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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 2010

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BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION:
NOVEMBER 2010**

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 2010

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:36 a.m. in Room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney (Chair) presiding.

Representatives present: Maloney, Cummings, and Brady.

Senators present: Klobuchar.

Staff present: Andrea Camp, Gail Cohen, Colleen Healy, Jessica Knowles, Rachel Greszler, 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.

I recognize myself for an opening statement. Today's hearing with Commissioner Hall will mark the last hearing that I will chair as the Chair of the Joint Economic Committee.

Almost two years ago, shortly after the inauguration of President Obama, my first hearing was also with Commissioner Hall, and the news that he presented that day was rather grim. The previous month, the U.S. economy had shed a staggering 654,000 jobs. Today's news is a little better. We are trending in the right direction, but not as strongly as we wanted. Today's employment report shows the economy added 50,000 private-sector jobs last month, making November the 11th straight month of employment gains in the private sector. And we can see that in the chart over there.

[Chart titled "Monthly Change in Private Payrolls" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 24.]

Since the beginning of the year, the economy has added 1.2 million jobs in the private sector. Private payroll grew by an average of 79,000 jobs per month in the first quarter of 2010; 118,000 jobs in the second quarter; and 124,000 jobs in the third quarter.

While job creation has picked up, the unemployment rate remains unacceptably high. This morning's employment report showed that the unemployment rate edged up to 9.8 percent in November. In addition to overall private-sector job gains, the GDP grew by 2.5 percent in the third quarter of 2010 due to stronger consumer spending. This is the fifth consecutive quarter of growth.

Retail sales have risen steadily for the past four months. Excluding the more volatile sales of cars and gasoline, retail sales have

increased steadily since June. Surveys of both the service sector and the manufacturing sector show that growth is expected to continue.

When I became Chair of the JEC in January of 2009, the economy was still reeling under the shocks of the Great Recession. One of the people who testified was Christina Romer, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, and she testified that our economy endured shocks during this recession that were even greater than the economic shocks of the Great Depression.

This Committee has closely monitored the employment situation and tracked its rebound. Over the past two years, the Joint Economic Committee held over 15 hearings and issued over 40 reports. In 2010, consistent with its mission to monitor the employment situation of the country, the JEC focused on job creation, holding hearings on problems in the labor market and solutions to spur employment.

Job creation was also the central focus of the JEC Annual Report, our mandated analysis of the Economic Report of the President, released earlier this year.

While the economic shocks of the Great Recession will take time to heal, the economy has made progress in the past year. The policies that Democrats in Congress quickly put into place over the last year are working. Policies do matter.

We passed the HIRE Act, which provides a payroll tax credit for businesses that hire unemployed workers. We passed legislation to promote hiring by smaller businesses, the engines of job growth in our economy; provided additional tax incentives to small businesses, including the \$30 billion Access to Credit Loan Program; and raised the cap on SBA 7(a) loans from \$2 million to \$5 million.

We extended aid to states to pay for their increased Medicaid costs, and we provided additional funding for teachers. The Department of Education estimated that 140,000 teacher jobs were saved because of the increase in funding.

We passed legislation to help our domestic manufacturers by reducing tariffs. We also extended Unemployment Insurance benefits to unemployed workers who have been hard hit during this recession. The most recent extension did not raise the number of weeks that unemployed workers could receive benefits, but it did reauthorize the program so that unemployed workers could continue receiving those critical benefits.

However, we are all aware that the latest extension of Unemployment Insurance Benefits ran out this week. For most of the unemployed, the expiration of these benefits will mean that unemployed benefits will stop as soon as they enter their 27th week of unemployment. This comes at a cruel time when more than 40 percent of the unemployed have been out of work at least 27 weeks.

If Congress does not act quickly to renew these benefits, nearly 2 million unemployed workers will lose their benefits during the holiday season.

Although preliminary reports show a bump up in consumer spending on Black Friday, the loss of unemployment benefits will have a significant impact on retail spending in the weeks and months to come. Prematurely ending the Federal Unemployment Insurance Benefits Program will drain the economy of \$80 billion

in purchasing power and cost the economy up to 1 million jobs over the next year.

According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, unemployment benefits are one of the most effective tools for boosting economic growth and employment. Allowing the Federal Unemployment Insurance Program to expire when the unemployment rate is well over 9 percent would be absolutely unprecedented.

For every recession that has called for Congress to provide emergency unemployment benefits over the past six decades, Congress has never let those benefits expire with the unemployment rate above 7.4 percent.

This is a tragic time to break from precedent. It is unfair to the millions of families counting on these benefits, and unwise for an economy that is still recovering from the Great Recession.

I hope that we can count on our Republican colleagues in both chambers to do the right thing and vote to maintain the current Federal Unemployment Insurance Program.

I yield back the balance of my time, and I recognize my good friend and colleague on the other side of the aisle, Congressman Brady.

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

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

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. Today we hold the last regularly scheduled employment hearing with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the 111th Congress. Like all Americans hoping for an economic turnaround, this has been a difficult two years for members of the Joint Economic Committee with employment reports month after month showing large numbers of our fellow Americans out of work with stubbornly high rates of unemployment. But the focus of this Committee on the employment situation is a critical part of its function as no other aspect of the nation's economic wellbeing is more important than the ability of our citizens to find productive work.

Dr. Hall has had the difficult task of presenting the many reports on the bleak employment conditions to us. He has done so in a professional and insightful manner. I want to thank him and his staff at the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the effort they make to compile the employment data in meaningful ways and for answering our questions. I welcome Dr. Hall again this morning.

Chairwoman Maloney has held many additional hearings on various aspects of the labor market. I want to thank the Chairwoman for her compassion and dedication in setting the Committee's agenda. We appreciate her leadership in many ways, and again thank you for your many months and many hours of hard work.

Senator Brownback will be leaving the U.S. Senate next year to assume his new duties as the Governor of the State of Kansas. I sincerely thank him for his service as the Ranking Member on this Committee, and congratulate him on his new leadership position. All the best to you, your family, and the State of Texas—or the State of Kansas. I'm so used to saying that, it just comes out.

[Laughter.]

I didn't put "great" in front of it, but it was in my mind. We wish the best to Senator Brownback.

As we approach the end of the year and of this Congress, the national employment picture unfortunately remains bleak. The unemployment rate increased to 9.8 percent mainly due to an increase in the number of jobs lost, not to an increase of new job seekers. And this month's 39,000 increase in payroll employment was very disappointing given the expectations. Worse still is the fact that we have lost 101,000 payroll jobs since the recession officially ended 17 months ago. Think about that. Despite nearly \$5 trillion of fiscal and monetary stimulus, we have 101,000 fewer jobs in America than when the recession officially ended. And if we were to compare today's 9.8 percent unemployment rate to what the White House promised when we passed that major stimulus, they projected that unemployment would be at 7 percent this month instead of the staggering 9.8 percent.

This recovery remains painfully slow, held back I believe by consumers doubtful of the President's ability to manage this economy, and businesses discouraged by watching the Democrats' tax hikes and job-blocking regulations.

Yesterday's actions by the House to raise taxes on the very consumers and small businesses most likely to pull us out of this poor economy, I think, is more of the same failed economic policies that have hindered America's recovery.

Economic indicators generally tell us that we are just making a painfully slow recovery. In November, total payroll employment was not significantly different than it was 17 months ago. Unfortunately, this recovery is too weak and private sector growth is too slow to reduce the unemployment rate appreciably, while the federal work force thrives.

In contrast, by the 17th month of the Reagan recovery after the severe 1981-82 recession, total payroll employment had increased by 5 million and the unemployment rate had fallen by 3.1 percentage points.

Why is the current recovery so weak? Among the timeliest explanations is this: With less than one month to go before the tax bomb, the nearly \$4 trillion tax bomb goes off, Americans are facing dire uncertainty. We cannot expect small, mid-size or even larger businesses to take on large numbers of additional employees when the government is raising the cost of employing them gainfully.

Yesterday's House vote on a bill that is dead on arrival in the Senate was a terrible waste of time. I don't mean to be too blunt, but it was also I think a dumb economic move. No wonder substantial numbers of jobs aren't being created in America.

And to make matters worse, within a few days the Federal Government will run out of money. Congressional Democrats and the Administration have not been attending to their responsibilities. A frantic rush for band-aid fixes is no way to provide guidance to this economy.

In addition to the looming increases in anti-growth tax rates, the out-of-control federal spending, and the enormous national debt buildup, I have many times addressed the Democrats' ill-conceived health care and energy policies and the failed stimulus. I will not

repeat those points here, but the burdens and uncertainty they create contribute to the fundamental reasons why this recovery is not recovering—why this economy is not recovering faster.

If we are to see faster economic growth and more rapid job creation, the Administration will have to relent from wasteful redistributionist policies and the futile attempt to compensate for them with economic pump-priming measures, be they fiscal or monetary.

The government cannot take up positions against business, investment, wealth creation, domestic oil, gas, and coal production, and free trade and then expect the economy to grow based on minimum wage increases, extensions of unemployment benefits, and increased subsidies to a number of causes. The U.S. economy does not work this way, and I doubt that there are any that do. The Administration has been hearing as much from national leaders around the world, and I am hopeful it will listen.

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

[The prepared statement of Representative Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 25.]

Chair Maloney. I thank the gentleman for his comments. I feel I must respond to some inaccuracies.

We have made progress during the past year of the Obama Administration by adding almost 1.2 million private-sector jobs. Compare that to the 8 years of former President Bush, when this country lost 663,000 private-sector jobs. Although President Bush inherited over a \$5 trillion surplus, he left with a huge deficit and debt. And indeed, the last month he was in office, this country lost over 750,000 jobs.

The Bush tax cuts did not help the Bush Administration create jobs; in fact, overall they lost jobs in his Administration.

With the focus on the economy, we are moving in the right direction under President Obama. Just yesterday we passed a tax cut to all Americans, and it has now gone to the Senate. We have moved the process forward, and we look forward to the response of the Senate so we can move forward in a balanced direction to create jobs and grow this economy.

I now recognize the distinguished Senator, the Great Senator Klobuchar.

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

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much. Thank you, Congresswomen Maloney, Madam Chairwoman.

I want to thank you for your service on this Committee. It has really been an honor. And I also would join in with Congressman Brady in commending you for the way you have run these meetings.

Congressman Brady, thank you for your leadership. I am looking forward to, I hope, continuing to serve on this Committee next year. I think there is a lot of good work that we need to do when it comes to jobs and the economy, and I guess we start here today.

No one is pleased when we have this unemployment rate. But at the same time, I also think the people of this country have under-

stood that we could not dig ourselves out of this hole in one month; that it was like, someone made the analogy of a freight train going 200 miles per hour. The way the Wall Street crisis occurred and everything else that happened in this country. So there are some glimmers of hope here: the 39,000 jobs that were added in November to the economy.

And it is important to note that we are now one month shy of one year straight of employment gains in the private sector. Of course, none of it is happening as quickly as we would like.

I was listening to Congressman Brady, and I agree with some of what he has said about the exports, trade, some of those things, but I will say that we have seen some improvements with, for instance, consumer confidence, where it's hit its highest level since the financial crisis began with almost 4 in 10 Americans saying the economy is now on the right track.

With growing consumer confidence, it is no surprise to learn that retail sales surged up 6 percent in November for the most promising start of the holiday season in three years. We care about this in Minnesota. It is a serious matter. We are the home of both Target and Best Buy—I like hawking my companies as the holiday season approaches—and they both saw some promising lines of customers out there.

The other piece of this is the fact that there are more things that we need to do going forward. I would first of all point to the work that needs to be done with exports for small- and medium-sized businesses. We've got to start with the small business bill. But also, looking at some of the barriers, the red tape barriers to come of our most productive industries that have the highest potential for exports. I use the example of Medical Device, which is largely based in Minnesota, where we've seen a 12 percent decline in FDA approvals. And with that has come less investment, a third less investment, as well as investment going to places in Europe where the safety approval processes move more quickly.

Tourism, I think I see an easy solution there. We have done a lot with passing the Travel Promotion Act, so we can finally promote our country overseas. Yet, when you find out the startling statistic that for people in China who want to get a tourist visa to visit our country, it takes 50 days average. If they want to go to Great Britain, it takes 10 days.

Every time a foreign tourist comes to America, they spend an average of \$4,000. We've lost 20 points in the international tourism business since 9/11. Easy solutions are there, in terms of improving our processes, so it's easier for tourists to visit our country.

I think those are things that we should be doing and looking at as we consider how Washington can truly help to create private jobs. The other piece of this, which was mentioned by the Congressman, is the unemployment. There are a lot of people out there, 15.1 million Americans, who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own.

Bad decisions that were made on Wall Street have resulted in them not being able to find jobs on Main Street. So I believe that it is very important that we continue making unemployment benefits available to these Americans.

The last thing I would say is, in response to some of Congressman Brady's comments about the tax bills that are before us, I am very focused on the deficit right now. Today the Deficit Commission is coming out with their recommendations. I don't think many Members of Congress would say they agree with everything in that report—I know I don't. But at the same time, I was heartened to see that people from diverse political backgrounds, as Senator Durbin who is now supporting that report, as well as Senator Conrad and the Democratic side now joined by Senator Coburn and Senator Crapo, were able to say we need to advance this report and move these ideas forward.

Contained in that report are recommendations along the lines of what we are talking about now, about the Bush tax cuts. Of course, the middle class needs to have these tax cuts continued, given the economic difficulties that we are now facing. But when you go up to the upper end, when you even go up to, say, the million dollar level, millionaires, people making a million dollars a year, they've been getting an average of \$100,000 back from these tax cuts. And as we look at some of the recommendations from the Deficit Commission, I think we would be blinding ourselves if we didn't at least look at the choice of looking at someone making over \$250,000 or someone making over \$1 million a year, where you can bring in either, depending on where you set it, \$400 billion over 10 years on the deficit, or \$700 billion if you set it at \$250,000, that is a chunk of change.

So as we look at how we are going to get our country out of this economic rut, reducing our deficit will be key. It is going to add confidence to the markets if we show that we are doing something in the long term, and it is certainly going to be better for our children who are inheriting this debt.

So I don't think it is just a Band-Aid to look at where we revert to the Clinton levels where, by the way, things were much more prosperous in this country. Keeping those Bush levels—I just again will emphasize—up to \$1 million, imagine it. Millionaires would still get the Bush tax cuts up to \$1 million. Then it simply reverts to the Clinton levels. That is what this debate is about.

Thank you very much.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. I now recognize Commissioner Hall—but first I would like to introduce him. He is the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the U.S. Department of Labor.

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

Thank you very much for your public service, and we now recognize you for as much time as you desire. Thank you.

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

Commissioner Hall. Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in November, and the unemployment rate edged up to 9.8 percent. The jobless rate had been 9.6 percent in each of the prior 3 months.

Payroll employment has increased by an average of 86,000 per month since its recent low point in December of 2009. In November, temporary help services and health care added jobs, while employment fell in retail trade.

Temporary help services employment increased by 40,000 over this month. Since the industry's most recent low in September 2009, employment has grown by 494,000.

In November, health care employment rose by 19,000, including a gain of 8,000 in hospitals. Thus far in 2010, the health care industry has added an average of 21,000 jobs per month, about in line with average monthly growth in 2009.

Retail trade employment decreased by 28,000 in November, including declines in department stores, and in furniture and home furnishing stores. Other major service-providing industries showed little employment change in November.

Manufacturing employment changed little over the month. Following job growth earlier in 2010, factory employment has been relatively flat on net since May. Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment also changed little in November, while mining employment continued to trend up.

Turning now to measures from the survey of households, the unemployment rate edged up to 9.8 percent in November. Of the 15.1 million persons unemployed in November, 41.9 percent had been jobless for 27 weeks or more. That proportion has been essentially unchanged since August. Among the employed, there are 9 million individuals working part time in November who preferred full-time work, about the same as in October.

The labor force participation rate was unchanged at 64.5 percent in November. Among those outside the labor force—that is, persons neither working nor looking for work—the number of discouraged workers in November was 1.3 million, up from 861,000 a year earlier. These individuals were not looking for work because they believe no jobs were available for them.

In summary, the unemployment rate edged up to 9.8 percent in November, and payroll employment was essentially unchanged.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall, together with Press Release No. USDL-10-1662, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 26.]

Chair Maloney. Well thank you, Commissioner Hall. As you know, this is my last hearing as Chair of the Joint Economic Com-

mittee, so I would like you to give us the best news that you have. What is the best news that you have on the economy?

Commissioner Hall. Well, there were industries that did grow this month in terms of employment. Temporary help services rose 40,000 in the month. Health care also added jobs, about 19,000 jobs. Transportation and warehousing employment edged up. Leisure and hospitality employment edged up.

And a little-cited number, the Diffusion Index, giving us some idea of how many industries are growing employment and how many are losing employment, the Diffusion Index was 52 percent, was 52 this month. So that shows that more industries are adding jobs than are reducing jobs at the moment.

I see those as sort of the highlights.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. That's good to hear.

How does this recovery compare with the recoveries from past recessions that were not as deep as this one?

Commissioner Hall. The last two recessions both had slow recoveries relative to other recessions. So far, this recession has fallen right in I think with those last two recessions—the recoveries from the last two recessions.

We're probably a little bit ahead of the recovery in the 2001 recession, but we're a little bit behind the 1990 recession. And of course recessions prior to that were a bit deeper. They've had quicker recoveries than we've had so far.

Chair Maloney. Is there any evidence that the holiday season hiring this year will be merrier than last year?

Commissioner Hall. Well I would say the early employment buildup in October was a little bit ahead of last year. In fact, it was a fair amount ahead of last year. But November has now fallen back a bit. The employment buildup was a little bit less. So I'd say on the whole we're looking, in terms of the employment buildup for the holidays, we're looking at about the same as last year.

Chair Maloney. Does it look like over-qualified workers will still fill positions that might otherwise have gone to less skilled or younger workers? Is that happening in the economy?

Commissioner Hall. It's hard for us to say on that, since we sort of count the numbers. So it's not obvious, at least in the data we collect, what the answer to that question is.

Chair Maloney. Could you give us a rundown on demographic groups on recovery? How do African American men fare? African American women? Hispanic men and women? How are they faring in the employment situation?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. For African Americans, the unemployment rate went up a little bit. It's at 16 percent for November, which of course is quite a bit higher than the 9.8 percent overall. For Hispanics it remains at 13.2 percent, which is also quite a bit above the average unemployment rate.

And both unemployment rates are well above the unemployment rate prior to the start of the recession.

Chair Maloney. At an earlier JEC hearing, you reported on the high rates of unemployment among women who are the sole supporters of their families. Are these women still experiencing extremely high rates of unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. The answer is, yes. The unemployment rate for women who maintained families is 13 percent, again well above the unemployment rate overall.

Chair Maloney. And compared to other women who are not heads of their families? Is unemployment higher than among women generally?

Commissioner Hall. Well, yes. For adult women the unemployment rate is about 8.4 percent, so 13 is quite a bit above that.

Chair Maloney. Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Brady.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Dr. Hall, last month 390,000 Americans were laid off or lost their part-time jobs; 15.1 million are now unemployed, cannot find work. The Federal Reserve Board has lowered its projections for economic growth going forward; so has the Blue Chip Consensus.

I thought it was important for you to acknowledge that compared to the severe recession prior to 1990, 1981–1982, that that was a much quicker recovery. Because this recovery is very subpar, about 2 to 3 times slower than the rate of recovery after '81 and '82.

I think—I'm going to ask you, given how slow job growth is going, how many years will it take to get back to the Bush year average unemployment of 5.5 percent, very slow?

One other point I want to make, if I could, I want you to think about that answer, is that psychology really plays a key role in economic recovery. Yesterday's vote was a good example of how to discourage job creation.

Think about who you are looking to tax. You're going to raise taxes on the consumers in the upper income brackets who control one out of every three dollars going into our retail stores.

So those most likely to be able to boost consumption will be spending a greater—sending a greater portion of their dollars to Washington rather than circulating it around in a local economy.

And small businesses, which are the driver of job creation in America by far, half of all small business income will be taxed under that new law. Not all small businesses—in fact, if you just look at, if you count Tax ID numbers, it's only about 3 percent, those 3 percent are the most productive and actually create the most revenue and create the most jobs, half of that income will be taxed at a higher rate under those new taxes.

It's hard to believe that either hammering consumers who can help pull us out, or the small businesses that can create jobs, is a very good economic move.

And I also question the myth about that money going to reduce the deficit. In the last two years, if you look at the seven, technically eight bills, that have gone to the White House and been signed by the President that raised taxes, \$625 billion, almost as much as this tax increase they voted to do yesterday, \$625 billion, can anyone wager how much of that money went to reduce the deficit?

The answer is zero. Not a dollar went to reduce the deficit. In fact, they spent all the tax increases and doubled it. So it's like being way over your credit card limit. You go ask for help to pay it down. Then you take the money and not only do you not pay it down, you spend that and twice more to add to the deficit.

So I think most consumers, most of the public understand that myth about taxes and the deficit, that money will only go to an expanded government. Having said that, again, I'm always appreciative of how difficult this economy is, appreciative of the low unemployment rate we had prior to President Obama, and I'd like to know how long will it take us at this rate, how many years will it take us to get back to that 5.4, 5.5 percent average?

Commissioner Hall. I think the way I would characterize what is going on right now is we've had steady job growth all of this year. And that's good. We've added 951,000 jobs this year. But that comes to about 86,000 per month. And because the population constantly grows and the labor force constantly grows, you need a certain growth in payroll jobs to accommodate the growth in the labor force.

Representative Brady. Is that around 100,000, roughly?

Commissioner Hall. I would say it's a bit higher. I would say you need somewhere around 130,000 plus.

Representative Brady. To break even?

Commissioner Hall. To break even. So I would say so far this year the 86,000 per month is not enough to start lowering the unemployment rate. And I think obviously this month we've had the tick up in the unemployment rate. That's reflecting that the job growth is not strong enough to start reducing it.

So it makes it really kind of impossible to calculate how long it's going to take, because we're going to need stronger job growth to start lowering the unemployment rate.

Representative Brady. Have there been some projections out there that you're aware of?

Commissioner Hall. No—I tend not to look at them, since we deal in the actual data. We stay away from trying to forecast this.

Representative Brady. My sense is that last Christmas time when economic growth looked like it was starting to pick up, you know, fairly strongly, I think people, economists were estimating it would take four to five years. Now that that economic growth has slowed by almost half, you know, now we're looking at, you know, heading toward hopefully not the end of this decade, but the time frame clearly is being extended each month. I hope we can come up with the policies that can get us not just 130,000 each month, but, you know, a more robust 200,000 and above in order to get these 15 million people back to work.

Thank you, Dr. Hall.

Chair Maloney. Senator Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Chair Maloney.

I always am curious if you see any geographic trends, Commissioner Hall, when you look at the United States. I know when we were in the midst of this recession we saw that there was just a patchwork of which states were doing better, which states were doing worse. There wasn't really a regional bias.

And I wonder if you see any regional differences in terms of improvements?

Commissioner Hall. I'm not sure there's a clear pattern. I can give you some idea of where the different regions sit at the moment.

For example, the Northeast Region of the United States, the employment is down about 3.8 percent from before the recession. That's at the low end. And the West is down about almost 8 percent. So there are some differences by region. The South is down about 4.8—

Senator Klobuchar. What do you mean by “down”? That the unemployment is down more?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. No, I mean the number of payroll jobs—

Senator Klobuchar. Are down, employment is down?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. For the West.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay.

Commissioner Hall. Other than that, the State patterns, at least certainly month to month, are really hard to characterize.

Senator Klobuchar. And which states have the highest unemployment? And I know these numbers lag behind where your number is for today.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, they lag behind a month. So it's not too old. Right now the highest unemployment rates are Puerto Rico, Nevada, Michigan, and California, Florida, Rhode Island, those are all states with particularly high unemployment.

Senator Klobuchar. And the lower unemployment states?

Commissioner Hall. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont. Then obviously there's quite a lot in between.

Senator Klobuchar. Very good.

Commissioner Hall. There's no obvious patterns.

Senator Klobuchar. How about small business hiring? Earlier this week, Automatic Data Processing reported that of the 93,000 private-sector jobs they saw added last month, 54,000 of the jobs were created by businesses with fewer than 50 employees. Do you have data that supports that? And does small business hiring serve as any kind of an indicator for future economic growth?

Commissioner Hall. Our data on size of business lags behind quite a bit. You know, I think our most recent data only has us through May, or something like that. So it still lags behind a bit.

The job loss in this particular recession was really spread out. A much higher percentage of the job loss was in small establishments than in the last recession, for example. And I think the recovery so far, at least through the early part of this year, a lot of the recovery was in the larger establishments and not so strongly in the smaller ones.

Senator Klobuchar. That would make sense, because our unemployment in Minnesota is at 7.1 percent, and we've actually seen—we're number one in the country per capita for Fortune 500 companies now. So that would explain part of why we have a lower unemployment rate I think.

The other thing I wanted to ask about, you mentioned the part-time job openings. You know, we found in our state that job openings went up 32 percent in September, but 42 percent of the openings are for part-time jobs. And you've seen an increase in part-

time jobs. How many people did you say that would like to work full time but are working part time?

Commissioner Hall. Right now there are almost 9 million people who are part time for economic reasons.

Senator Klobuchar. And what do you see as a trend for that?

Commissioner Hall. That hasn't changed a lot over the last few months. I mean, it's changed a little bit but not a significant amount. So that's been sort of holding.

Senator Klobuchar. And the Veterans numbers? You know, I ask you that every month, where those are. I always find it discouraging and discouraging that our Veterans coming back from Iraq and Afghanistan have higher unemployment. You and I have talked about it before. They left when they were maybe in a job, and now that job is no longer there, and so they are put at a disadvantage. What are those numbers like?

Commissioner Hall. The Gulf War Era II Veterans still have a higher unemployment rate. It's about 10 percent as opposed to 9.1 percent for non-Veterans.

Senator Klobuchar. And has that gotten a little better lately? Or is it about the same?

Commissioner Hall. It actually has—well, it's hard to look at this data month to month because the sample size is not large, but it's up from about 9.6 percent a year ago. So it is still up over the last 12 months.

Senator Klobuchar. There are some proposals I won't go into now to help some of them get jobs and use the skills that they've learned, especially with paramedics, those kinds of things.

The last thing I wanted to ask you was: I am still concerned, as I know you are, about the number of long-term unemployed Americans. I recently got a letter from someone in Minneapolis, Jean, who wrote saying:

I lost my benefits in August. I still have not been able to find a job. I don't care about Minnesota's unemployment rate being lower. Unemployed is unemployed.

Do you see any promising signs for the millions of unemployed Americans like Jean from Minneapolis?

Commissioner Hall. I would have to say, unfortunately, the very large number of long-term unemployed hasn't made a lot of movement. Of the 9.8 percent unemployment rate, 4.1 percentage points of that is long-term unemployed. And it's been over 4 percent for over a year now. And that is an extremely high level.

Senator Klobuchar. So you see my interest in some of these longer term competitive issues with the exports, and really looking at what are ways that we can get rid of some of the obstacles for creating these private sector jobs. Because given that 95 percent of our potential customers are outside of our country, I really believe that the way we are going to get out of this is by making things again, by exporting to the world in any big way.

Because right now we are just kind of hanging in there, it seems to me, and are obviously doing much better than we were, as the Congresswoman pointed out, a few years ago but still not getting to that point that we want to be. Correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. Thank you, Commissioner.

Chair Maloney. Thank you, Commissioner Hall. What was November's long-term—oh, excuse me, Elijah, I'm sorry. You came in and I didn't see you. Elijah Cummings is recognized.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair. I know this is your last hearing, and I want to thank you for your leadership.

Chair Maloney. Thank you.

Representative Cummings. You've done an outstanding job addressing the very, very many sensitive issues and difficult issues, and the reports and the research that the staff has done under your leadership has been extremely helpful to the entire Congress, and I want to thank you.

Chair Maloney. Thank you.

Representative Cummings. Commissioner, how are you doing?

Commissioner Hall. I'm doing well, thank you.

Representative Cummings. Good. What are the current trends in worker productivity? And what is the impact of these trends on wages?

Commissioner Hall. The productivity trends have been rather high, actually. And, you know, what usually happens after a recession, the early stages of a recovery, productivity gets very high. In large part I think it is because basically businesses bring back labor kind of slowly.

And that has certainly been happening. The last productivity number was well over 2 percent. The productivity growth was pretty high. And that has not been reflected in wage growth. The wage growth, at least out of this report the average hourly earnings I think only grew about well under 2 percent I think over the past 12 months, which is kind of slow growth.

Representative Cummings. They say that people are—companies are now realizing that they can do more with less, less people, and do you think that that's part of the problem there, too?

Commissioner Hall. I do think that's part of what's going on. You know, I think it's something we can all see when you go shopping. You can see that the use of technology has really changed, and I think that will be one of the interesting things to see when this recovery strengthens is how the job recovery goes in areas like retail trade, et cetera, where we have obvious productivity improvements.

Representative Cummings. A group of people I am always concerned about are those over 50. What are the unemployment trends among workers over that age? And do these older workers constitute more of the long-term unemployed? Because that's a zone which is kind of a difficult one I guess. Employers I guess are not anxious to hire older people, and at the same time they end up in that twilight zone.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. The makeup of the long-term unemployed is a concern by age. The older workers, for example, 55 and above, the mean duration of unemployment is something over 30 weeks for those folks, which is higher than any other age group.

And that is probably part of why the long-term unemployment rate is so high. And unfortunately the longer somebody is unemployed, data shows pretty clearly it takes them longer to find work.

Representative Cummings. You know, there is something else. We have got this discussion going on with regard to reducing the—I mean increasing the age where people become eligible for Social Security. As you do your numbers, I am assuming you are looking at people who are retiring. You almost have to, right?

Commissioner Hall. Right.

Representative Cummings. Are you finding that people are retiring later, or earlier? Would your numbers even yield any kind of information like that? Are you following me?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. Because the argument I make is that in my District a lot of people, by the time they get to be 60, because of the difficulty of their jobs they almost have to retire. But in other situations, people may have a job where they are sitting down and, you know, not lifting heavy drums and things of that nature, and 70, 72 might be a good age. And I am just wondering. What are you finding in that regard? Are people retiring earlier because they cannot find jobs? I mean, what are you finding going on there? Would you have any information on that?

Mr. Rones. What we have seen, actually even throughout the recession, is that the older folks are actually staying in the labor force longer, as opposed to dropping out.

Representative Cummings. Okay.

Mr. Rones. I am sure there are quite a number of reasons for that. One is that if you have a job, that job is precious and you would tend to hold onto it. But of course a lot of people have lost a lot of asset value in their homes and their stocks, and so financially it might have been more difficult to retire than they might have planned 10 years ago.

That is really the only group whose labor force participation rate has been increasing over the last few years.

Representative Cummings. Interesting. So under normal circumstances, while they might not be counted when you look at unemployment, you are seeing at least a slight increase in the number of people who are in the pool to be employed now? Is that right?

Mr. Rones. That's right. And so among those people in the labor force, of course there has been a growing share that were unemployed. That is, that kept looking for work. So some of that labor force—by our definition, “the labor force” are people who are working and those who are unemployed. So some of those people are unemployed. But it could be that in other periods people would have just, after a certain period of job search, they would have just left the labor force, what you might call discouraged workers. Now it seems that people are more likely to persevere, and so they become, as Commissioner Hall said, they become long-term unemployed. That is, they continue to look for work where in other periods—well, also in other periods they might have been able to retire because, as you know, a number of years ago private pensions were much more common than they have become now. We are much more dependent on the 401(k) type of arrangements, rather than the traditional pension.

Representative Cummings. I see my time has expired. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Senator Klobuchar. Madam Chair, could I just have a point of clarification?

Chair Maloney. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. I really appreciate Representative Cummings's focus on some of these deficit issues and the Social Security. I share his concerns about the age.

I just want to point out that, as the Deficit Commission is coming out with their report, that actually that recommendation—because there is so much misinformation out there—people who have to be 28 years or younger to have that recommendation affect in any kind of increase in the age at which you could get Social Security. They have to be 28 or younger right now.

In addition to that, I just think it is worth looking at, it also increases the benefits for people when they reach a certain age that are older. So I know there is a lot of talk about that right now, and I always think it is important to get the facts straight, and it is worth looking at that recommendation. And of course the focus is to shore up Social Security.

Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Thank you.

Commissioner Hall, what was November's long-term unemployment rate? In other words, what was the share of the civilian workforce that was out of work for 27 weeks or more in November?

Commissioner Hall. It was 4.1 percent.

Chair Maloney. And what was the highest long-term unemployment rate in the past when Congress failed to renew Federal Unemployment Benefits?

Commissioner Hall. Would this be June of 1985? Is that the time period?

Chair Maloney. Well that is what I believe it is, but I am asking you.

Commissioner Hall. My data says I think that it is June of 1985—

Chair Maloney. Yes, it is.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I just wanted to make sure I am correct.

Chair Maloney. The chart shows June of 1985 at 7.4 percent unemployment.

[Chart titled "In Past Economic Downturns, the Unemployment Rate Was Far Lower When Congress Allowed Federal Unemployment Benefits to Expire" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 66.]

Commissioner Hall. The long-term unemployment rate was only 1.1 percent at that time period.

Chair Maloney. And can you put these numbers into context for me? How many long-term unemployed workers are there now versus in the past when we failed to extend unemployment benefits?

Commissioner Hall. Well the number right now is about 6.3 million. I have the unemployment rate, but I don't think I have—we will look up the number for 1985.

Chair Maloney. Do you have it?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, we do. It was about 1.3 million, as opposed to 6.3 million.

Chair Maloney. And what share of the unemployed were long-term unemployed in November versus in the past when federal benefits were stopped?

Commissioner Hall. Well the share of the unemployed that are long-term unemployed right now is about 42 percent. We have got this.

Chair Maloney. Thank you.

[Pause.]

Commissioner Hall. It was about 15 percent.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much.

Mr. Brady is recognized.

Representative Brady. Thank you. Let the record note that every person under 28 in the room sat up straight after Senator Klobuchar talked about the Social Security reforms. But I do think it has been helpful for the Deficit Commission to make the point that, as life expectancy grows over decades and decades, the Social Security age will have to be adjusted at some point. But you're talking 30, 40 years in that process.

A couple of thoughts. I think obviously construction and manufacturing are major parts of our economy. We were told with the Stimulus Bill that we would see the most job gains in manufacturing and construction. But my understanding from your remarks is that manufacturing has been flat since the spring, in May. Construction employment has also changed little. As well, mining employment is up a little bit. Construction and manufacturing is not. What happened to all those shovel-ready jobs?

Commissioner Hall. Well I can just tell you where the trends were, and I think you fairly characterized the trends in the payroll jobs.

Representative Brady. Energy is obviously a key part of our economy. Earlier this year, a terrible BP spill I think revealed weaknesses in spill control. But a drilling moratorium was put in place pretty hastily over the objections of scientists and those who understood energy exploration.

We have had a shallow-water exploration drilling moratorium that continues in many ways because permits simply are not being granted to get those workers back to work. Deep-water has had an amazing safety record as well over the years, over the decades, yet drilling permits still are not being granted there.

Are we continuing to lose—did we continue to lose energy jobs in November?

Commissioner Hall. Let me see here.

Representative Brady. My sense is it was around 2,000 jobs.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. We have got mining and logging here. I may actually have something a little more detailed. Yes. In mining we gained about 4,000 jobs overall.

Representative Brady. Energy?

Commissioner Hall. Right. That would be mining of all sorts, oil and gas extraction, support activities for mining, et cetera.

Representative Brady. I think I've got oil and gas extraction, minus 2,000 jobs?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, the oil and gas extraction was minus 2,000, that's right. But support activities for mining may include some things, and that gained 5,500.

Representative Brady. Petroleum was down 20,000 jobs—no, 200 jobs is all. So it stayed flat as well. Thank you.

I know we continue to push the Administration to get these energy workers back working. Energy jobs are not expendable in America, especially with so many people out of work.

It is the holiday season. I wish we had better news today, but again I want to reiterate and thank you for the work that, Commissioner, you and your group do.

And again, thanks for the leadership of Chairwoman Maloney throughout the past two years. It has been a fascinating time in our economy. We are all looking for those green shoots as positive signs. I know through the next session we will continue to do so, as well.

Chair Maloney. I hope so. Thank you.

Mr. Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Just a few questions. You know I always ask you the Presidential question. That is, that if the President came to you right now and said: "Commissioner Hall, how would you describe the situation? And what do you think we should be doing? I mean, are we on the right course?" How would you see this situation, to summarize your report, and what would you say to the President?

Commissioner Hall. Well—

Representative Cummings. You were ready for that question, right? You know I always ask you that.

[Laughter.]

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Well, in terms of looking backwards, I think we have had relatively steady job growth this year. We have had about 951,000 jobs this year, which is good. But the job growth just has not yet strengthened enough to start lowering the unemployment rate.

While it is not unprecedented to have this long period here where we are sort of waiting for strong job growth to come on, we are going to have to have stronger job growth to start putting people back to work and lowering the unemployment rate.

Representative Cummings. And the other question is that, if somebody is looking at this and they are saying I realize I may not be able to get a job any time soon, what are my best prospects for getting a job? What kind of retraining do I need to do? You know, what would you say? In what region of the country do I need to be in?

Commissioner Hall. In terms of sort of the long term job prospects, you know, obviously a lot of the service sectors like health care, et cetera, are likely to grow over time in the next 10 years with our changing demographics. I think that in particular.

There are probably a number of other industries which I do not have off the top of my head right now, but we did do some long-term employment projections by occupation near the beginning of the year. If you like, we can take a look at that and summarize some of that for you.

Representative Cummings. I would love to have that.

[Letter transmitting Commissioner Hall's response to Representative Cummings appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 67.]

Again, I want to thank you, Commissioner, and Mr. Ronen, and Mr. Horrigan, for all of your hard work. You all have helped us tremendously, and I thank you so much. I know sometimes you are unseen, unnoticed, unappreciated, and unapplauded, and sometimes you bring messages that people do not necessarily want to hear, but we do appreciate you. We also appreciate the staff that is behind it, the office that's looking at us right now, I guess, and we wish you a happy holiday.

And again, Madam Chairman, thank you for your leadership.

Chair Maloney. Thank you so much.

This is my last hearing as Chair of the Joint Economic Committee. In the last two years, we have had the opportunity to examine a whole variety of critical issues that are vital to our future and to our country's economic well being.

In the wake of the Great Depression, this Committee was established by the Employment Act of 1946. It seems appropriate that the first hearing and the last hearing of this Congress have been on the employment situation.

Dr. Hall, we want to thank you and your team and your staff for all of your hard work, for appearing before the JEC each month, for your professionalism, and for your public service. Thank you.

Commissioner Hall. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. I would also like to thank the other members of the JEC. I have valued your insights and have thoroughly enjoyed our spirited exchange of ideas.

I would like to especially thank Vice Chairman Schumer, Ranking Member Brownback, and Senior Republican House Member Mr. Brady. Thank you.

While this is the last JEC hearing of the 111th Congress, I will be issuing at least one more report before the end of the year. As the first woman chair of the Joint Economic Committee, I have asked the Majority staff to prepare a comprehensive overview of women and the economy. I have asked the staff to focus on how unleashing women's economic potential will help fuel our recovery.

I look forward to releasing that report before I hand over the gavel to the next Chair. Again, I thank all of the members of this Committee, and thank you very much, Dr. Hall. Thank you.

Commissioner Hall. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. This meeting is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:33 a.m., Friday, November 3, 2010, the hearing of the Joint Economic Committee was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

(21)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CAROLYN MALONEY, CHAIR, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Today's Employment Report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the economy added 50,000 private sector jobs last month, making November the eleventh straight month of employment gains in the private sector.

Since the beginning of the year, the economy has added 1.2 million jobs in the private sector. Private payrolls grew by an average of 79,000 jobs per month in the first quarter of 2010, 118,000 jobs in the second quarter, and 124,000 jobs in the third quarter.

While job creation has picked up, the unemployment rate remains unacceptably high. This morning's employment report showed that the unemployment rate edged up to 9.8 percent in November.

In addition to overall private sector job gains,

- GDP grew by 2.5 percent in the third quarter of 2010 due to stronger consumer spending. This is the fifth consecutive quarter of growth.
- Retail sales have risen steadily for the past 4 months. Excluding the more volatile sales of cars and gasoline, retail sales have increased steadily since June.
- Surveys of both the service sector and the manufacturing sector show that growth is expected to continue.

When I became Chair of the JEC in January 2009, the economy was still reeling under the shocks of the Great Recession.

As CEA Chair Christina Romer pointed out at one of our hearings last year, our economy endured shocks during the 2007 recession that were even greater than those experienced during the Great Depression.

During the past two years, this Committee has closely monitored the employment situation and tracked its rebound.

We have held close to 50 hearings and issued over 40 reports.

In 2010, consistent with its mission to monitor the employment situation of the country, the Joint Economic Committee focused on job creation, holding hearings on problems in the labor market and solutions to spur employment.

Job creation was also the central focus of the JEC annual report, our mandated analysis of the Economic Report of the President released earlier this year.

While the economic shocks of the Great Recession will take time to heal, our economy has made substantial progress in the past year.

The policies that Democrats in Congress quickly put into place over the last year are working.

Policies DO matter.

We passed the HIRE Act, which provides a payroll tax credit for businesses that hire unemployed workers.

We passed legislation to promote hiring by smaller businesses—the engines of job creation in our economy—providing additional tax incentives to them, helping them access credit, and raising the cap on SBA 7(a) loans from \$2 million to \$5 million.

We extended aid to states to pay for their increased Medicaid costs. We provided additional funding for teachers.

The Department of Education estimated that 140,000 teacher jobs were saved because of this increase in funding.

We passed legislation to help our domestic manufacturers by reducing their tariffs.

One of the most important things we did for the 40 percent of unemployed workers who have been out of work for 27 weeks or longer is to extend unemployment benefits for them.

The most recent extension did not raise the number of weeks that unemployed workers could receive benefits; but it did reauthorize the program so that unemployed workers could continue receiving those critical benefits.

But we are aware that the latest extension of unemployment insurance benefits ran out this week.

For most of the unemployed, the expiration of these benefits will mean that unemployment benefits will stop as soon as they enter their 27th week of unemployment—at a cruel time when more than 40 percent of the unemployed have been out of work at least 27 weeks.

If Congress does not act quickly to renew these benefits, nearly 2 million unemployed workers will lose their benefits during the holiday season.

Although preliminary reports show a bump up in consumer spending on Black Friday and Cyber Monday, the loss of unemployment benefits will have a significant impact on retail spending in the weeks and months to come.

Prematurely ending the federal unemployment insurance benefits program will drain the economy of \$80 billion in purchasing power and cost the economy up to a million jobs over the next year.

According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, unemployment benefits are one of the most effective tools for boosting economic growth and employment.

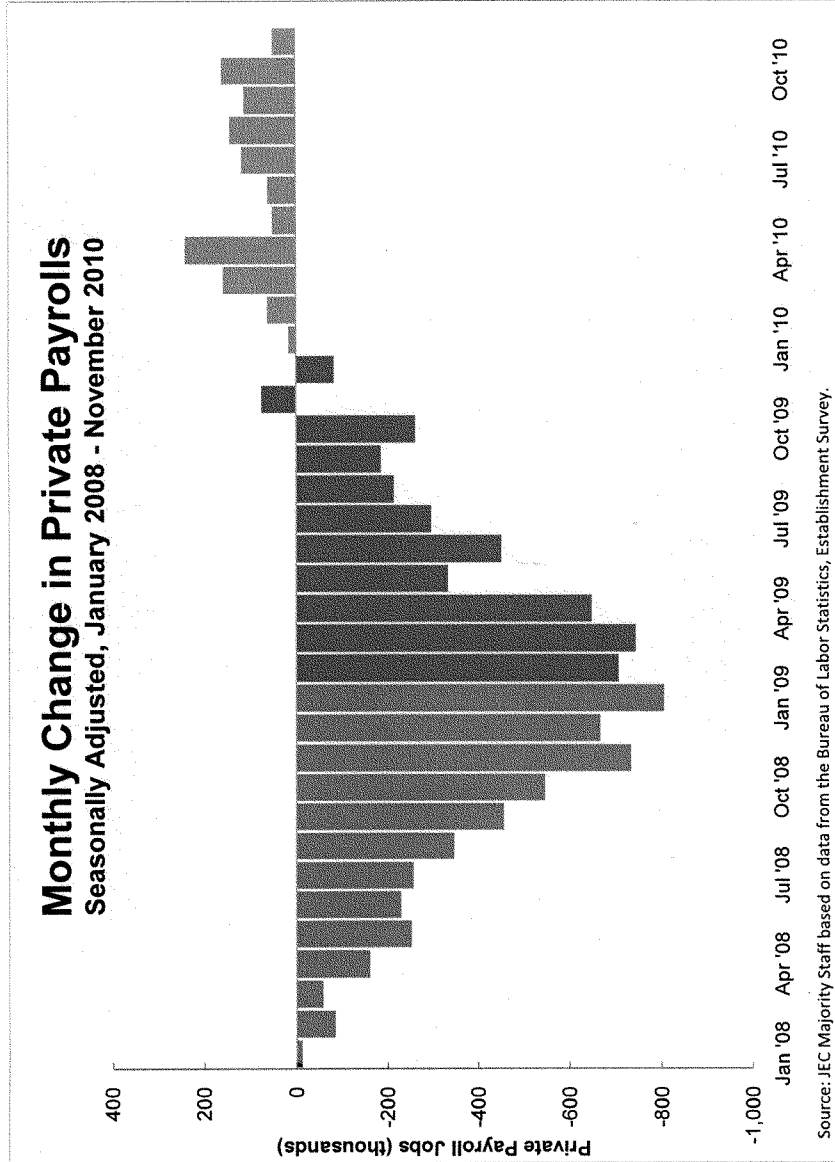
Allowing the federal unemployment insurance program to expire when the unemployment rate is well over 9 percent would be unprecedented and inconceivable.

Congress *never* cut off benefits when the pain was this great. Previously, Congress has never let benefits expire with an unemployment rate above 7.4 percent.

There are 5 unemployed workers for every job opening. Moreover, fewer than 1 in 10 unemployed workers looking for work for a year or more is likely to find a job in the coming months.

This is a tragic time to break from precedent—it is unfair to the millions of families counting on these benefits, and unwise for an economy that is still recovering from the Great Recession.

I hope that we can count on our Republican colleagues in both chambers to do the right thing and vote to maintain the current federal unemployment insurance program.



PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY

Today we hold the last regularly scheduled employment hearing with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the 111th Congress. Like all Americans hoping for an economic turnaround, this has been a difficult two years for members of the Joint Economic Committee with employment reports month after month showing large numbers of our fellow Americans out of work and stubbornly high rates of unemployment. But the focus of this Committee on the employment situation is a critical part of its function as no other aspect of the nation's economic wellbeing is more important than the ability of our citizens to find productive work.

Dr. Hall has had the difficult task of presenting the many reports on the bleak employment conditions to us. He has done so in a professional and insightful manner. I want to thank him and his staff at the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the effort they make to compile the employment data in meaningful ways and for answering our questions. I welcome Dr. Hall again this morning.

Chairwoman Maloney has held many additional hearings on various aspects of the labor market. I want to thank the Chairwoman for her compassion and dedication in setting the Committee's agenda. We appreciate her leadership. I also want to thank Vice Chairman Schumer for his contributions to the JEC.

Senator Brownback will be leaving the U.S. Senate next year to assume his new duties as the governor of the state of Kansas. I sincerely thank him for his service as the ranking member on this committee during the 111th Congress and congratulate him on his new leadership position. All the best to you, your family, and the state of Kansas, Sam.

As we approach the end of the year and of this Congress, the national employment picture unfortunately remains bleak. The unemployment rate increased to 9.8 percent mainly due to an increase in the number of job losers. And this month's 39,000 increase in payroll employment was very disappointing given the expectations. Worse still is the fact that we have lost 101,000 payroll jobs since the recession officially ended 17 months ago.

Economic indicators generally tell us that we are making a painfully slow recovery. In November, total payroll employment was not significantly different than it was 17 months ago when the recession officially ended. Unfortunately, this recovery is too weak and private sector job growth too slow to reduce the unemployment rate appreciably, while the federal work force thrives. In contrast, by the 17th month of the Reagan recovery after the severe 1981-82 recession, total payroll employment had increased by 5.0 million, and the unemployment rate had fallen by 3.1 percentage points to 7.7 percent.

Why is the current recovery so weak? Among the timeliest explanations is this: within less than one month Americans are facing a nearly \$4 trillion tax hike. We cannot expect small, mid-size or even larger businesses to take on large numbers of additional employees when the government is raising the cost for employing them gainfully.

Yesterday's House vote on a bill that is dead on arrival in the Senate was a waste of time. I don't mean to be too blunt, but raising taxes on the consumers and small businesses we depend on the most to put this economy back on track is a dumb economic move. No wonder substantial numbers of jobs aren't being created in America.

To make matters worse, within a few days the federal government will run out of money. Congressional Democrats and the Administration have not been attending to their responsibilities. A frantic rush for band-aid fixes is no way to provide guidance to the economy.

In addition to the looming increases in anti-growth tax rates, the out-of-control federal spending and the enormous national debt built-up, I have many times addressed the Democrats' ill-conceived health care and energy policies and the failed stimulus. I will not repeat those points here, but the burdens and uncertainty they create contribute to the fundamental reasons why the economy is not recovering faster.

If we are to see faster economic growth and more rapid job creation, the Administration will have to relent from wasteful, redistributionist policies and the futile attempt to compensate for them with economic pump-priming measures, be they fiscal or monetary. The government cannot take up position against business, investment, wealth creation, domestic oil, gas, and coal production, and free trade and expect the economy to grow based on minimum wage increases, extensions of unemployment benefits, and increased subsidies to a plethora of causes. The U.S. economy does not work that way, and I doubt there are any that do. The Administration has been hearing as much from national leaders around the world.

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

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

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in November (+39,000), and the unemployment rate edged up to 9.8 percent. The jobless rate had been 9.6 percent in each of the prior 3 months. Payroll employment has increased by an average of 86,000 per month since its recent low point in December 2009. In November, temporary help services and health care added jobs, while employment fell in retail trade.

Temporary help services employment increased by 40,000 over the month. Since the industry's most recent low in September 2009, employment has grown by 494,000.

In November, health care employment rose by 19,000, including a gain of 8,000 in hospitals. Thus far in 2010, the health care industry has added an average of 21,000 jobs per month, about in line with average monthly job growth in 2009.

Retail trade employment decreased by 28,000 in November, including declines in department stores (-9,000) and in furniture and home furnishings stores (-5,000). Other major service-providing industries showed little employment change in November.

Manufacturing employment changed little over the month. Following job growth earlier in 2010, factory employment has been relatively flat, on net, since May. Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment also changed little in November, while mining employment continued to trend up.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls were up by 1 cent in November to \$22.75. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent. From October 2009 to October 2010, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 1.2 percent.

Turning now to measures from the survey of households, the unemployment rate edged up to 9.8 percent in November. Of the 15.1 million persons unemployed in November, 41.9 percent had been jobless for 27 weeks or more. That proportion has been essentially unchanged since August. Among the employed, there were 9.0 million individuals working part time in November who preferred full-time work, about the same as in October.

The labor force participation rate was unchanged at 64.5 percent in November. Among those outside the labor force—that is, persons neither working nor looking for work—the number of discouraged workers in November was 1.3 million, up from 861,000 a year earlier. These individuals were not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them.

In summary, the unemployment rate edged up to 9.8 percent in November, and payroll employment was essentially unchanged.

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



NEWS RELEASE



Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until
8:30 a.m. (EST) Friday, December 3, 2010

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – NOVEMBER 2010

The **unemployment rate** edged up to 9.8 percent in November, and **nonfarm payroll employment** was little changed (+39,000), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Temporary help services and health care continued to add jobs over the month, while employment fell in retail trade. Employment in most major industries changed little in November.

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

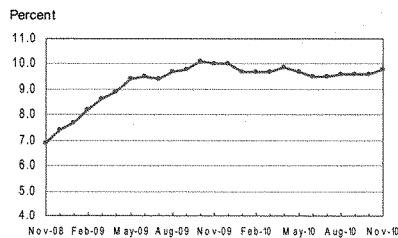
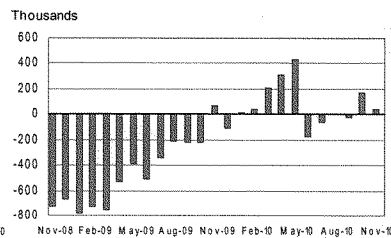


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, November 2008 – November 2010



Household Survey Data

The number of **unemployed persons** was 15.1 million in November. The **unemployment rate** edged up to 9.8 percent; it was 9.6 percent in each of the prior 3 months. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rates for adult men (10.0 percent), adult women (8.4 percent), whites (8.9 percent), and Hispanics (13.2 percent) edged up in November. The jobless rate for blacks (16.0 percent) showed little change over the month, while the rate for teenagers declined to 24.6 percent. The jobless rate for Asians was 7.6 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Among the unemployed, the number of **job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs** rose by 390,000 to 9.5 million in November. The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) was little changed at 6.3 million and accounted for 41.9 percent of the unemployed. (See tables A-11 and A-12.)

The **civilian labor force participation rate** held at 64.5 percent in November, and the **employment-population ratio** was essentially unchanged at 58.2 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was little changed over the month at 9.0 million. 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 November, up from 2.3 million a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table A-16.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 1.3 million **discouraged workers** in November, an increase of 421,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.2 million persons marginally attached to the labor force had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-16.)

Establishment Survey Data

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** changed little in November (+39,000). Job gains continued in temporary help services and in health care, while employment fell in retail trade. Since December 2009, total payroll employment has increased by an average of 86,000 per month. (See table B-1.)

Within professional and business services, employment in **temporary help services** continued to increase in November (+40,000) and has risen by 494,000 since September 2009.

Health care continued to add jobs over the month, with a gain of 19,000. Much of the increase occurred in hospitals (+8,000).

Employment in **mining** continued to trend up over the month. Support activities for mining added 6,000 jobs in November and has added 74,000 jobs since October 2009.

Retail trade employment fell by 28,000 in November. Job losses occurred in department stores (-9,000) and in furniture and home furnishings stores (-5,000).

Employment in **manufacturing** was little changed over the month (-13,000). Following job growth earlier in 2010, employment has been relatively flat, on net, since May. Employment in most other major industries changed little in November.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls held at 34.3 hours in November. The manufacturing workweek for all employees also was unchanged, at 40.3 hours, and factory

overtime remained at 3.1 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.1 hour to 33.5 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In November, **average hourly earnings of all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 1 cent to \$22.75. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 1.6 percent. In November, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** were unchanged at \$19.19. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for September was revised from -41,000 to -24,000, and the change for October was revised from +151,000 to +172,000.

The Employment Situation for December is scheduled to be released on Friday, January 7, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

In accordance with usual practice, The Employment Situation release for December 2010, scheduled for January 7, 2011, will incorporate annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series from the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision.

Upcoming Changes to Establishment Survey Data

Effective with the release of January 2011 data on February 4, 2011, the establishment survey will begin estimating net business birth/death adjustment factors on a quarterly basis, replacing the current practice of estimating the factors annually. This will allow the establishment survey to incorporate information from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages into the birth/death adjustment factors as soon as it becomes available and thereby improve the factors. Additional information on this change is available at www.bls.gov/ces/ces_quarterly_birthdeath.pdf.

Upcoming Changes to Household Survey Data

Effective with the release of January 2011 data on February 4, 2011, two additional data series—"Self-employed workers, unincorporated" and "Self-employed workers, incorporated"—will be added to table A-9. As a result, the format of table A-9 will change. Data on the incorporated self-employed have not previously been published on a regular basis.

Also, in table A-8, the data series currently labeled "Self-employed workers" (one for Agriculture and related industries and one for Nonagricultural industries) will be renamed "Self-employed workers, unincorporated." This is strictly a change in title and not in definition; the data shown will not be affected. This change is being made to clarify that these data only include persons operating unincorporated businesses. A similar title change will be made to one data series in table A-14.

In addition, a change affecting data collected on unemployment duration will be introduced in the household survey in January 2011. Presently, the Current Population Survey can record unemployment durations of up to 2 years. Starting with data collected for January 2011, respondents will be able to report unemployment durations of up to 5 years. This change will likely affect one data series in this news release: the average (mean) duration of unemployment, which is found in table A-12. The change does not affect the estimate of total unemployment or other data series on duration of unemployment. Additional information is available at www.bls.gov/cps/duration.htm.

Beginning with data for January 2011, occupation estimates in table A-13 will reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census occupation classification system into the household survey. This occupation classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification system. Historical data will not be revised.

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

Category	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Change from: Oct. 2010- Nov. 2010
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	236,743	238,322	238,530	238,715	185
Civilian labor force.....	153,720	154,158	153,904	154,007	103
Participation rate.....	64.9	64.7	64.5	64.5	0.0
Employed.....	138,391	139,391	139,061	138,898	-173
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.2	-0.1
Unemployed.....	15,340	14,767	14,843	15,119	276
Unemployment rate.....	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.8	0.2
Not in labor force.....	83,022	84,164	84,626	84,708	82
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over.....	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.8	0.2
Adult men (20 years and over).....	10.4	9.8	9.7	10.0	0.3
Adult women (20 years and over).....	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4	0.3
Teenagers (16 to 19 years).....	26.8	26.0	27.1	24.6	-2.5
White.....	9.3	8.7	8.8	8.9	0.1
Black or African American.....	15.6	16.1	15.7	16.0	0.3
Asian (not seasonally adjusted).....	7.3	6.4	7.1	7.6	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.7	12.4	12.6	13.2	0.6
Total, 25 years and over.....	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.4	0.2
Less than a high school diploma.....	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.7	0.4
High school graduates, no college.....	10.4	10.0	10.1	10.0	-0.1
Some college or associate degree.....	9.0	9.1	8.5	8.7	0.2
Bachelor's degree and higher.....	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.1	0.4
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	9,965	9,401	9,108	9,498	390
Job leavers.....	929	807	854	862	8
Reentrants.....	3,221	3,436	3,512	3,451	-61
New entrants.....	1,270	1,187	1,273	1,238	-35
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,774	2,891	2,657	2,828	171
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,517	3,350	3,458	3,359	-99
15 to 26 weeks.....	3,075	2,336	2,519	2,576	57
27 weeks and over.....	5,901	6,123	6,206	6,313	107
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons.....	9,225	9,472	9,154	8,972	-182
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,684	6,733	6,232	6,038	-194
Could only find part-time work.....	2,238	2,456	2,572	2,569	-3
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,354	18,234	18,211	18,365	154
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force.....	2,323	2,548	2,602	2,531	-
Discouraged workers.....	861	1,209	1,219	1,282	-

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm.....	64	-24	172	39
Total private.....	75	112	160	50
Goods-producing.....	-33	-10	3	-15
Mining and logging.....	7	7	11	3
Construction.....	-15	-11	3	-5
Manufacturing.....	-25	-6	-11	-13
Durable goods ¹	-23	5	-4	-5
Motor vehicles and parts.....	-4.6	-0.9	1.2	-1.5
Nondurable goods.....	-2	-11	-7	-8
Private service-providing ²	108	122	157	65
Wholesale trade.....	-6.2	4.5	10.0	4.7
Retail trade.....	8.8	-3.9	13.0	-28.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	7.2	16.5	0.7	11.6
Information.....	-12	-7	-1	1
Financial activities.....	2	4	0	-9
Professional and business services ¹	106	26	50	53
Temporary help services.....	94.7	27.3	34.7	39.5
Education and health services ¹	31	26	64	30
Health care and social assistance.....	26.1	34.2	39.9	23.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	-21	38	-10	11
Other services.....	-6	17	30	-8
Government.....	-11	-136	12	-11
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES ²				
Total nonfarm women employees.....	49.9	49.6	49.6	49.6
Total private women employees.....	48.4	48.1	48.1	48.1
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees.....	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours.....	33.9	34.2	34.3	34.3
Average hourly earnings.....	\$ 22.39	\$ 22.68	\$ 22.74	\$ 22.75
Average weekly earnings.....	\$759.02	\$ 775.66	\$779.98	\$760.33
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100) ³	91.1	92.6	93.0	93.1
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.1
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100) ⁴	97.2	100.2	100.9	101.0
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours.....	33.2	33.5	33.6	33.5
Average hourly earnings.....	\$ 18.80	\$ 19.11	\$ 19.19	\$ 19.19
Average weekly earnings.....	\$624.16	\$ 640.19	\$644.78	\$642.87
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) ³	97.9	99.7	100.1	99.9
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.7	0.1	0.4	-0.2
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100) ⁴	123.0	127.3	128.4	128.1
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.8	0.2	0.9	-0.2
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span) ⁵				
Total private.....	46.8	54.5	58.0	52.0
Manufacturing.....	45.7	52.4	43.9	43.3

1 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

p Preliminary

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

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

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

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

Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

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

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

Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

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

Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

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

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

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

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

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

Yes; however, there are separate estimates of persons outside the labor force who want a job, including those who have stopped looking because they believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers). In addition, alternative measures of labor underutilization (some of which include 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					
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	236,743	238,530	238,715	236,743	237,890	238,099	238,322	238,530	238,715
Civilian labor force.....	153,539	153,652	153,698	153,720	153,560	154,110	154,158	153,904	154,007
Participation rate.....	64.9	64.4	64.4	64.9	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5
Employed.....	139,132	139,749	139,415	138,381	138,960	139,250	139,391	139,061	138,888
Employment-population ratio.....	58.8	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.2
Unemployed.....	14,407	13,903	14,282	15,340	14,599	14,860	14,767	14,843	15,119
Unemployment rate.....	9.4	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8
Not in labor force.....	83,204	84,878	85,017	83,022	84,330	83,989	84,164	84,626	84,708
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,618	5,867	5,832	6,043	5,886	5,972	6,202	6,255	6,218
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	114,632	115,542	115,640	114,632	115,207	115,317	115,433	115,542	115,640
Civilian labor force.....	81,612	81,675	81,651	81,964	81,962	82,299	82,187	81,969	82,030
Participation rate.....	71.2	70.7	70.6	71.5	71.1	71.4	71.2	70.9	70.9
Employed.....	73,107	73,970	73,540	72,794	73,454	73,608	73,581	73,454	73,329
Employment-population ratio.....	63.8	64.0	63.6	63.5	63.8	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.4
Unemployed.....	8,505	7,705	8,111	9,171	8,507	8,691	8,606	8,514	8,701
Unemployment rate.....	10.4	9.4	9.9	11.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.6
Not in labor force.....	33,019	33,867	33,988	32,667	33,245	33,017	33,247	33,574	33,610
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	106,018	107,007	107,114	106,018	106,641	106,781	106,887	107,007	107,114
Civilian labor force.....	78,723	78,859	78,822	78,901	78,971	79,332	79,307	78,989	79,029
Participation rate.....	74.3	73.7	73.6	74.4	74.1	74.3	74.2	73.8	73.8
Employed.....	71,112	71,960	71,471	70,662	71,332	71,521	71,545	71,363	71,129
Employment-population ratio.....	67.1	67.2	66.7	66.7	66.9	67.0	66.9	66.7	66.4
Unemployed.....	7,611	6,899	7,352	8,239	7,638	7,811	7,762	7,626	7,900
Unemployment rate.....	9.7	8.7	9.3	10.4	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	10.0
Not in labor force.....	27,295	28,147	28,291	27,117	27,671	27,429	27,581	28,018	28,085
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	122,111	122,988	123,075	122,111	122,683	122,783	122,889	122,988	123,075
Civilian labor force.....	71,927	71,977	72,046	71,756	71,598	71,811	71,971	71,935	71,977
Participation rate.....	58.9	58.5	58.5	58.8	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.5
Employed.....	66,024	65,779	65,875	65,587	65,506	65,642	65,811	65,607	65,559
Employment-population ratio.....	54.1	53.5	53.5	53.7	53.4	53.5	53.6	53.3	53.3
Unemployed.....	5,902	6,198	6,171	6,169	6,092	6,169	6,161	6,329	6,418
Unemployment rate.....	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9
Not in labor force.....	50,184	51,011	51,029	50,355	51,085	50,972	50,918	51,053	51,098
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	113,737	114,704	114,801	113,737	114,372	114,481	114,596	114,704	114,801
Civilian labor force.....	69,049	69,131	69,374	68,742	68,747	68,844	69,091	69,003	69,158
Participation rate.....	60.7	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.1	60.1	60.3	60.2	60.2
Employed.....	63,787	63,645	63,779	63,269	63,314	63,356	63,586	63,386	63,370
Employment-population ratio.....	56.1	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.3	55.5	55.3	55.2
Unemployed.....	5,262	5,487	5,595	5,473	5,433	5,488	5,505	5,617	5,788
Unemployment rate.....	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4
Not in labor force.....	44,688	45,573	45,427	44,994	45,625	45,637	45,505	45,701	45,643
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,988	16,819	16,800	16,988	16,877	16,657	16,839	16,819	16,800
Civilian labor force.....	5,767	5,661	5,501	6,077	5,843	5,934	5,760	5,912	5,821
Participation rate.....	33.9	33.7	32.7	35.8	34.6	35.2	34.2	35.2	34.6
Employed.....	4,233	4,144	4,165	4,450	4,315	4,373	4,261	4,312	4,389
Employment-population ratio.....	24.9	24.6	24.8	26.2	25.6	25.9	25.3	25.6	26.1
Unemployed.....	1,534	1,517	1,335	1,627	1,528	1,561	1,500	1,432	1,432
Unemployment rate.....	26.6	26.8	24.3	26.8	26.1	26.3	26.0	27.1	24.6
Not in labor force.....	11,221	11,158	11,299	10,911	11,034	10,923	11,079	10,907	10,979

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					
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	191,516	192,527	192,641	191,516	192,109	192,245	192,391	192,527	192,641
Civilian labor force.....	125,170	124,749	124,735	125,258	125,060	125,362	125,404	124,907	124,833
Participation rate.....	65.4	64.8	64.7	65.4	65.1	65.2	65.2	64.9	64.8
Employed.....	114,403	114,588	114,254	113,669	114,300	114,470	114,500	113,974	113,673
Employment-population ratio.....	59.7	59.5	59.3	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.2	59.0
Unemployed.....	10,767	10,161	10,481	11,589	10,760	10,893	10,904	10,933	11,160
Unemployment rate.....	8.6	8.1	8.4	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9
Not in labor force.....	66,346	67,778	67,907	66,258	67,049	66,883	66,987	67,620	67,808
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	65,286	65,066	65,074	65,387	65,412	65,590	65,583	65,203	65,104
Participation rate.....	74.9	74.1	74.1	75.0	74.7	74.9	74.8	74.3	74.1
Employed.....	59,438	59,872	59,492	58,996	59,662	59,738	59,755	59,431	59,102
Employment-population ratio.....	69.2	68.2	67.7	67.7	68.2	68.2	68.1	67.7	67.3
Unemployed.....	5,848	5,194	5,583	6,390	5,750	5,852	5,829	5,771	6,002
Unemployment rate.....	9.0	8.0	8.6	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	55,165	55,076	55,155	54,908	54,818	54,848	55,011	54,829	54,946
Participation rate.....	60.4	59.9	60.0	60.1	59.8	59.8	59.9	59.6	59.7
Employed.....	51,334	51,185	51,195	50,852	50,943	50,979	51,062	50,819	50,791
Employment-population ratio.....	56.2	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.5	55.5	55.6	55.3	55.2
Unemployed.....	3,831	3,891	3,960	4,056	3,875	3,869	3,949	4,010	4,156
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	4,719	4,607	4,506	4,963	4,830	4,924	4,810	4,875	4,783
Participation rate.....	36.3	35.9	35.2	38.2	37.5	38.3	37.5	38.0	37.3
Employed.....	3,631	3,531	3,568	3,820	3,695	3,752	3,683	3,723	3,781
Employment-population ratio.....	28.0	27.5	27.9	29.4	28.7	29.2	28.7	29.0	28.5
Unemployed.....	1,088	1,076	938	1,142	1,135	1,172	1,127	1,152	1,002
Unemployment rate.....	23.0	23.4	20.8	23.0	23.5	23.8	23.4	23.6	20.9
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,404	28,831	28,865	28,404	28,718	28,755	28,794	28,831	28,865
Civilian labor force.....	17,606	17,913	17,979	17,660	17,651	17,879	17,754	17,936	18,031
Participation rate.....	62.0	62.1	62.3	62.2	61.5	62.2	61.7	62.2	62.5
Employed.....	14,938	15,199	15,206	14,904	14,896	14,967	14,895	15,122	15,149
Employment-population ratio.....	52.6	52.7	52.7	52.5	51.9	52.0	51.7	52.4	52.5
Unemployed.....	2,667	2,715	2,772	2,757	2,755	2,911	2,860	2,814	2,882
Unemployment rate.....	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.6	16.3	16.1	15.7	16.0
Not in labor force.....	10,798	10,918	10,886	10,744	11,067	10,877	11,040	10,895	10,834
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	7,911	8,076	8,084	7,915	8,004	8,082	8,064	8,073	8,101
Participation rate.....	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	68.8	69.4	69.1	69.0	69.1
Employed.....	6,837	6,837	6,815	6,584	6,667	6,687	6,645	6,760	6,752
Employment-population ratio.....	57.9	58.5	58.2	57.4	57.3	57.4	56.9	57.8	57.6
Unemployed.....	1,274	1,239	1,269	1,331	1,337	1,395	1,419	1,313	1,349
Unemployment rate.....	16.1	15.3	15.7	16.8	16.7	17.3	17.6	16.3	16.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,999	9,158	9,238	9,001	9,005	9,103	9,082	9,168	9,233
Participation rate.....	63.1	63.2	63.6	63.1	62.4	63.0	62.7	63.3	63.6
Employed.....	7,942	7,996	8,036	7,946	7,847	7,902	7,940	8,000	8,025
Employment-population ratio.....	55.7	55.2	55.4	55.7	54.4	54.7	54.9	55.2	55.3
Unemployed.....	1,057	1,162	1,203	1,055	1,157	1,202	1,143	1,168	1,208
Unemployment rate.....	11.7	12.7	13.0	11.7	12.9	13.2	12.6	12.7	13.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	696	680	657	743	643	693	608	695	697
Participation rate.....	26.0	25.7	24.9	27.8	24.2	26.2	23.0	26.3	26.5
Employed.....	359	365	356	373	382	379	310	361	373
Employment-population ratio.....	13.4	13.8	13.5	14.0	14.4	14.3	11.7	13.7	14.2
Unemployed.....	337	314	301	370	261	314	298	334	324
Unemployment rate.....	48.4	46.2	45.8	49.8	40.6	45.4	49.0	48.0	46.5
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	10,879	11,306	11,376	--	--	--	--	--	--

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					
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
Civilian labor force.....	7,080	7,317	7,335	--	--	--	--	--	--
Participation rate.....	63.1	64.7	64.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employed.....	6,566	6,798	6,780	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment-population ratio.....	60.4	60.1	59.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed.....	514	519	555	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployment rate.....	7.3	7.1	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not in labor force.....	3,799	3,988	4,041	--	--	--	--	--	--

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					
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	33,291	34,014	34,102	33,291	33,747	33,836	33,927	34,014	34,102
Civilian labor force.....	22,622	22,784	22,958	22,584	22,738	22,729	22,910	22,803	22,912
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.0	67.3	67.8	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.0	67.2
Employed.....	19,860	20,051	20,042	19,692	19,987	20,002	20,070	19,939	19,896
Employment-population ratio.....	59.7	58.9	58.8	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.2	58.6	58.3
Unemployed.....	2,762	2,733	2,916	2,872	2,751	2,726	2,840	2,865	3,017
Unemployment rate.....	12.2	12.0	12.7	12.7	12.1	12.0	12.4	12.6	13.2
Not in labor force.....	10,669	11,230	11,145	10,727	11,009	11,107	11,017	11,211	11,199
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	12,862	12,964	13,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Participation rate.....	83.0	81.8	81.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employed.....	11,374	11,566	11,454	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment-population ratio.....	73.4	73.0	72.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed.....	1,488	1,398	1,546	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployment rate.....	11.6	10.8	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,767	8,867	8,999	--	--	--	--	--	--
Participation rate.....	59.9	59.5	60.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employed.....	7,838	7,833	7,916	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment-population ratio.....	53.5	52.5	52.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed.....	929	1,034	1,083	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployment rate.....	10.6	11.7	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	993	953	959	--	--	--	--	--	--
Participation rate.....	31.5	29.3	29.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employed.....	649	651	672	--	--	--	--	--	--
Employment-population ratio.....	20.6	20.0	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed.....	344	301	288	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployment rate.....	34.7	31.6	30.0	--	--	--	--	--	--

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					
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force.....	11,929	11,519	11,730	12,003	12,048	11,819	11,821	11,800	11,807
Participation rate.....	46.0	45.9	46.3	46.3	47.3	46.4	46.7	47.0	46.6
Employed.....	10,207	9,908	9,943	10,202	10,390	10,165	10,001	9,993	9,952
Employment-population ratio.....	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.3	40.8	39.9	39.5	39.8	39.3
Unemployed.....	1,722	1,611	1,788	1,802	1,658	1,654	1,820	1,806	1,855
Unemployment rate.....	14.4	14.0	15.2	15.0	13.8	14.0	15.4	15.3	15.7
High school graduates, no college¹									
Civilian labor force.....	38,013	37,638	37,794	37,759	37,941	38,314	38,116	37,968	37,815
Participation rate.....	62.0	60.9	61.0	61.6	61.6	61.9	61.9	61.4	61.1
Employed.....	34,249	34,166	34,178	33,851	34,113	34,373	34,289	34,130	34,021
Employment-population ratio.....	55.9	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.6	55.6	55.2	54.9
Unemployed.....	3,764	3,452	3,616	3,908	3,829	3,940	3,827	3,838	3,793
Unemployment rate.....	9.9	9.2	9.6	10.4	10.1	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.0
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force.....	37,228	37,445	37,337	36,946	36,713	37,068	37,037	37,228	37,067
Participation rate.....	70.9	70.6	70.4	70.4	70.0	70.5	70.4	70.2	69.9
Employed.....	34,099	34,417	34,247	33,629	33,652	33,850	33,684	34,067	33,839
Employment-population ratio.....	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.1	64.1	64.4	64.0	64.2	63.8
Unemployed.....	3,128	3,028	3,090	3,318	3,061	3,218	3,352	3,161	3,228
Unemployment rate.....	8.4	8.1	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.7
Bachelor's degree and higher²									
Civilian labor force.....	45,981	46,451	46,330	45,992	46,015	45,676	46,472	46,140	46,328
Participation rate.....	77.4	76.6	76.6	77.4	76.2	75.8	76.4	76.1	76.6
Employed.....	43,888	44,370	44,101	43,743	43,924	43,582	44,420	43,992	43,959
Employment-population ratio.....	73.9	73.2	72.9	73.6	72.7	72.3	73.1	72.6	72.7
Unemployed.....	2,093	2,081	2,228	2,249	2,091	2,094	2,052	2,149	2,370
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.1

¹ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

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	
	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	22,037	21,865	20,272	20,072	1,765	1,793
Civilian labor force.....	11,847	11,572	10,755	10,468	1,092	1,104
Participation rate.....	53.8	52.9	53.1	52.2	61.9	61.6
Employed.....	10,840	10,573	9,825	9,543	1,015	1,030
Employment-population ratio.....	49.2	48.4	48.5	47.5	57.5	57.4
Unemployed.....	1,008	999	930	924	78	75
Unemployment rate.....	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	7.1	6.8
Not in labor force.....	10,190	10,293	9,517	9,604	673	689
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	2,060	2,266	1,725	1,915	335	352
Civilian labor force.....	1,695	1,893	1,460	1,648	235	245
Participation rate.....	82.3	83.5	84.6	86.1	70.2	69.8
Employed.....	1,533	1,704	1,316	1,476	217	228
Employment-population ratio.....	74.4	75.2	76.3	77.1	64.8	64.8
Unemployed.....	162	189	144	171	18	18
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.4	7.6	7.2
Not in labor force.....	365	373	265	267	100	106
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	2,872	2,844	2,410	2,418	462	426
Civilian labor force.....	2,493	2,488	2,133	2,155	360	332
Participation rate.....	86.8	87.5	88.5	89.1	77.8	78.1
Employed.....	2,322	2,304	1,990	2,003	332	301
Employment-population ratio.....	80.8	81.0	82.6	82.9	71.8	70.8
Unemployed.....	171	183	143	152	28	31
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.7	9.3
Not in labor force.....	380	356	278	263	102	93
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	11,225	10,872	10,850	10,515	375	357
Civilian labor force.....	4,214	3,865	4,084	3,747	130	118
Participation rate.....	37.5	35.5	37.6	35.6	34.6	33.1
Employed.....	3,859	3,501	3,740	3,391	118	110
Employment-population ratio.....	34.4	32.2	34.5	32.2	31.6	30.8
Unemployed.....	355	364	344	356	11	8
Unemployment rate.....	8.4	9.4	8.4	9.5	8.8	7.0
Not in labor force.....	7,011	7,007	6,766	6,768	245	239
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	5,879	5,883	5,286	5,225	593	659
Civilian labor force.....	3,446	3,326	3,077	2,918	368	408
Participation rate.....	58.0	56.5	58.2	55.8	62.1	62.0
Employed.....	3,126	3,064	2,779	2,673	348	391
Employment-population ratio.....	53.2	52.1	52.6	51.2	58.6	59.3
Unemployed.....	319	262	299	245	20	18
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	7.9	9.7	8.4	5.6	4.3
Not in labor force.....	2,434	2,557	2,209	2,307	225	251
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	205,716	207,753	89,809	90,989	115,907	116,764
Civilian labor force.....	139,779	140,294	69,952	70,296	69,827	69,998
Participation rate.....	67.9	67.5	77.9	77.3	60.2	59.9
Employed.....	126,943	127,474	62,664	63,370	64,279	64,108
Employment-population ratio.....	61.7	61.4	69.8	69.6	55.5	54.9
Unemployed.....	12,836	12,820	7,288	6,926	5,548	5,894
Unemployment rate.....	9.2	9.1	10.4	9.9	7.9	8.4
Not in labor force.....	65,937	67,459	19,856	20,693	46,079	46,766

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	
	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	27,031	26,886	209,712	211,829
Civilian labor force.....	5,802	5,784	147,737	147,914
Participation rate.....	21.5	21.5	70.4	69.8
Employed.....	4,983	4,945	134,148	134,470
Employment-population ratio.....	18.4	18.4	64.0	63.5
Unemployed.....	819	839	13,588	13,443
Unemployment rate.....	14.1	14.5	9.2	9.1
Not in labor force.....	21,229	21,102	61,975	63,916
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force.....	2,640	2,641	75,221	75,268
Participation rate.....	36.6	35.9	82.8	82.4
Employed.....	2,231	2,226	67,341	67,834
Employment-population ratio.....	31.0	30.2	74.1	74.2
Unemployed.....	410	415	7,881	7,434
Unemployment rate.....	15.5	15.7	10.5	9.9
Not in labor force.....	4,584	4,718	15,627	16,104
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force.....	2,342	2,338	66,614	66,617
Participation rate.....	30.6	31.2	71.8	71.2
Employed.....	2,001	1,976	61,236	61,013
Employment-population ratio.....	26.1	26.4	66.0	65.2
Unemployed.....	342	362	5,377	5,604
Unemployment rate.....	14.6	15.5	8.1	8.4
Not in labor force.....	5,320	5,157	26,117	26,899
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force.....	820	805	5,901	6,029
Participation rate.....	6.7	6.7	22.6	22.4
Employed.....	752	743	5,570	5,623
Employment-population ratio.....	6.2	6.2	21.3	20.9
Unemployed.....	68	62	331	406
Unemployment rate.....	8.3	7.7	5.6	6.7
Not in labor force.....	11,345	11,227	20,231	20,912

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	
	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	35,956	36,350	18,005	18,035	17,951	18,315
Civilian labor force.....	24,350	24,788	14,351	14,403	9,999	10,385
Participation rate.....	67.7	68.2	79.7	79.9	55.7	56.7
Employed.....	22,091	22,387	12,964	13,012	9,127	9,375
Employment-population ratio.....	61.4	61.6	72.0	72.1	50.8	51.2
Unemployed.....	2,259	2,401	1,387	1,391	872	1,010
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	8.7	9.7
Not in labor force.....	11,606	11,562	3,654	3,632	7,952	7,930
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	200,787	202,365	96,627	97,605	104,160	104,760
Civilian labor force.....	129,189	128,909	67,261	67,249	61,927	61,661
Participation rate.....	64.3	63.7	69.6	68.9	59.5	58.9
Employed.....	117,041	117,029	60,144	60,528	56,897	56,500
Employment-population ratio.....	58.3	57.8	62.2	62.0	54.6	53.9
Unemployed.....	12,148	11,881	7,118	6,720	5,030	5,161
Unemployment rate.....	9.4	9.2	10.6	10.0	8.1	8.4
Not in labor force.....	71,598	73,455	29,365	30,356	42,233	43,099

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				
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries.....	2,039	2,360	2,127	2,086	2,192	2,188	2,154	2,359	2,191
Wage and salary workers.....	1,281	1,475	1,347	1,331	1,329	1,300	1,291	1,447	1,385
Self-employed workers.....	740	840	749	752	825	855	799	833	772
Unpaid family workers.....	18	45	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonagricultural industries.....	137,093	137,389	137,289	136,357	136,599	136,974	137,243	136,782	136,668
Wage and salary workers.....	128,049	128,487	128,468	127,160	127,881	128,314	128,429	127,814	127,656
Government.....	21,466	20,900	20,745	21,233	20,978	20,575	20,928	20,763	20,590
Private industries.....	106,583	107,587	107,723	105,856	106,869	107,760	107,481	107,053	107,064
Private households.....	776	562	650	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other industries.....	105,807	107,025	107,073	105,097	106,270	107,118	106,900	106,433	106,449
Self-employed workers.....	8,973	8,817	8,727	9,111	8,779	8,678	8,743	8,896	8,849
Unpaid family workers.....	72	85	93	--	--	--	--	--	--
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons ²	8,894	8,408	8,670	9,225	8,529	8,860	9,472	9,154	8,972
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,524	5,695	5,897	6,684	6,119	6,390	6,733	6,232	6,038
Could only find part-time work.....	2,132	2,442	2,487	2,238	2,246	2,347	2,456	2,572	2,569
Part time for noneconomic reasons ³	19,208	18,717	19,290	18,354	18,157	18,558	18,234	18,211	18,365
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons ²	8,796	8,279	8,526	9,137	8,386	8,730	9,336	9,047	8,830
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,446	5,619	5,805	6,616	6,018	6,304	6,640	6,161	5,948
Could only find part-time work.....	2,124	2,421	2,468	2,241	2,192	2,320	2,431	2,523	2,564
Part time for noneconomic reasons ³	18,671	18,302	18,928	18,066	17,774	18,161	17,891	17,784	17,969

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				
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over.....	139,132	139,749	139,415	138,381	138,960	139,250	139,391	139,061	138,888
16 to 19 years.....	4,233	4,144	4,165	4,450	4,315	4,373	4,261	4,312	4,389
16 to 17 years.....	1,349	1,409	1,369	1,409	1,345	1,402	1,398	1,422	1,440
18 to 19 years.....	2,884	2,735	2,796	3,036	2,984	2,975	2,867	2,897	2,966
20 years and over.....	134,899	135,605	135,250	133,931	134,646	134,877	135,131	134,749	134,499
20 to 24 years.....	12,456	12,723	12,781	12,446	12,670	12,838	12,841	12,781	12,785
25 years and over.....	122,443	122,881	122,469	121,539	122,109	122,074	122,267	121,894	121,673
25 to 54 years.....	95,033	94,791	94,347	94,318	94,062	94,005	94,067	94,017	93,672
25 to 34 years.....	30,072	30,589	30,458	29,793	30,278	30,318	30,315	30,325	30,210
35 to 44 years.....	31,209	30,888	30,715	31,031	30,604	30,584	30,514	30,648	30,532
45 to 54 years.....	33,753	33,315	33,175	33,494	33,180	33,104	33,238	33,044	32,930
55 years and over.....	27,410	28,091	28,122	27,221	28,047	28,069	28,200	27,878	28,001
Men, 16 years and over.....	73,107	73,970	73,540	72,794	73,454	73,608	73,581	73,454	73,329
16 to 19 years.....	1,996	2,010	2,069	2,131	2,122	2,087	2,036	2,091	2,201
16 to 17 years.....	619	623	627	673	667	667	660	650	685
18 to 19 years.....	1,377	1,387	1,443	1,453	1,472	1,428	1,372	1,441	1,528
20 years and over.....	71,112	71,960	71,471	70,662	71,332	71,521	71,545	71,363	71,129
20 to 24 years.....	6,291	6,481	6,473	6,301	6,434	6,571	6,536	6,540	6,497
25 years and over.....	64,821	65,479	64,998	64,375	64,937	64,952	65,015	64,838	64,591
25 to 54 years.....	50,450	50,805	50,304	50,090	50,340	50,321	50,303	50,255	49,957
25 to 34 years.....	16,316	16,668	16,491	16,157	16,403	16,478	16,433	16,438	16,331
35 to 44 years.....	16,819	16,737	16,652	16,719	16,644	16,601	16,534	16,574	16,541
45 to 54 years.....	17,314	17,400	17,162	17,214	17,293	17,242	17,336	17,243	17,085
55 years and over.....	14,371	14,675	14,693	14,285	14,597	14,631	14,712	14,583	14,634
Women, 16 years and over.....	66,024	65,779	65,875	65,587	65,506	65,642	65,811	65,607	65,559
16 to 19 years.....	2,238	2,134	2,096	2,318	2,192	2,286	2,225	2,221	2,189
16 to 17 years.....	730	786	742	736	678	735	738	772	755
18 to 19 years.....	1,507	1,348	1,354	1,583	1,512	1,547	1,494	1,456	1,437
20 years and over.....	63,787	63,645	63,779	63,269	63,314	63,356	63,586	63,386	63,370
20 to 24 years.....	6,165	6,242	6,308	6,145	6,236	6,267	6,305	6,241	6,288
25 years and over.....	57,622	57,402	57,471	57,164	57,172	57,122	57,252	57,056	57,083
25 to 54 years.....	44,583	43,996	44,042	44,229	43,722	43,894	43,785	43,762	43,716
25 to 34 years.....	13,755	13,921	13,967	13,637	13,875	13,840	13,883	13,887	13,878
35 to 44 years.....	14,589	14,150	14,063	14,312	13,960	13,983	13,980	14,074	13,992
45 to 54 years.....	16,439	15,915	16,013	16,280	15,887	15,862	15,902	15,801	15,845
55 years and over.....	13,038	13,416	13,429	12,936	13,450	13,438	13,468	13,294	13,367
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present.....	43,484	43,492	43,296	43,336	43,389	43,433	43,723	43,349	43,127
Married women, spouse present.....	35,082	34,642	34,725	34,867	34,304	34,213	34,449	34,555	34,530
Women who maintain families.....	8,798	8,959	8,817	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ¹	111,274	112,342	111,948	110,901	112,076	111,822	111,716	111,592	111,114
Part-time workers ²	27,858	27,407	28,068	27,400	27,082	27,705	27,636	27,446	27,628
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders.....	7,222	6,817	6,816	7,060	6,548	6,814	6,684	6,665	6,710
Percent of total employed.....	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8

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					
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over.....	15,340	14,843	15,119	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8
16 to 19 years.....	1,627	1,600	1,432	26.8	26.1	26.3	26.0	27.1	24.6
16 to 17 years.....	569	631	474	28.8	30.4	31.4	30.3	30.7	24.8
18 to 19 years.....	1,071	950	948	26.1	23.6	23.9	23.1	24.7	24.2
20 years and over.....	13,712	13,243	13,687	9.3	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.2
20 to 24 years.....	2,361	2,297	2,421	15.9	15.6	14.9	14.8	15.2	15.9
25 years and over.....	11,264	10,937	11,213	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4
25 to 54 years.....	9,171	8,739	8,995	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.8
25 to 34 years.....	3,436	3,325	3,625	10.3	9.9	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.4
35 to 44 years.....	2,909	2,623	2,559	8.6	8.0	7.7	8.4	7.9	7.7
45 to 54 years.....	2,827	2,791	2,911	7.8	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.8	8.1
55 years and over.....	2,085	2,179	2,197	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3
Men, 16 years and over.....	9,171	8,514	8,701	11.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.6
16 to 19 years.....	932	888	801	30.4	29.0	29.7	29.3	29.8	26.7
16 to 17 years.....	296	340	273	30.5	32.5	33.0	33.5	34.3	28.5
18 to 19 years.....	638	530	522	30.5	26.7	28.1	26.2	26.9	25.5
20 years and over.....	8,239	7,626	7,900	10.4	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	10.0
20 to 24 years.....	1,415	1,299	1,441	18.3	18.3	17.3	17.1	16.6	18.2
25 years and over.....	6,763	6,332	6,430	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.1
25 to 54 years.....	5,562	5,005	5,148	10.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
25 to 34 years.....	2,046	1,912	2,011	11.2	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.4	11.0
35 to 44 years.....	1,707	1,485	1,418	9.3	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.2	7.9
45 to 54 years.....	1,809	1,608	1,720	9.5	8.4	9.0	8.6	8.5	9.1
55 years and over.....	1,201	1,327	1,282	7.8	7.7	8.4	7.9	8.3	8.1
Women, 16 years and over.....	6,169	6,329	6,418	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9
16 to 19 years.....	695	712	631	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.8	24.3	22.4
16 to 17 years.....	274	291	202	27.1	28.2	30.0	27.1	27.4	21.1
18 to 19 years.....	433	421	426	21.5	20.5	19.5	20.1	22.4	22.9
20 years and over.....	5,473	5,617	5,788	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4
20 to 24 years.....	946	998	980	13.3	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.8	13.5
25 years and over.....	4,501	4,605	4,783	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7
25 to 54 years.....	3,610	3,734	3,846	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1
25 to 34 years.....	1,390	1,413	1,514	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.8
35 to 44 years.....	1,202	1,138	1,141	7.7	7.6	7.1	8.1	7.5	7.5
45 to 54 years.....	1,018	1,182	1,192	5.9	6.5	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.0
55 years and over ¹	859	846	887	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.2
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present.....	3,517	3,282	3,264	7.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0
Married women, spouse present.....	2,105	2,085	2,127	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.8
Women who maintain families ¹	1,131	1,267	1,317	11.4	13.4	13.4	12.9	12.4	13.0
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ²	13,699	13,012	13,368	11.0	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7
Part-time workers ³	1,626	1,854	1,692	5.6	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8

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				
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	9,130	8,331	8,926	9,965	9,125	9,305	9,401	9,108	9,498
On temporary layoff.....	1,245	890	1,172	1,548	1,268	1,480	1,349	1,278	1,425
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,884	7,441	7,754	8,418	7,857	7,825	8,051	7,829	8,073
Permanent job losers.....	6,515	6,009	6,183	6,920	6,518	6,480	6,589	6,319	6,457
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1,369	1,432	1,571	1,439	1,339	1,345	1,463	1,510	1,616
Job leavers.....	921	876	852	929	900	874	807	854	862
Reentrants.....	3,158	3,466	3,348	3,221	3,393	3,411	3,436	3,512	3,451
New entrants.....	1,198	1,230	1,156	1,270	1,188	1,259	1,187	1,273	1,238
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	63.4	59.9	62.5	64.8	62.5	62.7	63.4	61.8	63.1
On temporary layoff.....	8.6	6.4	8.2	10.1	8.7	10.0	9.1	8.7	9.5
Not on temporary layoff.....	54.7	53.5	54.3	54.7	53.8	52.7	54.3	53.1	53.6
Job leavers.....	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.7
Reentrants.....	21.9	24.9	23.4	20.9	23.2	23.0	23.2	23.8	22.9
New entrants.....	8.3	8.6	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.0	8.6	8.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.2
Job leavers.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Reentrants.....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
New entrants.....	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

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

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

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,583	2,432	2,639	2,774	2,839	2,760	2,891	2,657	2,828
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,296	3,037	3,152	3,517	3,060	3,635	3,350	3,458	3,359
15 weeks and over.....	8,526	8,434	8,491	8,976	8,722	8,484	8,458	8,725	8,889
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,676	2,335	2,233	3,075	2,151	2,235	2,336	2,519	2,576
27 weeks and over.....	5,849	6,099	6,258	5,901	6,572	6,249	6,123	6,206	6,313
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	29.4	34.9	34.5	28.6	34.2	33.6	33.3	33.9	33.8
Median duration, in weeks.....	20.2	21.9	21.7	20.2	22.2	19.9	20.4	21.2	21.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks.....	17.9	17.5	18.5	18.2	19.4	18.5	19.7	17.9	18.8
5 to 14 weeks.....	22.9	21.8	22.1	23.0	20.9	24.4	22.8	23.3	22.3
15 weeks and over.....	59.2	60.7	59.5	58.8	59.7	57.0	57.5	58.8	59.0
15 to 26 weeks.....	18.6	16.8	15.6	20.1	14.7	15.0	15.9	17.0	17.1
27 weeks and over.....	40.6	43.9	43.8	38.7	44.9	42.0	41.7	41.8	41.9

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010
Total, 16 years and over ¹	139,132	139,415	14,407	14,282	9.4	9.3
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	52,263	51,532	2,530	2,525	4.6	4.7
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	20,721	20,420	1,194	1,191	5.4	5.5
Professional and related occupations.....	31,543	31,111	1,336	1,334	4.1	4.1
Service occupations.....	24,364	24,641	2,604	2,810	9.7	10.2
Sales and office occupations.....	33,281	33,525	3,202	3,232	8.8	8.8
Sales and related occupations.....	15,428	15,732	1,538	1,515	9.1	8.8
Office and administrative support occupations.....	17,853	17,793	1,664	1,717	8.5	8.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	13,194	12,768	2,472	2,274	15.8	15.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	934	956	128	194	12.1	16.9
Construction and extraction occupations.....	7,509	6,896	1,897	1,619	20.2	19.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,751	4,916	447	461	8.6	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	16,030	16,949	2,359	2,263	12.8	11.8
Production occupations.....	7,644	8,390	1,248	1,169	14.0	12.2
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8,385	8,560	1,111	1,094	11.7	11.3

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	
	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010
Total, 16 years and over ¹	14,407	14,262	9.4	9.3
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers.....	11,688	11,363	9.9	9.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	96	68	12.0	8.5
Construction.....	1,780	1,596	19.4	18.8
Manufacturing.....	1,882	1,526	12.5	9.9
Durable goods.....	1,219	991	12.7	10.4
Nondurable goods.....	663	535	12.0	9.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,879	1,883	9.2	9.0
Transportation and utilities.....	493	434	8.5	7.6
Information.....	243	268	7.6	8.8
Financial activities.....	619	590	6.7	6.7
Professional and business services.....	1,514	1,521	10.6	10.6
Education and health services.....	1,168	1,298	5.5	5.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,524	1,634	11.9	12.4
Other services.....	491	545	8.0	8.6
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers.....	180	223	12.6	14.5
Government workers.....	748	949	3.4	4.4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers.....	592	591	5.7	5.8

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					
	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	9.4	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers.....	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.6
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force.....	10.7	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force.....	16.4	15.9	16.3	17.2	16.5	16.7	17.1	17.0	17.0

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	
	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010	Nov. 2009	Nov. 2010
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	83,204	85,017	33,019	33,988	50,184	51,029
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,618	5,832	2,671	2,823	2,947	3,010
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	2,323	2,531	1,242	1,399	1,081	1,131
Discouraged workers ²	861	1,282	504	830	357	452
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,462	1,249	738	570	725	679
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,222	6,816	3,461	3,202	3,761	3,614
Percent of total employed.....	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.7	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	3,864	3,573	2,062	1,855	1,802	1,718
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,899	1,891	617	629	1,282	1,262
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	226	206	142	135	86	71
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,170	1,113	603	564	567	549

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				Change from Oct. 2010- Nov. 2010 ^o
	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^o	Nov. 2010 ^o	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^o	Nov. 2010 ^o	
Total nonfarm.....	130,969	130,628	131,594	131,811	129,897	130,328	130,500	130,539	39
Total private.....	107,874	108,554	108,859	109,950	107,190	108,068	108,228	108,278	50
Goods-producing.....	18,177	18,364	18,353	18,239	17,960	18,038	18,041	18,026	-15
Mining and logging.....	682	758	770	771	676	749	760	763	3
Logging.....	48.9	49.2	49.1	48.2	47.2	47.2	46.9	46.8	-0.1
Mining.....	633.2	708.8	720.5	722.6	628.4	701.8	712.7	716.6	3.9
Oil and gas extraction.....	160.6	167.4	169.4	168.0	167.8	169.8	169.8	167.8	-2.0
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	209.7	222.7	223.1	222.4	207.2	217.3	218.8	219.2	0.4
Coal mining.....	79.4	84.4	84.9	84.6	79.3	84.1	84.8	84.2	-0.6
Support activities for mining.....	262.9	318.7	328.0	332.2	261.0	316.7	324.1	329.6	5.5
Construction.....	5,868	5,846	5,847	5,752	5,732	5,617	5,620	5,615	-5
Construction of buildings.....	1,320.6	1,296.4	1,292.7	1,280.1	1,295.9	1,262.3	1,256.8	1,257.0	0.2
Residential building.....	615.4	594.6	589.5	584.2	602.6	574.9	570.8	571.3	0.5
Nonresidential building.....	705.2	703.8	703.2	695.9	693.3	687.4	686.0	685.7	-0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	838.3	889.8	892.8	862.9	808.7	827.2	831.2	832.5	1.3
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,709.0	3,857.5	3,661.1	3,608.7	3,627.6	3,527.9	3,532.3	3,525.5	-6.8
Residential specialty trade contractors.....	1,600.7	1,587.3	1,577.2	1,552.4	1,566.6	1,522.0	1,518.6	1,518.9	0.3
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors.....	2,108.3	2,070.2	2,083.9	2,056.3	2,061.0	2,005.9	2,013.7	2,006.6	-7.1
Manufacturing.....	11,627	11,760	11,736	11,716	11,552	11,672	11,681	11,648	-13
Durable goods.....	7,099	7,225	7,222	7,224	7,047	7,185	7,181	7,176	-5
Wood products.....	351.1	350.6	345.7	346.4	348.6	344.8	343.7	344.3	0.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	388.8	394.1	391.5	385.9	382.6	383.8	383.2	380.5	-2.7
Primary metals.....	353.3	378.4	376.1	375.6	350.8	374.8	374.4	374.2	-0.2
Fabricated metal products.....	1,279.0	1,332.0	1,334.4	1,333.1	1,268.0	1,321.0	1,320.7	1,321.7	1.0
Machinery.....	984.0	1,001.0	1,008.4	1,009.7	975.9	1,000.8	1,001.9	1,003.6	1.7
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,101.2	1,101.9	1,101.9	1,106.5	1,097.9	1,103.4	1,102.2	1,102.9	0.7
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	180.1	161.5	162.3	163.2	159.5	161.3	162.0	161.9	-0.1
Communication equipment.....	118.5	122.1	123.3	123.3	118.3	122.6	123.3	123.2	-0.1
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	362.3	368.7	368.4	368.7	360.8	368.6	368.1	367.8	-0.5
Electronic instruments.....	411.7	405.2	403.1	405.8	411.4	406.0	403.8	405.2	1.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	364.8	375.0	375.3	374.2	363.4	373.7	374.3	373.0	-1.3
Transportation equipment ¹	1,328.9	1,357.9	1,351.8	1,356.3	1,318.0	1,349.1	1,348.6	1,346.9	-1.7
Motor vehicles and parts ²	663.0	690.7	687.1	690.9	653.3	683.0	684.2	682.7	-1.5
Furniture and related products.....	366.9	359.4	356.9	354.0	365.8	357.3	355.9	353.5	-2.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	581.2	576.2	579.6	581.9	576.1	576.2	575.9	575.5	-0.4
Nondurable goods.....	4,528	4,535	4,514	4,492	4,505	4,487	4,480	4,472	-8
Food manufacturing.....	1,471.4	1,488.3	1,471.1	1,459.2	1,457.4	1,454.2	1,448.5	1,447.7	-0.8
Beverages and tobacco products.....	185.4	188.0	189.1	183.0	185.3	182.9	184.7	183.0	-1.7
Textile mills.....	123.8	123.1	123.8	124.2	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.1	-0.1
Textile product mills.....	124.7	122.0	121.5	119.9	122.8	121.5	120.0	118.6	-1.4
Apparel.....	162.7	165.6	164.0	162.5	164.0	163.2	164.0	163.2	-0.8
Leather and allied products.....	28.1	29.5	30.1	29.8	28.4	29.2	29.7	29.8	0.1
Paper and paper products.....	399.6	398.6	398.1	396.8	397.8	397.5	397.5	395.9	-1.6
Printing and related support activities.....	505.9	491.3	490.5	492.1	501.4	490.0	488.8	488.8	0.0
Petroleum and coal products.....	115.6	115.7	117.2	115.6	115.2	113.4	114.7	114.9	0.2
Chemicals.....	794.7	776.0	773.4	774.0	794.7	777.7	775.3	773.4	-1.9
Plastics and rubber products.....	616.4	636.9	635.0	635.3	614.8	634.3	633.1	633.7	0.6
Private service-providing.....	89,797	90,190	90,606	90,821	89,230	90,030	90,187	90,252	65
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,111	24,750	24,916	25,235	24,678	24,795	24,819	24,806	-13
Wholesale trade.....	5,593.8	5,603.5	5,628.2	5,635.2	5,588.3	5,593.9	5,603.9	5,608.6	4.7
Durable goods.....	2,782.2	2,784.8	2,794.4	2,800.4	2,775.0	2,781.3	2,785.7	2,790.8	5.1
Nondurable goods.....	1,989.9	1,978.1	1,986.4	1,989.2	1,975.4	1,973.2	1,978.3	1,974.3	-2.0
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	821.7	842.6	845.4	845.6	817.9	839.4	841.9	843.5	1.6
Retail trade.....	14,736.4	14,351.2	14,483.0	14,783.8	14,374.5	14,444.9	14,457.9	14,429.6	-28.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers ¹	1,616.2	1,654.2	1,654.9	1,649.1	1,620.4	1,640.4	1,647.6	1,652.2	4.6
Automobile dealers.....	1,005.7	1,028.6	1,030.6	1,029.6	1,007.8	1,021.7	1,027.0	1,031.0	4.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	457.0	435.3	449.8	455.8	438.6	440.3	443.4	438.6	-4.8

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				Change from Oct. 2010- Nov. 2010 ^b
	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^a	Nov. 2010 ^a	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^a	Nov. 2010 ^a	
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores.....	495.5	479.6	493.9	510.8	477.2	486.5	491.1	491.1	0.0
Building material and garden supply stores...	1,129.6	1,132.4	1,123.8	1,114.6	1,142.9	1,141.1	1,136.5	1,133.3	-3.2
Food and beverage stores.....	2,831.2	2,800.2	2,812.7	2,830.9	2,808.5	2,808.9	2,808.1	2,806.3	-1.8
Health and personal care stores.....	987.4	964.2	969.4	981.5	979.1	971.4	972.4	972.3	-0.1
Gasoline stations.....	822.2	826.6	820.6	815.8	823.5	820.6	818.2	817.2	-1.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,443.7	1,367.9	1,398.2	1,480.4	1,363.1	1,393.8	1,398.4	1,396.8	-1.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	637.9	604.4	606.5	625.8	604.7	604.4	600.5	596.9	-3.6
General merchandise stores ¹	3,080.3	2,900.3	2,943.1	3,053.9	2,926.1	2,949.9	2,949.9	2,935.4	-14.5
Department stores.....	1,576.8	1,452.1	1,480.0	1,588.1	1,464.3	1,488.9	1,487.9	1,479.1	-8.8
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	789.7	765.5	778.5	785.4	773.3	766.7	770.4	768.6	-1.8
Nonstore retailers.....	445.7	420.6	431.6	449.8	415.1	420.9	421.4	421.1	-0.3
Transportation and warehousing.....									
Air transportation.....	4,221.7	4,244.8	4,254.3	4,265.5	4,175.8	4,204.3	4,205.0	4,216.6	11.6
Rail transportation.....	452.5	455.5	455.0	452.5	454.7	453.9	453.8	453.0	-0.8
Water transportation.....	214.2	222.4	222.6	222.7	213.2	221.3	222.1	222.1	0.0
Truck transportation.....	62.3	65.1	65.4	63.8	63.0	63.8	64.7	64.5	-0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	1,255.5	1,265.4	1,264.6	1,257.1	1,243.3	1,242.1	1,243.1	1,244.5	1.4
Pipeline transportation.....	432.4	445.5	453.6	453.5	417.5	435.6	436.9	436.5	-0.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	41.8	38.9	39.1	39.1	41.6	38.8	38.8	38.8	0.0
Support activities for transportation.....	24.2	34.0	29.5	26.2	27.7	28.8	29.1	29.6	0.5
Couriers and messengers.....	542.1	547.1	550.6	546.3	539.0	546.2	546.6	544.1	-2.5
Warehousing and storage.....	550.8	522.4	521.0	543.5	542.7	527.4	523.2	534.4	11.2
Utilities.....	645.9	648.5	652.9	660.8	633.1	646.4	646.7	649.1	2.4
Information.....	559.2	550.2	552.4	550.9	559.8	551.6	552.6	551.4	-1.2
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	2,770	2,707	2,711	2,728	2,762	2,717	2,716	2,717	1
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	773.9	759.3	759.9	762.9	770.7	760.3	759.7	759.2	-0.5
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	352.5	351.6	348.0	354.2	350.6	355.5	351.6	351.7	0.1
Telecommunications.....	297.6	297.3	299.0	300.2	295.5	297.8	298.1	298.1	0.0
Data processing, hosting and related services.....	962.5	913.5	918.4	923.2	961.4	916.7	919.5	920.6	1.1
Other information services.....	248.6	243.4	244.3	245.7	248.3	245.1	245.1	245.1	0.0
Financial activities.....	135.2	141.4	141.5	142.2	135.4	141.7	141.8	142.2	0.4
Finance and insurance.....	7,662	7,588	7,586	7,571	7,666	7,582	7,582	7,573	-9
Monetary authorities - central bank.....	5,699.9	5,639.8	5,648.4	5,647.9	5,699.6	5,649.0	5,649.2	5,645.7	-3.5
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	21.0	21.4	21.3	21.6	21.1	21.4	21.4	21.6	0.2
Depository credit intermediation ¹	2,569.4	2,563.7	2,573.8	2,571.2	2,573.1	2,570.3	2,575.1	2,573.7	-1.4
Commercial banking.....	1,749.3	1,756.3	1,764.5	1,763.2	1,750.9	1,760.1	1,765.8	1,764.8	-1.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	1,309.8	1,317.0	1,322.9	1,320.9	1,311.4	1,319.0	1,323.4	1,322.3	-1.1
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	797.1	799.6	796.9	799.0	795.1	800.8	796.5	797.4	0.9
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	2,226.0	2,170.4	2,171.0	2,170.8	2,223.7	2,171.6	2,171.2	2,167.8	-3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	86.4	84.7	85.4	85.3	86.6	84.9	85.0	85.2	0.2
Real estate.....	1,961.6	1,948.0	1,938.0	1,923.0	1,966.8	1,933.3	1,932.4	1,927.5	-4.9
Rental and leasing services.....	1,406.1	1,387.6	1,383.7	1,378.4	1,405.6	1,379.7	1,378.8	1,376.5	-2.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	530.2	536.5	530.0	520.3	535.7	529.7	529.2	526.7	-2.5
Professional and business services.....	25.3	23.9	24.3	24.3	25.5	23.9	24.4	24.3	-0.1
Professional and technical services ¹	16,621	16,843	16,994	17,023	16,466	16,758	16,808	16,861	53
Legal services.....	7,423.3	7,337.7	7,403.4	7,431.9	7,433.3	7,420.4	7,429.8	7,437.2	7.4
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	1,106.5	1,104.3	1,107.6	1,106.6	1,106.2	1,107.6	1,107.2	1,106.1	-1.1
Architectural and engineering services.....	861.1	806.0	812.9	821.8	918.4	882.9	877.8	876.2	-1.6
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,297.2	1,279.9	1,284.3	1,286.1	1,289.6	1,276.9	1,275.6	1,278.2	2.6
Management and technical consulting services.....	1,441.6	1,460.8	1,430.9	1,484.0	1,431.3	1,463.1	1,472.4	1,473.3	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,002.5	990.7	1,005.6	1,012.2	990.6	992.6	996.3	1,000.0	3.7
Administrative and waste services.....	1,826.6	1,836.3	1,834.2	1,834.3	1,824.9	1,835.5	1,833.3	1,833.1	-0.2
Administrative and waste services.....	7,371.0	7,668.6	7,756.4	7,757.2	7,207.3	7,501.9	7,544.5	7,591.1	46.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				Change from Oct. 2010-Nov. 2010 ²
	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ³	Nov. 2010 ³	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ³	Nov. 2010 ³	
Administrative and waste services - Continued									
Administrative and support services ¹	7,017.9	7,307.8	7,397.5	7,401.1	6,856.5	7,145.5	7,189.2	7,236.6	47.4
Employment services ¹	2,643.2	2,904.5	2,983.1	3,022.0	2,515.8	2,821.5	2,851.6	2,896.4	44.8
Temporary help services	1,966.2	2,210.9	2,293.0	2,322.3	1,861.3	2,143.8	2,178.5	2,218.0	39.5
Business support services	827.7	788.5	810.1	819.3	813.4	798.2	800.9	801.6	0.7
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,743.6	1,804.7	1,783.5	1,740.5	1,726.8	1,732.0	1,730.8	1,725.5	-5.3
Waste management and remediation services	353.1	360.8	358.9	356.1	350.8	356.4	355.3	354.5	-0.8
Education and health services	19,543	19,542	19,859	19,945	19,313	19,625	19,689	19,719	30
Educational services	3,275.8	3,091.9	3,322.1	3,354.2	3,092.7	3,146.6	3,170.9	3,177.1	6.2
Health care and social assistance	16,267.4	16,450.5	16,537.2	16,591.2	16,220.7	16,478.5	16,518.4	16,541.5	23.1
Health care ³	13,651.7	13,804.2	13,859.5	13,900.5	13,622.9	13,822.2	13,851.1	13,870.3	19.2
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,844.7	5,949.5	5,986.6	6,003.0	5,830.3	5,962.0	5,979.4	5,986.8	7.4
Offices of physicians	2,304.9	2,319.9	2,332.3	2,335.6	2,298.1	2,326.0	2,329.2	2,328.7	-0.5
Outpatient care centers	546.1	558.1	560.8	562.2	544.4	557.0	559.9	560.6	0.7
Home health care services	1,049.5	1,078.1	1,085.4	1,093.0	1,046.1	1,079.8	1,083.8	1,087.9	4.1
Hospitals	4,697.6	4,719.4	4,729.1	4,743.8	4,690.4	4,722.9	4,728.6	4,736.6	8.0
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,109.4	3,135.3	3,143.8	3,153.7	3,102.2	3,137.3	3,143.1	3,149.9	3.8
Nursing care facilities	1,655.3	1,662.0	1,664.0	1,671.6	1,649.7	1,661.3	1,663.7	1,666.1	2.4
Social assistance ¹	2,615.7	2,646.3	2,677.7	2,690.7	2,557.8	2,656.3	2,669.3	2,671.2	3.9
Child day care services	874.8	857.1	881.1	886.5	859.6	869.0	870.4	870.8	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	12,788	13,391	13,129	12,930	13,024	13,173	13,163	13,174	11
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,755.8	2,001.4	1,855.9	1,748.9	1,895.7	1,917.4	1,894.7	1,893.9	-0.8
Performing arts and spectator sports	381.1	450.2	410.7	402.7	393.2	423.5	407.9	417.0	9.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	124.7	131.1	127.7	123.1	129.1	128.4	127.4	127.7	0.3
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,250.0	1,420.1	1,317.5	1,223.1	1,373.4	1,365.4	1,359.4	1,349.2	-10.2
Accommodation and food services	11,032.3	11,369.6	11,273.2	11,190.6	11,128.2	11,255.9	11,268.7	11,279.9	11.2
Accommodation	1,691.1	1,799.3	1,741.4	1,703.8	1,735.0	1,781.8	1,752.0	1,751.5	-0.5
Food services and drinking places	9,341.2	9,590.3	9,531.8	9,476.8	9,393.2	9,494.3	9,516.7	9,528.4	11.7
Other services	5,302	5,369	5,411	5,389	5,321	5,380	5,410	5,402	-8
Repair and maintenance	1,137.2	1,155.9	1,159.1	1,149.1	1,141.3	1,152.7	1,157.2	1,153.5	-3.7
Personal and laundry services	1,268.0	1,269.3	1,278.6	1,276.1	1,270.8	1,271.8	1,281.6	1,278.7	-2.9
Membership associations and organizations	2,896.5	2,942.9	2,972.9	2,964.2	2,908.7	2,955.1	2,970.8	2,970.2	-0.6
Government	22,995	22,074	22,635	22,751	22,507	22,260	22,272	22,261	-11
Federal	2,825.0	2,853.0	2,840.0	2,831.0	2,833.0	2,843.0	2,835.0	2,837.0	2.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,143.6	2,208.9	2,189.7	2,188.1	2,150.4	2,194.2	2,190.1	2,194.9	4.8
U.S. Postal Service	680.9	648.5	650.4	642.8	682.8	648.4	644.9	641.7	-3.2
State government	5,348.0	5,178.0	5,333.0	5,358.0	5,172.0	5,170.0	5,182.0	5,183.0	1.0
State government education	2,565.3	2,428.1	2,587.4	2,614.0	2,378.0	2,415.4	2,427.8	2,428.0	0.2
State government, excluding education	2,782.4	2,752.3	2,745.9	2,743.7	2,793.6	2,754.9	2,754.1	2,754.6	0.5
Local government	14,822.0	14,943.0	14,462.0	14,562.0	14,502.0	14,247.0	14,255.0	14,241.0	-14.0
Local government education	8,419.8	7,686.5	8,156.9	8,272.9	8,054.1	7,893.4	7,914.6	7,910.4	-4.2
Local government, excluding education	6,402.3	6,356.3	6,305.3	6,289.1	6,448.0	6,353.4	6,340.5	6,330.5	-10.0

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

³ Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private.....	33.9	34.2	34.3	34.3
Goods-producing.....	38.9	39.6	39.7	39.7
Mining and logging.....	42.2	43.2	43.1	42.9
Construction.....	37.2	37.8	38.0	37.9
Manufacturing.....	39.6	40.2	40.3	40.3
Durable goods.....	39.8	40.4	40.5	40.6
Nondurable goods.....	39.2	39.8	39.9	39.8
Private service-providing.....	32.8	33.2	33.3	33.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.4
Wholesale trade.....	37.7	38.5	38.5	38.5
Retail trade.....	31.2	31.1	31.3	31.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	38.0	38.4	38.7	38.8
Utilities.....	41.0	41.4	42.0	41.7
Information.....	36.5	36.8	36.8	36.9
Financial activities.....	36.7	37.1	37.1	37.2
Professional and business services.....	35.1	35.6	35.7	35.7
Education and health services.....	32.7	33.0	33.0	33.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	25.5	25.8	25.9	25.9
Other services.....	31.3	32.0	31.9	31.9
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing.....	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1
Durable goods.....	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.1
Nondurable goods.....	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.1

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p
Total private.....	\$22.39	\$22.68	\$22.74	\$22.75	\$ 759.02	\$ 775.66	\$ 779.98	\$ 780.33
Goods-producing.....	23.89	24.13	24.17	24.14	929.32	955.55	959.55	958.36
Mining and logging.....	26.84	27.91	27.72	27.36	1,132.65	1,205.71	1,194.73	1,173.74
Construction.....	25.07	25.21	25.26	25.30	932.60	952.94	959.88	958.87
Manufacturing.....	23.16	23.37	23.42	23.39	917.14	939.47	943.83	942.62
Durable goods.....	24.73	24.84	24.87	24.86	984.25	1,003.54	1,007.24	1,009.32
Nondurable goods.....	20.67	20.99	21.06	20.98	810.26	835.40	840.29	835.00
Private service-providing.....	22.03	22.34	22.39	22.42	722.58	741.69	745.59	746.59
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.52	19.87	19.90	19.91	663.68	679.55	684.56	684.90
Wholesale trade.....	25.86	26.31	26.38	26.45	974.92	1,012.94	1,015.63	1,018.33
Retail trade.....	15.46	15.63	15.66	15.67	482.35	486.09	490.16	490.47
Transportation and warehousing.....	20.66	21.18	21.18	21.18	785.08	813.31	819.67	821.78
Utilities.....	33.08	33.11	33.21	32.90	1,356.28	1,370.75	1,394.82	1,371.93
Information.....	29.94	30.98	31.18	31.36	1,092.81	1,140.06	1,147.42	1,157.18
Financial activities.....	26.77	27.21	27.27	27.28	982.46	1,009.49	1,011.72	1,014.82
Professional and business services.....	27.11	27.39	27.45	27.50	951.56	975.08	979.97	981.75
Education and health services.....	22.53	22.97	23.05	23.02	736.73	758.01	760.65	759.66
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.14	13.08	13.10	13.09	335.07	337.46	339.29	339.03
Other services.....	20.02	19.92	20.05	20.17	626.63	637.44	639.60	643.42

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

[2007=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours ¹					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ²				
	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p	Percent change from: Oct. 2010 - Nov. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p	Percent change from: Oct. 2010 - Nov. 2010 ^p
Total private.....	91.1	92.6	93.0	93.1	0.1	97.2	100.2	100.9	101.0	0.1
Goods-producing.....	79.6	81.4	81.6	81.5	-0.1	85.9	88.8	89.1	89.0	-0.1
Mining and logging.....	89.6	101.7	102.9	102.9	0.0	96.6	113.9	114.5	113.0	-1.3
Construction.....	73.5	73.2	73.6	73.3	-0.4	80.0	80.2	80.8	80.6	-0.2
Manufacturing.....	82.3	84.4	84.5	84.4	-0.1	88.6	91.7	92.1	91.9	-0.2
Durable goods.....	79.0	81.7	81.9	82.0	0.1	86.7	90.2	90.4	90.6	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	88.1	89.1	89.2	88.8	-0.4	92.4	94.9	95.3	94.6	-0.7
Private service-providing.....	94.0	96.0	96.5	96.5	0.0	100.3	103.9	104.6	104.8	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	91.2	92.2	92.8	92.7	-0.1	95.8	98.6	99.4	99.4	0.0
Wholesale trade.....	91.6	94.0	94.1	94.2	0.1	98.9	103.2	103.6	104.0	0.4
Retail trade.....	91.1	91.2	91.9	91.7	-0.2	93.1	94.3	95.1	95.0	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	90.8	92.4	93.1	93.6	0.5	95.2	99.3	100.1	100.6	0.5
Utilities.....	99.3	98.8	100.4	99.5	-0.9	108.5	108.1	110.2	108.1	-1.9
Information.....	92.1	91.3	91.3	91.6	0.3	98.1	100.7	101.3	102.2	0.9
Financial activities.....	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.8	0.1	96.9	98.4	98.7	98.8	0.1
Professional and business services.....	90.9	93.8	94.4	94.7	0.3	99.8	104.1	105.0	105.5	0.5
Education and health services.....	102.8	105.4	105.7	105.9	0.2	108.5	113.4	114.2	114.2	0.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	94.8	97.0	97.3	97.4	0.1	100.5	102.3	102.8	102.8	0.0
Other services.....	92.3	95.4	95.6	95.5	-0.1	104.8	107.8	108.8	109.3	0.5

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

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

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

Industry	Women employees (in thousands)				Percent of all employees			
	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	64,736	64,659	64,725	64,711	49.9	49.6	49.6	49.6
Total private.....	51,896	52,005	52,067	52,083	48.4	48.1	48.1	48.1
Goods-producing.....	4,163	4,128	4,111	4,107	23.2	22.9	22.8	22.8
Mining and logging.....	98	103	103	104	14.5	13.8	13.6	13.6
Construction.....	765	728	725	724	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.9
Manufacturing.....	3,300	3,297	3,283	3,279	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.2
Durable goods.....	1,744	1,744	1,733	1,731	24.7	24.3	24.1	24.1
Nondurable goods.....	1,556	1,553	1,550	1,548	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.6
Private service-providing.....	47,733	47,877	47,956	47,976	53.5	53.2	53.2	53.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	10,089	10,023	10,027	10,000	40.9	40.4	40.4	40.3
Wholesale trade.....	1,685.9	1,661.8	1,686.5	1,690.0	30.3	30.1	30.1	30.1
Retail trade.....	7,260.6	7,207.6	7,211.0	7,188.1	50.5	49.9	49.9	49.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	1,002.7	1,001.0	997.9	990.7	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.5
Utilities.....	139.6	132.3	131.7	130.9	24.9	24.0	23.8	23.7
Information.....	1,139	1,105	1,104	1,109	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.8
Financial activities.....	4,546	4,458	4,451	4,444	59.3	58.8	58.7	58.7
Professional and business services.....	7,390	7,447	7,469	7,489	44.9	44.4	44.4	44.4
Education and health services.....	14,940	15,134	15,179	15,201	77.4	77.1	77.1	77.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	6,828	6,880	6,880	6,888	52.4	52.2	52.3	52.3
Other services.....	2,801	2,830	2,846	2,845	52.6	52.6	52.6	52.7
Government.....	12,840	12,654	12,658	12,628	57.0	56.8	56.8	56.7

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Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

(In thousands)

Industry	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p
Total private.....	88,302	89,062	89,203	89,261
Goods-producing.....	12,936	12,986	12,993	12,993
Mining and logging.....	491	559	568	572
Construction.....	4,337	4,247	4,259	4,263
Manufacturing.....	8,108	8,180	8,166	8,158
Durable goods.....	4,816	4,920	4,913	4,915
Nondurable goods.....	3,292	3,260	3,253	3,243
Private service-providing.....	75,366	76,076	76,210	76,268
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20,876	20,972	20,990	20,971
Wholesale trade.....	4,481.3	4,479.9	4,484.0	4,487.2
Retail trade.....	12,328.8	12,425.0	12,442.3	12,417.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,618.5	3,629.6	3,626.0	3,630.8
Utilities.....	446.9	437.3	437.5	436.0
Information.....	2,200	2,183	2,183	2,183
Financial activities.....	5,932	5,841	5,824	5,811
Professional and business services.....	13,446	13,746	13,793	13,853
Education and health services.....	16,945	17,204	17,274	17,303
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,516	11,629	11,616	11,620
Other services.....	4,451	4,501	4,530	4,527

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

^p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-7. Average weekly hours and overtime of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private.....	33.2	33.5	33.6	33.5
Goods-producing.....	39.7	40.7	40.6	40.5
Mining and logging.....	43.0	44.6	44.3	44.6
Construction.....	37.8	39.0	38.8	38.6
Manufacturing.....	40.5	41.2	41.2	41.3
Durable goods.....	40.6	41.4	41.5	41.6
Nondurable goods.....	40.3	41.0	40.9	40.8
Private service-providing.....	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.0	33.4	33.5	33.4
Wholesale trade.....	37.6	38.2	38.1	38.0
Retail trade.....	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.4	37.6	37.7	37.8
Utilities.....	41.6	42.2	43.0	42.7
Information.....	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.5
Financial activities.....	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.3
Professional and business services.....	34.8	35.2	35.3	35.2
Education and health services.....	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	24.9	24.7	24.9	24.9
Other services.....	30.5	30.9	30.9	30.8
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing.....	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.0
Durable goods.....	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.1
Nondurable goods.....	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.9

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

^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 adjusted¹

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p
Total private.....	\$18.80	\$19.11	\$19.19	\$19.19	\$ 624.16	\$ 640.19	\$ 644.78	\$ 642.87
Goods-producing.....	20.02	20.34	20.41	20.43	794.79	827.84	828.65	827.42
Mining and logging.....	23.28	24.11	23.81	23.70	1,001.04	1,075.31	1,054.78	1,057.02
Construction.....	22.89	23.24	23.41	23.48	865.24	906.36	908.31	906.33
Manufacturing.....	18.38	18.64	18.66	18.70	744.39	767.97	769.62	772.31
Durable goods.....	19.55	19.81	19.84	19.89	793.73	820.13	823.36	827.42
Nondurable goods.....	16.66	16.86	16.90	16.85	671.40	691.26	691.21	687.48
Private service-providing.....	18.54	18.84	18.93	18.92	595.13	608.53	613.33	611.12
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.65	16.96	17.05	17.04	549.45	566.46	571.18	569.14
Wholesale trade.....	21.16	21.66	21.86	21.80	795.62	827.41	832.87	828.40
Retail trade.....	13.12	13.32	13.38	13.41	393.60	400.93	404.08	404.98
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.94	19.19	19.23	19.19	689.42	721.54	724.97	725.38
Utilities.....	29.92	30.63	30.79	30.86	1,244.67	1,292.59	1,323.97	1,317.72
Information.....	25.68	26.00	26.13	26.20	942.46	941.20	951.13	956.30
Financial activities.....	21.07	21.40	21.62	21.61	760.63	775.82	784.81	784.44
Professional and business services.....	22.50	22.93	22.99	23.00	783.00	807.14	811.55	809.60
Education and health services.....	19.73	20.09	20.17	20.11	635.31	646.90	651.49	647.54
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.28	11.26	11.29	11.30	280.67	278.12	281.12	281.37
Other services.....	16.81	16.86	16.91	16.97	512.71	520.87	522.52	522.68

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

^p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

[2002=100]

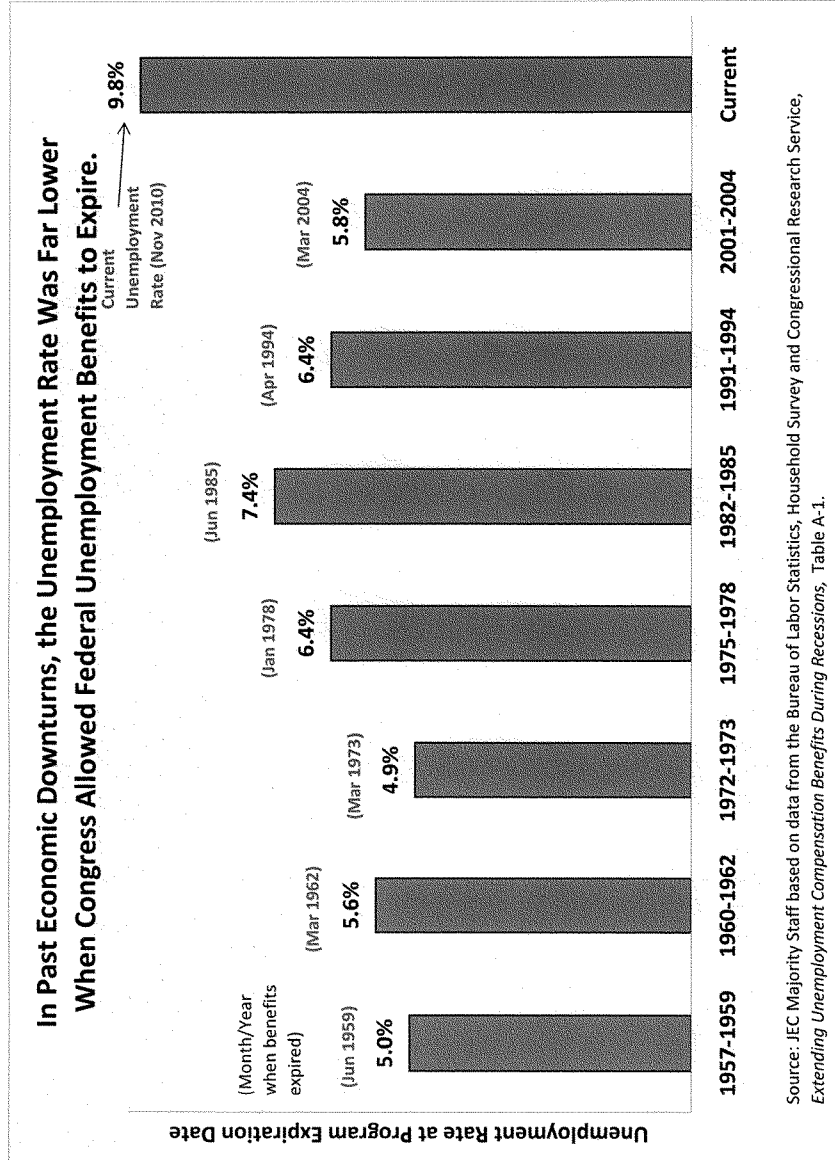
Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours ²					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ³				
	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p	Percent change from: Oct. 2010 - Nov. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2009	Sept. 2010	Oct. 2010 ^p	Nov. 2010 ^p	Percent change from: Oct. 2010 - Nov. 2010 ^p
Total private.....	97.9	99.7	100.1	99.9	-0.2	123.0	127.3	128.4	128.1	-0.2
Goods-producing.....	78.5	80.8	80.6	80.4	-0.2	96.2	100.6	100.8	100.6	-0.2
Mining and logging.....	112.2	132.5	133.7	135.6	1.4	151.9	185.8	185.2	186.9	0.9
Construction.....	82.1	82.9	82.7	82.4	-0.4	101.5	104.1	104.6	104.5	-0.1
Manufacturing.....	75.4	77.3	77.2	77.3	0.1	90.6	94.3	94.3	94.6	0.3
Durable goods.....	73.5	76.5	76.6	76.8	0.3	89.7	94.6	94.9	95.4	0.5
Nondurable goods.....	78.2	78.8	78.4	78.0	-0.5	92.0	93.8	93.6	92.8	-0.9
Private service-providing.....	103.4	105.1	105.6	105.3	-0.3	131.5	135.7	137.0	136.6	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	96.0	97.7	98.0	97.6	-0.4	114.1	118.1	119.2	118.7	-0.4
Wholesale trade.....	99.2	100.8	100.6	100.4	-0.2	123.7	128.6	129.6	129.0	-0.5
Retail trade.....	93.6	94.7	95.1	94.9	-0.2	105.3	108.1	109.1	109.1	0.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	99.1	102.7	102.9	103.3	0.4	119.1	125.1	125.5	125.8	0.2
Utilities.....	95.1	94.4	96.2	95.2	-1.0	118.8	120.7	123.7	122.7	-0.8
Information.....	92.2	90.2	90.7	91.0	0.3	117.2	116.1	117.3	118.0	0.6
Financial activities.....	102.5	101.5	101.2	100.9	-0.3	133.5	134.3	135.2	134.9	-0.2
Professional and business services.....	104.9	108.4	109.1	109.3	0.2	140.4	148.0	149.3	149.6	0.2
Education and health services.....	117.7	119.5	120.4	120.2	-0.2	152.7	157.8	159.6	159.9	-0.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	105.1	105.3	106.0	106.1	0.1	134.6	134.6	135.9	136.1	0.1
Other services.....	95.2	97.6	98.2	97.8	-0.4	116.6	119.9	121.0	120.9	-0.1

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 payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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U. S. Department of LaborCommissioner for
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212

DEC 15 2010

The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cummings:

I appreciated the opportunity to participate in the Joint Economic Committee's December 3, 2010 hearing on the Employment Situation report.

At that hearing, you asked me, given the current employment situation, what the best job prospects are for individuals seeking retraining. The BLS Employment Projections program prepares long-term job outlook information that is used in career guidance and for individual job training decisions.

The most recent projections are for 2008 to 2018, and were prepared in 2009. These projections show overall employment growth of 15.3 million over the decade. The Services-providing sector accounts for 14.6 million of this growth. Within services, two sectors provide more than half (8.2 million) of the increase, with Professional and business services accounting for 4 million, and Health care and social assistance accounting for 4.2 million. More detailed information is shown on the enclosed tables.

I hope that you will find this information useful, and I look forward to continued discussions with you and the Committee about economic developments.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith Hall", written over a horizontal line.

KEITH HALL
Commissioner

Enclosure

Industry sectors projected to have large numbers of new jobs, 2008-2018

The most recent long-term employment projections from the BLS were released in December of 2009 and are available on the BLS web site. This analysis presents a projected change in employment as a count of jobs of 15.3 million, rising from 150.9 million in 2008 to 166.2 million in 2018. The Services-providing sector of the economy accounts for 14.6 million of the change in jobs. Within services, two broad sectors provide more than half (8.2 million) of the increase in jobs. Professional and business services accounts for 4 million, and Health care and social assistance accounts for 4.2 million.

Health care and social assistance industries, selected, 2008 and projected 2018

Industry description	Thousands of jobs		Change (number)	Average annual rate of change (percent)
	2008	2018	2008-18	2008-18
Offices of health practitioners	3,713.3	4,978.6	1,265.3	3.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	3,008.0	3,644.8	636.8	1.9
Hospitals	4,641.2	5,191.9	550.7	1.1
Individual and family services	1,108.6	1,638.8	530.2	4.0
Home health care services	958.0	1,399.4	441.4	3.9
Outpatient, laboratory, and other ambulatory care services	989.5	1,297.9	308.4	2.8
Community and vocational rehabilitation services	540.9	672.0	131.1	2.2

Source: Employment Projections Program, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Professional and business services industries, selected, 2008 and projected 2018

Industry Description	Thousands of jobs		Change (number)	Average annual rate of change (percent)
	2008	2018	2008-18	2008-18
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	1,008.9	1,844.1	835.2	6.2
Computer systems design and related services	1,450.3	2,106.7	656.4	3.8
Employment services	3,144.4	3,744.1	599.7	1.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,847.1	2,182.6	335.5	1.7
Architectural, engineering, and related services	1,444.7	1,769.5	324.8	2.0
Legal services	1,163.7	1,416.8	253.1	2.0
Scientific research and development services	621.7	778.9	157.2	2.3

Source: Employment Projections Program, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepared December 7, 2010