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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2010

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2010

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 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 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney (Chair) presiding.

Representatives present: Maloney and Cummings.

Senators present: Casey.

Staff present: Brenda Arredondo, Andrea Camp, Gail Cohen, Colleen Healy, Annabelle Tamerjan, Andrew Wilson, Jane McCullogh, Jeff Schlagenhauf, Ted Boll, and Robert O'Quinn.

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

Chair Maloney. The meeting will come to order. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle, because of the snow, I have asked unanimous consent to have their statements placed in the record.

Chair Maloney. We may have some others coming on the Democratic side, but many people have left because of the snow warning.

Well first of all, what a difference a year makes. Today's report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides further evidence that the labor market has stabilized and that we have turned a corner. The economy is no longer hemorrhaging jobs. In fact, the unemployment dropped to 9.7 percent, and employment was virtually unchanged, dropping by 20,000 jobs.

Just over one year ago the current Administration took office, taking helm of a country suffering the worst crisis since the Great Depression. In fact, the Council of Economic Advisers Chair, Christina Romer, testified before this Committee that the shocks we endured during this recession were even greater than during the Great Depression.

During the last three months of the Bush Administration we lost an average of 727,000 jobs per month. In contrast, during the most recent three months of the Obama Administration we lost an average of 35,000 jobs each month. We are definitely trending in the right direction.

But there is no escaping the cruel math of recoveries. The recovery of the job market lags behind the recovery of the broader economy. Businesses must have more customers before they have more employees. However, thanks to the Recovery Act, which became law a year ago on February 17th, the economy is growing.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis reported last week that in the final quarter of 2009 the economy expanded at a rate of 5.7 percent. Average weekly hours are climbing, with indications that the manufacturing sector is driving that upward trend. Since June, the manufacturing workforce is up 1.2 hours, and job creation in the temporary help sector is a leading indicator of progress in the labor market. Since September, temporary help services have added 274,000 jobs, 52,000 in January alone.

Although the labor market appears to be stabilizing, too many Americans remain out of work. More than 15 million workers are unemployed. The overall unemployment rate masks how hard some groups have been hit. While the overall unemployment rate is 9.7, the unemployment rate is 16.5 percent for African Americans, and 12.6 percent for Hispanics.

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

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

Last year we extended the $8,000 first-time home buyer's credit that will help spur construction jobs. We extended a host of safety net programs that will help struggling families weather this economic storm. We extended the Net Operating Loss Carryback Provision that will help small businesses hire new employees. And we are boosting funding for small business loans via the Small Business Administration.

In order to bring creative ideas on job creation to Congress, I started the year reaching out to CEOs of Fortune 100 companies and leaders of small businesses. I asked these employers to share new ideas on ways to create good private-sector jobs.

In order to jumpstart job growth, I am introducing an Employer Tax Credit co-sponsored in the Senate by the JEC colleague who is sitting next to me, Senator Casey, and my fellow New Yorker Kirsten Gillibrand. This idea was suggested by several of the respondents to the survey.

On Tuesday, February 9th, the Joint Economic Committee will hold a hearing to discuss job creation ideas from some of America's best economists and business leaders. The hearing will include testimony from CBO Director Doug Elmendorf. A recent CBO study showed that an employer tax credit similar to the one in my bill is one of the most effective and efficient ways to spur job creation. I look forward to hearing from all of our witnesses today and at Tuesday's hearing, and to hear their different perspectives. I encourage all to attend and to be there for Tuesday's hearing.

[The prepared statement of Representative Maloney appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 20.]

Chair Maloney. I am pleased that my colleague, Congressman Cummings, is here. Senator Casey is recognized for five minutes.

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

Senator Casey. Thank you. I want to thank our Chair for gathering us today, and for her comments about the challenges that are ahead of us.

We are all gratified that the unemployment rate has come down from month to month. We do not know what that means yet, and we will be interested to hear some of the analysis about what it means. I do believe, though, that in places around the country people are still very, very worried, and there is a high degree of anxiety about what lies ahead.

In Pennsylvania I know that when we looked at December numbers, 560,000 people are out of work in Pennsylvania, which translates into an 8.9 percent unemployment rate. Unfortunately, that number went up in December by 0.4 percent.

And then when you look at individual communities, we have 14 labor markets in our state and we had one that just went to 10 percent, Erie up in northwestern Pennsylvania. We do not know what this number that we are getting today means for the long term, but one thing I am sure of: We need a jobs bill passed as fast as possible.

We need a bill that tackles a number of the problems that we are discussing today. One of the solutions to bringing this unemployment rate down over time I believe, as our Chair just stated and her good work on this is important, is to have a jobs creation tax credit. Economists from across the board have made it clear that it is the right thing to do. It is the fastest way to create jobs and to grow our Gross Domestic Product.

This is not a theory. We have done it before. We passed a similar tax credit in the 1970s that created over 700,000 jobs, and a program which has widely been known to be under-advertised. If we could do that all those years ago without a lot of dissemination of information, I think a lot of employers would take advantage of this opportunity to create jobs literally in the next several months, not the next several years.

So we have a real challenge ahead of us. You need only go to places like a jobs center. I was in a jobs center in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, about 10 days ago now and met 8 unemployed Pennsylvanians out of the 560,000 who have yet to find work. You learn a lot by literally just listening to the struggles and the worries that people in our economy feel when they are out of work.

Many of them in this group, and I think this is true across the board, tend to be over the age of 50, or over the age of 60, and feel that they not only have an economic challenge but sometimes are facing discrimination because of their age, but they obviously cannot prove that sometimes. But they feel it. And they fill out application after application, and not just 5 or 10, but 20, and 30, and 50, and 100, and are either rejected outright or never hear back.

We are going to continue to push forward to get a jobs bill passed; to continue every possible strategy to create jobs in the near-term. And I want to thank our Chair for getting us together today.

Chair Maloney. I want to thank the Senator for his comments, particularly on creating new jobs. We passed a jobs bill in the

House earlier, so it is encouraging to hear the Senate is now taking up a focus on creating new jobs, the main focus of President Obama's speech last night and recently.

Congressman Cummings.

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

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

I would like to associate myself with the words you stated and the statements of Senator Casey.

After staggering job losses in 2008 and 2009, the national unemployment rate has inched lower for four months now, reaching 9.7 percent today. I've got to tell you that I am glad that it did not go up, because if it had gone up we would have some naysayers on the other side talking about how bad things are. That is not to say that we do not have problems.

As I have said many, many times: One job lost is one job too many. There are so many people who are suffering, and I just want to take the few moments that I have, Madam Chair, to urge our Republican colleagues to join in as we attempt to address this problem.

You know people are unemployed in every district of our 435 Congressional Districts. Last week the President was in Baltimore, and he did two things. One, he went to a company that manufactures all kinds of steel casings for things like water purification apparatus, and just did a lot of wonderful things.

One of the things we found out there was that they have been getting some government contracts, and other contracts from the private sector, and they may very well be on the verge of hiring a few more people. It is not a tremendously large company, but when the President talked about a tax credit that you and Senator Casey talked about, Madam Chair, for employers to hire folks and to incentivize them to do that, you could tell that the owner of the company was simply delighted.

There are so many businesses that are right on the verge of hiring people, it is just a hard decision. And I do not think it is the solution that is going to necessarily be the one silver bullet, but it is a part of a whole group of efforts that have been put forth on the part of the House, and I know will be put forth on the part of the Senate. But the thing that we have to do now is do what the President has said:

Folks have got to put the partisanship aside, Madam Chair. As I say to my constituents, I tell them that we will get through the storm. This is the United States of America, and we have been through storms before. But the question is not whether we will get through the storm; the question is: After the storm is over, who will be living in your house? Who will have your job? Will you have your health? Will you have your health insurance? Will your children, when given the golden opportunity to go to school after they have worked hard and done everything they were supposed to do from kindergarten through the 12th grade and they bang on the door of college, will they have been able to go to college at that critical moment? Those are the questions.

And so I do believe that the things that we have been doing have been working. But in the words of the President, we can do better. We can do better. And I just take this moment to urge all of those people that may be listening to this to urge their Senators—09 be they Republican or Democrat, their Congressman, Republican or Democrat—to stand up for them.

It is time the American people had people standing up for them, putting partisanship aside, so that they can live the best lives that they can.

Finally, Madam Chair, we have one life to live. This is no dress rehearsal; this is life. This is it. Some people act like they've got a life next door, or they've got a life over there; no, no, no. This is it, right here.

So I think it is our duty, when people go to the polls and they pull that lever, they are not pulling it so that we can win the next election in a few years. They pull it so that we could win the election that they are voting in, and so that we can immediately act, and they expect that of us, and nothing less.

And so, on behalf of my constituents, I urge all of our colleagues to join together to address this issue, and I look forward to hearing from the witnesses, and with that I yield back.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much.

Before we begin, I would like to ask unanimous consent to accept into the record written statements from any Member of this Committee.

[The prepared statement of Representative Kevin Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 20.]

And now I would like to introduce Commissioner Hall. Dr. Keith Hall is the Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the U.S. Department of Labor. Prior to that he served as Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers. And prior to that he was Chief Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Hall also spent ten years at the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Welcome, and we hope to hear some good news.

STATEMENT OF DR. KEITH HALL, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY: MR. JOHN GALVIN, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND MR. PHILLIP RONES, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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

The unemployment rate declined from 10.0 to 9.7 percent in January. Nonfarm Payroll Employment was essentially unchanged, and on net has shown little movement over the last three months.

In January, job losses continued in construction and in transportation and warehousing, while employment increased in temporary help services and retail trade.

With revisions released today, job losses since the start of the recession in December 2007 totaled 8.4 million, substantially more than previously reported.

Construction employment fell by 75,000 in January, about in line with the average monthly job loss in 2009. Nonresidential specialty trade contracting accounted for much of the over-the-month decline. The nonresidential components of construction have accounted for the majority of the industry's job losses since early 2009.

Employment in transportation and warehousing decreased by 19,000 in January. The entire decline occurred in courier and messenger services, which laid off more workers than usual over the month.

Employment in temporary help services grew by 52,000 over the month. This industry which provides workers to other businesses has added nearly a quarter of a million jobs since its recent low point last September.

Following two months of little change, retail trade employment increased by 42,000 in January, with gains in several components. Health care employment continued to rise in January. Overall manufacturing employment was little changed, although motor vehicles and parts added 23,000 jobs.

Since June, the manufacturing work week for all employees has increased by 1.2 hours. Federal Government employment rose in January, partly due to hiring for the decennial census. Employment in State and Local Governments, excluding education, continued to trend down over the month.

Turning now to some measures from our Household Survey, both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate declined in January. However, the share of those jobless for 27 weeks and over continued to rise.

The employment-to-population ratio increased to 58.4 percent over the month. The number of persons working part-time who would have preferred full-time employment dropped from 9.2 to 8.3 million, the lowest level in a year.

Before closing, I would note that several changes were introduced today to The Employment Situation News Release Text and Tables. Three new Household Survey Tables provide information on the employment status of Veterans, persons with a disability, and the foreign-born population. In January the unemployment rate of Veterans from Gulf War Era II was 12.6 percent compared with 10.4 percent for non-Veterans.

Persons with a disability had a higher jobless rate than persons with no disability: 15.2 percent versus 10.4 percent. In addition, 21.8 percent of persons with a disability were in the labor force, compared with 70 percent of persons without a disability.

The unemployment rate for the foreign-born was 11.8 percent, and the rate for the native-born was 10.3 percent. The Establishment Survey Tables have been redesigned to include the addition to data on hours and earnings for all private-sector employees, as well as employment information for women.

Women currently make up 49.9 percent of total non-farm payroll employment, compared with 48.8 percent when the recession began in December of 2007. Additional information about the new and redesigned tables is available on the BLS website.

I would also note that there were annual adjustments to data from our two surveys. The Establishment Survey data released today reflects the incorporation of annual benchmark revisions. Each year we re-anchor our sample-based survey estimates to a full universe count of employment primarily derived from administrative records of the Unemployment Insurance Tax System. Accounting for revisions during the benchmark and post-benchmark periods, the previously published level of nonfarm employment for December was revised downward by 1.4 million. Household Survey Data for January reflect updated population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Further information about the impact of these adjustments is in our news release and on our website.

Returning now to the Labor Market Data we released this morning, the jobless rate declined to 9.7 percent in January, and payroll employment was essentially unchanged.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 22.]

Chair Maloney. Well thank you very much. What a difference a year makes. Can you point to any particularly encouraging bright spots in this month's labor report?

Commissioner Hall. I would say there are several things worth mentioning.

First of course is that the unemployment rate went from 10.0 to 9.7 percent. Also in a related thing, people who are part-time for economic reasons declined this month. So what that means is our broadest measure of labor underutilization, those who are unemployed plus those who are marginally attached plus those who are part-time who want to be full-time, that declined from 17.3 to 16.5 percent. That is a drop of .8 percentage points. That was a nice sign.

Temporary help has added almost a quarter of a million jobs over the past four months. Quite often that is a leading indicator of strengthening in the labor market.

Manufacturing work week now increased .3 hours this month, and 1.2 hours since June. That also is a leading indicator of it is an indicator of strengthening in the labor market.

And then of course there are a number of other there is some other non-labor market data I think that indicates that there may be some signs of strengthening in the labor market.

Chair Maloney. Could you comment on any further indicators that overall job losses will continue to slow and turn positive in the coming months?

Commissioner Hall. Without speculating too much, obviously the temporary help and the manufacturing work week are both considered leading indicators of a strengthening labor market. I actually think some of the other data the GDP number that just came out, although most of that growth in GDP was from inventories, a good portion of it was actually equipment and software investment. Which if you look at that, that actually tracks very nicely with payroll jobs. In other words, when firms bring back invest in equipment and software, they also tend to bring back employees.

I think the industrial production numbers are also signaling potentially a strengthening labor market.

Chair Maloney. Some economists have estimated that we need to grow our jobs just to meet the new demand for jobs that they estimate is between 100- to 150,000 new payroll jobs. I would like you to comment on that. And what rate is needed to lower the unemployment rate to what it was in 2007 before the recession began, at 4.7 percent?

Commissioner Hall. The number of 100- to 150,000, that seems about accurate for payroll job growth that would keep up with population growth.

Going forward, if the labor market continues to improve we expect people to re-enter the labor force. So actually we might hope to get stronger payroll job growth than 100- to 150,000. We would probably need stronger than that to have the unemployment rate drop in the next few months.

Chair Maloney. Well as you said, some workers are likely to reenter the labor force because they see greater promise of finding a job now with these numbers. That is good and encouraging. But isn't it true that those workers' re-entry into the labor market will bump the unemployment rate upwards?

Commissioner Hall. It often does, yes. If the labor market continues to strengthen, in the past certainly what's happened is an increase in the labor force has caused the unemployment rate to bump up temporarily.

Chair Maloney. Well how big a factor is it in bumping up the unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. It certainly has done that in the past. This particular time we have got a particularly high potential for that because so many people are unemployed and we've lost so many people out of the labor force. It is one of those things where I would say that as we go forward, if we start to see real improvement we should not get too concerned if the unemployment rate hits a bit of a speed bump and goes up for a couple of months.

Chair Maloney. Great. My time has expired.

Senator Casey.

Senator Casey. Thank you very much.

I wanted, just preliminarily, to make a comment about where we are and where we have been. I know, Commissioner, you are not allowed to make the kind of comments that I will make, but I think it is important to put it in the record.

We have had a lot of folks in Washington denigrating the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the so-called Stimulus Bill, but I think the facts are pretty clear right now that prior to the Recovery Bill we were losing, between December and March, every single month for four months, at least 600,000 jobs. And in January of 2009, 741,000 jobs.

Here we are a little more than a year later from January, and we lost and, I want to make sure the number is right, this month, is it 20,000?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. 20,000 jobs lost. Last month was what?

Commissioner Hall. 150,000.

Senator Casey. 150,000. So at least we are moving in the right direction. I think a strong case can be made that the Recovery Bill is having and has had a positive impact, and is at least any fair-minded person would say, is beginning to work. So that is I think important to put on the record.

But I did want to note in terms of the individual groups or demographic groups that we look at here, I wanted to highlight one segment, one part of our population where the number actually went up, African Americans. The unemployment rate went up to 16.5? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That is correct.

Senator Casey. And that was up .3 percent?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. The only group I guess among if you look at in terms of just groups, whether it is adult women, adult men, teenagers, White Americans the Hispanic unemployment rate was 12.6?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. So one of the only groups, if not the only group, where the number went up was for African Americans? Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. I believe that's correct. I'm not sure that number was statistically significant, though.

Senator Casey. Okay. In terms of it being not necessarily a trend?

Commissioner Hall. Correct. I think the uncertainty in that number is relatively large.

Senator Casey. Okay. And why is that? Because sometimes with a group it is harder to get an accurate read just from.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Our sample size is a little bit smaller. We over-sample the group relative to the population, but it is still not as large a sample as say the overall number.

Senator Casey. We of course hope you are wrong about this. We hope the number is stabilized for African Americans, or going down.

The other point that I wanted to highlight is the new data. I think it is pretty significant that you are now tracking Veterans and persons with disabilities. The Veteran number I wanted to make sure I had right. This would be Veterans for let me just have you say it Veterans since the Gulf War?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, the Gulf War Era II, so that is since September 11.

Senator Casey. Okay. And that number is what?

Commissioner Hall. That number was 12.6 percent.

Senator Casey. Do you know what that works out to be in a total number?

Commissioner Hall. In terms of the number of unemployed?

Senator Casey. Unemployed Veterans.

Commissioner Hall. It is about 213,000.

Senator Casey. That is a big number. And I guess—and I have only got a minute left, but if you are able to speak with great speed. Are there data points here that indicate that there are sectors that are growing that we should be encouraged by?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. The short answer is yes. I think one notable one is that we actually gained 11,000 jobs in manufacturing.

Senator Casey. A net gain in manufacturing?

Commissioner Hall. A net gain in manufacturing. And this is the first net gain we have had in three years in manufacturing. So that actually was notable.

Senator Casey. The first time in three years in a monthly number?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. That's correct.

Senator Casey. Okay.

Commissioner Hall. So that is encouraging. Professional Business Services seems to be back, especially with Temporary Help. And of course the Health and Education are continuing to grow.

Most of the job loss right now is centered in construction. We lost 75,000 jobs in construction, which is in fact more of the overall loss of 20,000. So we actually had net gains overall outside of construction.

Senator Casey. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Let's go to the African American numbers. You said that it is possible that the numbers might not be as bad as they appear? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Just because it is a relatively it is a smaller sample, so there might be some fluctuation that is due to our measurement rather than actual changes in the unemployment rate.

Representative Cummings. Well if I were to guess, I believe they would be higher. Because I think you have a lot of when I go to my District, if I went there right now, 40 miles away from here, you would see a lot of African American men just riding through my neighborhood who are unemployed, and I do not know whether their numbers are even registered here. I would venture to guess that there are parts of my District where the African American male unemployment rate is 45 to 50 percent.

So I just do not know how we I know you look at stats. As you were talking I was thinking about the Census and how people get left out of the Census, not necessarily because of government, government's fault, but they just never get counted. And so I just do you want to comment on what I just said?

Commissioner Hall. Well, sure. One thing I think we know for sure is the unemployment rate is very high. It is very high relative to other groups. When I talked about the .3 increase, I was just talking about the monthly change, but it is absolutely true that this is a high number and it has well more than doubled since before the Recession started.

Perhaps a bit of what you are seeing as well is discouraged workers who have dropped out of the labor force, and that would not be reflected in this 16.5 percent number.

Representative Cummings. Now if the President were to call you as soon as you got out of this hearing and ask you for a 30-second explanation, bottom line, on what you have said, a summary of what we have got here today, and he said: Where does it look like we are going? And I know you are limited with your opinions even with the President, but would you share what you can with us?

Commissioner Hall. I'll tell you where I see we have come to.

Representative Cummings. All right, Mr. President, go ahead.

Commissioner Hall. The past three months we have had essentially no change in the payroll jobs, which is a dramatic improvement over earlier in the year. And there are lots of indications in this data that, with Temporary Help and Hours Worked, that the labor market may be tightening up which, if that continued, would be encouraging for job growth going forward.

Representative Cummings. Now has there been any discernable trend of jobs moving from unskilled labor to skilled labor, or vice versa, in past recessions? Did we experience any sort of shift like that? And how about this one?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. This Recession was notable because the job loss was significant across all groups: Skilled, Unskilled. So it was a very, very broad job loss. Other recessions have been a little bit more centered in particular industries, particular occupations, than this particular Recession.

Then of course this Recession has just been so deep. We have had so much job loss that one of the very interesting things will be when we come to recovery how quickly recovery comes and how broad it will be. But in terms of this Recession, there is no real pattern in the Skilled/Unskilled yet at this point.

Representative Cummings. Now the Labor Department reported yesterday that worker productivity increased 6.4 percent in the fourth quarter as companies did more for less. Are these productivity gains centered in certain sectors? Or is that happening across the board? Or would you have an opinion on that?

Commissioner Hall. It is pretty across the board. We don't have a lot of breakout on industries on that monthly data, but it is across the board. And that actually is a very good sign. Strong productivity growth in the past has been associated with early stages of an economic recovery. And I think one thing that was notable about that particular release, we have had about three months of very strong productivity growth, but this is the first month where we had strong productivity growth and an increase in hours worked.

Representative Cummings. So what does that mean?

Commissioner Hall. Well in the prior month we had strong productivity but it was because output dropped by less than hours dropped. So a sort of strong productivity in sort of a negative way. And this last release was strong productivity in sort of a positive way.

Representative Cummings. So Americans are working hard?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. If they can get a job.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Yes. That is a strong statement, Congressman, and it is very true.

Commissioner Hall, several months ago the BLS released its Employment Projects for the years 2008 to 2018. What does the BLS project as the largest growth sector in employment over the coming years? Where do you see the job growth? And is this different from past projections?

Commissioner Hall. I will mention some of the broad numbers. Our projections are that the Service Providing Sector will have something like 96 percent of the job growth. When I say Service Providing Sector, I don't mean service occupations, but I mean service industries. And that is consistent with the past.

We expect the largest employment growth in Professional Business Services, and in Health and Social Systems, in particular. And that is also fairly consistent I think with our past forecasts.

Inside that, the more detailed industries, we're talking about industries like management, scientific and technical consulting, computer system design, employment services, some industries like that.

Chair Maloney. And how do these projections differ from the private sector projections that you read about every now and then?

Commissioner Hall. Well one of the things we are doing here is, and Jack can maybe talk about this a little bit as well, one of the things we are doing here is we are projecting from inside of a Recession right now.

So one of the big reasons our numbers now change from the last projection is we are looking past the Recession. So a lot of these numbers are looking at recovery out of the Recession in addition to sort of normal economic growth afterwards.

Do you want to add anything, Jack?

Mr. Galvin. I would say our projections do not differ from private sector projections. In fact, they typically use the same methodology that we use for ours.

Chair Maloney. Okay. Great. I am concerned about the duration of unemployment. The duration of unemployment has been longer in this recession. Is there a relationship between this long period of unemployment and compensation and degree of probability of being employed?

Could you comment on this duration of unemployment that has increased in this recession?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Unfortunately there does seem to be pretty strong evidence that the longer the duration of unemployment, the lower the probability of being rehired.

Chair Maloney. Is this different from prior recessions? In prior recessions have we had these long periods of unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. No. This is by far the worst Recession with respect to duration of unemployment. The long-term unemployed, for six months or more, started at a higher level at the beginning of this Recession, and it has been at record levels now for several months. Unfortunately in past recessions the long-term unemployed typically grows well into the recovery.

Chair Maloney. Well, could you tell us anything about the demographic characteristics of the long-term unemployed? Are there characteristics in terms of educational attainment, in terms of any category?

Commissioner Hall. We may have to get back to you on the details oh, okay. We do have something. I'm sorry.

The duration is particularly high in of the long-term unemployed, certain demographic groups are over-represented. For example, those without a high school diploma are over-represented in long-term unemployed. African Americans are over-represented in long-term unemployed. Even those with a high school diploma but no college are over-represented in the long-term unemployed.

Chair Maloney. My time is expired. Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you, Madam Chair.

One of the features often cited about this Recession has been the fall in consumer spending, which is itself linked to consumer confidence. How does the fall in overall consumer demand show up in your data?

Commissioner Hall. I would say consumer spending is really the driver behind GDP, and it is really the driver behind employment. During normal expansions, the growth in consumer spending is roughly in line with the growth of GDP. So without a strong recovery in consumer spending, and hopefully with consumer confidence and then consumer spending, we just are not going to see a strong recovery. So it is critical.

Representative Cummings. Now when we got the information a few days ago that when we got the very good numbers on the GDP——

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings [continuing]. I mean do you see a correlation between those numbers and what you found in your report?

Commissioner Hall. Actually a lot of the GDP let me just say, a lot of the GDP growth was from inventory. So the 5.7, while it was a good number, a good portion of that was from inventory buildup which actually may be an indication of future growth, but it is not an indication of current demand. That current demand has not fully recovered yet.

But outside of inventories, GDP did grow about 2.2 percent, which is reasonable growth. And that is consistent, if that continues to grow at 2.2 percent or more that is consistent with payroll job growth.

Representative Cummings. Now we saw with Ford—I am going to go into cars now—we saw with Ford that they had a significant rise in cars sold. We also saw that with GM. And one of the things that we were concerned about was that after the Cash for Clunkers sales were over that there might be just a slight bump-up in manufacturing of automobiles, but a lot of us were concerned that that would not last very long.

Can you tell from your research how we are. Do we see a trend there? In other words, are people, generally it seems like they are buying cars and decided that, you know what, although I may not have bought one during the Cash for Clunkers I am going to get a car I feel a little bit better about my situation. I mean, what are you finding there?

Commissioner Hall. Well, actually, this month motor vehicles and parts, the jobs grew by about 23,000, which actually accounted for all, more than all of the manufacturing job growth.

Representative Cummings. So that is very significant, isn't it?

Commissioner Hall. It is only one month, but that was a nice bump-up in employment.

Representative Cummings. Well let me ask you as just sort of a general question. The month of January from year to year has certain unique characteristics. For example, it is coming after the Christmas season. It is the first month of the year. And maybe people are getting off to new starts with certain types of things. Do you find, when you look at those numbers, now going back to cars, when you look at those numbers is that surprising to you at all, considering what we have seen in the past for January? And I know we are in a recession; I understand that.

Commissioner Hall. That gain in 23,000 jobs is in fact taking into account the normal seasonal patterns in motor vehicles. So when we say 23,000, we mean relative to what we expect normally for January of this year. So I would say the answer is, yes.

Representative Cummings. So in other words, if we were not in a Recession you would expect 23,000 new jobs? Is that what you are saying?

Commissioner Hall. No. Well, I think to be honest the expectation I am not sure what the expectation was for motor vehicles particularly, but the way we calculate these numbers is we have 23,000 more jobs than we would have normally expected.

Representative Cummings. I see. I see. So you are saying the opposite of what I just said.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. So we should feel I take it, then, and I know you are limited to your opinions and everything but I am sure that makes you, if somebody were to ask you outside of your position, and said how do you feel about that, Hall? I guess you would say you felt pretty good, huh?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Although I would caution, as I did, that it is only one month.

Representative Cummings. Right.

Commissioner Hall. But it was growth in jobs in motor vehicles and parts.

Representative Cummings. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Chair Maloney. Thank you.

Commissioner Hall, temporary help is often an indicator of an employer's willingness to hire more employees. Could you comment on the Temporary Help numbers and any trends you see over the past several months?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The Temporary Help industry has been and continues to be a leading indicator. For example, before we went into the Recession, Temporary Help Services job growth started to decline nine or ten months ahead of the Recession. So it actually did signal, early on, that we were coming into an economic slowdown.

And in past recessions, a pickup in Temporary Help Services has preceded a pickup in payroll job growth. So the fact that Temporary Help Services added 52,000 jobs this month, and a quarter million over the past four months or so, I would consider to be an indicator of potential payroll job growth in the future.

Chair Maloney. Could you comment on how women have fared in this recession? You testified earlier that women employees are up from 48.8 to 49.9 percent. Could you comment on this trend? Do you see that more women may be employed in this Recession than men? In what industries are they employed? In what industries are they losing or gaining jobs?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Men have lost jobs relative to women something like 2 to 3 to 1. And you are right, women now make up about 49.9 percent of the payroll jobs in the economy. And it is possible. We are within probably 350,000, give or take the number of women employed are within 350,000 of the number of men employed right now. So actually it still is potentially possible that the number of women in the payroll jobs could exceed the number of men in payroll jobs at some point.

But women have also participated in the job loss, though, in this Recession. That is not to say that they have not lost jobs. Women have lost literally 2.6 million jobs out of the 8.4 million during this Recession so far. They have lost particularly notable in say Professional and Business Services. Actually, Education and Health Services, and Financial Activities forget the Education and Health, I'm sorry Financial Activities. In fact, more women have lost jobs in the Financial Activities than men have, which is kind of interesting.

Chair Maloney. Well thank you for tracking that information.

I would like to ask a few questions about my home state of New York. In New York City, unemployment rose to 10.6 percent in December. This is a jump of 3.6 points from last December. Is this in tune with other states, and the overall national average? Are these changes similar to the changes taking place on national unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. I know historically the State of New York has had a very similar pattern during a recession as the United States as a whole, I think because it's a very diverse economy. And I think that is roughly what we have seen during this Recession with New York. The numbers have been fairly similar to the overall numbers for the United States.

Chair Maloney. What about Manhattan, which is very dependent on Financial Service jobs? Given the economy, has it had a particularly hard blow? Or is it in tune with the national average?

Commissioner Hall. I don't have Manhattan with me. I can tell you about New York state. New York has lost about 50,000 jobs in Financial Activities since the start of the Recession, so New York has been particularly hit by the Financial Activities downturn.

Chair Maloney. My time has expired. Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Yesterday a *New York Times* reporter had asked me, Mr. Hall, about the whole idea of African American unemployment being there being such a gap between overall unemployment and African American unemployment, and whether special things ought to be done.

I am not going to ask you your opinion on that, I just want to know, it appears that there is an increase in the gap between overall unemployment and African American unemployment. Is that accurate?

Commissioner Hall. That is. And it has grown during the Recession, and unfortunately it actually grows during every Recession.

Representative Cummings. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. And do we have an explanation for that?

Commissioner Hall. I don't. I don't. There's probably some research on that, but I'm not familiar with it.

Representative Cummings. Now what changes in the makeup of the labor force can you identify in terms of gender, race, or age? And tell me who is entering the labor force, and who is leaving, and what is the significance of those changes? Can you answer those questions? Changes in the makeup of the labor force. In other words, we have people who are leaving the labor force, and there are people who are entering.

For example, you have got, I assume, while all the reports are saying that more and more people are staying in school because many of them feel they can't find jobs, so I'm just wondering do we have any stats on who is entering, and at what rate, and who is leaving? Are you following me?

Mr. Rones, how are you?

Mr. Rones. Okay. Fine, thank you. The first thing I would say, the most important trend in terms of the labor force is that older workers are actually older workers' labor force participation has been going up, and actually started going up well before the Recession and has continued to go up. And that is at the same time that labor force participation has gone down for pretty much every other group.

Now a lot of that is, again, part of a long-term trend. Part of it is also because of course a lot of people lost much of their assets through the stock market fall, as well as the housing market fall. So there are some structural things going on there, as well as some things related to the downturn.

We have not seen, as you discussed before, we have not seen a lot of people coming back into the labor force, which you might see as people start getting more confident. At some point you would expect to see that, as it goes hand in hand with job creation. As the jobs show up, people hear that someone is hiring. They start looking for work, and the labor force grows. But we are not really there yet.

Representative Cummings. Now based on what you have observed, Commissioner, in earlier iterations of the Decennial Census, do you anticipate any net job creation effect in government hiring attributable to the Census?

Commissioner Hall. Absolutely we should. In fact, this month we added about 10,000 Federal Government jobs from the Census. And in coming months, I think their total hiring yes, we should get at least about a half a million added to the government jobs when the Census fully hires up.

Representative Cummings. About a half a million?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. And that actually might have a measurable effect on the unemployment rate. It might go down a little bit.

Representative Cummings. So is that a usual trend, Mr. Hall? That is, that there is some slight impact on the unemployment rate because of the Census? That is not unusual, is what you're saying?

Commissioner Hall. No, that is normal.

Representative Cummings. Now do we see any geographic changes with regard to job losses? In other words, are there certain parts of the Nation that seem to be suffering more job losses disproportionately than others?

Commissioner Hall. You know, the job losses have been very spread out, but it certainly is true that certain states had higher unemployment rates and they had higher increases in unemployment. It is a little hard to talk about because it is not so much regional as it is with specific states.

Representative Cummings. I see. All right. Thank you very much.

Chair Maloney. Many of my colleagues have left because Washington is getting ready for a huge snow storm. We are very grateful, Commissioner Hall, that you have weathered this storm to be here today and give us the Jobs Report.

Weather aside, it appears that we are trending in the right direction. We no longer are facing an avalanche of job losses. We thank you for your hard work and for being here today.

This meeting is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:26 a.m., Friday, January 5, 2010, the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN MALONEY, CHAIR, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Today's report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides further evidence that the labor market has stabilized and we have turned a corner. The economy is no longer hemorrhaging jobs. In fact, the unemployment rate dropped to 9.7 percent, and employment was virtually unchanged, dropping by 20,000 jobs.

Just over one year ago, the current Administration took office, taking helm of a country suffering the worst crisis since the Great Depression. In fact, Council of Economic Advisers Chair Christina Romer testified to the Joint Economic Committee that the shocks we endured in this "Great Recession" were actually worse than those of the Great Depression.

During the last three months of the Bush administration, we lost an average of 727,000 jobs per month. In contrast, during the most recent 3 months of the Obama administration, we lost an average of 35,000 jobs each month. The trend is heading in the right direction.

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

However, thanks to the Recovery Act, which became law a year ago February 17, the economy is growing. The Bureau of Economic Analysis reported last week that in the final quarter of 2009, the economy expanded at a rate of 5.7 percent.

Average weekly hours are climbing, with indications that the manufacturing sector is driving that upward trend. Since June, the manufacturing workweek is up 1.2 hours. And, job creation in the temporary help sector is a leading indicator of progress in the labor market. Since September, temporary help services has added 247,000 jobs—52,000 in January alone.

Although the labor market appears to be stabilizing, too many Americans remain out of work. More than 15 million workers are unemployed. The overall unemployment rate masks how hard some groups have been hit—while the overall unemployment rate is 9.7 percent, the unemployment rate is 16.5 percent and 12.6 percent, for African Americans and Hispanics, respectively.

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

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

Last year, we extended the $8,000 first-time homebuyers credit that will spur construction jobs. We extended a host of safety net programs that will help struggling families weather the economic storm. We extended the net operating loss carry-back provision that will help small businesses hire new employees. And we are boosting funding for small business loans via the Small Business Administration.

In order to bring creative ideas on job creation to Congress, I started the year reaching out to CEOs of Fortune 100 companies and leaders of small businesses. I asked these employers to share new ideas on ways to create jobs.

In order to jump-start job growth, I am introducing an employer tax credit (cosponsored in the Senate by my JEC colleague Senator Casey and my fellow New Yorker, Senator Gillibrand). This idea was suggested by several of the respondents to our survey.

On Tuesday, February 9, the Joint Economic Committee will hold a hearing to discuss job creation ideas from some of America's best economists and business leaders.

The hearing will include testimony from CBO Director Doug Elmendorf. A recent CBO study showed that an employer tax credit similar to the one in my bill is one of the most effective and efficient ways of spurring hiring. I look forward to hearing from all our witnesses at the Tuesday's hearing and look forward to the different perspectives they will bring—especially their views on lessons learned about creating jobs in previous recessions and economic expansions.

I encourage you all to attend next Tuesday's hearing.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY, SENIOR HOUSE REPUBLICAN

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

Today's employment report is still bad news for American workers. Payroll employment fell by 20,000. Although the unemployment rate fell to 9.7 percent, largely due to more workers reporting part-time jobs, the number of long-term unemployed workers reached an all-time high of 6.3 million. And today we learned that job losses were 902,000 higher during 2009 than previously estimated.

Last week, the Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that real GDP grew at an annualized rate of 5.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. While this is an improvement over the 2.2 percent rate in the third quarter, more than 57 percent of real GDP growth in the fourth quarter was due to a one-off restocking of inventory. The fourth quarter spike reveals how deeply businesses emptied their shelves last year but gives no indication they are confident in bringing workers back or hiring new ones. Real final sales, which are a better measure of the underlying trend in real GDP than the headline number, rose by only 2.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009.

The Blue Chip consensus forecast of private economists is that real GDP will grow by 2.8 percent in 2010. Unfortunately, such modest growth cannot support vigorous job creation and a rapid reduction of the unemployment rate. Indeed, the most recent Blue Chip consensus forecast is that the unemployment rate will average 9.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Normally, economists would expect two years of rapid economic growth following a severe recession. Unfortunately for American workers and their families, the current economic recovery is fighting the headwinds of excessive government spending and debt, the prospect of higher income taxes in the near future, and uncertainty over the future of health care and "cap and trade" legislation.

Let's compare the recovery after the recession that began in December 2007 with the recovery after the August 1981 to November 1982 recession, which is similar in depth and length to the recent recession. The National Bureau of Economic Research has not yet determined the official bottom for the recent recession. However, industrial production hit its bottom in June 2009, and real GDP began to grow in July 2009. So, until the National Bureau of Economic Research makes its official determination, let's assume that the bottom of the recent recession occurred in June 2009.

Comparing the Reagan and Obama recoveries so far, 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 4.0 percent in the first two full quarters of the Obama recovery.
- During the first seven months of the Reagan recovery, payroll employment had increased by 1.2 million jobs, while during the first seven months of the Obama recovery payroll employment fell by 1.1 million jobs.

Looking ahead, the contrast between the Reagan and Obama recoveries becomes increasingly stark. Fifteen months into the Reagan recovery, payroll employment had increased by 4.4 million jobs, and the unemployment rate had fallen by a full 3.0 percentage points to 7.8 percent. By October 2010, at the same point in the Obama recovery, the unemployment rate is forecast to be 9.8 percent, a full 2 percentage points higher.

If we want American workers and their families to enjoy robust job growth, Washington needs to put aside partisan blinders and re-examine what economic policies have worked in the past to increase confidence and foster job-creating investment and what policies have not. I encourage President Obama to study the successful economic policies of John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, and, for the sake of our country, to make a mid-course correction in this Administration's economic policies. Despite significant tax increases, President Obama's FY 2011 budget will entrench federal spending at a new plateau of more than 23 percent of GDP and more than double the publicly held federal debt over the next ten years. This budget is a job-killer.

Finally, I would like to observe that the Census Bureau will hire between 700,000 and 800,000 temporary, mainly part-time, workers during the first five months of 2010 to take the decennial census. The hiring of these temporary Census workers will inflate the monthly change in payroll jobs above its underlying trend through May. Then, the dismissal of these temporary Census workers during the following five months will pull the monthly change in payroll jobs below its underlying trend from June through October. Because this is a Census year, we will need to examine the payroll jobs data, without this distortion to understand the employment situation during 2010.

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

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

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

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

The unemployment rate declined from 10.0 to 9.7 percent in January. Nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged (−20,000) and on net has shown little movement over the last 3 months. In January, job losses continued in construction and in transportation and warehousing, while employment increased in temporary help services and retail trade. With revisions released today, job losses since the start of the recession in December 2007 totaled 8.4 million, substantially more than previously reported.

Construction employment fell by 75,000 in January, about in line with the average monthly job loss in 2009. Nonresidential specialty trade contracting accounted for much of the over-the-month decline. The nonresidential components of construction have accounted for the majority of the industry's job loss since early 2009. Employment in transportation and warehousing decreased by 19,000 in January; the entire decline occurred in courier and messenger services, which laid off more workers than usual over the month.

Employment in temporary help services grew by 52,000 over the month. This industry, which provides workers to other businesses, has added nearly a quarter of a million jobs since its recent low point last September. Following 2 months of little change, retail trade employment increased by 42,000 in January, with gains in several components. Health care employment continued to rise in January. Overall, manufacturing employment was little changed, although motor vehicles and parts added 23,000 jobs. Since June, the manufacturing workweek for all employees has increased by 1.2 hours.

Federal government employment rose in January, partly due to hiring for the decennial census. Employment in state and local governments, excluding education, continued to trend down over the month.

Average hourly earnings of all employees in the private sector rose by 4 cents in January to $22.45. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent. From December 2008 to December 2009, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 2.8 percent.

Turning now to some measures from our household survey, both the number of unemployed persons (14.8 million) and the unemployment rate (9.7 percent) declined in January. However, the share of those jobless for 27 weeks and over continued to rise.

The employment-population ratio increased to 58.4 percent over the month. The number of persons working part time who would have preferred full-time employment dropped from 9.2 to 8.3 million, the lowest level in a year.

Before closing, I would note that several changes were introduced today to the Employment Situation news release text and tables. Three new household survey tables provide information on the employment status of veterans, persons with a disability, and the foreign-born population. In January, the unemployment rate of veterans from Gulf War era II (September 2001 to the present) was 12.6 percent, compared with 10.4 percent for nonveterans. Persons with a disability had a higher jobless rate than persons with no disability—15.2 versus 10.4 percent. In addition, 21.8 percent of persons with a disability were in the labor force, compared with 70.1 percent of persons without a disability. The unemployment rate for the foreign born was 11.8 percent, and the rate for the native born was 10.3 percent. (The data in these new tables are not seasonally adjusted.)

The establishment survey tables have been redesigned to include the addition of data on hours and earnings for all private-sector employees as well as employment information for women. Women currently make up 49.9 percent of total nonfarm payroll employment, compared with 48.8 percent when the recession began in December 2007. Additional information about the new and redesigned tables is available on the BLS Web site.

I would also note that there were annual adjustments to data from our two surveys. The establishment survey data released today reflect the incorporation of annual benchmark revisions. Each year, we re-anchor our sample-based survey estimates to full universe counts of employment, primarily derived from administrative records of the unemployment insurance tax system. Accounting for revisions during the benchmark and post-benchmark periods, the previously published level of total nonfarm employment for December 2009 was revised downward by 1,363,000. Household survey data for January reflect updated population estimates from the

U.S. Census Bureau. Further information about the impact of these adjustments is contained in our news release and on our Web site.

Returning now to the labor market data we released this morning, the jobless rate declined to 9.7 percent in January, and payroll employment was essentially unchanged.

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, February 5, 2010

USDL-10-0141

Technical information:
Household data: (202) 691-6378 • cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – JANUARY 2010

The **unemployment rate** fell from 10.0 to 9.7 percent in January, and **nonfarm payroll employment** was essentially unchanged (-20,000), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment fell in construction and in transportation and warehousing, while temporary help services and retail trade added jobs.

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

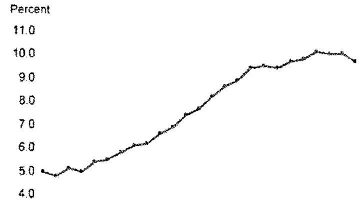
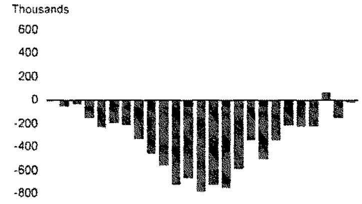


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, January 2008 – January 2010



Household Survey Data

In January, the number of **unemployed persons** decreased to 14.8 million, and the **unemployment rate** fell by 0.3 percentage point to 9.7 percent. (See table A-1.)

Changes to The Employment Situation Text, Tables, and Data

Several changes to The Employment Situation news release text and tables are being introduced with this release. In addition, establishment survey data have been revised as a result of the annual benchmarking process and the updating of seasonal adjustment factors. Also, household survey data for January 2010 reflect updated population estimates. See the notes on pages 4, 5, and 6 for more information about all of these changes.

In January, unemployment rates for most **major worker groups**—adult men (10.0 percent), teenagers (26.4 percent), blacks (16.5 percent), and Hispanics (12.6 percent)—showed little change. The jobless rate for adult women fell to 7.9 percent, and the rate for whites declined to 8.7 percent. The jobless rate for Asians was 8.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

This release includes new household survey tables with information about employment and unemployment of **veterans, persons with a disability**, and the **foreign born.** In January, the unemployment rate of veterans from Gulf War era II (September 2001 to the present) was 12.6 percent, compared with 10.4 percent for nonveterans. Persons with a disability had a higher jobless rate than persons with no disability—15.2 versus 10.4 percent. In addition, the labor force participation rate of persons with a disability was 21.8 percent, compared with 70.1 percent for those without a disability. The unemployment rate for the foreign born was 11.8 percent, and the rate for the native born was 10.3 percent. (The data in these new tables are not seasonally adjusted.) (See tables A-5, A-6, and A-7.)

In January, the number of persons unemployed due to job loss decreased by 378,000 to 9.3 million. Nearly all of this decline occurred among **permanent job losers**. (See table A-11.)

The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) continued to trend up in January, reaching 6.3 million. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of long-term unemployed has risen by 5.0 million. (See table A-12.)

In January, the **civilian labor force participation rate** was little changed at 64.7 percent. The **employment-population ratio** rose from 58.2 to 58.4 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons who worked **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) fell from 9.2 to 8.3 million in January. 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 January, an increase of 409,000 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 1.1 million **discouraged workers** in January, up from 734,000 a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.5 million people marginally attached to the labor force had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities.

Establishment Survey Data

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** was essentially unchanged in January (-20,000). Job losses continued in construction and in transportation and warehousing, while employment increased in temporary help services and retail trade. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 8.4 million. Over the last 3 months, however, employment has shown little net change. (See table B-1.)

Construction employment declined by 75,000 in January, with nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-48,000) accounting for the majority of the decline. Since December 2007, employment in construction has fallen by 1.9 million.

In January, **transportation and warehousing** employment fell by 19,000, due to a large job loss among couriers and messengers (-23,000).

Employment in **manufacturing** was little changed in January (11,000). After experiencing steep job losses earlier in the recession, employment declines moderated considerably in the second half of 2009. In January, job gains in motor vehicles and parts (23,000) and plastics and rubber products (6,000) offset small job losses elsewhere in the industry.

In January, **temporary help services** added 52,000 jobs. Since reaching a low point in September 2009, temporary help services employment has risen by 247,000.

Retail trade employment rose by 42,000 in January, after showing little change in the prior 2 months. Job gains occurred in January among food stores (14,000), clothing stores (13,000), and general merchandise retailers (10,000).

Health care employment continued to trend up in January. Ambulatory health care services added 15,000 jobs over the month.

In January, the **federal government** added 33,000 jobs, including 9,000 temporary positions for Census 2010. Employment in state and local governments, excluding education, continued to trend down.

This release includes a new establishment survey table with information about **women employees**. In January, women made up 49.9 percent of total nonfarm payroll employment, compared with 48.8 percent when the recession began in December 2007. (See table B-5.)

Also new in this release are data on **hours and earnings for all employees in the private sector**. The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was up by 0.1 hour to 33.9 hours in January. The manufacturing workweek for all employees rose by 0.3 hour to 39.9 hours, and factory overtime increased by 0.1 hour over the month. Since June, the manufacturing workweek has increased by 1.2 hours. In January, the average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.1 hour to 33.3 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In January, **average hourly earnings of all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 4 cents, or 0.2 percent, to $22.45. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent. In January, average hourly earnings of private **production and nonsupervisory employees** rose by 5 cents, or 0.3 percent, to $18.89. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for November was revised from 4,000 to 64,000, and the change for December was revised from -85,000 to -150,000. Monthly revisions result from additional sample reports and the monthly recalculation of seasonal factors. The annual benchmark process also contributed to these revisions.

The Employment Situation for February is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 5, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Changes to The Employment Situation Text and Tables

Effective with this release, several changes to The Employment Situation news release text and tables have been introduced. Two new summary tables—one for the household survey titled "Summary table A" and one for the establishment survey titled "Summary table B"—replace what previously had been a single table (table A) containing data from both surveys.

Three new household survey data tables provide information on the employment status of veterans (table A-5), persons with a disability (table A-6), and the foreign born (table A-7). In addition, two new seasonally adjusted series (on permanent job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs) are being added to table A-11, which shows unemployment by reason.

The establishment survey data tables (the B tables) have been redesigned to include the addition of several data series. New data on all employee hours and earnings are being published for the first time. Data on women employees and production and nonsupervisory employees are now being published concurrent with the newest-available establishment survey employment data. Previously, employment data on women were available with a one-month lag and were not published in The Employment Situation news release. The Technical Note section of this release has been updated to cover the new concepts being introduced.

Additional information about these changes, including crosswalks between the old and new tables, is available at www.bls.gov/bls/upcoming_empsit_changes.htm.

Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs, or benchmarks. These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 2009. As a result of the benchmark process, all data series were subject to revision from April 2008 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. In addition, with this release, the seasonally adjusted establishment survey data from January 2005 forward were subject to revision due to the introduction of updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table A presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for January through December 2009. The revised data for April 2009 forward incorporate the effect of applying the rate of change measured by the sample to the new benchmark level, as well as updated net business birth/death model adjustments and new seasonal adjustment factors. The November and December 2009 revisions also reflect the routine incorporation of additional sample receipts into the November final and December second preliminary estimates. The total nonfarm employment level for March 2009 was revised downward by 902,000 (930,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis), or 0.7 percent. The previously published level for December 2009 was revised downward 1,390,000 (1,363,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis).

An article that discusses the benchmark and post-benchmark revisions, as well as all revised historical Current Employment Statistics (CES) data, can be accessed through the CES homepage at www.bls.gov/ces/. Information on the revisions released today also may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6555.

Table A. Revisions in total nonfarm employment, January-December 2009, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Year and month	Level		Over-the-month change		
	As previously published	As revised	As previously published	As revised	Difference
2009					
January	134,333	133,549	-741	-779	-38
February	133,652	132,823	-681	-726	-45
March	133,000	132,070	-652	-753	-101
April	132,481	131,488	-519	-582	-63
May	132,178	131,141	-303	-347	-44
June	131,715	130,637	-463	-504	-41
July	131,411	130,293	-304	-344	-40
August	131,257	130,082	-154	-211	-57
September	131,118	129,857	-139	-225	-86
October	130,991	129,633	-127	-224	-97
November	130,995	129,697	4	64	60
December (p)	130,910	129,547	-85	-150	-65

p = preliminary.

Adjustments to Population Estimates for the Household Survey

Effective with data for January 2010, updated population estimates have been used in the household survey. Population estimates for the household survey are developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each year, the Census Bureau updates the estimates to reflect new information and assumptions about the growth of the population during the decade. The change in population reflected in the new estimates results primarily from adjustments for net international migration, updated vital statistics and other information, and some methodological changes in the estimation process.

In accordance with usual practice, BLS will not revise the official household survey estimates for December 2009 and earlier months. To show the impact of the population adjustment, however, differences in selected December 2009 labor force series based on the old and new population estimates are shown in table B. The adjustment decreased the estimated size of the civilian noninstitutional population in December by 258,000, the civilian labor force by 249,000, and employment by 243,000; the new population estimates had a negligible impact on unemployment rates and other percentage estimates. Data users are cautioned that these annual population adjustments affect the comparability of household data series over time. Estimates of large levels, such as total labor force and employment, are impacted most. Table C shows the effect of the introduction of new population estimates on the changes in selected labor force measures between December 2009 and January 2010. More detailed information on the population adjustments and their effect on national labor force estimates are available at www.bls.gov/cps/cps10adj.pdf.

Table B. Effect of the updated population controls on December 2009 estimates by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total	Men	Women	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
Civilian noninstitutional population	-258	-168	-90	-274	56	-31	-212
Civilian labor force	-249	-185	-64	-235	31	-42	-169
Employed	-243	-179	-64	-222	22	-40	-160
Unemployed	-5	-6	0	-13	9	-2	-8
Unemployment rate	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1

NOTE: Detail for men and women may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Table C. December 2009-January 2010 changes in selected labor force measures, with adjustments for population control effects

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Dec.-Jan. change, as published	2010 population control effect	Dec.-Jan. change, after removing the population control effect [1]
Civilian noninstitutional population	-92	-258	166
Civilian labor force	111	-249	360
Participation rate	.1	.0	.1
Employed	541	-243	784
Employment-population ratio	.2	.0	.2
Unemployed	-430	-5	-425
Unemployment rate	-.3	.0	-.3

[1] This December-January change is calculated by subtracting the population control effect from the published over-the-month change.

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

Category	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Change from: Dec. 2009-Jan. 2010
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	234,739	236,743	236,924	236,832	–
Civilian labor force	154,140	153,720	153,059	153,170	–
Participation rate	65.7	64.9	64.6	64.7	0.1
Employed	142,221	138,381	137,792	138,333	–
Employment-population ratio	60.6	58.5	58.2	58.4	0.2
Unemployed	11,919	15,340	15,267	14,837	–
Unemployment rate	7.7	10.0	10.0	9.7	-0.3
Not in labor force	80,599	83,022	83,865	83,663	–
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	7.7	10.0	10.0	9.7	-0.3
Adult men (20 years and over)	7.8	10.4	10.2	10.0	-0.2
Adult women (20 years and over)	6.4	8.0	8.2	7.9	-0.3
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	20.9	26.8	27.1	26.4	-0.7
White	7.0	9.3	9.0	8.7	-0.3
Black or African American	12.8	15.6	16.2	16.5	0.3
Asian (not seasonally adjusted)	6.2	7.3	8.4	8.4	–
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	9.9	12.7	12.9	12.6	-0.3
Total, 25 years and over	6.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	-0.3
Less than a high school diploma	12.4	15.0	15.3	15.2	-0.1
High school graduates, no college	8.1	10.4	10.5	10.1	-0.4
Some college or associate degree	6.4	9.0	9.0	8.5	-0.5
Bachelor's degree and higher	3.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	-0.1
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	7,251	9,965	9,701	9,323	–
Job leavers	912	929	932	914	–
Reentrants	2,792	3,221	3,334	3,585	–
New entrants	792	1,270	1,270	1,235	–
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	3,633	2,774	2,929	3,008	–
5 to 14 weeks	3,622	3,517	3,486	3,362	–
15 to 26 weeks	2,073	3,075	2,840	2,632	–
27 weeks and over	2,689	5,901	6,130	6,313	–
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	7,897	9,225	9,165	8,316	–
Slack work or business conditions	5,833	6,684	6,453	5,873	–
Could only find part-time work	1,689	2,238	2,346	2,295	–
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,879	18,354	18,364	18,563	–
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,130	2,323	2,486	2,539	–
Discouraged workers	734	861	929	1,065	–

- December - January changes in household data levels are not shown due to the introduction of updated population controls. Over-the-month changes also 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	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	-779	64	-150	-20
Total private	-806	75	-123	-12
Goods-producing	-439	-33	-54	-60
Mining and logging	-7	7	1	4
Construction	-153	-15	-32	-75
Manufacturing	-279	-25	-23	11
Durable goods[1]	-222	-23	-15	13
Motor vehicles and parts	-79.9	-4.6	-1.8	22.7
Nondurable goods	-57	-2	-8	-2
Private service-providing[1]	-367	108	-69	48
Wholesale trade	-36.6	-6.2	-11.8	-8.6
Retail trade	-71.0	8.8	-18.0	42.1
Transportation and warehousing	-37.9	7.2	-20.6	-19.0
Information	-20	-12	-9	0
Financial activities	-55	2	-7	-16
Professional and business services[1]	-129	106	20	44
Temporary help services	-72.3	94.7	58.5	52.0
Education and health services[1]	36	31	26	16
Health care and social assistance	13.3	26.1	22.3	17.1
Leisure and hospitality	-39	-21	-41	-14
Other services	-16	-6	-7	3
Government	27	-11	-27	-8
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES[2]				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.5	49.9	49.9	49.9
Total private women employees	47.9	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	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.9
Average hourly earnings	$ 22.01	$ 22.39	$ 22.41	$ 22.45
Average weekly earnings	$ 752.74	$759.02	$ 757.46	$761.06
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100)[3]	95.1	91.1	90.7	90.9
Over-the-month percent change	-0.7	0.7	-0.4	0.2
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100)[4]	99.8	97.2	96.9	97.4
Over-the-month percent change	-0.5	0.8	-0.3	0.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.3
Average hourly earnings	$ 18.43	$ 18.80	$ 18.84	$ 18.89
Average weekly earnings	$ 613.72	$624.16	$ 625.49	$629.04
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100)[3]	101.8	97.9	97.9	98.2
Over-the-month percent change	-0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100)[4]	125.3	123.0	123.2	123.9
Over-the-month percent change	-0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span)[5]				
Total private	19.7	46.8	41.3	46.8
Manufacturing	4.9	45.7	40.2	42.1

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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2009 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

p = preliminary.

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

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

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

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]					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	234,739	236,924	236,832	234,739	236,322	236,550	236,743	236,924	236,832
Civilian labor force	153,445	152,693	152,957	154,140	153,927	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170
Participation rate	65.4	64.4	64.6	65.7	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.7
Employed	140,436	137,953	136,809	142,221	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333
Employment-population ratio	59.8	58.2	57.8	60.6	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.2	58.4
Unemployed	13,009	14,740	16,147	11,919	15,159	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837
Unemployment rate	8.5	9.7	10.6	7.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7
Not in labor force	81,293	84,231	83,876	80,599	82,396	82,696	83,022	83,865	83,663
Persons who currently want a job	5,866	5,939	6,108	5,686	5,960	6,031	6,043	6,306	5,965
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	113,573	114,728	114,648	113,573	114,411	114,530	114,632	114,728	114,648
Civilian labor force	81,725	81,243	81,238	82,066	82,197	82,184	81,964	81,454	81,290
Participation rate	72.0	70.8	70.9	72.3	71.8	71.8	71.5	71.0	70.9
Employed	73,763	72,258	71,216	75,118	73,120	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516
Employment-population ratio	64.9	63.0	62.1	66.1	63.9	63.6	63.5	63.2	63.3
Unemployed	7,962	8,985	10,021	6,948	9,077	9,340	9,171	8,955	8,774
Unemployment rate	9.7	11.1	12.3	8.5	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8
Not in labor force	31,848	33,485	33,410	31,507	32,214	32,346	32,667	33,274	33,358
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,902	106,125	105,998	104,902	105,780	105,906	106,018	106,125	105,998
Civilian labor force	78,741	78,392	78,451	78,769	78,977	79,024	78,901	78,402	78,225
Participation rate	75.1	73.9	74.0	75.1	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.9	73.8
Employed	71,556	70,251	69,337	72,625	70,861	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390
Employment-population ratio	68.2	66.2	65.4	69.2	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.4
Unemployed	7,185	8,141	9,113	6,144	8,116	8,362	8,239	8,011	7,835
Unemployment rate	9.1	10.4	11.6	7.8	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0
Not in labor force	26,162	27,733	27,548	26,133	26,803	26,882	27,117	27,723	27,774
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	121,166	122,197	122,185	121,166	121,911	122,020	122,111	122,197	122,185
Civilian labor force	71,721	71,450	71,719	72,074	71,729	71,669	71,756	71,605	71,880
Participation rate	59.2	58.5	58.7	59.5	58.8	58.7	58.8	58.6	58.8
Employed	66,674	65,694	65,593	67,103	65,648	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817
Employment-population ratio	55.0	53.8	53.7	55.4	53.8	53.6	53.7	53.4	53.9
Unemployed	5,047	5,756	6,126	4,971	6,081	6,271	6,169	6,312	6,064
Unemployment rate	7.0	8.1	8.5	6.9	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4
Not in labor force	49,445	50,747	50,466	49,092	50,182	50,350	50,355	50,591	50,305
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,738	113,832	113,796	112,738	113,522	113,636	113,737	113,832	113,796
Civilian labor force	68,654	68,617	68,991	68,793	68,686	68,687	68,742	68,620	68,949
Participation rate	60.9	60.3	60.6	61.0	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.3	60.6
Employed	64,123	63,430	63,437	64,391	63,280	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527
Employment-population ratio	56.9	55.7	55.7	57.1	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.3	55.8
Unemployed	4,531	5,187	5,553	4,402	5,406	5,554	5,473	5,622	5,422
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.6	8.0	6.4	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9
Not in labor force	44,085	45,215	44,806	43,946	44,837	44,949	44,994	45,212	44,848
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,098	16,967	17,038	17,098	17,020	17,008	16,988	16,967	17,038
Civilian labor force	6,051	5,684	5,515	6,578	6,264	6,143	6,077	6,037	5,996
Participation rate	35.4	33.5	32.4	38.5	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.6	35.2
Employed	4,758	4,272	4,034	5,205	4,627	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416
Employment-population ratio	27.8	25.2	23.7	30.4	27.2	26.1	26.2	25.9	25.9
Unemployed	1,293	1,412	1,481	1,373	1,637	1,696	1,627	1,634	1,580
Unemployment rate	21.4	24.8	26.9	20.9	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4
Not in labor force	11,047	11,283	11,522	10,519	10,756	10,865	10,911	10,930	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]					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,225	191,628	191,454	190,225	191,244	191,394	191,516	191,628	191,454
Civilian labor force	125,099	124,344	124,498	125,524	125,581	125,567	125,258	124,605	124,579
Participation rate	65.8	64.9	65.0	66.0	65.7	65.6	65.4	65.0	65.1
Employed	115,320	113,416	112,546	116,709	114,215	113,754	113,669	113,339	113,797
Employment-population ratio	60.6	59.2	58.8	61.4	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.4
Unemployed	9,779	10,928	11,952	8,815	11,366	11,813	11,589	11,266	10,782
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.8	9.6	7.0	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7
Not in labor force	65,126	67,284	66,956	64,701	65,663	65,827	66,258	67,024	66,875
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,218	64,870	64,877	65,258	65,548	65,540	65,387	64,804	64,682
Participation rate	75.5	74.4	74.5	75.5	75.4	75.3	75.0	74.3	74.3
Employed	59,787	58,653	57,937	60,688	59,279	59,077	58,996	58,782	58,813
Employment-population ratio	69.2	67.2	66.5	70.2	68.1	67.8	67.7	67.4	67.5
Unemployed	5,431	6,217	6,940	4,570	6,269	6,463	6,390	6,022	5,869
Unemployment rate	8.3	9.6	10.7	7.0	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,882	54,823	55,135	54,851	54,841	54,932	54,908	54,822	55,017
Participation rate	60.5	60.0	60.4	60.4	60.1	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.2
Employed	51,494	51,116	51,202	51,612	50,956	50,861	50,852	50,753	51,248
Employment-population ratio	56.7	55.9	56.1	56.9	55.8	55.7	55.6	55.5	56.1
Unemployed	3,388	3,707	3,933	3,239	3,884	4,071	4,056	4,069	3,769
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.8	7.1	5.9	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	4,999	4,651	4,486	5,415	5,192	5,095	4,963	4,978	4,880
Participation rate	38.2	35.9	34.5	41.4	39.9	39.2	38.2	38.4	37.5
Employed	4,039	3,647	3,406	4,409	3,980	3,816	3,820	3,804	3,736
Employment-population ratio	30.9	28.1	26.2	33.7	30.6	29.3	29.4	29.3	28.7
Unemployed	960	1,004	1,080	1,006	1,212	1,279	1,142	1,174	1,145
Unemployment rate	19.2	21.6	24.1	18.6	23.3	25.1	23.0	23.6	23.5
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,052	28,437	28,526	28,052	28,330	28,369	28,404	28,437	28,526
Civilian labor force	17,629	17,484	17,702	17,741	17,455	17,516	17,660	17,600	17,749
Participation rate	62.8	61.5	62.1	63.2	61.6	61.7	62.2	61.9	62.2
Employed	15,274	14,759	14,643	15,463	14,754	14,763	14,904	14,758	14,820
Employment-population ratio	54.4	51.9	51.3	55.1	52.1	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.0
Unemployed	2,355	2,725	3,059	2,278	2,701	2,754	2,757	2,843	2,929
Unemployment rate	13.4	15.6	17.3	12.8	15.5	15.7	15.6	16.2	16.5
Not in labor force	10,423	10,953	10,824	10,311	10,875	10,853	10,744	10,837	10,777
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,962	7,896	8,017	7,956	7,820	7,899	7,915	7,907	7,970
Participation rate	70.6	68.7	69.6	70.5	68.4	69.0	69.0	68.8	69.2
Employed	6,702	6,579	6,451	6,811	6,526	6,553	6,584	6,591	6,566
Employment-population ratio	59.4	57.3	56.0	60.4	57.1	57.2	57.4	57.4	57.0
Unemployed	1,260	1,317	1,565	1,145	1,294	1,346	1,331	1,316	1,405
Unemployment rate	15.8	16.7	19.5	14.4	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,957	8,891	8,998	9,001	8,947	8,911	9,001	8,959	9,034
Participation rate	63.6	62.2	62.8	63.9	62.9	62.5	63.1	62.7	63.1
Employed	8,121	7,786	7,803	8,156	7,827	7,800	7,946	7,788	7,836
Employment-population ratio	57.7	54.5	54.5	57.9	55.0	54.8	55.7	54.5	54.7
Unemployed	836	1,105	1,194	845	1,120	1,110	1,055	1,171	1,198
Unemployment rate	9.3	12.4	13.3	9.4	12.5	12.5	11.7	13.1	13.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	710	698	687	784	688	707	743	734	745
Participation rate	26.4	26.2	25.6	29.1	25.7	26.4	27.8	27.5	27.7
Employed	451	394	388	496	401	409	373	379	418
Employment-population ratio	16.7	14.8	14.5	18.4	15.0	15.3	14.0	14.2	15.6
Unemployed	259	303	299	288	287	298	370	356	326
Unemployment rate	36.5	43.5	43.5	36.8	41.7	42.1	49.8	48.4	43.8
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,745	10,904	10,950	–	–	–	–	–	–

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]					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
Civilian labor force	7,023	7,163	7,020	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	65.4	65.7	64.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	6,588	6,560	6,431	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	61.3	60.2	58.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	435	602	589	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	6.2	8.4	8.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	3,722	3,741	3,930	–	–	–	–	–	–

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]					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	32,417	33,379	33,251	32,417	33,110	33,202	33,291	33,379	33,251
Civilian labor force	21,868	22,481	22,505	22,004	22,444	22,492	22,564	22,404	22,578
Participation rate	67.5	67.3	67.7	67.9	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.1	67.9
Employed	19,453	19,591	19,373	19,817	19,595	19,553	19,692	19,513	19,730
Employment-population ratio	60.0	58.7	58.3	61.1	59.2	58.9	59.2	58.5	59.3
Unemployed	2,415	2,890	3,132	2,186	2,849	2,939	2,872	2,891	2,848
Unemployment rate	11.0	12.9	13.9	9.9	12.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.6
Not in labor force	10,549	10,899	10,746	10,414	10,666	10,710	10,727	10,976	10,674
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,524	12,804	12,769	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	83.1	82.4	82.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	11,146	11,168	11,003	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	73.9	71.9	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	1,378	1,636	1,766	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	11.0	12.8	13.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,366	8,720	8,776	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	58.7	59.4	60.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	7,566	7,806	7,767	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	53.1	53.2	53.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	800	915	1,009	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.5	11.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	978	956	960	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	31.7	30.3	29.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	741	617	602	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	24.0	19.5	18.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	238	340	357	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	24.3	35.5	37.2	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

- Data not available.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,192	12,015	12,014	12,038	12,263	12,155	12,003	11,977	11,835
Participation rate	46.6	45.7	46.1	46.0	47.1	47.2	46.3	45.6	45.4
Employed	10,437	10,123	9,898	10,547	10,426	10,272	10,202	10,144	10,033
Employment-population ratio	39.9	38.5	38.0	40.3	40.0	39.9	39.3	38.6	38.5
Unemployed	1,755	1,892	2,116	1,491	1,837	1,883	1,802	1,833	1,802
Unemployment rate	14.4	15.7	17.6	12.4	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.2
High school graduates, no college[1]									
Civilian labor force	39,009	37,808	38,285	38,582	38,059	37,917	37,759	37,607	37,738
Participation rate	62.9	61.7	62.0	62.2	62.0	61.8	61.6	61.4	61.1
Employed	35,394	33,803	33,879	35,467	33,956	33,674	33,851	33,649	33,920
Employment-population ratio	57.1	55.2	54.8	57.2	55.3	54.9	55.2	55.0	54.9
Unemployed	3,616	4,005	4,406	3,115	4,104	4,243	3,908	3,958	3,818
Unemployment rate	9.3	10.6	11.5	8.1	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.1
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,366	36,796	36,584	36,740	36,732	36,899	36,946	36,892	36,761
Participation rate	71.4	70.4	71.1	72.1	70.7	70.9	70.4	70.6	71.5
Employed	33,870	33,660	33,292	34,395	33,583	33,596	33,629	33,560	33,629
Employment-population ratio	66.5	64.4	64.7	67.5	64.6	64.5	64.1	64.2	65.4
Unemployed	2,496	3,135	3,292	2,345	3,149	3,303	3,318	3,332	3,132
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.5	9.0	6.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5
Bachelor's degree and higher[2]									
Civilian labor force	45,132	45,927	45,925	45,126	45,910	46,316	45,992	45,994	45,939
Participation rate	77.6	77.2	77.0	77.6	77.3	77.4	77.4	77.3	77.0
Employed	43,269	43,752	43,574	43,352	43,686	44,116	43,743	43,707	43,704
Employment-population ratio	74.4	73.5	73.1	74.6	73.6	73.7	73.6	73.4	73.3
Unemployed	1,863	2,175	2,351	1,774	2,224	2,200	2,249	2,288	2,235
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.7	5.1	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9

1 Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total		Men		Women	
	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,358	22,186	20,611	20,410	1,747	1,776
Civilian labor force	12,419	11,860	11,223	10,755	1,195	1,104
Participation rate	55.5	53.5	54.5	52.7	68.4	62.2
Employed	11,496	10,724	10,380	9,743	1,116	981
Employment-population ratio	51.4	48.3	50.4	47.7	63.9	55.2
Unemployed	922	1,136	844	1,012	79	124
Unemployment rate	7.4	9.6	7.5	9.4	6.6	11.2
Not in labor force	9,939	10,326	9,388	9,655	552	672
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,800	2,091	1,483	1,764	318	327
Civilian labor force	1,523	1,690	1,258	1,456	265	234
Participation rate	84.6	80.8	84.9	82.5	83.4	71.6
Employed	1,388	1,477	1,152	1,276	236	201
Employment-population ratio	77.1	70.6	77.7	72.3	74.4	61.5
Unemployed	135	213	107	180	28	33
Unemployment rate	8.9	12.6	8.5	12.4	10.7	14.2
Not in labor force	277	401	224	308	53	93
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,928	2,861	2,492	2,375	437	485
Civilian labor force	2,563	2,491	2,219	2,105	344	386
Participation rate	87.5	87.1	89.1	88.6	78.8	79.6
Employed	2,411	2,257	2,081	1,902	331	354
Employment-population ratio	82.3	78.9	83.5	80.1	75.7	73.0
Unemployed	152	235	139	203	13	32
Unemployment rate	5.9	9.4	6.2	9.6	3.9	8.3
Not in labor force	365	369	273	270	93	99
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,604	11,233	11,219	10,852	385	381
Civilian labor force	4,638	4,149	4,506	4,030	133	119
Participation rate	40.0	36.9	40.2	37.1	34.5	31.1
Employed	4,305	3,765	4,175	3,660	130	105
Employment-population ratio	37.1	33.5	37.2	33.7	33.8	27.6
Unemployed	333	384	330	371	3	13
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.3	7.3	9.2	2.1	11.2
Not in labor force	6,966	7,084	6,714	6,822	252	262
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,025	6,001	5,417	5,418	608	583
Civilian labor force	3,694	3,529	3,241	3,164	454	365
Participation rate	61.3	58.8	59.8	58.4	74.6	62.7
Employed	3,392	3,225	2,973	2,905	420	320
Employment-population ratio	56.3	53.7	54.9	53.6	69.0	55.0
Unemployed	302	304	268	259	34	45
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.2	7.5	12.3
Not in labor force	2,331	2,472	2,177	2,255	154	218
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	203,425	205,694	88,343	89,718	115,082	115,976
Civilian labor force	139,074	139,297	69,560	69,629	69,514	69,668
Participation rate	68.4	67.7	78.7	77.6	60.4	60.1
Employed	127,393	124,767	62,688	60,879	64,705	63,888
Employment-population ratio	62.6	60.7	71.0	67.9	56.2	55.1
Unemployed	11,681	14,530	6,872	8,750	4,809	5,780
Unemployment rate	8.4	10.4	9.9	12.6	6.9	8.3
Not in labor force	64,352	66,397	18,783	20,089	45,568	46,308

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	
	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	26,804	26,952	207,934	209,880
Civilian labor force	6,184	5,877	147,261	147,079
Participation rate	23.1	21.8	70.8	70.1
Employed	5,368	4,987	135,068	131,823
Employment-population ratio	20.0	18.5	65.0	62.8
Unemployed	816	891	12,193	15,257
Unemployment rate	13.2	15.2	8.3	10.4
Not in labor force	20,620	21,075	60,673	62,801
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,824	2,666	75,343	74,910
Participation rate	38.5	36.5	83.7	82.6
Employed	2,345	2,208	68,086	65,649
Employment-population ratio	32.0	30.2	75.7	72.4
Unemployed	479	458	7,257	9,261
Unemployment rate	17.0	17.2	9.6	12.4
Not in labor force	4,510	4,642	14,658	15,816
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,500	2,366	66,276	66,326
Participation rate	33.0	31.7	71.9	71.4
Employed	2,197	2,029	61,678	60,731
Employment-population ratio	29.0	27.2	66.9	65.4
Unemployed	303	337	4,598	5,594
Unemployment rate	12.1	14.3	6.9	8.4
Not in labor force	5,065	5,102	25,884	26,604
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	860	846	5,643	5,844
Participation rate	7.2	6.9	21.9	22.3
Employed	826	750	5,304	5,442
Employment-population ratio	6.9	6.2	20.6	20.8
Unemployed	34	95	339	402
Unemployment rate	3.9	11.3	6.0	6.9
Not in labor force	11,044	11,330	20,130	20,381

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	
	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	35,007	35,440	17,512	17,718	17,495	17,722
Civilian labor force	23,541	23,924	13,956	14,073	9,586	9,851
Participation rate	67.2	67.5	79.7	79.4	54.8	55.6
Employed	21,375	21,090	12,612	12,282	8,763	8,808
Employment-population ratio	61.1	59.5	72.0	69.3	50.1	49.7
Unemployed	2,166	2,834	1,344	1,791	823	1,043
Unemployment rate	9.2	11.8	9.6	12.7	8.6	10.6
Not in labor force	11,466	11,515	3,556	3,645	7,910	7,870
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	199,731	201,393	96,061	96,930	103,670	104,463
Civilian labor force	129,904	129,032	67,769	67,165	62,135	61,868
Participation rate	65.0	64.1	70.5	69.3	59.9	59.2
Employed	119,061	115,719	61,150	58,935	57,911	56,784
Employment-population ratio	59.6	57.5	63.7	60.8	55.9	54.4
Unemployed	10,843	13,313	6,619	8,230	4,224	5,083
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.3	9.8	12.3	6.8	8.2
Not in labor force	69,827	72,360	28,292	29,765	41,535	42,596

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					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	1,988	1,952	1,974	2,147	2,009	2,041	2,086	2,056	2,115
Wage and salary workers	1,106	1,228	1,218	1,224	1,177	1,263	1,331	1,308	1,342
Self-employed workers	860	707	743	908	796	736	752	755	781
Unpaid family workers	22	17	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonagricultural industries	138,449	136,001	134,836	140,014	136,752	136,311	136,357	135,717	136,276
Wage and salary workers	129,888	127,003	126,126	131,132	127,650	127,312	127,160	126,539	127,269
Government	21,142	21,128	21,144	21,225	20,978	21,161	21,233	21,110	21,227
Private industries	108,746	105,875	104,982	109,922	106,662	106,173	105,856	105,428	106,031
Private households	749	736	688	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other industries	107,997	105,139	104,295	109,140	105,885	105,401	105,097	104,666	105,329
Self-employed workers	8,520	8,915	8,643	8,827	9,009	8,960	9,111	9,135	9,007
Unpaid family workers	41	83	66	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons[2]	8,829	9,354	9,290	7,897	9,158	9,240	9,225	9,165	8,316
Slack work or business conditions	6,909	6,758	6,825	5,833	6,815	6,882	6,684	6,453	5,873
Could only find part-time work	1,593	2,286	2,159	1,689	2,081	2,084	2,238	2,346	2,295
Part time for noneconomic reasons[3]	19,051	19,082	18,782	18,879	18,590	18,632	18,354	18,364	18,563
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons[2]	8,675	9,222	9,161	7,755	8,983	9,158	9,137	9,055	8,193
Slack work or business conditions	6,797	6,672	6,739	5,713	6,695	6,797	6,616	6,378	5,792
Could only find part-time work	1,583	2,267	2,149	1,676	2,063	2,033	2,241	2,349	2,288
Part time for noneconomic reasons[3]	18,734	18,740	18,444	18,563	18,251	18,317	18,066	18,056	18,218

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					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	140,436	137,953	136,809	142,221	138,768	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333
16 to 19 years	4,758	4,272	4,034	5,205	4,627	4,448	4,450	4,403	4,416
16 to 17 years	1,547	1,381	1,318	1,755	1,569	1,417	1,409	1,425	1,484
18 to 19 years	3,210	2,891	2,716	3,451	3,070	3,041	3.036	2,987	2,938
20 years and over	135,679	133,680	132,775	137,016	134,141	133,795	133,931	133,389	133,916
20 to 24 years	12,709	12,343	12,132	13,045	12,625	12,414	12,446	12,389	12,435
25 years and over	122,970	121,337	120,643	123,780	121,551	121,440	121,539	121,012	121,404
25 to 54 years	95,921	94,030	93,348	96,596	94,345	94,272	94,318	93,791	94,004
25 to 34 years	30,060	29,875	29,680	30,422	29,795	29,811	29,793	29,794	30,022
35 to 44 years	32,034	30,831	30,473	32,250	31,236	30,966	31,031	30,744	30,683
45 to 54 years	33,827	33,325	33,194	33,924	33,314	33,495	33,494	33,254	33,299
55 years and over	27,049	27,307	27,295	27,184	27,206	27,168	27,221	27,221	27,399
Men, 16 years and over	73,763	72,258	71,216	75,118	73,120	72,844	72,794	72,499	72,516
16 to 19 years	2,207	2,008	1,879	2,492	2,259	2,182	2,131	2,108	2,126
16 to 17 years	695	618	594	829	762	688	673	672	706
18 to 19 years	1,512	1,389	1,285	1,653	1,500	1,485	1,453	1,434	1,415
20 years and over	71,556	70,251	69,337	72,625	70,861	70,662	70,662	70,391	70,390
20 to 24 years	6,458	6,127	5,963	6,716	6,402	6,257	6,301	6,234	6,211
25 years and over	65,098	64,124	63,375	65,804	64,466	64,449	64,375	64,166	64,091
25 to 54 years	50,844	49,905	49,205	51,431	50,203	50,222	50,090	49,921	49,807
25 to 34 years	16,189	16,146	15,886	16,456	16,120	16,203	16,157	16,118	16,148
35 to 44 years	17,226	16,615	16,302	17,388	16,758	16,642	16,719	16,629	16,479
45 to 54 years	17,429	17,144	17,017	17,587	17,325	17,376	17,214	17,174	17,180
55 years and over	14,253	14,219	14,169	14,374	14,263	14,227	14,285	14,245	14,284
Women, 16 years and over	66,674	65,694	65,593	67,103	65,648	65,398	65,587	65,293	65,817
16 to 19 years	2,551	2,265	2,155	2,713	2,368	2,266	2,318	2,294	2,290
16 to 17 years	853	763	724	926	807	728	736	753	777
18 to 19 years	1,699	1,502	1,431	1,798	1,570	1,555	1,583	1,553	1,523
20 years and over	64,123	63,430	63,437	64,391	63,280	63,133	63,269	62,998	63,527
20 to 24 years	6,250	6,216	6,169	6,328	6,222	6,158	6,145	6,155	6,224
25 years and over	57,872	57,213	57,269	57,976	57,085	56,992	57,164	56,846	57,313
25 to 54 years	45,077	44,125	44,143	45,165	44,142	44,050	44,229	43,870	44,197
25 to 34 years	13,871	13,728	13,794	13,966	13,675	13,608	13,637	13,676	13,874
35 to 44 years	14,808	14,215	14,171	14,862	14,478	14,324	14,312	14,115	14,203
45 to 54 years	16,398	16,181	16,177	16,337	15,989	16,118	16,280	16,080	16,119
55 years and over	12,795	13,089	13,126	12,810	12,943	12,942	12,936	12,976	13,116
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	44,425	43,364	42,807	44,694	43,656	43,401	43,336	43,312	43,126
Married women, spouse present	35,325	35,198	35,038	35,347	34,891	34,736	34,867	35,004	35,073
Women who maintain families	8,751	8,403	8,401	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[1]	113,815	109,875	108,777	115,714	111,361	110,817	110,901	110,254	110,497
Part-time workers[2]	26,621	28,078	28,033	26,396	27,459	27,511	27,400	27,466	27,718
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,258	6,886	6,751	7,476	7,047	7,017	7,060	6,910	6,961
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0

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

- Data not available.

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

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

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	11,919	15,267	14,837	7.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7
16 to 19 years	1,373	1,634	1,580	20.9	26.1	27.6	26.8	27.1	26.4
16 to 17 years	479	608	574	21.5	28.2	30.2	28.8	29.9	27.9
18 to 19 years	880	1,041	999	20.3	24.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	25.4
20 years and over	10,546	13,633	13,257	7.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.0
20 to 24 years	1,850	2,287	2,341	12.4	15.0	15.6	15.9	15.6	15.8
25 years and over	8,671	11,237	10,876	6.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.2
25 to 54 years	7,136	9,176	8,891	6.9	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6
25 to 34 years	2,694	3,383	3,295	8.1	10.6	10.7	10.3	10.2	9.9
35 to 44 years	2,297	2,953	2,849	6.6	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.5
45 to 54 years	2,144	2,841	2,747	5.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.6
55 years and over	1,522	2,114	1,989	5.3	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8
Men, 16 years and over	6,948	8,955	8,774	8.5	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8
16 to 19 years	805	944	939	24.4	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.6
16 to 17 years	296	332	315	26.3	31.1	33.5	30.5	33.1	30.8
18 to 19 years	502	621	615	23.3	28.3	28.9	30.5	30.2	30.3
20 years and over	6,144	8,011	7,835	7.8	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0
20 to 24 years	1,125	1,407	1,478	14.4	17.2	18.6	18.3	18.4	19.2
25 years and over	5,019	6,531	6,342	7.1	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0
25 to 54 years	4,190	5,313	5,179	7.5	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4
25 to 34 years	1,647	1,992	1,964	9.1	11.9	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.8
35 to 44 years	1,270	1,624	1,626	6.8	9.7	10.1	9.3	8.9	9.0
45 to 54 years	1,273	1,697	1,589	6.8	9.4	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.5
55 years and over	829	1,217	1,164	5.5	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5
Women, 16 years and over	4,971	6,312	6,064	6.9	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.4
16 to 19 years	569	690	641	17.3	22.2	24.0	23.1	23.1	21.9
16 to 17 years	183	275	259	16.5	25.1	26.8	27.1	26.8	25.0
18 to 19 years	377	420	383	17.3	20.2	22.4	21.5	21.3	20.1
20 years and over	4,402	5,622	5,422	6.4	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9
20 to 24 years	724	880	864	10.3	12.7	12.4	13.3	12.5	12.2
25 years and over	3,653	4,706	4,534	5.9	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.3
25 to 54 years	2,946	3,863	3,712	6.1	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.1	7.7
25 to 34 years	1,048	1,391	1,331	7.0	8.9	9.9	9.3	9.2	8.8
35 to 44 years	1,027	1,328	1,223	6.5	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.6	7.9
45 to 54 years	871	1,144	1,158	5.1	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.6	6.7
55 years and over[1]	729	800	851	5.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	2,424	3,419	3,059	5.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.6
Married women, spouse present	1,786	2,154	2,177	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8
Women who maintain families[1]	1,010	1,258	1,181	10.3	11.6	12.9	11.4	13.0	12.3
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[2]	10,247	13,452	12,879	8.1	10.7	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.4
Part-time workers[3]	1,663	1,766	1,897	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.4

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					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	8,633	9,822	10,574	7,251	10,236	10,261	9,965	9,701	9,323
On temporary layoff	2,251	1,683	2,192	1,468	1,918	1,671	1,548	1,558	1,454
Not on temporary layoff	6,382	8,140	8,382	5,784	8,318	8,590	8,418	8,143	7,869
Permanent job losers	4,923	6,718	6,732	4,649	6,858	6,922	6,920	6,773	6,424
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,460	1,422	1,650	1,277	1,429	1,569	1,439	1,448	1,445
Job leavers	920	860	926	912	869	909	929	932	914
Reentrants	2,791	3,012	3,625	2,792	3,255	3,461	3,221	3,334	3,585
New entrants	665	1,046	1,022	792	1,134	1,114	1,270	1,270	1,235
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	66.4	66.6	65.5	61.7	66.1	65.2	64.8	63.7	61.9
On temporary layoff	17.3	11.4	13.6	12.5	12.4	10.6	10.1	10.2	9.7
Not on temporary layoff	49.1	55.2	51.9	49.2	53.7	54.6	54.7	53.4	52.3
Job leavers	7.1	5.8	5.7	7.8	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1
Reentrants	21.5	20.4	22.4	23.8	21.0	22.0	20.9	21.9	23.8
New entrants	5.1	7.1	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5.6	6.4	6.9	4.7	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1
Job leavers	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Reentrants	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
New entrants	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	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					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	4,137	2,871	3,464	3,633	2,938	3,131	2,774	2,929	3,008
5 to 14 weeks	4,044	3,335	3,698	3,622	3,838	3,671	3,517	3,486	3,362
15 weeks and over	4,828	8,534	8,986	4,762	8,405	8,804	8,976	8,969	8,945
15 to 26 weeks	2,086	2,638	2,563	2,073	2,958	3,184	3,075	2,840	2,632
27 weeks and over	2,742	5,896	6,423	2,689	5,447	5,620	5,901	6,130	6,313
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.8	29.0	28.9	19.9	26.5	27.2	28.6	29.1	30.2
Median duration, in weeks	10.0	20.2	18.6	10.6	17.8	19.0	20.2	20.5	19.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	31.8	19.5	21.5	30.2	19.4	20.1	18.2	19.0	19.6
5 to 14 weeks	31.1	22.6	22.9	30.1	25.3	23.5	23.0	22.7	22.0
15 weeks and over	37.1	57.9	55.6	39.6	55.4	56.4	58.8	58.3	58.4
15 to 26 weeks	16.0	17.9	15.9	17.3	19.5	20.4	20.1	18.5	17.2
27 weeks and over	21.1	40.0	39.8	22.4	35.9	36.0	38.7	39.8	41.2

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	
	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010
Total, 16 years and over[1]	140,436	136,809	13,009	16,147	8.5	10.6
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,358	52,159	2,238	2,762	4.1	5.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,956	21,101	1,056	1,168	4.6	5.2
Professional and related occupations	30,402	31,058	1,182	1,593	3.7	4.9
Service occupations	23,850	23,763	2,389	3,045	9.1	11.4
Sales and office occupations	34,192	33,117	2,761	3,476	7.5	9.5
Sales and related occupations	15,773	15,150	1,323	1,709	7.7	10.1
Office and administrative support occupations	18,419	17,966	1,438	1,767	7.2	9.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,587	12,405	2,497	3,082	15.5	19.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	825	782	251	273	23.3	25.9
Construction and extraction occupations	7,673	6,975	1,824	2,276	19.2	24.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,089	4,648	422	532	7.7	10.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	16,449	15,365	2,432	2,748	12.9	15.2
Production occupations	7,974	7,396	1,265	1,343	13.7	15.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,474	7,970	1,167	1,405	12.1	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	
	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010
Total, 16 years and over[1]	13,009	16,147	8.5	10.6
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	10,787	13,129	9.0	11.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	59	68	7.0	9.1
Construction	1,744	2,194	18.2	24.7
Manufacturing	1,711	1,918	10.9	13.0
Durable goods	1,157	1,318	11.2	14.1
Nondurable goods	554	600	10.3	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,794	2,154	8.7	10.5
Transportation and utilities	522	657	8.4	11.3
Information	232	313	7.4	10.0
Financial activities	571	623	6.0	6.6
Professional and business services	1,445	1,614	10.4	11.1
Education and health services	792	1,175	3.8	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	1,487	1,804	11.5	14.2
Other services	431	609	7.1	10.0
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	245	318	18.7	21.3
Government workers	652	948	3.0	4.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	659	730	6.5	7.2

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

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

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

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.1	5.6	5.9	3.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.6	6.4	6.9	4.7	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	8.5	9.7	10.6	7.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.7
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	8.9	10.2	11.2	8.2	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.3
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	9.7	11.1	12.0	9.0	11.1	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.2
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	15.4	17.1	18.0	14.0	17.0	17.4	17.2	17.3	16.5

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	
	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	81,293	83,876	31,848	33,410	49,445	50,466
Persons who currently want a job	5,866	6,108	2,725	2,926	3,141	3,182
Marginally attached to the labor force[1]	2,130	2,539	1,124	1,367	1,006	1,172
Discouraged workers[2]	734	1,065	465	663	269	401
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force[3]	1,396	1,474	659	703	737	771
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	7,258	6,751	3,572	3,223	3,687	3,527
Percent of total employed	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.4
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,937	3,558	2,081	1,866	1,856	1,691
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,684	1,727	526	527	1,158	1,199
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	232	241	156	144	75	97
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,376	1,186	795	666	580	520

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				
	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p	Change from: Dec.2009 - Jan.2010p
Total nonfarm	131,555	130,969	130,431	127,612	133,549	129,697	129,547	129,527	-20
Total private	109,084	107,974	107,601	105,270	110,961	107,190	107,067	107,055	-12
Goods-producing	19,350	18,177	17,873	17,375	19,855	17,960	17,906	17,846	-60
Mining and logging	746	682	677	669	761	676	677	681	4
Logging	53.3	48.9	47.6	46.1	54.0	47.2	46.9	46.7	-0.2
Mining	692.2	633.2	629.8	622.4	706.7	628.4	630.5	634.4	3.9
Oil and gas extraction	165.1	160.6	159.9	160.5	164.7	160.2	160.0	160.0	0.0
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	211.8	209.7	204.8	199.5	222.7	207.2	208.2	209.5	1.3
Coal mining	86.2	79.4	80.4	80.8	86.3	79.3	79.9	80.7	0.8
Support activities for mining	315.3	262.9	265.1	262.4	319.3	261.0	262.3	264.9	2.6
Construction	6,154	5,868	5,616	5,258	6,551	5,732	5,700	5,625	-75
Construction of buildings	1,428.8	1,320.6	1,282.5	1,211.7	1,485.5	1,295.9	1,282.4	1,261.5	-20.9
Residential building	676.0	615.4	600.9	560.9	710.0	602.6	599.1	590.3	-8.8
Nonresidential building	752.8	705.2	681.6	650.8	775.5	693.3	683.3	671.2	-12.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	807.4	838.3	764.1	700.4	908.5	808.7	799.4	799.4	0.0
Specialty trade contractors	3,917.3	3,709.0	3,569.0	3,345.4	4,156.5	3,627.6	3,618.3	3,563.9	-54.4
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,650.9	1,600.7	1,536.9	1,452.3	1,770.6	1,566.6	1,567.7	1,561.4	-6.3
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,266.4	2,108.3	2,031.7	1,893.1	2,385.9	2,061.0	2,050.6	2,002.5	-48.1
Manufacturing	12,450	11,627	11,580	11,448	12,543	11,552	11,529	11,540	11
Durable goods	7,777	7,099	7,078	7,005	7,820	7,047	7,032	7,045	13
Wood products	383.6	351.1	348.3	338.1	393.6	348.6	349.1	348.4	-0.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	408.1	388.8	378.8	365.8	425.5	382.6	383.3	382.2	-1.1
Primary metals	406.5	353.3	353.3	354.6	404.0	350.8	350.7	351.8	1.1
Fabricated metal products	1,417.4	1,279.0	1,277.0	1,267.3	1,417.1	1,268.0	1,266.4	1,266.3	-0.1
Machinery	1,129.0	984.0	982.6	972.8	1,128.9	975.9	973.4	973.4	0.0
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,202.4	1,101.2	1,098.6	1,091.1	1,201.4	1,097.9	1,093.4	1,089.8	-3.6
Computer and peripheral equipment	181.0	160.1	159.5	160.5	180.7	159.5	158.7	160.0	1.3
Communication equipment	126.3	118.5	119.6	119.6	124.7	118.3	119.2	118.2	-1.0
Semiconductors and electronic components	407.7	362.3	362.0	358.2	407.7	360.8	359.5	358.2	-1.3
Electronic instruments	431.6	411.7	409.2	406.1	432.5	411.4	408.5	406.7	-1.8
Electrical equipment and appliances	404.6	364.8	362.5	363.0	403.6	363.4	361.4	362.2	0.8
Transportation equipment[1]	1,402.9	1,328.9	1,333.1	1,322.5	1,415.3	1,318.0	1,315.9	1,334.9	19.0
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	684.5	663.0	666.2	661.9	696.5	653.3	651.5	674.2	22.7
Furniture and related products	420.1	366.9	364.6	355.6	424.2	365.8	362.9	359.1	-3.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	602.3	581.2	579.1	573.9	606.0	576.1	575.6	576.8	1.2
Nondurable goods	4,673	4,528	4,502	4,443	4,723	4,505	4,497	4,495	-2
Food manufacturing	1,436.9	1,471.4	1,461.2	1,422.4	1,460.8	1,457.4	1,456.1	1,449.7	-6.4
Beverages and tobacco products	187.7	185.4	180.9	177.8	192.2	185.3	183.6	182.7	-0.9
Textile mills	134.2	123.8	123.8	122.6	133.8	122.5	123.3	121.6	-1.7
Textile product mills	136.7	124.7	123.3	121.6	136.7	122.8	121.7	121.6	-0.1
Apparel	174.8	162.7	164.5	164.7	180.0	164.0	166.6	169.6	3.0
Leather and allied products	31.0	28.1	28.6	28.6	31.3	28.4	28.6	28.6	0.0
Paper and paper products	424.0	399.6	398.4	396.8	424.6	398.5	397.3	397.2	-0.1
Printing and related support activities	555.6	505.9	504.4	495.1	557.6	501.4	500.0	496.9	-3.1
Petroleum and coal products	110.8	115.6	108.7	107.7	115.9	115.2	112.1	113.2	1.1
Chemicals	821.6	794.7	791.9	789.1	824.3	794.7	791.8	791.5	-0.3
Plastics and rubber products	659.9	616.4	615.8	616.9	665.9	614.8	615.9	622.1	6.2
Private service-providing	89,734	89,797	89,728	87,895	91,106	89,230	89,161	89,209	48
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,284	25,111	25,222	24,476	25,475	24,678	24,627	24,642	15
Wholesale trade	5,715.0	5,593.8	5,574.9	5,504.3	5,759.7	5,568.3	5,556.5	5,547.9	-8.6
Durable goods	2,921.1	2,782.2	2,772.8	2,748.9	2,934.9	2,775.0	2,766.2	2,762.4	-3.8
Nondurable goods	1,970.8	1,989.9	1,982.1	1,947.7	1,998.7	1,975.4	1,974.6	1,973.8	-0.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	823.1	821.7	820.0	807.7	826.1	817.9	815.7	811.7	-4.0
Retail trade	14,682.8	14,736.4	14,869.9	14,313.4	14,792.4	14,374.5	14,356.5	14,398.6	42.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,659.5	1,616.2	1,611.2	1,590.4	1,692.5	1,620.4	1,624.2	1,622.4	-1.8
Automobile dealers	1,046.1	1,005.7	1,007.0	998.6	1,061.6	1,007.8	1,014.0	1,013.4	-0.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	479.9	457.0	463.5	440.6	475.7	438.6	436.7	435.9	-0.8

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				
	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009^p	Jan. 2010^p	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009^p	Jan. 2010^p	Change from: Dec.2009 - Jan.2010^p
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores	514.3	495.5	499.3	489.6	509.4	477.2	477.9	482.6	4.7
Building material and garden supply stores	1,147.2	1,129.6	1,120.3	1,097.3	1,201.3	1,142.9	1,146.3	1,144.7	-1.6
Food and beverage stores	2,832.0	2,831.2	2,828.0	2,805.1	2,846.7	2,808.5	2,803.3	2,817.6	14.3
Health and personal care stores	987.3	987.4	997.1	987.4	987.9	979.1	981.0	986.2	5.2
Gasoline stations	821.4	822.2	821.5	815.6	830.3	823.5	823.0	823.7	0.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,397.5	1,443.7	1,492.6	1,375.4	1,401.1	1,363.1	1,359.1	1,372.4	13.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	645.9	637.9	659.2	623.3	631.5	604.7	605.8	608.7	2.9
General merchandise stores[1]	2,976.0	3,080.3	3,124.9	2,912.0	2,982.8	2,928.1	2,909.9	2,919.7	9.8
Department stores	1,496.1	1,576.8	1,623.1	1,481.8	1,485.5	1,464.3	1,457.6	1,467.9	10.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	790.8	789.7	794.9	761.4	805.5	773.3	771.1	772.7	1.6
Nonstore retailers	431.0	445.7	457.4	415.3	427.7	415.1	418.2	412.0	-6.2
Transportation and warehousing	4,324.2	4,221.7	4,219.5	4,099.6	4,359.4	4,175.8	4,155.2	4,136.2	-19.0
Air transportation	467.3	452.5	451.8	452.2	470.6	454.7	454.6	456.1	1.5
Rail transportation	229.8	214.2	212.2	211.8	229.8	213.2	212.2	211.4	-0.8
Water transportation	63.1	62.3	63.3	61.6	64.6	63.0	63.9	63.4	-0.5
Truck transportation	1,287.2	1,255.5	1,233.9	1,203.3	1,317.0	1,243.3	1,230.4	1,232.9	2.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	432.2	432.4	429.2	426.8	421.8	417.5	415.1	416.9	1.8
Pipeline transportation	42.2	41.8	40.9	40.9	42.2	41.6	40.8	41.1	0.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	21.0	24.2	24.4	22.4	27.4	27.7	28.4	28.9	0.5
Support activities for transportation	569.9	542.1	542.9	534.2	574.6	539.0	538.9	538.2	-0.7
Couriers and messengers	558.3	550.8	577.0	514.0	556.3	542.7	536.9	513.7	-23.2
Warehousing and storage	653.2	645.9	643.9	632.4	655.1	633.1	634.0	633.6	-0.4
Utilities	562.1	559.2	558.1	558.6	563.3	559.8	558.7	559.5	0.8
Information	2,860	2,770	2,763	2,725	2,888	2,762	2,753	2,753	0
Publishing industries, except Internet	834.6	773.9	774.1	767.4	840.2	770.7	769.9	773.0	3.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries	333.0	352.5	345.4	325.2	349.6	350.6	345.0	343.0	-2.0
Broadcasting, except Internet	312.2	297.6	296.3	294.2	313.3	295.5	294.0	294.7	0.7
Telecommunications	996.5	962.5	960.3	955.4	995.6	961.4	957.6	954.5	-3.1
Data processing, hosting and related services	248.8	248.6	250.9	246.8	253.3	248.3	250.4	250.8	0.4
Other information services	135.0	135.2	136.3	136.0	135.6	135.4	135.9	136.5	0.6
Financial activities	7,898	7,662	7,669	7,601	7,945	7,666	7,659	7,643	-16
Finance and insurance	5,874.2	5,699.9	5,704.3	5,672.5	5,885.3	5,699.6	5,693.4	5,680.4	-13.0
Monetary authorities - central bank	21.3	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.6	21.1	21.1	21.2	0.1
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,652.7	2,569.4	2,573.4	2,565.3	2,654.1	2,573.1	2,569.2	2,564.0	-5.2
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,787.8	1,749.3	1,753.1	1,748.4	1,785.5	1,750.9	1,748.8	1,745.4	-3.4
Commercial banking	1,340.3	1,309.8	1,312.4	1,310.0	1,338.5	1,311.4	1,309.8	1,307.6	-2.2
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	839.8	797.1	799.8	792.7	840.8	795.1	796.4	793.2	-3.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,269.8	2,226.0	2,223.2	2,207.5	2,278.3	2,223.7	2,220.5	2,216.1	-4.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	90.6	86.4	86.9	85.9	90.5	86.6	86.2	85.9	-0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,023.8	1,961.6	1,964.8	1,928.0	2,059.7	1,966.8	1,965.5	1,962.9	-2.6
Real estate	1,429.2	1,406.1	1,410.9	1,380.8	1,453.3	1,405.6	1,405.9	1,404.7	-1.2
Rental and leasing services	567.9	530.2	528.1	522.4	579.4	535.7	534.0	533.0	-1.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.7	25.3	25.8	24.8	27.0	25.5	25.6	25.2	-0.4
Professional and business services	16,763	16,621	16,573	16,237	17,091	16,466	16,486	16,530	44
Professional and technical services[1]	7,706.9	7,423.3	7,471.5	7,475.5	7,673.1	7,433.3	7,433.5	7,431.9	-1.6
Legal services	1,138.1	1,106.5	1,107.3	1,094.5	1,147.3	1,106.2	1,103.7	1,102.6	-1.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,024.0	861.1	925.6	1,035.5	927.6	918.4	921.1	930.5	9.4
Architectural and engineering services	1,376.7	1,297.2	1,293.3	1,270.1	1,392.0	1,289.6	1,292.6	1,284.9	-7.7
Computer systems design and related services	1,431.3	1,441.6	1,434.4	1,431.7	1,433.4	1,431.3	1,426.4	1,433.5	7.1
Management and technical consulting services	993.2	1,002.5	1,003.9	973.4	1,005.6	990.6	992.1	987.1	-5.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,893.1	1,826.6	1,826.8	1,809.0	1,897.2	1,824.9	1,816.3	1,810.9	-5.4
Administrative and waste services	7,163.0	7,371.0	7,274.6	6,952.1	7,520.8	7,207.3	7,236.3	7,287.6	51.3

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				
	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p	Change from: Dec.2009 - Jan.2010p
Administrative and waste services - Continued									
Administrative and support services[1]	6,812.6	7,017.9	6,926.7	6,609.1	7,166.1	6,856.5	6,887.6	6,939.7	52.1
Employment services[1]	2,531.2	2,643.2	2,666.0	2,474.5	2,708.5	2,515.8	2,579.9	2,634.4	54.5
Temporary help services	1,844.7	1,966.2	1,990.3	1,846.6	1,982.0	1,861.3	1,919.8	1,971.8	52.0
Business support services	838.1	827.7	827.0	803.5	838.8	813.4	807.1	805.1	-2.0
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,633.0	1,743.6	1,650.4	1,558.0	1,792.4	1,726.8	1,716.2	1,709.3	-6.9
Waste management and remediation services	350.4	353.1	347.9	343.0	354.7	350.8	348.7	347.9	-0.8
Education and health services	18,968	19,543	19,517	19,246	19,069	19,313	19,339	19,355	16
Educational services	3,025.8	3,275.8	3,225.8	3,022.6	3,093.5	3,092.7	3,096.4	3,094.4	-2.0
Health care and social assistance	15,941.7	16,267.4	16,291.6	16,223.4	15,975.8	16,220.7	16,243.0	16,260.1	17.1
Health care[3]	13,401.9	13,651.7	13,673.3	13,618.0	13,437.5	13,622.9	13,641.3	13,655.8	14.5
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,696.5	5,844.7	5,864.9	5,844.6	5,716.7	5,830.3	5,848.1	5,863.4	15.3
Offices of physicians	2,260.8	2,304.9	2,316.3	2,307.4	2,265.5	2,298.1	2,305.2	2,310.8	5.6
Outpatient care centers	538.6	546.1	547.7	545.2	539.6	544.4	546.9	546.7	-0.2
Home health care services	985.2	1,049.5	1,053.6	1,050.2	991.8	1,046.1	1,052.5	1,056.1	3.6
Hospitals	4,662.6	4,697.6	4,700.6	4,691.4	4,670.4	4,690.4	4,693.7	4,698.7	5.0
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,042.8	3,109.4	3,107.8	3,082.0	3,050.4	3,102.2	3,099.5	3,093.7	-5.8
Nursing care facilities	1,626.1	1,655.3	1,652.8	1,639.0	1,630.0	1,649.7	1,648.2	1,644.7	-3.5
Social assistance[1]	2,539.8	2,615.7	2,618.3	2,605.4	2,538.3	2,597.8	2,601.7	2,604.3	2.6
Child day care services	870.2	874.8	872.8	867.3	862.8	859.6	858.7	858.7	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	12,607	12,788	12,692	12,366	13,209	13,024	12,983	12,969	-14
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,734.8	1,755.8	1,737.7	1,664.1	1,942.1	1,895.7	1,881.9	1,873.6	-8.3
Performing arts and spectator sports	365.1	381.1	374.6	345.5	403.0	393.2	388.1	384.4	-3.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	118.7	124.7	122.0	117.9	129.8	129.1	129.1	129.1	0.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,251.0	1,250.0	1,241.1	1,200.7	1,409.3	1,373.4	1,364.7	1,360.1	-4.6
Accommodation and food services	10,872.2	11,032.3	10,953.9	10,702.0	11,266.6	11,128.2	11,101.4	11,095.2	-6.2
Accommodation	1,715.8	1,691.1	1,683.6	1,643.8	1,796.4	1,735.0	1,731.1	1,721.4	-9.7
Food services and drinking places	9,156.4	9,341.2	9,270.3	9,058.2	9,470.2	9,393.2	9,370.3	9,373.8	3.5
Other services	5,354	5,302	5,292	5,244	5,429	5,321	5,314	5,317	3
Repair and maintenance	1,165.6	1,137.2	1,131.7	1,125.3	1,181.5	1,141.3	1,139.8	1,138.3	-1.5
Personal and laundry services	1,282.0	1,268.0	1,268.9	1,248.2	1,302.6	1,270.8	1,269.1	1,267.9	-1.2
Membership associations and organizations	2,906.1	2,896.5	2,891.4	2,870.2	2,944.9	2,908.7	2,904.8	2,910.8	6.0
Government	22,471	22,995	22,830	22,342	22,588	22,507	22,480	22,472	-8
Federal	2,772.0	2,825.0	2,816.0	2,840.0	2,803.0	2,833.0	2,826.0	2,859.0	33.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,035.4	2,143.6	2,148.8	2,155.0	2,060.8	2,150.4	2,162.0	2,181.2	19.2
U.S. Postal Service	736.3	680.9	667.5	684.6	742.3	682.8	663.5	677.8	14.3
State government	5,116.0	5,348.0	5,280.0	5,064.0	5,197.0	5,172.0	5,171.0	5,153.0	-18.0
State government education	2,308.0	2,565.3	2,500.5	2,299.1	2,375.6	2,378.0	2,378.0	2,372.9	-5.1
State government, excluding education	2,808.2	2,782.4	2,779.0	2,765.1	2,821.1	2,793.6	2,793.1	2,779.7	-13.4
Local government	14,583.0	14,822.0	14,734.0	14,438.0	14,588.0	14,502.0	14,483.0	14,460.0	-23.0
Local government education	8,195.6	8,419.8	8,369.8	8,128.7	8,086.7	8,054.1	8,041.6	8,031.1	-10.5
Local government, excluding education	6,387.6	6,402.3	6,364.4	6,309.1	6,501.0	6,448.0	6,440.9	6,428.6	-12.3

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.*

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2009 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.9
Goods-producing	38.7	38.9	38.9	39.2
Mining and logging	43.5	42.2	42.0	42.7
Construction	37.5	37.2	37.0	37.3
Manufacturing	39.0	39.6	39.6	39.9
Durable goods	39.2	39.8	39.8	40.0
Nondurable goods	38.8	39.2	39.4	39.8
Private service-providing	33.2	32.8	32.8	32.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.3	34.0	34.0	34.0
Wholesale trade	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.7
Retail trade	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.1
Transportation and warehousing	38.4	38.0	38.0	38.0
Utilities	41.5	41.0	40.7	40.6
Information	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.7
Financial activities	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7
Professional and business services	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.3
Education and health services	33.4	32.7	32.7	32.7
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.5	25.5	25.6
Other services	32.5	31.3	31.3	31.4
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8
Durable goods	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.6
Nondurable goods	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1

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			
	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009^p	Jan. 2010^p	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009^p	Jan. 2010^p
Total private	$22.01	$22.39	$22.41	$22.45	$ 752.74	$ 759.02	$ 757.46	$ 761.06
Goods-producing	23.54	23.89	23.85	23.94	911.00	929.32	927.77	938.45
Mining and logging	27.14	26.84	26.97	26.94	1,180.59	1,132.65	1,132.74	1,150.34
Construction	24.60	25.07	25.02	25.18	922.50	932.60	925.74	939.21
Manufacturing	22.77	23.16	23.12	23.19	888.03	917.14	915.55	925.28
Durable goods	24.10	24.73	24.68	24.76	944.72	984.25	982.26	990.40
Nondurable goods	20.55	20.67	20.66	20.72	797.34	810.26	814.00	824.66
Private service-providing	21.62	22.03	22.06	22.09	717.78	722.58	723.57	726.76
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.14	19.52	19.58	19.67	656.50	663.68	665.72	668.78
Wholesale trade	24.82	25.86	26.04	26.28	948.12	974.92	979.10	990.76
Retail trade	15.31	15.46	15.48	15.52	479.20	482.35	482.98	482.67
Transportation and warehousing	20.34	20.66	20.70	20.77	781.06	785.08	786.60	789.26
Utilities	32.84	33.08	33.10	33.03	1,362.86	1,356.28	1,347.17	1,341.02
Information	28.75	29.94	29.97	29.91	1,049.38	1,092.81	1,096.90	1,097.70
Financial activities	26.25	26.77	26.81	26.84	960.75	982.46	983.93	985.03
Professional and business services	26.70	27.11	27.10	27.08	937.17	951.56	951.21	955.92
Education and health services	22.40	22.53	22.58	22.57	748.16	736.73	738.37	738.04
Leisure and hospitality	12.85	13.14	13.12	13.10	330.25	335.07	334.56	335.36
Other services	18.78	20.02	20.10	20.19	610.35	626.63	629.13	633.97

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]				
	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009[p]	Jan. 2010[p]	Percent change from: Dec. 2009 - Jan. 2010[p]	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009[p]	Jan. 2010[p]	Percent change from: Dec. 2009 - Jan. 2010[p]
Total private	95.1	91.1	90.7	90.9	0.2	99.8	97.2	96.9	97.4	0.5
Goods-producing	87.5	79.6	79.4	79.7	0.4	93.1	85.9	85.5	86.2	0.8
Mining and logging	104.0	89.6	89.3	91.4	2.4	113.3	96.6	96.7	98.8	2.2
Construction	84.7	73.5	72.7	72.3	-0.6	90.5	80.0	79.0	79.1	0.1
Manufacturing	88.0	82.3	82.1	82.8	0.9	93.2	88.6	88.3	89.3	1.1
Durable goods	86.3	79.0	78.8	79.3	0.6	92.4	86.7	86.4	87.2	0.9
Nondurable goods	91.5	88.1	88.4	89.3	1.0	95.4	92.4	92.7	93.9	1.3
Private service-providing	97.1	94.0	93.9	94.3	0.4	101.8	100.3	100.4	100.9	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	95.0	91.2	91.0	91.1	0.1	97.8	95.8	95.9	96.4	0.5
Wholesale trade	96.0	91.6	91.2	91.3	0.1	99.4	98.9	99.1	100.1	1.0
Retail trade	94.0	91.1	91.0	90.9	-0.1	95.2	93.1	93.1	93.3	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	95.8	90.8	90.4	90.0	-0.4	98.9	95.2	94.9	94.8	-0.1
Utilities	101.1	99.3	98.4	98.3	-0.1	109.7	108.5	107.6	107.2	-0.4
Information	96.3	92.1	92.0	92.3	0.3	98.5	98.1	98.2	98.3	0.1
Financial activities	95.8	92.7	92.6	92.4	-0.2	98.2	96.9	96.9	96.8	-0.1
Professional and business services	94.4	90.9	91.0	91.8	0.9	102.1	99.8	99.9	100.7	0.8
Education and health services	103.7	102.8	102.9	103.0	0.1	108.8	108.5	108.9	108.9	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	96.9	94.8	94.5	94.7	0.2	100.4	100.5	100.0	100.1	0.1
Other services	97.8	92.3	92.2	92.5	0.3	104.2	104.8	105.1	106.0	0.9

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			
	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009^p	Jan. 2010^p	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009^p	Jan. 2010^p
Total nonfarm	66,150	64,736	64,661	64,661	49.5	49.9	49.9	49.9
Total private	53,193	51,896	51,844	51,867	47.9	48.4	48.4	48.4
Goods-producing	4,552	4,163	4,151	4,146	22.9	23.2	23.2	23.2
Mining and logging	103	98	98	97	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.2
Construction	862	765	758	747	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.3
Manufacturing	3,587	3,300	3,295	3,302	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6
Durable goods	1,946	1,744	1,740	1,745	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.8
Nondurable goods	1,641	1,556	1,555	1,557	34.7	34.5	34.6	34.6
Private service-providing	48,641	47,733	47,693	47,721	53.4	53.5	53.5	53.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,478	10,089	10,054	10,069	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.9
Wholesale trade	1,768.2	1,685.9	1,683.1	1,673.4	30.7	30.3	30.3	30.2
Retail trade	7,506.4	7,260.6	7,230.1	7,258.2	50.7	50.5	50.4	50.4
Transportation and warehousing	1,058.0	1,002.7	1,003.0	999.6	24.3	24.0	24.1	24.2
Utilities	145.3	139.6	138.2	137.4	25.8	24.9	24.7	24.6
Information	1,217	1,139	1,134	1,129	42.1	41.2	41.2	41.0
Financial activities	4,702	4,546	4,536	4,528	59.2	59.3	59.2	59.2
Professional and business services	7,702	7,390	7,396	7,425	45.1	44.9	44.9	44.9
Education and health services	14,761	14,940	14,954	14,963	77.4	77.4	77.3	77.3
Leisure and hospitality	6,940	6,828	6,822	6,806	52.5	52.4	52.5	52.5
Other services	2,841	2,801	2,797	2,801	52.3	52.6	52.6	52.7
Government	12,957	12,840	12,817	12,794	57.4	57.0	57.0	56.9

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2009 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009[p]	Jan. 2010[p]
Total private	91,458	88,302	88,227	88,260
Goods-producing	14,481	12,936	12,893	12,891
Mining and logging	573	491	492	502
Construction	5,026	4,337	4,313	4,288
Manufacturing	8,882	8,108	8,088	8,101
Durable goods	5,422	4,816	4,799	4,817
Nondurable goods	3,460	3,292	3,289	3,284
Private service-providing	76,977	75,366	75,334	75,369
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21,623	20,876	20,850	20,870
Wholesale trade	4,656.1	4,481.3	4,466.5	4,458.9
Retail trade	12,714.1	12,328.8	12,327.3	12,381.0
Transportation and warehousing	3,797.8	3,618.5	3,610.4	3,584.8
Utilities	455.0	446.9	445.5	444.9
Information	2,310	2,200	2,194	2,191
Financial activities	6,136	5,932	5,937	5,915
Professional and business services	13,963	13,446	13,474	13,532
Education and health services	16,728	16,945	16,966	16,966
Leisure and hospitality	11,684	11,516	11,461	11,449
Other services	4,533	4,451	4,452	4,446

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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2009 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009[p]	Jan. 2010[p]
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.3
Goods-producing	39.3	39.7	39.7	40.0
Mining and logging	44.2	43.0	43.4	44.1
Construction	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.9
Manufacturing	39.8	40.5	40.6	40.8
Durable goods	39.8	40.6	40.6	40.9
Nondurable goods	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.7
Private service-providing	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.0
Wholesale trade	38.1	37.6	37.6	37.7
Retail trade	29.7	30.0	30.0	30.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.0	36.4	36.4	36.6
Utilities	42.6	41.6	41.4	41.4
Information	37.1	36.7	36.5	36.5
Financial activities	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.2
Professional and business services	34.9	34.8	34.8	35.0
Education and health services	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.8
Other services	30.7	30.5	30.5	30.8
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.5
Durable goods	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.4
Nondurable goods	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.7

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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2009 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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			
	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p
Total private	$18.43	$18.80	$18.84	$18.89	$ 613.72	$ 624.16	$ 625.49	$ 629.04
Goods-producing	19.72	20.02	20.03	20.10	775.00	794.79	795.19	804.00
Mining and logging	23.18	23.28	23.45	23.38	1,024.56	1,001.04	1,017.73	1,031.06
Construction	22.43	22.89	22.94	23.08	850.10	865.24	862.54	874.73
Manufacturing	18.01	18.38	18.37	18.42	716.80	744.39	745.82	751.54
Durable goods	19.02	19.55	19.57	19.62	757.00	793.73	794.54	802.46
Nondurable goods	16.43	16.66	16.62	16.65	652.27	671.40	673.11	677.66
Private service-providing	18.13	18.54	18.59	18.63	583.79	595.13	596.74	599.89
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.36	16.65	16.72	16.76	538.24	549.45	551.76	553.08
Wholesale trade	20.39	21.16	21.35	21.46	776.86	795.62	802.76	809.04
Retail trade	12.95	13.12	13.16	13.18	384.62	393.60	394.80	395.40
Transportation and warehousing	18.72	18.94	18.96	19.05	673.92	689.42	690.14	697.23
Utilities	29.17	29.92	29.92	29.77	1,242.64	1,244.67	1,238.69	1,232.48
Information	24.99	25.68	25.60	25.58	927.13	942.46	934.40	933.67
Financial activities	20.56	21.07	21.11	21.34	744.27	760.63	759.96	772.51
Professional and business services	21.99	22.50	22.55	22.56	767.45	783.00	784.74	789.60
Education and health services	19.18	19.73	19.77	19.80	621.43	635.31	638.57	637.56
Leisure and hospitality	10.98	11.28	11.26	11.24	272.30	280.87	279.25	278.75
Other services	16.36	16.81	16.85	16.87	502.25	512.71	513.93	519.60

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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2009 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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]				
	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p	Percent change from: Dec. 2009 - Jan. 2010p	Jan. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009p	Jan. 2010p	Percent change from: Dec. 2009 - Jan. 2010p
Total private	101.8	97.9	97.9	98.2	0.3	125.3	123.0	123.2	123.9	0.6
Goods-producing	87.0	78.5	78.2	78.8	0.8	105.0	96.2	95.9	97.0	1.1
Mining and logging	134.6	112.2	113.5	117.6	3.6	181.4	151.9	154.8	160.0	3.4
Construction	95.4	82.1	81.2	81.4	0.2	115.5	101.5	100.6	101.4	0.8
Manufacturing	81.1	75.4	75.4	75.9	0.7	95.6	90.6	90.5	91.4	1.0
Durable goods	81.1	73.5	73.2	74.0	1.1	96.3	89.7	89.4	90.7	1.5
Nondurable goods	80.9	78.2	78.5	78.8	0.4	94.0	92.0	92.2	92.7	0.5
Private service-providing	106.0	103.4	103.4	103.8	0.4	131.7	131.5	131.8	132.5	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	99.2	96.0	95.9	96.0	0.1	115.7	114.1	114.4	114.8	0.3
Wholesale trade	104.5	99.2	98.9	99.0	0.1	125.5	123.7	124.4	125.1	0.6
Retail trade	95.6	93.6	93.6	94.0	0.4	106.1	105.3	105.6	106.2	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	102.9	99.1	98.9	98.8	-0.1	122.2	119.1	119.0	119.4	0.3
Utilities	99.1	95.1	94.3	94.2	-0.1	120.7	118.8	117.8	117.1	-0.6
Information	97.8	92.2	91.4	91.3	-0.1	121.0	117.2	115.9	115.6	-0.3
Financial activities	106.3	102.5	102.3	102.5	0.2	135.1	133.5	133.5	135.2	1.3
Professional and business services	109.2	104.9	105.1	106.1	1.0	142.9	140.4	141.0	142.5	1.1
Education and health services	116.9	117.7	118.2	117.8	-0.3	147.4	152.7	153.6	153.4	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality	106.2	105.1	104.2	104.1	-0.1	132.4	134.6	133.2	132.8	-0.3
Other services	97.6	95.2	95.3	96.1	0.8	116.4	116.6	116.9	118.1	1.0

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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2009 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

p = preliminary.