2, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Effect of Severe Winter Storms on Employment Estimates

Major winter storms affected parts of the country during the February reference periods for the establishment and household surveys.

In the establishment survey, the reference period was the pay period including February 12th. In order for severe weather conditions to reduce the estimate of payroll employment, employees have to be off work for an entire pay period and not be paid for the time missed. About half of all workers in the payroll survey have a 2-week, semi-monthly, or monthly pay period. Workers who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, even one hour, are counted in the February payroll employment figures. While some persons may have been off payrolls during the survey reference period, some industries, such as those dealing with cleanup and repair activities, may have added workers.

In the household survey, the reference period was the calendar week of February 7-13. People who miss work for weather-related events are counted as employed whether or not they are paid for the time off.

Corrections to Establishment Survey Data

With the release of February data on March 5, 2010, BLS has corrected April–July 2009 establishment survey estimates for all employees and women employees for the federal government series. The changes result from corrections to initial counts for Census temporary and intermittent workers for Census 2010. The corrections affect the following industry series: other federal government; federal, except the U.S. Postal Service; federal government; government; service-providing; and total nonfarm. These corrections do not affect any employment data before April 2009 or after July 2009. No hours and earnings data are impacted.

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

Category	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Change from: Jan. 2010-Feb. 2010
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	234,913	236,924	236,832	236,998	166
Civilian labor force	154,401	153,059	153,170	153,512	342
Participation rate	65.7	64.6	64.7	64.8	0.1
Employed	141,687	137,792	138,333	138,641	308
Employment-population ratio	60.3	58.2	58.4	58.5	0.1
Unemployed	12,714	15,267	14,837	14,871	34
Unemployment rate	8.2	10.0	9.7	9.7	0.0
Not in labor force	80,512	83,865	83,663	83,487	-176
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	8.2	10.0	9.7	9.7	0.0
Adult men (20 years and over)	8.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	0.0
Adult women (20 years and over)	6.8	8.2	7.9	8.0	0.1
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	21.8	27.1	26.4	25.0	-1.4
White	7.5	9.0	8.7	8.8	0.1
Black or African American	13.5	16.2	16.5	15.8	-0.7
Asian (not seasonally adjusted)	6.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	11.0	12.9	12.6	12.4	-0.2
Total, 25 years and over	7.0	8.5	8.2	8.3	0.1
Less than a high school diploma	13.0	15.3	15.2	15.6	0.4
High school graduates, no college	8.4	10.5	10.1	10.5	0.4
Some college or associate degree	7.1	9.0	8.5	8.0	-0.5
Bachelor's degree and higher	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	0.1
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	7,878	9,701	9,323	9,550	227
Job leavers	820	932	914	866	-48
Reentrants	2,912	3,334	3,585	3,451	-134
New entrants	1,016	1,270	1,235	1,238	3
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	3,364	2,929	3,008	2,748	-260
5 to 14 weeks	3,961	3,486	3,362	3,412	50
15 to 26 weeks	2,405	2,840	2,632	2,696	64
27 weeks and over	2,964	6,130	6,313	6,133	-180
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	8,672	9,165	8,316	8,791	475
Slack work or business conditions	6,511	6,453	5,873	6,185	312
Could only find part-time work	1,771	2,346	2,295	2,212	-83
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,861	18,364	18,563	18,360	-203
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,051	2,486	2,539	2,527	-
Discouraged workers	731	929	1,065	1,204	-

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

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	-726	-109	-26	-36
Total private	-707	-83	-33	-18
Goods-producing	-296	-54	-53	-60
Mining and logging	-14	0	4	3
Construction	-116	-36	-77	-64
Manufacturing	-166	-18	20	1
Durable goods[1]	-118	-11	19	1
Motor vehicles and parts	17.1	-1.1	26.8	-9.7
Nondurable goods	-48	-7	1	0
Private service-providing[1]	-411	-29	20	42
Wholesale trade	-49.4	-4.3	-16.4	-1.0
Retail trade	-69.8	-14.5	41.8	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	-26.4	-4.0	-31.1	-12.0
Information	-15	-14	-4	-18
Financial activities	-51	-9	-13	-10
Professional and business services[1]	-171	22	30	51
Temporary help services	-49.5	49.7	50.2	47.5
Education and health services[1]	16	37	23	32
Health care and social assistance	18.1	21.8	15.8	20.4
Leisure and hospitality	-26	-33	0	7
Other services	-19	-7	0	-6
Government	-19	-26	7	-18
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES[2]				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.6	49.9	49.9	49.9
Total private women employees	48.0	48.4	48.4	48.4
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.8
Average hourly earnings	$ 22.05	$ 22.38	$ 22.43	$ 22.46
Average weekly earnings	$ 751.91	$ 756.44	$760.38	$759.15
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100)[3]	94.2	90.7	91.0	90.7
Over-the-month percent change	-0.9	-0.4	0.3	-0.3
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100)[4]	99.1	96.8	97.3	97.1
Over-the-month percent change	-0.7	-0.4	0.5	-0.2
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.1
Average hourly earnings	$ 18.47	$ 18.85	$ 18.90	$ 18.93
Average weekly earnings	$ 613.20	$ 625.82	$629.37	$626.58
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100)[3]	100.8	97.9	98.2	97.6
Over-the-month percent change	-1.0	0.0	0.3	-0.6
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100)[4]	124.4	123.3	124.0	123.4
Over-the-month percent change	-0.7	0.2	0.6	-0.5
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span)[5]				
Total private	17.1	39.6	44.2	48.0
Manufacturing	10.4	41.5	40.9	54.9

1 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

2 Data relate to production employees in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction employees in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in the service-providing industries.

3 The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding annual average aggregate hours.

4 The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding annual average aggregate weekly payrolls.

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

p = preliminary.

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

The household survey and establishment survey both produce sample-based estimates of employment and both have strengths and limitations. The establishment survey employment series has a smaller margin of error on the measurement of month-to-month change than the household survey because of its much larger sample size. An over-the-month employment change of about 100,000 is statistically significant in the establishment survey, while the threshold for a statistically significant change in the household survey is about 400,000. However, the household survey has a more expansive scope than the establishment survey because it includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the establishment survey. The household survey also provides estimates of employment for demographic groups.

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

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

Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

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

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

Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

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

Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Technical Note

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

The *civilian labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population. Additional information about the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as from federal, state, and local government entities. *Employees on nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are produced for the private sector for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees. *Production and nonsupervisory employees* are defined as production and related employees in manufacturing and mining and logging, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-providing industries.

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo regularly occurring fluctuations. These events may result from seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal variation. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in employment or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, in the household survey, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. Similarly, in the establishment survey, payroll employment in education declines by about 20 percent at the end of the spring term and later rises with the start of the fall term, obscuring the underlying employment trends in the industry. Because seasonal employment changes at the end and beginning of the school year can be estimated, the statistics can be adjusted to make underlying employment patterns more discernable. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in month-to-month economic activity.

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

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. The prior 2 months are routinely revised to incorporate additional sample reports and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. In both surveys, 5-year revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total nonfarm employment from the establishment survey is on the order of plus or minus 100,000. Suppose the estimate of nonfarm employment increases by 50,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -50,000 to +150,000 (50,000 +/- 100,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that nonfarm employment had, in fact, increased that month. If, however, the reported nonfarm employment rise was 250,000, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that nonfarm employment had, in fact, risen that month. At an unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment as measured by the household survey is about +/- 280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- 0.19 percentage point.

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

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

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

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth, an estimation procedure with two components is used to

account for business births. The first component excludes employment losses from business deaths from sample-based estimation in order to offset the missing employment gains from business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based estimation procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same employment trend as the other firms in the sample. This procedure accounts for most of the net birth/death employment.

The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past 5 years.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, absolute benchmark revisions for total nonfarm employment have averaged 0.3 percent, with a range from -0.7 to 0.6 percent.

Other information

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	234,913	236,832	236,998	234,913	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832	236,998
Civilian labor force	153,804	152,957	153,194	154,401	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512
Participation rate	65.5	64.6	64.6	65.7	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.8
Employed	140,105	136,809	137,203	141,687	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641
Employment-population ratio	59.6	57.8	57.9	60.3	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4	58.5
Unemployed	13,699	16,147	15,991	12,714	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871
Unemployment rate	8.9	10.6	10.4	8.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7
Not in labor force	81,109	83,876	83,804	80,512	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663	83,487
Persons who currently want a job	5,588	6,108	6,086	5,677	6,031	6,043	6,306	5,965	6,170
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	113,666	114,648	114,735	113,666	114,530	114,632	114,728	114,648	114,735
Civilian labor force	81,959	81,238	81,488	82,180	82,184	81,964	81,454	81,290	81,496
Participation rate	72.1	70.9	71.0	72.3	71.8	71.5	71.0	70.9	71.0
Employed	73,441	71,216	71,566	74,756	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516	72,813
Employment-population ratio	64.6	62.1	62.4	65.8	63.6	63.5	63.2	63.3	63.5
Unemployed	8,517	10,021	9,923	7,425	9,340	9,171	8,955	8,774	8,683
Unemployment rate	10.4	12.3	12.2	9.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7
Not in labor force	31,707	33,410	33,247	31,486	32,346	32,667	33,274	33,358	33,239
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,999	105,998	106,100	104,999	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998	106,100
Civilian labor force	78,879	78,451	78,678	78,859	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225	78,471
Participation rate	75.1	74.0	74.2	75.1	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.0
Employed	71,217	69,337	69,606	72,266	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	70,623
Employment-population ratio	67.8	65.4	65.6	68.8	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4	66.6
Unemployed	7,662	9,113	9,072	6,593	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835	7,848
Unemployment rate	9.7	11.6	11.5	8.4	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0
Not in labor force	26,120	27,548	27,422	26,140	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774	27,628
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	121,247	122,185	122,263	121,247	122,020	122,111	122,197	122,185	122,263
Civilian labor force	71,846	71,719	71,706	72,220	71,669	71,756	71,605	71,880	72,015
Participation rate	59.3	58.7	58.6	59.6	58.7	58.8	58.6	58.8	58.9
Employed	66,664	65,593	65,638	66,931	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817	65,828
Employment-population ratio	55.0	53.7	53.7	55.2	53.6	53.7	53.4	53.9	53.8
Unemployed	5,182	6,126	6,068	5,290	6,271	6,169	6,312	6,064	6,187
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.5	8.5	7.3	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6
Not in labor force	49,401	50,466	50,557	49,027	50,350	50,355	50,591	50,305	50,247
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,824	113,796	113,886	112,824	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796	113,886
Civilian labor force	68,738	68,991	68,940	68,914	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949	69,069
Participation rate	60.9	60.6	60.5	61.1	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6
Employed	64,106	63,437	63,459	64,238	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	63,538
Employment-population ratio	56.8	55.7	55.7	56.9	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8	55.8
Unemployed	4,632	5,553	5,481	4,676	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422	5,531
Unemployment rate	6.7	8.0	8.0	6.8	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0
Not in labor force	44,086	44,806	44,947	43,910	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848	44,818
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,090	17,038	17,012	17,090	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038	17,012
Civilian labor force	6,187	5,515	5,577	6,628	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996	5,972
Participation rate	36.2	32.4	32.8	38.8	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2	35.1
Employed	4,783	4,034	4,139	5,183	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	4,480
Employment-population ratio	28.0	23.7	24.3	30.3	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9	26.3
Unemployed	1,405	1,481	1,438	1,445	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580	1,491
Unemployment rate	22.7	26.9	25.8	21.8	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0
Not in labor force	10,903	11,522	11,436	10,462	10,865	10,911	10,930	11,041	11,041

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,331	191,454	191,552	190,331	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454	191,552
Civilian labor force	125,528	124,498	124,790	125,835	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579	124,847
Participation rate	66.0	65.0	65.1	66.1	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1	65.2
Employed	115,182	112,546	112,712	116,427	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797	113,865
Employment-population ratio	60.5	58.8	58.8	61.2	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4	59.4
Unemployed	10,346	11,952	12,079	9,408	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782	10,982
Unemployment rate	8.2	9.6	9.7	7.5	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8
Not in labor force	64,803	66,956	66,762	64,496	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875	66,705
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,342	64,877	65,128	65,285	65,540	65,387	64,804	64,682	64,889
Participation rate	75.6	74.5	74.7	75.5	75.3	75.0	74.3	74.3	74.4
Employed	59,471	57,937	58,183	60,333	59,077	58,996	58,782	58,813	59,021
Employment-population ratio	68.8	66.5	66.7	69.8	67.8	67.7	67.4	67.5	67.7
Unemployed	5,872	6,940	6,945	4,952	6,463	6,390	6,022	5,869	5,868
Unemployment rate	9.0	10.7	10.7	7.6	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,995	55,135	55,087	54,978	54,932	54,908	54,822	55,017	55,061
Participation rate	60.6	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.2	60.2
Employed	51,585	51,202	51,032	51,589	50,861	50,852	50,753	51,248	51,048
Employment-population ratio	56.8	56.1	55.8	56.8	55.7	55.6	55.5	56.1	55.8
Unemployed	3,411	3,933	4,055	3,379	4,071	4,056	4,069	3,769	4,014
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.1	7.4	6.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,190	4,486	4,575	5,571	5,095	4,963	4,978	4,880	4,897
Participation rate	39.7	34.5	35.2	42.6	39.2	38.2	38.4	37.5	37.7
Employed	4,126	3,406	3,497	4,494	3,816	3,820	3,804	3,736	3,797
Employment-population ratio	31.5	26.2	26.9	34.4	29.3	29.4	29.3	28.7	29.2
Unemployed	1,064	1,080	1,078	1,077	1,279	1,142	1,174	1,145	1,100
Unemployment rate	20.5	24.1	23.6	19.3	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5	22.5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,085	28,526	28,559	28,085	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526	28,559
Civilian labor force	17,534	17,702	17,599	17,692	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749	17,748
Participation rate	62.4	62.1	61.6	63.0	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2	62.1
Employed	15,108	14,643	14,752	15,296	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820	14,936
Employment-population ratio	53.8	51.3	51.7	54.5	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.3
Unemployed	2,426	3,059	2,847	2,396	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929	2,812
Unemployment rate	13.8	17.3	16.2	13.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5	15.8
Not in labor force	10,551	10,824	10,960	10,393	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777	10,811
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,904	8,017	7,971	7,945	7,899	7,915	7,907	7,970	7,985
Participation rate	70.0	69.6	69.1	70.3	69.0	69.0	68.8	69.2	69.2
Employed	6,632	6,451	6,448	6,744	6,553	6,584	6,591	6,566	6,561
Employment-population ratio	58.7	56.0	55.9	59.7	57.2	57.4	57.4	57.0	56.9
Unemployed	1,273	1,565	1,523	1,201	1,346	1,331	1,316	1,405	1,424
Unemployment rate	16.1	19.5	19.1	15.1	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6	17.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,944	8,998	8,995	9,002	8,911	9,001	8,959	9,034	9,074
Participation rate	63.4	62.8	62.7	63.9	62.5	63.1	62.7	63.1	63.3
Employed	8,052	7,803	7,934	8,096	7,800	7,946	7,788	7,836	7,975
Employment-population ratio	57.1	54.5	55.3	57.4	54.8	55.7	54.5	54.7	55.6
Unemployed	891	1,194	1,062	906	1,110	1,055	1,171	1,198	1,099
Unemployment rate	10.0	13.3	11.8	10.1	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3	12.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	686	687	633	745	707	743	734	745	689
Participation rate	25.5	25.6	23.6	27.7	26.4	27.8	27.5	27.7	25.7
Employed	424	388	371	455	409	373	379	418	399
Employment-population ratio	15.8	14.5	13.8	16.9	15.3	14.0	14.2	15.6	14.9
Unemployed	262	299	262	289	298	370	356	326	290
Unemployment rate	38.2	43.5	41.4	38.9	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8	42.0
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,753	10,950	11,020	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
Civilian labor force	7,086	7,020	7,074	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	65.9	64.1	64.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	6,597	6,431	6,483	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	61.4	58.7	58.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	489	589	592	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.4	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	3,667	3,930	3,946	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

- Data not available.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	32,501	33,251	33,335	32,501	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251	33,335
Civilian labor force	22,044	22,505	22,582	22,120	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578	22,648
Participation rate	67.8	67.7	67.7	68.1	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9	67.9
Employed	19,388	19,373	19,554	19,687	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730	19,848
Employment-population ratio	59.7	58.3	58.7	60.6	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3	59.5
Unemployed	2,657	3,132	3,027	2,433	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848	2,800
Unemployment rate	12.1	13.9	13.4	11.0	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.4
Not in labor force	10,457	10,746	10,753	10,382	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674	10,687
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,557	12,769	12,863	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	83.1	82.6	83.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	11,027	11,003	11,128	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	72.9	71.2	71.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	1,530	1,766	1,735	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	12.2	13.8	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,438	8,776	8,743	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	59.0	60.2	59.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	7,578	7,767	7,759	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	53.0	53.3	53.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	860	1,009	984	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	10.2	11.5	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,050	960	976	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	34.0	29.8	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	782	602	667	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	25.3	18.7	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	267	357	308	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	25.5	37.2	31.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

- Data not available.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	11,898	12,014	11,415	12,015	12,155	12,003	11,977	11,835	11,518
Participation rate	46.1	46.1	45.8	46.6	47.2	46.3	45.6	45.4	46.2
Employed	10,097	9,898	9,369	10,450	10,272	10,202	10,144	10,033	9,722
Employment-population ratio	39.2	38.0	37.6	40.5	39.9	39.3	38.6	38.5	39.0
Unemployed	1,801	2,116	2,046	1,565	1,883	1,802	1,833	1,802	1,795
Unemployment rate	15.1	17.6	17.9	13.0	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.6
High school graduates, no college[1]									
Civilian labor force	38,497	38,285	39,089	38,386	37,917	37,759	37,607	37,738	38,801
Participation rate	62.3	62.0	62.4	62.1	61.8	61.6	61.4	61.1	61.9
Employed	34,791	33,879	34,425	35,143	33,674	33,851	33,649	33,920	34,737
Employment-population ratio	56.3	54.8	54.9	56.9	54.9	55.2	55.0	54.9	55.4
Unemployed	3,706	4,406	4,664	3,242	4,243	3,908	3,958	3,818	4,064
Unemployment rate	9.6	11.5	11.9	8.4	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.5
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	37,267	36,584	36,793	37,039	36,899	36,946	36,892	36,761	36,575
Participation rate	71.9	71.1	70.6	71.5	70.9	70.4	70.6	71.5	70.2
Employed	34,421	33,292	33,685	34,407	33,596	33,629	33,560	33,629	33,660
Employment-population ratio	66.4	64.7	64.7	66.4	64.5	64.1	64.2	65.4	64.6
Unemployed	2,846	3,292	3,108	2,632	3,303	3,318	3,332	3,132	2,915
Unemployment rate	7.6	9.0	8.4	7.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0
Bachelor's degree and higher[2]									
Civilian labor force	45,078	45,925	45,598	45,085	46,316	45,992	45,994	45,939	45,694
Participation rate	77.7	77.0	76.8	77.7	77.4	77.4	77.3	77.0	77.0
Employed	43,190	43,574	43,313	43,207	44,116	43,743	43,707	43,704	43,418
Employment-population ratio	74.5	73.1	73.0	74.5	73.7	73.6	73.4	73.3	73.1
Unemployed	1,888	2,351	2,285	1,878	2,200	2,249	2,288	2,235	2,276
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.1	5.0	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0

1 Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

2 Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,328	22,152	20,579	20,376	1,749	1,776
Civilian labor force	12,330	11,875	11,172	10,807	1,158	1,068
Participation rate	55.2	53.6	54.3	53.0	66.2	60.1
Employed	11,333	10,751	10,266	9,767	1,067	983
Employment-population ratio	50.8	48.5	49.9	47.9	61.0	55.4
Unemployed	997	1,124	906	1,040	91	85
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.5	8.1	9.6	7.9	7.9
Not in labor force	9,998	10,277	9,407	9,569	591	708
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,804	2,078	1,497	1,747	308	331
Civilian labor force	1,513	1,696	1,288	1,464	225	232
Participation rate	83.9	81.6	86.1	83.8	73.1	70.1
Employed	1,344	1,484	1,149	1,283	194	201
Employment-population ratio	74.5	71.4	76.8	73.4	63.2	60.7
Unemployed	170	212	139	181	31	31
Unemployment rate	11.2	12.5	10.8	12.4	13.6	13.4
Not in labor force	291	382	208	283	83	99
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,850	2,927	2,439	2,507	411	420
Civilian labor force	2,481	2,548	2,148	2,226	333	322
Participation rate	87.1	87.0	88.1	88.8	81.1	76.6
Employed	2,317	2,321	2,004	2,014	313	307
Employment-population ratio	81.3	79.3	82.2	80.4	76.3	73.1
Unemployed	163	226	144	212	20	15
Unemployment rate	6.6	8.9	6.7	9.5	5.9	4.5
Not in labor force	369	379	291	281	78	98
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,569	11,153	11,182	10,782	386	372
Civilian labor force	4,585	4,118	4,443	4,001	142	117
Participation rate	39.6	36.9	39.7	37.1	36.6	31.4
Employed	4,269	3,785	4,131	3,673	138	112
Employment-population ratio	36.9	33.9	36.9	34.1	35.6	30.1
Unemployed	316	332	312	327	4	5
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.1	7.0	8.2	2.7	4.3
Not in labor force	6,984	7,036	6,739	6,781	245	255
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,105	5,994	5,461	5,341	644	653
Civilian labor force	3,751	3,514	3,293	3,116	459	397
Participation rate	61.4	58.6	60.3	58.3	71.2	60.9
Employed	3,404	3,161	2,982	2,797	421	364
Employment-population ratio	55.7	52.7	54.6	52.4	65.4	55.7
Unemployed	348	353	311	319	37	34
Unemployment rate	9.3	10.1	9.4	10.3	8.1	8.5
Not in labor force	2,354	2,480	2,168	2,225	186	256
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	203,620	205,915	88,583	89,856	115,038	116,059
Civilian labor force	139,316	139,527	69,779	69,824	69,537	69,703
Participation rate	68.4	67.8	78.8	77.7	60.4	60.1
Employed	127,105	125,152	62,459	61,215	64,646	63,936
Employment-population ratio	62.4	60.8	70.5	68.1	56.2	55.1
Unemployed	12,211	14,375	7,320	8,609	4,891	5,766
Unemployment rate	8.8	10.3	10.5	12.3	7.0	8.3
Not in labor force	64,305	66,389	18,804	20,032	45,501	46,357

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Persons with a disability		Persons with no disability	
	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	26,738	26,899	208,175	210,100
Civilian labor force	6,141	5,887	147,663	147,308
Participation rate	23.0	21.9	70.9	70.1
Employed	5,282	5,076	134,823	132,127
Employment-population ratio	19.8	18.9	64.8	62.9
Unemployed	859	811	12,840	15,181
Unemployment rate	14.0	13.8	8.7	10.3
Not in labor force	20,596	21,012	60,512	62,792
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,865	2,741	75,581	75,106
Participation rate	39.1	37.6	83.9	82.7
Employed	2,362	2,294	67,833	65,913
Employment-population ratio	32.2	31.5	75.3	72.6
Unemployed	503	447	7,748	9,193
Unemployment rate	17.6	16.3	10.3	12.2
Not in labor force	4,468	4,545	14,495	15,706
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,470	2,329	66,488	66,343
Participation rate	32.7	30.9	72.1	71.4
Employed	2,172	2,022	61,772	60,809
Employment-population ratio	28.7	26.9	67.0	65.4
Unemployed	299	306	4,716	5,534
Unemployment rate	12.1	13.2	7.1	8.3
Not in labor force	5,092	5,199	25,743	26,586
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	806	817	5,594	5,859
Participation rate	6.8	6.8	21.6	22.2
Employed	748	760	5,218	5,405
Employment-population ratio	6.3	6.3	20.2	20.5
Unemployed	57	58	376	454
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.7
Not in labor force	11,036	11,267	20,274	20,500

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and nativity	Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	34,714	35,315	17,306	17,683	17,408	17,633
Civilian labor force	23,390	23,854	13,905	14,098	9,485	9,756
Participation rate	67.4	67.5	80.3	79.7	54.5	55.3
Employed	20,976	21,102	12,337	12,365	8,639	8,737
Employment-population ratio	60.4	59.8	71.3	69.9	49.6	49.5
Unemployed	2,414	2,752	1,568	1,734	846	1,019
Unemployment rate	10.3	11.5	11.3	12.3	8.9	10.4
Not in labor force	11,324	11,461	3,401	3,584	7,923	7,877
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	200,199	201,683	96,360	97,053	103,839	104,630
Civilian labor force	130,414	129,341	68,053	67,390	62,361	61,950
Participation rate	65.1	64.1	70.6	69.4	60.1	59.2
Employed	119,129	116,102	61,104	59,201	58,025	56,901
Employment-population ratio	59.5	57.6	63.4	61.0	55.9	54.4
Unemployed	11,285	13,239	6,949	8,189	4,336	5,050
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.2	10.2	12.2	7.0	8.2
Not in labor force	69,785	72,342	28,307	29,663	41,478	42,680

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-8. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

[In thousands]

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	1,961	1,974	2,132	2,148	2,041	2,086	2,056	2,115	2,313
Wage and salary workers	1,126	1,218	1,261	1,228	1,263	1,331	1,308	1,342	1,362
Self-employed workers	817	743	849	876	736	752	755	781	908
Unpaid family workers	18	13	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonagricultural industries	138,144	134,836	135,071	139,559	136,311	136,357	135,717	136,276	136,398
Wage and salary workers	129,232	126,126	126,091	130,454	127,312	127,160	126,539	127,269	127,261
Government	21,158	21,144	21,297	21,185	21,161	21,233	21,110	21,227	21,292
Private industries	108,075	104,982	104,794	109,271	106,173	105,856	105,428	106,031	105,942
Private households	719	688	666	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other industries	107,356	104,295	104,127	108,535	105,401	105,097	104,666	105,329	105,243
Self-employed workers	8,859	8,643	8,900	8,978	8,960	9,111	9,135	9,007	9,029
Unpaid family workers	53	66	80	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons[2]	9,170	9,290	9,282	8,672	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316	8,791
Slack work or business conditions	7,067	6,825	6,708	6,511	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873	6,185
Could only find part-time work	1,827	2,159	2,252	1,771	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295	2,212
Part time for noneconomic reasons[3]	19,296	18,782	18,718	18,861	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563	18,360
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons[2]	9,053	9,161	9,108	8,584	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193	8,651
Slack work or business conditions	6,989	6,739	6,584	6,455	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792	6,079
Could only find part-time work	1,822	2,149	2,237	1,771	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288	2,199
Part time for noneconomic reasons[3]	18,977	18,444	18,387	18,556	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218	18,043

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

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

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

- Data not available.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-9. Selected employment indicators

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	140,105	136,809	137,203	141,687	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641
16 to 19 years	4,783	4,034	4,139	5,183	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416	4,480
16 to 17 years	1,667	1,318	1,301	1,866	1,417	1,409	1,425	1,484	1,456
18 to 19 years	3,116	2,716	2,838	3,342	3,041	3,036	2,987	2,938	3,043
20 years and over	135,323	132,775	133,064	136,504	133,795	133,931	133,389	133,916	134,161
20 to 24 years	12,823	12,132	12,273	13,134	12,414	12,446	12,389	12,435	12,539
25 years and over	122,500	120,643	120,792	123,224	121,440	121,539	121,012	121,404	121,471
25 to 54 years	95,530	93,348	93,348	96,195	94,272	94,318	93,791	94,004	94,001
25 to 34 years	30,003	29,680	29,831	30,333	29,811	29,793	29,794	30,022	30,123
35 to 44 years	31,844	30,473	30,375	31,994	30,966	31,031	30,744	30,683	30,560
45 to 54 years	33,683	33,194	33,142	33,867	33,495	33,494	33,254	33,299	33,318
55 years and over	26,970	27,295	27,444	27,029	27,168	27,221	27,221	27,399	27,470
Men, 16 years and over	73,441	71,216	71,566	74,756	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516	72,813
16 to 19 years	2,224	1,879	1,960	2,490	2,182	2,131	2,108	2,126	2,190
16 to 17 years	716	594	583	844	688	673	672	706	686
18 to 19 years	1,508	1,285	1,377	1,637	1,485	1,453	1,434	1,415	1,496
20 years and over	71,217	69,337	69,606	72,266	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390	70,623
20 to 24 years	6,565	5,963	6,116	6,762	6,257	6,301	6,234	6,211	6,282
25 years and over	64,652	63,375	63,490	65,448	64,449	64,375	64,166	64,091	64,267
25 to 54 years	50,461	49,205	49,198	51,118	50,222	50,090	49,921	49,807	49,868
25 to 34 years	16,111	15,886	15,992	16,426	16,203	16,157	16,118	16,148	16,281
35 to 44 years	16,989	16,302	16,218	17,144	16,642	16,719	16,629	16,479	16,404
45 to 54 years	17,360	17,017	16,988	17,548	17,376	17,214	17,174	17,180	17,183
55 years and over	14,191	14,169	14,292	14,330	14,227	14,285	14,245	14,284	14,399
Women, 16 years and over	66,664	65,593	65,638	66,931	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817	65,828
16 to 19 years	2,559	2,155	2,179	2,693	2,266	2,318	2,294	2,290	2,290
16 to 17 years	951	724	718	1,022	728	736	753	777	770
18 to 19 years	1,607	1,431	1,461	1,705	1,555	1,583	1,553	1,523	1,546
20 years and over	64,106	63,437	63,459	64,238	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527	63,538
20 to 24 years	6,258	6,169	6,157	6,372	6,158	6,145	6,155	6,224	6,258
25 years and over	57,848	57,269	57,302	57,775	56,992	57,164	56,846	57,313	57,204
25 to 54 years	45,069	44,143	44,150	45,077	44,050	44,229	43,870	44,197	44,134
25 to 34 years	13,892	13,794	13,839	13,907	13,608	13,637	13,676	13,874	13,843
35 to 44 years	14,854	14,171	14,157	14,850	14,324	14,312	14,115	14,203	14,156
45 to 54 years	16,322	16,177	16,154	16,319	16,118	16,280	16,080	16,119	16,135
55 years and over	12,778	13,126	13,152	12,699	12,942	12,936	12,976	13,116	13,071
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	44,248	42,807	42,951	44,449	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126	43,168
Married women, spouse present	35,550	35,038	35,286	35,545	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073	35,248
Women who maintain families	8,705	8,401	8,445	–	–	–	–	–	–
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[1]	112,947	108,777	109,100	114,811	110,817	110,901	110,254	110,497	110,840
Part-time workers[2]	27,158	28,033	28,103	26,670	27,511	27,400	27,466	27,718	27,596
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,676	6,751	7,161	7,617	7,017	7,060	6,910	6,961	7,060
Percent of total employed	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1

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

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

- Data not available.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	12,714	14,837	14,871	8.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7
16 to 19 years	1,445	1,580	1,491	21.8	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4	25.0
16 to 17 years	559	574	573	23.1	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9	28.2
18 to 19 years	899	999	947	21.2	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4	23.7
20 years and over	11,269	13,257	13,379	7.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.1
20 to 24 years	2,003	2,341	2,384	13.2	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8	16.0
25 years and over	9,262	10,876	11,004	7.0	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.3
25 to 54 years	7,617	8,891	8,885	7.3	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6
25 to 34 years	2,959	3,295	3,276	8.9	10.7	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.8
35 to 44 years	2,389	2,849	2,946	6.9	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.8
45 to 54 years	2,269	2,747	2,663	6.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.4
55 years and over	1,634	1,989	2,107	5.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.1
Men, 16 years and over	7,425	8,774	8,683	9.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7
16 to 19 years	831	939	835	25.0	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6	27.6
16 to 17 years	305	315	300	26.6	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8	30.4
18 to 19 years	543	615	563	24.9	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3	27.3
20 years and over	6,593	7,835	7,848	8.4	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0
20 to 24 years	1,186	1,478	1,440	14.9	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2	18.7
25 years and over	5,423	6,342	6,432	7.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1
25 to 54 years	4,492	5,179	5,222	8.1	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5
25 to 34 years	1,796	1,964	1,968	9.9	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8
35 to 44 years	1,364	1,626	1,709	7.4	10.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.4
45 to 54 years	1,332	1,589	1,545	7.1	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.2
55 years and over	931	1,164	1,211	6.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.8
Women, 16 years and over	5,290	6,064	6,187	7.3	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6
16 to 19 years	614	641	656	18.6	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9	22.3
16 to 17 years	254	259	273	19.9	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0	26.2
18 to 19 years	356	383	384	17.3	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1	19.9
20 years and over	4,676	5,422	5,531	6.8	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0
20 to 24 years	817	864	944	11.4	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2	13.1
25 years and over	3,839	4,534	4,572	6.2	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.4
25 to 54 years	3,126	3,712	3,663	6.5	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.7
25 to 34 years	1,163	1,331	1,308	7.7	9.9	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.6
35 to 44 years	1,025	1,223	1,238	6.5	7.8	7.7	8.6	7.9	8.0
45 to 54 years	937	1,158	1,118	5.4	6.4	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.5
55 years and over[1]	717	851	911	5.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	2,660	3,059	3,149	5.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.8
Married women, spouse present	1,936	2,177	2,278	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.1
Women who maintain families[1]	1,003	1,181	1,112	10.3	12.9	11.4	13.0	12.3	11.6
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[2]	11,082	12,879	13,053	8.8	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.5
Part-time workers[3]	1,650	1,897	1,828	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2

1 Not seasonally adjusted.

2 Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.

3 Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	9,098	10,574	10,664	7,878	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323	9,550
On temporary layoff	2,052	2,192	2,100	1,519	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454	1,558
Not on temporary layoff	7,047	8,382	8,564	6,359	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869	7,992
Permanent job losers	5,466	6,732	7,129	5,063	6,922	6,920	6,773	6,424	6,666
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,581	1,650	1,435	1,423	1,569	1,439	1,448	1,445	1,326
Job leavers	841	926	874	820	909	929	932	914	866
Reentrants	2,929	3,625	3,449	2,912	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585	3,451
New entrants	830	1,022	1,005	1,016	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235	1,238
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	66.4	65.5	66.7	62.4	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9	63.2
On temporary layoff	15.0	13.6	13.1	12.0	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.3
Not on temporary layoff	51.4	51.9	53.6	50.4	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3	52.9
Job leavers	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7
Reentrants	21.4	22.4	21.6	23.1	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8	22.8
New entrants	6.1	6.3	6.3	8.0	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5.9	6.9	7.0	5.1	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2
Job leavers	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Reentrants	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
New entrants	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

[Numbers in thousands]

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,247	3,464	2,607	3,364	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008	2,748
5 to 14 weeks	4,778	3,698	4,139	3,961	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362	3,412
15 weeks and over	5,673	8,986	9,245	5,369	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945	8,829
15 to 26 weeks	2,611	2,563	2,959	2,405	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632	2,696
27 weeks and over	3,063	6,423	6,286	2,964	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313	6,133
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.9	28.9	29.3	20.0	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2	29.7
Median duration, in weeks	11.7	18.6	19.6	11.4	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9	19.4
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	23.7	21.5	16.3	26.5	20.1	18.2	19.0	19.6	18.3
5 to 14 weeks	34.9	22.9	25.9	31.2	23.5	23.0	22.7	22.0	22.8
15 weeks and over	41.4	55.6	57.8	42.3	56.4	58.8	58.3	58.4	58.9
15 to 26 weeks	19.1	15.9	18.5	18.9	20.4	20.1	18.5	17.2	18.0
27 weeks and over	22.4	39.8	39.3	23.4	36.0	38.7	39.8	41.2	40.9

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010
Total, 16 years and over[1]	140,105	137,203	13,699	15,991	8.9	10.4
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,196	52,324	2,137	2,637	3.9	4.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,668	21,573	1,018	1,165	4.5	5.1
Professional and related occupations	30,528	30,752	1,119	1,471	3.5	4.6
Service occupations	24,110	24,133	2,415	2,878	9.1	10.7
Sales and office occupations	34,161	33,118	2,983	3,465	8.0	9.5
Sales and related occupations	15,676	15,081	1,438	1,704	8.4	10.2
Office and administrative support occupations	18,485	18,037	1,545	1,761	7.7	8.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,191	12,407	2,845	3,259	17.7	20.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	821	856	238	252	22.5	22.7
Construction and extraction occupations	7,328	6,819	2,163	2,457	22.8	26.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,041	4,732	445	549	8.1	10.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	16,448	15,220	2,469	2,720	13.1	15.2
Production occupations	7,868	7,404	1,246	1,343	13.7	15.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,580	7,816	1,223	1,377	12.5	15.0

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010
Total, 16 years and over[1]	13,699	15,991	8.9	10.4
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	11,469	13,142	9.6	11.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	63	79	7.6	10.7
Construction	2,025	2,440	21.4	27.1
Manufacturing	1,822	1,814	11.5	12.1
Durable goods	1,219	1,276	11.9	13.6
Nondurable goods	603	538	10.8	9.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,847	2,071	8.9	10.0
Transportation and utilities	563	591	9.1	10.5
Information	224	300	7.1	10.0
Financial activities	637	708	6.7	7.5
Professional and business services	1,512	1,740	10.8	12.0
Education and health services	847	1,200	4.1	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	1,477	1,597	11.4	12.7
Other services	453	603	7.3	9.9
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	251	285	18.8	18.8
Government workers	563	880	2.6	4.0
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	586	680	5.7	6.5

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

[Percent]

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	5.9	6.0	3.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.9	6.9	7.0	5.1	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	8.9	10.6	10.4	8.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	9.3	11.2	11.1	8.7	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.4
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	10.1	12.0	11.9	9.4	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.1
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	16.0	18.0	17.9	15.0	17.4	17.2	17.3	16.5	16.8

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2009	Feb. 2010
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	81,109	83,804	31,707	33,247	49,401	50,557
Persons who currently want a job	5,588	6,086	2,633	2,974	2,956	3,113
Marginally attached to the labor force[1]	2,051	2,527	1,051	1,433	1,000	1,094
Discouraged workers[2]	731	1,204	450	762	281	442
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force[3]	1,320	1,323	601	671	719	652
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	7,676	7,161	3,703	3,454	3,973	3,707
Percent of total employed	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	6.0	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,054	3,735	2,107	2,027	1,947	1,708
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,886	1,842	628	546	1,258	1,296
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	235	290	154	181	80	108
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,437	1,271	777	684	660	587

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

2 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for reasons such as thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

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

4 Includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Change from: Jan.2010 - Feb.2010[p]
Total nonfarm	131,314	130,448	127,606	128,079	132,823	129,588	129,562	129,526	-36
Total private	108,444	107,623	105,241	105,315	110,254	107,107	107,074	107,056	-18
Goods-producing	18,998	17,871	17,371	17,263	19,559	17,906	17,853	17,793	-60
Mining and logging	732	676	666	671	747	676	680	683	3
Logging	52.9	47.5	46.1	46.4	53.4	46.9	46.8	46.8	0.0
Mining	678.9	628.1	619.4	624.5	693.4	629.4	632.9	636.4	3.5
Oil and gas extraction	163.2	159.7	160.3	159.5	163.9	159.8	159.8	160.1	0.3
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	208.5	204.0	198.0	199.2	220.3	207.7	208.7	210.1	1.4
Coal mining	85.7	79.6	79.4	80.4	85.9	79.2	79.7	80.5	0.8
Support activities for mining	307.2	264.4	261.1	265.8	309.2	261.9	264.4	266.2	1.8
Construction	6,000	5,615	5,254	5,146	6,435	5,696	5,619	5,555	-64
Construction of buildings	1,368.1	1,282.5	1,210.1	1,187.0	1,456.9	1,282.5	1,262.6	1,247.7	-14.9
Residential building	653.1	600.5	558.9	551.7	693.6	599.9	591.4	586.1	-5.3
Nonresidential building	735.0	682.0	651.2	635.3	763.3	682.6	671.2	661.6	-9.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	799.7	763.3	698.8	687.3	900.8	797.9	796.8	787.8	-9.0
Specialty trade contractors	3,812.2	3,568.9	3,344.8	3,272.0	4,077.7	3,615.1	3,559.7	3,519.5	-40.2
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,602.7	1,538.6	1,453.3	1,438.0	1,730.4	1,567.2	1,560.7	1,555.4	-5.3
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,209.5	2,030.5	1,891.5	1,834.0	2,347.3	2,047.9	1,999.0	1,964.1	-34.9
Manufacturing	12,266	11,580	11,451	11,446	12,377	11,534	11,554	11,555	1
Durable goods	7,647	7,079	7,005	7,002	7,702	7,036	7,055	7,056	1
Wood products	363.1	347.9	338.1	339.2	373.6	348.9	348.5	349.5	1.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	397.0	379.4	365.3	363.1	416.3	383.9	382.1	382.1	0.0
Primary metals	389.6	353.4	354.3	356.8	391.0	351.8	353.4	357.8	4.4
Fabricated metal products	1,389.8	1,277.4	1,265.6	1,262.7	1,395.5	1,266.8	1,266.6	1,269.3	2.7
Machinery	1,102.4	982.0	972.1	973.4	1,105.0	973.2	973.4	975.7	2.3
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,183.1	1,098.5	1,089.3	1,085.7	1,184.9	1,093.3	1,089.1	1,087.2	-1.9
Computer and peripheral equipment	175.4	159.3	158.3	157.2	176.1	158.3	158.0	157.8	-0.2
Communication equipment	125.2	119.3	119.3	120.1	123.9	119.0	118.2	119.0	0.8
Semiconductors and electronic components	399.7	361.9	358.2	357.9	400.7	359.7	358.6	358.5	-0.1
Electronic instruments	428.8	409.6	406.6	404.2	430.0	408.9	407.4	405.7	-1.7
Electrical equipment and appliances	396.3	362.7	362.4	363.1	397.5	361.8	362.4	363.9	1.5
Transportation equipment[1]	1,422.6	1,334.1	1,330.1	1,327.9	1,426.7	1,316.6	1,342.9	1,332.2	-10.7
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	711.3	667.1	666.6	666.6	713.6	652.2	679.0	669.3	-9.7
Furniture and related products	407.9	364.8	356.1	356.4	412.8	363.9	360.6	361.1	0.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	594.7	579.1	571.6	574.0	598.4	575.6	575.5	576.8	1.3
Nondurable goods	4,619	4,501	4,446	4,444	4,675	4,498	4,499	4,499	0
Food manufacturing	1,426.5	1,459.9	1,423.5	1,422.7	1,455.1	1,455.6	1,450.7	1,453.0	2.3
Beverages and tobacco products	183.8	180.8	177.4	177.3	189.1	183.6	182.5	183.3	0.8
Textile mills	129.4	123.8	121.1	122.9	130.7	124.2	121.4	123.7	2.3
Textile product mills	132.5	123.3	121.5	121.3	133.4	122.1	121.8	122.2	0.4
Apparel	176.0	164.5	165.0	166.6	178.4	166.0	169.1	168.4	-0.7
Leather and allied products	29.8	28.4	28.4	28.2	30.4	28.4	28.5	28.6	0.1
Paper and paper products	416.4	398.3	397.0	396.7	419.2	397.6	398.0	398.5	0.5
Printing and related support activities	545.9	504.3	497.2	495.8	549.7	501.0	499.7	499.4	-0.3
Petroleum and coal products	111.4	108.9	107.8	108.7	115.6	112.3	113.3	113.2	-0.1
Chemicals	817.9	792.0	789.0	785.7	819.6	791.2	790.8	786.9	-3.9
Plastics and rubber products	649.6	616.7	617.9	617.6	654.2	616.4	622.8	622.1	-0.7
Private service-providing	89,446	89,752	87,870	88,052	90,695	89,201	89,221	89,263	42
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,942	25,251	24,455	24,256	25,330	24,653	24,637	24,623	-14
Wholesale trade	5,661.8	5,581.9	5,502.8	5,494.1	5,710.3	5,564.0	5,547.6	5,546.6	-1.0
Durable goods	2,881.5	2,772.4	2,745.4	2,743.2	2,897.8	2,766.7	2,761.4	2,763.3	1.9
Nondurable goods	1,964.6	1,982.1	1,945.5	1,939.4	1,992.2	1,974.3	1,970.2	1,966.4	-3.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	815.7	827.4	811.9	811.5	820.3	823.0	816.0	816.9	0.9
Retail trade	14,433.8	14,871.1	14,304.8	14,136.4	14,722.6	14,360.0	14,401.8	14,401.4	-0.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,650.0	1,611.2	1,590.8	1,593.5	1,676.0	1,624.0	1,622.2	1,618.9	-3.3
Automobile dealers	1,038.9	1,007.0	999.4	1,002.6	1,049.9	1,014.0	1,013.7	1,012.7	-1.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	459.0	464.9	443.3	434.6	465.4	439.0	439.2	440.8	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Change from: Jan.2010 - Feb.2010[p]
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores	505.6	499.1	488.0	476.8	511.2	477.2	480.7	480.0	-0.7
Building material and garden supply stores	1,142.1	1,121.5	1,099.1	1,113.7	1,192.0	1,150.0	1,151.7	1,158.7	7.0
Food and beverage stores	2,812.4	2,827.0	2,801.2	2,776.6	2,838.7	2,799.8	2,812.5	2,803.2	-9.3
Health and personal care stores	982.5	996.2	981.4	971.8	988.3	978.7	980.4	977.0	-3.4
Gasoline stations	817.9	820.8	813.4	810.0	828.8	822.5	822.1	821.6	-0.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,341.9	1,495.2	1,370.7	1,326.8	1,393.6	1,360.9	1,369.3	1,370.3	1.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	613.1	659.5	624.6	606.2	625.5	606.9	611.8	615.4	3.6
General merchandise stores[1]	2,901.2	3,125.1	2,917.6	2,861.3	2,977.1	2,911.8	2,927.2	2,934.3	7.1
Department stores	1,441.0	1,623.1	1,482.1	1,438.7	1,484.7	1,458.7	1,470.2	1,476.4	6.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	789.3	793.6	759.0	756.6	800.5	769.4	770.3	766.4	-3.9
Nonstore retailers	418.8	457.0	415.7	408.5	425.5	419.8	414.4	414.8	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	4,285.1	4,240.1	4,102.3	4,082.4	4,333.0	4,171.8	4,140.7	4,128.7	-12.0
Air transportation	466.2	451.6	451.9	451.9	468.7	453.8	454.9	454.0	-0.9
Rail transportation	226.6	213.7	213.1	213.0	227.4	213.7	213.2	213.1	-0.1
Water transportation	63.2	62.9	61.2	58.4	66.5	63.3	62.6	61.8	-0.8
Truck transportation	1,274.4	1,234.5	1,201.7	1,193.5	1,307.6	1,231.3	1,231.1	1,226.8	-4.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	434.9	429.0	426.4	426.2	421.9	414.6	416.2	414.3	-1.9
Pipeline transportation	42.0	40.8	41.0	40.7	42.0	40.7	41.1	40.9	-0.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	20.5	24.4	20.1	19.6	27.2	28.1	26.8	26.4	-0.4
Support activities for transportation	563.8	542.6	534.4	532.7	565.4	538.5	537.8	534.1	-3.7
Couriers and messengers	551.0	596.7	521.9	518.2	555.9	553.6	524.1	523.3	-0.8
Warehousing and storage	642.5	643.9	630.6	628.2	650.4	634.2	632.9	634.0	1.1
Utilities	561.6	557.6	544.7	543.5	563.6	557.2	547.0	546.2	-0.8
Information	2,866	2,763	2,720	2,717	2,873	2,748	2,744	2,726	-18
Publishing industries, except Internet	827.2	774.5	766.4	761.5	829.2	769.3	770.7	763.4	-7.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	351.1	344.7	324.4	327.1	354.9	341.7	339.2	332.9	-6.3
Broadcasting, except Internet	308.5	296.4	293.8	293.7	310.1	294.3	294.8	295.0	0.2
Telecommunications	996.2	960.0	953.7	951.1	993.3	956.9	952.8	949.0	-3.8
Data processing, hosting and related services	248.6	250.6	246.0	248.9	251.0	250.2	250.4	251.0	0.6
Other information services	134.7	136.3	135.6	135.1	134.7	135.3	135.7	135.1	-0.6
Financial activities	7,850	7,667	7,600	7,594	7,894	7,657	7,644	7,634	-10
Finance and insurance	5,846.9	5,704.2	5,674.0	5,672.0	5,852.9	5,693.7	5,683.0	5,674.5	-8.5
Monetary authorities - central bank	21.4	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.6	21.1	21.2	21.2	0.0
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,639.3	2,572.7	2,567.0	2,572.5	2,640.1	2,570.9	2,568.3	2,570.3	2.0
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,776.3	1,752.6	1,752.3	1,751.5	1,777.9	1,750.3	1,750.4	1,752.1	1.7
Commercial banking	1,331.2	1,312.3	1,311.9	1,310.9	1,332.5	1,310.8	1,310.4	1,311.5	1.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	831.7	799.6	793.1	791.1	831.9	795.9	793.3	790.8	-2.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,265.8	2,224.0	2,206.7	2,201.9	2,270.7	2,219.6	2,214.4	2,206.8	-7.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	88.7	86.9	86.1	85.4	88.6	86.2	85.8	85.4	-0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,002.8	1,962.7	1,925.9	1,921.8	2,041.2	1,963.3	1,961.4	1,959.1	-2.3
Real estate	1,418.5	1,408.6	1,379.7	1,377.0	1,442.0	1,403.5	1,402.7	1,400.3	-2.4
Rental and leasing services	557.8	528.3	521.4	520.2	572.4	534.2	533.5	533.9	0.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.5	25.8	24.8	24.6	26.8	25.6	25.2	24.9	-0.3
Professional and business services	16,625	16,569	16,215	16,287	16,920	16,488	16,518	16,569	51
Professional and technical services[1]	7,708.8	7,471.5	7,456.5	7,500.5	7,628.6	7,431.5	7,418.5	7,418.5	0.0
Legal services	1,133.1	1,107.5	1,095.4	1,097.8	1,140.9	1,104.5	1,103.9	1,103.8	-0.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,064.0	925.4	1,026.2	1,056.3	925.2	915.8	920.4	916.8	-3.6
Architectural and engineering services	1,355.8	1,291.9	1,267.5	1,262.3	1,374.9	1,291.7	1,283.7	1,281.1	-2.6
Computer systems design and related services	1,428.0	1,435.4	1,430.9	1,439.6	1,431.6	1,428.3	1,435.5	1,443.5	8.0
Management and technical consulting services	989.8	1,005.1	971.1	969.0	999.4	993.3	984.2	980.8	-3.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,883.6	1,828.4	1,812.0	1,807.9	1,892.0	1,819.8	1,816.2	1,813.5	-2.7
Administrative and waste services	7,032.3	7,269.4	6,946.4	6,978.7	7,399.8	7,236.4	7,283.1	7,336.5	53.4

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010p	Feb. 2010p	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010p	Feb. 2010p	Change from: Jan.2010 - Feb.2010p
Administrative and waste services - Continued									
Administrative and support services[1]	6,688.5	6,922.8	6,605.7	6,640.4	7,049.0	6,888.7	6,937.2	6,989.9	52.7
Employment services[1]	2,460.9	2,659.7	2,475.5	2,520.3	2,636.1	2,575.0	2,632.0	2,681.8	49.8
Temporary help services	1,789.2	1,981.8	1,842.0	1,875.5	1,932.5	1,911.0	1,961.2	2,008.7	47.5
Business support services	833.2	826.7	800.7	798.2	829.6	805.3	801.6	797.0	-4.6
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,607.3	1,654.2	1,561.3	1,564.9	1,775.1	1,725.9	1,719.7	1,729.3	9.6
Waste management and remediation services	343.8	346.6	340.7	338.3	350.8	347.7	345.9	346.6	0.7
Education and health services	19,187	19,520	19,263	19,510	19,085	19,350	19,373	19,405	32
Educational services	3,227.3	3,226.3	3,039.0	3,269.1	3,090.6	3,107.3	3,114.6	3,126.4	11.8
Health care and social assistance	15,960.1	16,294.1	16,224.0	16,240.5	15,993.9	16,242.5	16,258.3	16,278.7	20.4
Health care[3]	13,414.2	13,675.3	13,618.6	13,619.9	13,455.3	13,640.6	13,653.4	13,665.4	12.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,708.6	5,866.4	5,839.5	5,845.1	5,726.8	5,847.2	5,857.2	5,863.9	6.7
Offices of physicians	2,259.2	2,318.5	2,309.6	2,307.0	2,266.1	2,306.5	2,312.3	2,313.2	0.9
Outpatient care centers	539.9	547.4	544.1	544.3	540.1	546.2	545.3	545.3	0.0
Home health care services	994.9	1,053.2	1,045.0	1,044.1	1,000.5	1,051.0	1,050.3	1,050.8	0.5
Hospitals	4,659.6	4,701.2	4,696.0	4,692.5	4,670.7	4,694.4	4,702.1	4,703.4	1.3
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,046.0	3,107.7	3,083.1	3,082.3	3,057.8	3,099.0	3,094.1	3,098.1	4.0
Nursing care facilities	1,626.2	1,653.2	1,637.1	1,634.7	1,632.8	1,648.2	1,642.8	1,643.6	0.8
Social assistance[1]	2,545.9	2,618.8	2,605.4	2,620.6	2,538.6	2,601.9	2,604.9	2,613.3	8.4
Child day care services	873.7	872.5	866.5	874.2	861.2	858.9	858.7	860.6	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	12,616	12,691	12,378	12,429	13,183	12,991	12,991	12,998	7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,746.0	1,739.0	1,673.4	1,698.8	1,939.4	1,886.5	1,884.2	1,893.6	9.4
Performing arts and spectator sports	368.2	376.2	350.4	367.7	397.6	391.8	390.2	397.1	6.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	118.5	121.9	117.1	117.1	130.3	129.0	128.7	129.1	0.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,259.3	1,240.9	1,205.9	1,214.0	1,411.5	1,365.7	1,365.3	1,367.4	2.1
Accommodation and food services	10,870.1	10,951.5	10,704.6	10,730.0	11,243.7	11,104.5	11,106.8	11,104.5	-2.3
Accommodation	1,714.6	1,683.4	1,642.5	1,649.6	1,790.2	1,733.1	1,725.8	1,723.1	-2.7
Food services and drinking places	9,155.5	9,268.1	9,062.1	9,080.4	9,453.5	9,371.4	9,381.0	9,381.4	0.4
Other services	5,360	5,291	5,239	5,259	5,410	5,314	5,314	5,308	-6
Repair and maintenance	1,161.6	1,131.8	1,123.3	1,124.7	1,172.9	1,139.8	1,137.1	1,134.1	-3.0
Personal and laundry services	1,283.2	1,268.1	1,245.3	1,255.2	1,299.7	1,269.6	1,267.4	1,271.3	3.9
Membership associations and organizations	2,915.3	2,890.9	2,870.8	2,878.9	2,937.3	2,904.4	2,909.5	2,903.0	-6.5
Government	22,870	22,825	22,365	22,764	22,569	22,481	22,488	22,470	-18
Federal	2,772.0	2,816.0	2,834.0	2,835.0	2,792.0	2,824.0	2,851.0	2,858.0	7.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,050.5	2,148.8	2,149.7	2,173.1	2,068.0	2,160.1	2,174.8	2,190.9	16.1
U.S. Postal Service	721.8	667.5	684.6	662.0	724.3	663.7	676.0	667.0	-9.0
State government	5,302.0	5,281.0	5,082.0	5,294.0	5,188.0	5,178.0	5,173.0	5,179.0	6.0
State government education	2,493.5	2,502.3	2,307.7	2,517.2	2,368.7	2,383.7	2,384.0	2,391.0	7.0
State government, excluding education	2,808.9	2,778.9	2,773.9	2,776.8	2,819.2	2,794.5	2,788.9	2,788.1	-0.8
Local government	14,796.0	14,728.0	14,449.0	14,635.0	14,589.0	14,479.0	14,464.0	14,433.0	-31.0
Local government education	8,413.3	8,363.1	8,136.6	8,334.5	8,091.1	8,040.0	8,036.2	8,012.1	-24.1
Local government, excluding education	6,383.1	6,364.7	6,312.4	6,300.3	6,497.4	6,438.9	6,428.2	6,420.5	-7.7

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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.8
Goods-producing	38.7	38.8	39.1	38.8
Mining and logging	42.9	42.1	42.8	42.6
Construction	37.5	36.9	37.2	36.7
Manufacturing	39.1	39.6	39.9	39.5
Durable goods	39.3	39.7	40.0	39.8
Nondurable goods	38.8	39.3	39.7	39.1
Private service-providing	33.1	32.8	32.9	32.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.3	34.0	34.0	33.9
Wholesale trade	38.2	37.6	37.6	37.6
Retail trade	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.2
Transportation and warehousing	38.3	37.9	37.8	37.6
Utilities	41.9	40.5	40.6	40.6
Information	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.5
Financial activities	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.7
Professional and business services	35.1	35.1	35.3	35.2
Education and health services	33.3	32.7	32.7	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.7
Other services	32.3	31.3	31.4	31.4
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6
Durable goods	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4
Nondurable goods	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]
Total private	$22.05	$22.38	$22.43	$22.46	$ 751.91	$ 756.44	$ 760.38	$ 759.15
Goods-producing	23.65	23.84	23.93	23.99	915.26	924.99	935.66	930.81
Mining and logging	27.41	26.97	26.97	27.18	1,175.89	1,135.44	1,154.32	1,157.87
Construction	24.62	25.03	25.20	25.30	923.25	923.61	937.44	928.51
Manufacturing	22.92	23.10	23.16	23.20	896.17	914.76	924.08	916.40
Durable goods	24.30	24.65	24.73	24.73	954.99	978.61	989.20	984.25
Nondurable goods	20.62	20.65	20.68	20.77	800.06	811.55	821.00	812.11
Private service-providing	21.65	22.03	22.07	22.10	716.62	722.58	726.10	724.88
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.18	19.53	19.58	19.62	657.87	664.02	665.72	665.12
Wholesale trade	24.91	25.91	26.10	26.23	951.56	974.22	981.36	986.25
Retail trade	15.34	15.47	15.48	15.48	480.14	482.66	482.98	482.98
Transportation and warehousing	20.38	20.69	20.81	20.85	780.55	784.15	786.62	783.96
Utilities	32.85	32.93	32.69	32.73	1,376.42	1,333.67	1,327.21	1,328.84
Information	28.80	30.03	30.04	30.17	1,048.32	1,096.10	1,099.46	1,101.21
Financial activities	26.27	26.83	26.94	27.01	958.86	984.66	988.70	991.27
Professional and business services	26.80	27.09	27.12	27.21	940.68	950.86	957.34	957.79
Education and health services	22.38	22.55	22.54	22.52	745.25	737.39	737.06	734.15
Leisure and hospitality	12.86	13.10	13.08	13.07	330.50	335.36	334.85	335.90
Other services	18.93	20.04	20.06	20.07	611.44	627.25	629.88	630.20

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[2007=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours[1]					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls[2]				
	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Percent change from: Jan. 2010 - Feb. 2010[p]	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Percent change from: Jan. 2010 - Feb. 2010[p]
Total private	94.2	90.7	91.0	90.7	-0.3	99.1	96.8	97.3	97.1	-0.2
Goods-producing	86.2	79.2	79.5	78.7	-1.0	92.2	85.3	86.0	85.3	-0.8
Mining and logging	100.7	89.4	91.5	91.4	-0.1	110.8	96.8	99.0	99.8	0.8
Construction	83.2	72.4	72.0	70.3	-2.4	89.0	78.8	78.9	77.2	-2.2
Manufacturing	87.1	82.2	82.9	82.1	-1.0	92.8	88.3	89.3	88.6	-0.8
Durable goods	85.2	78.6	79.5	79.1	-0.5	92.0	86.1	87.3	86.8	-0.6
Nondurable goods	90.5	88.2	89.2	87.8	-1.6	94.7	92.4	93.5	92.5	-1.1
Private service-providing	96.4	94.0	94.3	94.0	-0.3	101.1	100.3	100.8	100.7	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	94.4	91.1	91.0	90.7	-0.3	97.5	95.8	95.9	95.8	-0.1
Wholesale trade	95.2	91.3	91.0	91.0	0.0	98.9	98.7	99.1	99.6	0.5
Retail trade	93.6	91.0	91.2	91.2	0.0	94.9	93.1	93.4	93.4	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	95.0	90.5	89.6	88.8	-0.9	98.2	95.0	94.6	94.0	-0.6
Utilities	102.1	97.6	96.1	95.9	-0.2	110.9	106.2	103.8	103.7	-0.1
Information	95.5	91.6	91.7	90.9	-0.9	97.9	97.9	98.1	97.6	-0.5
Financial activities	94.9	92.6	92.4	92.3	-0.1	97.4	97.0	97.2	97.3	0.1
Professional and business services	93.4	91.0	91.7	91.7	0.0	101.4	99.9	100.8	101.1	0.3
Education and health services	103.4	103.0	103.1	103.0	-0.1	108.4	108.8	108.9	108.6	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality	96.7	94.9	94.9	95.3	0.4	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.5	0.4
Other services	96.8	92.2	92.5	92.3	-0.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	105.2	0.0

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

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Women employees (in thousands)				Percent of all employees			
	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]
Total nonfarm	65,913	64,666	64,671	64,636	49.6	49.9	49.9	49.9
Total private	52,962	51,842	51,851	51,823	48.0	48.4	48.4	48.4
Goods-producing	4,486	4,150	4,145	4,142	22.9	23.2	23.2	23.3
Mining and logging	101	98	98	98	13.5	14.5	14.4	14.3
Construction	846	759	749	746	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4
Manufacturing	3,539	3,293	3,298	3,298	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.5
Durable goods	1,911	1,739	1,742	1,741	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.7
Nondurable goods	1,628	1,554	1,556	1,557	34.8	34.5	34.6	34.6
Private service-providing	48,476	47,692	47,706	47,681	53.4	53.5	53.5	53.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,428	10,062	10,066	10,053	41.2	40.8	40.9	40.8
Wholesale trade	1,751.7	1,684.8	1,674.7	1,673.2	30.7	30.3	30.2	30.2
Retail trade	7,476.9	7,232.6	7,256.0	7,251.5	50.8	50.4	50.4	50.4
Transportation and warehousing	1,054.2	1,006.1	998.2	992.0	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.0
Utilities	145.0	138.3	136.7	136.3	25.7	24.8	25.0	25.0
Information	1,211	1,133	1,126	1,117	42.2	41.2	41.0	41.0
Financial activities	4,676	4,533	4,523	4,514	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.1
Professional and business services	7,621	7,389	7,408	7,405	45.0	44.8	44.8	44.7
Education and health services	14,774	14,956	14,969	14,978	77.4	77.3	77.3	77.2
Leisure and hospitality	6,930	6,823	6,814	6,815	52.6	52.5	52.5	52.4
Other services	2,836	2,796	2,800	2,799	52.4	52.6	52.7	52.7
Government	12,951	12,824	12,820	12,813	57.4	57.0	57.0	57.0

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]
Total private	90,847	88,239	88,249	88,227
Goods-producing	14,225	12,886	12,884	12,832
Mining and logging	561	490	497	499
Construction	4,930	4,307	4,278	4,224
Manufacturing	8,734	8,089	8,109	8,109
Durable goods	5,312	4,801	4,821	4,819
Nondurable goods	3,422	3,288	3,288	3,290
Private service-providing	76,622	75,353	75,365	75,395
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21,501	20,876	20,859	20,858
Wholesale trade	4,619.3	4,470.8	4,463.2	4,460.9
Retail trade	12,653.2	12,329.1	12,368.7	12,378.3
Transportation and warehousing	3,774.3	3,630.7	3,593.0	3,586.2
Utilities	454.6	445.0	434.3	432.7
Information	2,301	2,192	2,188	2,183
Financial activities	6,101	5,937	5,918	5,910
Professional and business services	13,807	13,463	13,510	13,546
Education and health services	16,739	16,971	16,984	17,005
Leisure and hospitality	11,655	11,464	11,462	11,457
Other services	4,518	4,450	4,444	4,436

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.1
Goods-producing	39.2	39.6	39.9	39.3
Mining and logging	44.0	43.4	44.3	43.8
Construction	38.0	37.5	37.8	36.8
Manufacturing	39.5	40.5	40.7	40.3
Durable goods	39.6	40.6	40.8	40.4
Nondurable goods	39.5	40.4	40.7	40.0
Private service-providing	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.0
Wholesale trade	37.9	37.6	37.7	37.6
Retail trade	29.8	30.0	30.0	30.0
Transportation and warehousing	35.9	36.2	36.5	36.4
Utilities	43.1	41.4	41.3	41.4
Information	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.5
Financial activities	36.1	35.9	36.1	35.9
Professional and business services	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8
Education and health services	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8
Other services	30.6	30.5	30.7	30.6
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.4
Durable goods	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.3
Nondurable goods	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.6

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010p	Feb. 2010p	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010p	Feb. 2010p
Total private	$18.47	$18.85	$18.90	$18.93	$ 613.20	$ 625.82	$ 629.37	$ 626.58
Goods-producing	19.78	20.04	20.11	20.16	775.38	793.58	802.39	792.29
Mining and logging	23.15	23.47	23.30	23.67	1,018.60	1,018.60	1,032.19	1,036.75
Construction	22.46	22.95	23.09	23.20	853.48	860.63	872.80	853.76
Manufacturing	18.09	18.38	18.44	18.48	714.56	744.39	750.51	744.74
Durable goods	19.12	19.57	19.64	19.69	757.15	794.54	801.31	795.48
Nondurable goods	16.48	16.64	16.67	16.70	650.96	672.26	678.47	668.00
Private service-providing	18.17	18.60	18.65	18.67	583.26	597.06	598.67	599.31
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.38	16.73	16.77	16.77	538.90	550.42	553.41	553.41
Wholesale trade	20.50	21.35	21.48	21.50	776.95	802.76	809.80	808.40
Retail trade	12.94	13.16	13.17	13.19	385.61	394.80	395.10	395.70
Transportation and warehousing	18.70	19.00	19.14	19.07	671.33	687.80	698.61	694.15
Utilities	29.64	29.91	29.83	29.96	1,277.48	1,238.27	1,231.98	1,240.34
Information	25.13	25.64	25.63	25.76	924.78	935.86	938.06	940.24
Financial activities	20.59	21.11	21.34	21.26	743.30	757.85	770.37	763.23
Professional and business services	22.11	22.58	22.63	22.70	769.43	785.78	789.79	789.96
Education and health services	19.25	19.76	19.77	19.82	619.85	638.25	638.57	638.20
Leisure and hospitality	10.99	11.27	11.26	11.27	273.65	279.50	279.25	279.50
Other services	16.39	16.85	16.87	16.92	501.53	513.93	517.91	517.75

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[2002=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours[2]					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls[3]				
	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Percent change from: Jan. 2010 - Feb. 2010[p]	Feb. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010[p]	Feb. 2010[p]	Percent change from: Jan. 2010 - Feb. 2010[p]
Total private	100.8	97.9	98.2	97.6	-0.6	124.4	123.3	124.0	123.4	-0.5
Goods-producing	85.2	78.0	78.6	77.1	-1.9	103.2	95.7	96.7	95.1	-1.7
Mining and logging	131.2	113.0	117.0	116.1	-0.8	176.6	154.3	158.5	159.9	0.9
Construction	93.8	80.9	81.0	77.8	-4.0	113.8	100.2	100.9	97.5	-3.4
Manufacturing	79.2	75.2	75.7	75.0	-0.9	93.7	90.4	91.3	90.6	-0.8
Durable goods	79.0	73.2	73.9	73.1	-1.1	94.3	89.5	90.6	89.9	-0.8
Nondurable goods	79.6	78.3	78.8	77.5	-1.6	92.7	92.0	92.9	91.5	-1.5
Private service-providing	105.2	103.4	103.4	103.5	0.1	131.0	131.9	132.3	132.5	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	98.6	95.7	96.0	96.0	0.0	115.2	114.3	114.8	114.8	0.0
Wholesale trade	103.1	99.0	99.1	98.8	-0.3	124.5	124.5	125.4	125.1	-0.2
Retail trade	95.4	93.6	93.9	94.0	0.1	105.9	105.6	106.0	106.3	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	102.0	98.9	98.7	98.3	-0.4	121.0	119.2	119.9	118.9	-0.8
Utilities	100.2	94.2	91.7	91.6	-0.1	124.0	117.6	114.2	114.6	0.4
Information	96.7	91.3	91.4	91.0	-0.4	120.3	115.9	116.0	116.0	0.0
Financial activities	105.4	102.0	102.2	101.5	-0.7	134.2	133.1	134.9	133.5	-1.0
Professional and business services	107.7	105.0	105.7	105.6	-0.1	141.7	141.1	142.3	142.7	0.3
Education and health services	116.3	118.2	118.3	118.1	-0.2	147.1	153.6	153.8	153.9	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	106.4	104.2	104.2	104.1	-0.1	132.8	133.4	133.2	133.3	0.1
Other services	97.0	95.2	95.7	95.2	-0.5	115.8	116.9	117.6	117.4	-0.2

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

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

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

p = preliminary.