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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2009

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2009

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 2009

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:35 a.m. in Room 104 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, The Honorable Senator Amy Klobuchar presiding.

Representatives present: Brady.

Senators present: Casey.

Staff present: Gail Cohen, Nan Gibson, Colleen Healy, Elisabeth Jacobs, Annabelle Tamerjan, Andrew Wilson, Chris Frenze, Bob Keleher, Robert O'Quinn, Lydia Mashburn, and Jeff Wrase.

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

Senator Klobuchar. The Joint Economic Committee will come to order. Welcome to our witnesses, Mr. Horrigan, Commissioner Hall, Mr. Rones, and Congressman Brady is here with me today. I want to welcome all of you. Thank you for being here for this important hearing. I also want to thank Chair Maloney for the opportunity to chair today's April hearing on the employment situation in our country.

Ironically, the last time I presented over a hearing of this exact topic was almost exactly one year ago. Commissioner Hall, clearly we've seen some changes since then. I was looking back over the questions that you and I had going back and forth when we were talking about whether certain statistics were indicators of things to come, and as it turned out, they were.

The Joint Economic Committee has held a series of hearings, as you know, on the economic outlook recently. We heard from both the chair of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Christina Romer, and Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, that there are reasons for some optimism regarding the state of our economy. We noted that there are green shoots in the form of an increase in consumer demand, and indications that the housing market may be bottoming out.

On the other hand, as you all know, there's some extreme challenges as we see from the announcement of today's unemployment figures. As you know, the Bureau of Economic Analysis reported recently that consumer spending did rise 2.2 percent on an annualized basis in the last quarter, the most in two years. Dr. Romer recently testified before this committee that because only a

small part of the spending and tax relief called for in the Recovery Act had taken place, and because much of the economy's response to stimulus occurs with a lag, most of the benefits are yet to come.

But then we have this employment situation that we're here to talk about today. Private employers have slashed over 600,000 jobs. Total job losses have totaled over 5.7 million since the start of the last recession, 5.7 million. When I think about these statistics, I also try to remind myself that these are not just numbers. These are real people that we know, that we see in the grocery stores, that we see when we all get home in Congress to our home states.

I just got this letter in fact about a week ago from someone in my state, from one of the smaller towns. She writes "We're almost at our wits end for our daughter and her husband. He is an unemployed plumber who will be out of unemployment help in June. This economy is ruining lives. Our daughter works part-time as an LPN in a clinic, and can't afford to finish. There are three small children. My daughter has no health insurance. Both Angie and her husband want to work, but there are no jobs. They are in danger of losing their homes. We have been helping financially as much as we can, but there's a limit to what we can do. What do we do for our kids?"

The unemployment rate now stands at 8.9, a jump of four percentage points since the downturn began 16 months ago, and the broadest measure of unemployment or underemployment that the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes now is at 15.8 percent. These are real families. These are the families that we are supposed to help, and that we are trying very hard to help with some of the new policies of the Administration and this Congress. I think today's unemployment numbers underscores a need for a continuing focus, a continuing bold direction with this economy, that we can't back down, that we can't just let things take care of themselves.

So I'm looking forward to diving into these numbers again, Commissioner Hall. I know we had some good exchanges last time. To figure out what all of this means, and what it means for our policies going forward. As I said, we see some glimmers of hope. I think that's very good, and the increasing consumer confidence. We also know that this is a very difficult time for many Americans. Thank you very much. I will turn it over to Congressman Brady.

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

Representative Brady. Thank you Chairwoman. Thank you. Welcome Commissioner Hall before the Committee, as well as the other witnesses. The labor market data reported today reflects continued economic weakness. Overall, employment declined by 539,000, with losses spread across many industries. Private sector payroll employment declined by 611,000, while government employment increased by 72,000.

The unemployment rate rose to 8.9 percent. These data are not surprising, given recent economic trends. Real GDP declined by 6.1 percent in the first quarter of this year, with business investment plunging by 38 percent. There are some preliminary signs and some other data that the rapid rate of economic decline may be

slowing. But more evidence is needed before reaching any firm conclusions.

The condition of the housing sector and the contraction of the auto industry are among many factors that make the economic outlook especially murky. Despite recent economic developments, including the rising unemployment rate, unfortunately the Administration has failed to update its unrealistic economic assumptions in its budget submission. For example, this week the Administration predicts an 8.1 percent unemployment rate for this year, even though it is clear the rate will unfortunately be much, much higher.

The Administration projects that the economy will decline by only 1.2 percent in 2009, compared to the blue chip consensus forecast decline of almost double that, 2.6 percent. *The Economist* magazine and other experts call these economic assumptions deeply flawed, and the reason it's important to point this out is these faulty and rosy scenarios are dangerous, because they produce an understatement of the real cost of the Administration's expensive new spending proposals.

The result will be huge budget deficits and a doubling of the national debt as a share of GDP by 2017, according to the Congressional Budget Office. In the short term, the steps the Fed has taken, including the huge expansion of its balance sheet, have helped to stabilize financial markets and will eventually provide a boost to the economy. However, the ongoing need for households and banks to reduce their outstanding debt does suggest that when the recovery comes, it will probably be weak.

Under Administration policy, the excessive levels of deficits, debt, taxes and inflation will undermine long-term economic growth. Unfortunately, increasing the burden of government on an already weak economy is only going to further undermine economic and job growth in the years ahead.

The Administration's proposed reductions of the incentives for work, saving and investment is the not the right way to boost the productivity, innovation and competitiveness of the U.S. economy in the years ahead. With that, Madam Chairman, I will yield back.

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

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Representative Brady. I'd like now to introduce Commissioner Hall, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for the U.S. Department of Labor. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency. The Bureau of Labor Statistics processes, analyzes and disseminates essential statistical data for the American public, the U.S. Congress and federal agencies, state and local governments, businesses and labor.

Dr. Hall also served as the 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 has spent ten years at the U.S. International Trade Commission. He received his B.A. from the University of Virginia and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Economics from Purdue University. Commissioner Hall.

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

Commissioner Hall. Thank you. Madam Chairman, members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to discuss the unemployment data we released this morning. Non-farm payroll employment declined by 539,000 in April, and the unemployment rate rose from 8.5 to 8.9 percent. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, job losses have totaled 5.7 million, and the unemployment rate has increased by four percentage points.

In April, widespread job losses continued throughout the private sector. Private employment fell by 611,000, compared to an average monthly decline of 700,000 in the prior four months. Over the month, federal government employment rose by 66,000, mainly due to hiring of 63,000 temporary workers, in preparation for the Census 2010.

Manufacturing employment fell by 149,000 over the month, and job losses continue to be widespread. Since the recession began, this industry has shed 1.6 million jobs, representing more than a quarter of the total non-farm job decline during the period. Construction employment decreased by 110,000 in April. Job losses have averaged 120,000 per month in the last six months, compared with 46,000 per month from December 2007 to October 2008.

Also in the goods-producing sector, mining employment fell by 10,000 in April. From the start of the recession through September 2008, this industry has continued to add jobs, mainly those related to oil and gas production. Since September, mining employment has declined by 44,000.

In April, employment in professional and business services dropped by 122,000. Temporary help services accounted for about half of the job losses. Since the start of the recession, temporary help employment has fallen by 825,000, nearly a third of its total. The health care industry added 17,000 jobs over the month, in line with its average monthly gain since January. In 2008, the average gain was 30,000 jobs per month.

In April, average hourly earnings for production and non-supervisory workers in the private sector were essentially unchanged.

Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 3.2 percent. From March 2008 to March 2009, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers declined by one percentage point. Turning now to measures of the Survey of Households, the unemployment rate rose to 8.9 percent in April, an increase of 4/10ths of a percentage point. The number of unemployed persons increased by 563,000 to 13.7 million. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed has risen by 6.2 million, pushing the jobless rate up by four percentage points.

Over the month, the number of long-term unemployed continued to grow, rising by 498,000 to 3.7 million. The long term jobless represented 27.2 percent of all unemployed persons in April, the highest proportion on record. The employment to population ratio held

at 59.9 percent in April. When the recession began in December 2007, it was at 62.7 percent. Among the employed, the number of persons working part-time who would prefer full-time work was little changed over the month, at 8.9 million.

In summary, non-farm payroll employment fell by 539,000 in April. Private sector employment dropped by 611,000. Job losses continued to be widespread across most major industries. Since the recession began, payroll employment has fallen by 5.7 million. Over the month, the unemployment rate rose by 4/10ths of a percentage point to 8.9 percent. My colleagues and I would be glad to answer your questions.

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

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Dr. Hall. Just to summarize, there were 611,000 jobs lost in the private sector last month, is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. How many jobs have been lost since December 2007?

Commissioner Hall. Nearly six million private sector jobs.

Senator Klobuchar. What would you say, just to summarize, have been the biggest areas of loss for the types of jobs across the country?

Commissioner Hall. I would say the job loss has been very widespread. Almost every sector has had job loss with the exception of health care and education, and even those industries have had a slowing of job growth. The sectors with the biggest job loss have probably been manufacturing and construction.

Senator Klobuchar. How about for parts of the country? I remember when we talked about this a year ago, which was probably a precursor of things to come, we were trying to figure out if it's just a Michigan or just a regional problem. I remember at that point you gave me the states that were having problems, and in fact it wasn't just regional. The highest unemployment states were spread out across the country. What's the status of that now?

Commissioner Hall. That's still true. We've seen literally every state has had significant rise in the unemployment rate over the past year. That continues to be the case. The job loss is widespread. Certain states have had bigger increases in the unemployment rate, job loss. For example, Oregon, South Carolina, North Carolina and Michigan have been the largest.

Senator Klobuchar. I can understand Michigan, with the auto industry, but what do you point to when you look at Oregon and South Carolina and North Carolina?

Commissioner Hall. It's hard to say, because the exact mix of industries vary by state. I'd probably have to spend a little time looking at those, to give a good answer to you. We can do that for you, but I don't have an obvious answer.

Senator Klobuchar. Sometimes I wonder if you have areas which have seen a big increase recently, and then suddenly they've gone down. Just as I know in Florida and northern Minnesota, the mines have not been doing that well for decades, and suddenly in the last few years, because of the international economy, our iron ore mines are on the increase and people were going to work.

Then suddenly with this economic crash worldwide, you saw a big decline. Maybe part of this, it's not just about mining. What you pointed out is an issue nationwide, but areas where they are benefiting because of an increase in either manufacturing or those types of jobs.

Commissioner Hall. I suspect that there are a number of stories like that. There do seem to be states that even prior to the recession were running higher unemployment rates, and those states have had a bigger increase in their unemployment for some reason.

Senator Klobuchar. Maybe part of that, that this was bigger than just a blip on the radar screen, that this was a longer-term recession?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. The recession, as we've talked about, seems to be different from previous recessions, given the severe housing slump, the credit crunch and the global nature of the economic downturn. Based on what you're seeing here, how long do you think this is going to last? I know when I ask this question you never answer it, but I thought I'd try. How long do you think this is going to last? We'll have another round of questions this morning, but do you see any glimmers of hope here?

Commissioner Hall. You're quite correct. I don't want to speculate on how long this will last. This was another bad report. There wasn't anything to cherish in the labor market again this month. I think the story continues to be pretty close to the same story. The job loss is large and it's widespread, and it's sucking in every industry sector and every demographic group. If you're looking for a glimmer of hope, I suppose the fact that the private sector job loss is about 611,000 and it's been averaging around 700,000. That looks like it might be a moderation. But it's only one month and it's not a large change.

Senator Klobuchar. We've seen an increase in consumer confidence, which is pretty marked. We've seen consumer spending rise in the last quarter, and also just a little thumb story. Target, which is based in Minnesota, they reported they did better in the last four weeks than they did in the four weeks during this exact same time period during the last year. So I've heard some of these stories, but they seem very different from what we were seeing in December and January.

Commissioner Hall. That's probably the most encouraging news that I've seen. Consumer confidence obviously leads to consumer spending. Consumer spending is 70 percent of GDP. Frankly, if consumer spending picks up everything else will pick up to match it. So that is the best sort of news we can get, if it continues to pick up in consumer spending.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you. I'll turn it over to Congressman Brady.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Senator Klobuchar. I think we're all hoping to see the American economy turn up sooner rather than later. We're looking for indications of that. On the surface, the 539,000 number looks sobering. Tell us a little more about the private sector payroll employment decline of 611,000. It's down slightly from last month, but we haven't hit the bottom of the well yet. Can you put that in perspective?

Commissioner Hall. I suppose I'd say that a job loss of 611,000 is a large job loss. It only looks slightly encouraging because the job losses have been so high in the last three months. It's still a very large loss. It's still a very large spread. So the pattern of job loss really hasn't changed.

Representative Brady. That's what I sense too. Mr. Rones, government jobs are growing by some 70 thousand. Is that attributable to Census hiring?

Commissioner Hall. The increase in the temporary census hiring was 63,000. So that really accounts for the vast majority of the increase in government.

Representative Brady. Just a couple of months in January, top Administration officials claimed that the stimulus plan would keep the unemployment rate at or below eight percent for this year.

Obviously, we're at a much higher level already, 8.9 percent. Any projection on what that will be for the entire year? Deputy Commissioner Rones.

Mr. Rones. As you know, we don't do projections. Basically, we know now that we're at 8.9 percent already in April. So that certainly puts that number in perspective.

Representative Brady. We're fortunate on this Committee. We do have a lot of experts come before us, some of the best and brightest. The Chairwoman of the Economic Advisers, Chair Romer, who is very sharp, before the Committee here recently cited a 150,000 job creation figure in her testimony before this Committee, related to the stimulus. Do your numbers substantiate that claim, Commissioner Hall?

Commissioner Hall. There's no way for us to connect job change with the stimulus. We just don't do that sort of work.

Representative Brady. What indicators would you be looking for on that? Honestly, we want a few jobs created in this country. We want to know if we're touching the bottom of the well. We can't do it? The numbers don't justify it at this point.

Commissioner Hall. Right, yes. Particularly in a period of such significant job loss, it would be very hard to sort or parse out as to what would the job loss be if it weren't for something else going on. I will say for us to see improvement, certainly improvement in the unemployment rate, we're going to have to see the job loss moderate, and we're going to have to see the job loss eventually stop, and we're going to have to see job growth before we see the unemployment rate start to level off and eventually decline.

Representative Brady. Do you think consumer confidence is an important measure? The uptick in consumer spending is good in the first quarter. Two questions. It appears like the biggest uptick, Deputy Commissioner Rones, that the biggest uptick was in January and February. Some attribute that to IRS tax refund checks getting back into households and people doing the stimulus tax incentives that equate to $1.10 per day, excuse me.

In April, is there any evidence that in this data, that that is having an impact on consumer spending? First, what do you attribute to it in the first quarter? Second, do you see any uptick, any change because of the Obama tax cuts?

Mr. Rones. As Commissioner Hall said, it's difficult for us to take that one single factor and somehow disentangle that from all

the other things going on in the economy. Right now, we're still seeing rapid job loss despite any efforts. We still have 611,000 private sector job loss. Again, would it have been worse but for the stimulus? We can't really know that.

Representative Brady. And the uptick in consumer spending in January and February?

Mr. Rones. Again, it's one of the few positive signs that we have. Any money that goes into consumer's pockets has to be helpful. So I'm sure that that's part of what's going on with consumer confidence.

Representative Brady. My question is since the stimulus credit of $1.10 a day didn't start until April, what's the reason for January and February?

Mr. Rones. Again, it's hard for us to be sure. But surveys had seemed to indicate that there is some increase in consumer confidence. I'm not exactly sure why that is. Certainly, in our employment centers there hasn't been a lot of positive news over that period.

Representative Brady. Thank you, and before the Chairwoman attributes it to the election of a new president, let me just say I respectfully disagree. I yield back, Madam Chair.

Senator Klobuchar. Senator Casey.

Senator Casey. Madam Chair, thank you very much. I know I got here late, and I want to make sure I ask unanimous consent to submit a statement for the record.

Senator Klobuchar. Without objection, it will be included in the record.

[The prepared statement of the Honorable Robert P. Casey was not available at the time of publication.]

Senator Casey. I wanted to first of all address Commissioner Hall with regard to the question of minority unemployment. I want to make sure I got this right. The numbers for African-American unemployment this month, the number is 15 percent, is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. The number for Hispanics, I had 11.3. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that is.

Senator Casey. But I guess the month to month number for African-Americans went from 13.3 to 15, is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Senator Casey. What do you attribute that to? The Hispanic numbers stayed consistent month to month, is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. It should not amount to too much. The numbers should not move you too much, because there's some volatility in these numbers to begin with. I can say that the increase in black unemployment was statistically significant, so we would characterize it as an increase. But as far as an explanation, I just don't know for a one month change.

Senator Casey. I know it's difficult, and month to month numbers can be—I guess sometimes they can be significant. You can attribute it to something at times and maybe not in other circumstances. But the fact remains whether we're talking about this month or the previous month, that African-American unemployment is almost double what it is for whites; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Senator Casey. That alone is disturbing, because we keep hearing these commentators talking about the fact that there may be parts of the economy that are improving, as you said, glimmers of hope, and other places, where there's some degree of positive news. We also hear this "lagging indicator" phrase. I'll tell you, that's a great candy-coated way of describing a terrible economy, because of course if you lost your job or your house or your hopes and your dreams, a lagging indicator doesn't really do it for you. It's not really an accurate assessment of your life as you're going through that.

I do want to ask you also about what you're seeing, kind of state by state. Fortunately for Pennsylvania, in a very relative sense the numbers are extraordinarily high. But we've gone from basically from February to March, 7.0, 7.5, whereas the nation in that time period was going above eight, and I guess in February or January. But in March to April, going from 8.5 to 8.9. Is that where we are now?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. In Pennsylvania, we've been averaging about 40,000 jobs lost month to month. When you look at some of the states that are highest, in terms of the unemployment rate by percentage, what are the three highest and what's driving most of that? Is it housing or is it a combination of factors? I know several states are in double figures. I just don't know the listing of them.

Commissioner Hall. We have the data, not on my fingertips but——

Mr. Rones. California is about 12.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I think they're in double digits.

Senator Casey. About 11 to 12.

Mr. Rones. 11.2 percent.

Senator Casey. That's California. Do you know the next two? I'm just trying to get a sense of——

Commissioner Hall. Michigan has an unemployment rate of 12.6; Oregon has an unemployment rate of 12.1; Indiana has an unemployment rate of 10; Nevada, 10.4; North Carolina, 10.8; South Carolina, 11.4. There are several states that are now in double digits.

Senator Casey [continuing]. There's no thread you necessarily can identify. I would say in Michigan, the auto industry contributes to that. So there's no real thread that's really state or region-specific would you say?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I would say that. All the states have had a rise in the unemployment rate. It's been very broad across demographic groups, across industries, across states. The other states that started with higher unemployment rates tend to have a bigger increase for whatever reason. If you would look at regions, I suppose the regions that have been hardest-hit have been the West and the Midwest, but all the regions have been hit.

Senator Casey. I know I'm over time. Just real quickly, Chairman Bernanke was here just a couple of days ago, and I asked him about unemployment data and a lot of similar questions that we're examining today. But he commented that the labor market is dynamic, and that even as we shed jobs, people are gaining jobs, and

the overall picture is dynamic. That's a paraphrase. That's not an exact quotation from Chairman Bernanke.

But that idea that there is a dynamic quality to this, and there may be areas where there's actual significant growth, where is the job growth, if there is any? Is there a sector that's growing, or are we just kidding ourselves to say that there's a positive dynamism to it?

Commissioner Hall. I would guess that the dynamism he's referring to, which I would characterize as job churn, people are losing jobs in net, but there are an amount of people who are switching jobs, people who are switching jobs and gaining jobs. But in terms of net gains on a monthly basis, there's very few industries that have job growth. Government and education and health care have had some, but to be honest, even education and health care have had a real decline in their job growth in the last few months. They're still growing, but it's been moderating.

Senator Casey. Thank you very much.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much. I keep wanting to bring up some real examples. I think it's just illustrative of some of the issues, and this is the story of two people in Minnesota, Matt and Eva Johnson, who have got college degrees. They thought that was the smart thing to do, and now they're $69,000 in debt from their college education.

They pay about $800 a month in student loans, and they're having difficulty getting work. They got a house a year ago, before this really hit. They bought a modest two-bedroom, one-bathroom house in Blaine, Minnesota, which is an exurban area for $172,000. That house has actually maintained its value, but they can't afford the mortgage payment. So the woman's 22-year-old brother moved into their basement. He pays $400 a month for rent, utilities and groceries. If they didn't have that, they wouldn't be able to make it, their mortgage, and they talk about how they had money a few years ago. They talk about how they've decided not to have a child right now. They're going to wait four or five years. They want to, but they don't think they can afford it.

They have—they push off buying groceries. They eat a lot of chicken noodle soup and potatoes, and the husband goes on Craig's List daily to try to pick up side jobs, which are getting harder to come by. The wife coaches soccer seven months of the year, which brings in about $1,000. Those are real stories, and I guess my question there is we've always been told to pursue this American dream, and a college education is a huge piece of this.

I believe that, but what are the differences for the unemployment rates for people with college degrees and people without college degrees?

Commissioner Hall. They vary significantly by education. This recession has been interesting, in the sense that it's affected everybody. It's affected people at all education ranges. Unemployment rates have gone up for people with college degrees and with people with less than a high school education. If they didn't start equal and the effect hasn't been equal, the unemployment rate for people without a high school degree is 14.8 percent. For people with a college degree, it's 4.4 percent. So a huge difference.

Senator Klobuchar. Could you go over that again for me?

Commissioner Hall. For people without a high school degree, the unemployment rate is 14.8 percent. With a high school degree, it goes to 9.3 percent, and then with some college, it goes down to 7.4 percent. Then with a Bachelor's degree, a college degree, it's 4.4 percent. All these numbers have gone up, but they're nowhere near equal.

Senator Klobuchar. You can see why the President is devoted to trying to make sure that people get some college. Not everyone has to be the same, but at least a year of post high school education, and one of the issues is the expense of college. As we can see, if we're going to compete in this world economy, it seems like the more we can do to try to get some post high school degree and at least finish high school, it makes a major difference in employment. Is that a correct assessment?

Commissioner Hall. Absolutely. People with higher education have higher labor force participation rates. You get higher wages; they have lower unemployment rates.

Senator Klobuchar. Another follow-up from the story that I just gave you of the Johnsons in Blaine, Minnesota. It will be something we talked about a year ago, which is what you call the marginally unemployed, people who would like to work longer hours but then their hours are reduced. That is not included. Those people aren't included in the 8.9 percent unemployment rate that we just announced today; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Senator Klobuchar. When you include them, where do we go and what are their numbers looking like?

Commissioner Hall. When you include marginally attached.

Senator Klobuchar. They're not necessarily like moms, who want to reduce their hours because they have kids, and they want to reduce it. You have people that are pushed to reduced hours when they don't want to reduce them.

Commissioner Hall. The marginally attached are people who want to work but for whatever reason they haven't been looking lately. They include discouraged workers.

Senator Klobuchar. Discouraged workers?

Commissioner Hall. Part-time for economic reasons, is what you're talking about. People who want to work full-time but they can only find part-time work. If you include those folks as well, you get a percentage of 15.8 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. Where is that compared to where we were a year ago or two years ago?

Commissioner Hall. That's up about 6.6 percentage points over the last 12 months.

Senator Klobuchar. So these are people that are discouraged workers, that can't quite get the money they need or the hours they need? It's exactly I think this kind of situation. Maybe they have a job, but it's getting harder and harder for them to pay for the mortgage and things like that.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. And that trend is similar to the regular unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. All are issues of labor force underemployment as well as unemployment, and they have all gone up in similar fashion. They're all showing a distressed labor market.

Senator Klobuchar. And again, these are remarkable figures in the unemployment rate, depending on people who don't finish high school are at 14.8 percent; with high school, 9.3 percent; with some college, 7.4 percent; college degree, 4.4 percent. Is that similar to what we saw in some of these last recessions that didn't last this long?

Commissioner Hall. These are all higher, and the recessions that lasted a short time period didn't have such a large increase in the unemployment rate. All of these numbers are higher than either of the last two recessions.

Senator Klobuchar. How about the variation between the categories? You know what I'm trying to get at here. In these last recessions, did you see as much of an increase of say people without high school degrees?

Commissioner Hall. I don't think a precise comparison, but I think that is pretty similar. Generally, for example, people with at least a high school degree, their unemployment rate starts higher. It goes up more during a recession. That's been true in this recession.

Senator Klobuchar. That's historically true if we're going to look at long-term situations. That should make a difference. Congressman Brady.

Representative Brady. Those numbers, as to the value of college education and stronger education, the housing financial sector, Commissioner, has been especially weak in recent years. Can you describe what's happening in those sectors?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Construction employment. We lost about 1.4 million jobs in construction. Housing-related industries include some other things, for a total of two million jobs.

Representative Brady. In the last month?

Commissioner Hall. In the last month, construction lost 110,000. Job loss continues to be in triple digits there.

Representative Brady. It's been averaging about 120,000 in losses in recent months. So it's a little uptick.

Commissioner Hall. It's around the same.

Representative Brady. How about housing and financial?

Commissioner Hall. Credit union intermediation has now lost about 14,000. That's roughly in line, I think, with the last few months.

Representative Brady. Is it the second week of each month you do the surveys?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Brady. Any seasonal adjustments related to that? People here, I take it, have to pay their taxes on April 15th. Were there any seasonal adjustments that you know about?

Commissioner Hall. Our seasonals, I'm not sure what the seasonals were like this month. But we always take the seasonality into account when we do these numbers.

Representative Brady. Nothing significant?

Commissioner Hall. Nothing to mention. We didn't have any difficulties with the seasonality.

Representative Brady. Do you measure the real hourly compensation figures, what payroll, what compensation is?

Commissioner Hall. We measure wage, average hourly earnings.

Representative Brady. What is going on there?

Commissioner Hall. In nominal terms, the average hourly earnings have been growing maybe 3.2 percent, I believe, over the last 12 months. They had been going a little bit faster. They've gotten up to almost four percent prior to recession. So wages are growing, but not as fast as before. Once you define them in real terms, we actually have growth in real average hourly earnings, plus we have declining energy prices.

Representative Brady. I don't see pressure on Consumer Price Index, that number at this point. Do you?

Commissioner Hall. No. Most of the unusual action is still in energy. In particular, energy prices have still declined.

Representative Brady. That takes some of the pressure off inflation figures, doesn't it?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Brady. Business families, you get a little further. I understand. Great. Thank you, Madam Chairman very much. I appreciate it.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much Congressman Brady. One area that we haven't focused on is the veterans unemployment. I always like to bring this up, because I don't think people think about this as much as they should, and these are people who have served our country and that have come back. Maybe even before this recession, maybe they're serving for two or three years and then they came back. Their percentage of the total workforce, all that have been serving after September 2001 is what I'm looking at.

So soldiers who served recently and the percentage of young male veterans serving after 2001, what's the unemployment rate? So what we're seeing now is from 13.9 percent of young male veterans serving after September 2001, are now unemployed, which is higher than the national unemployment rate of 8.9 percent. Are those numbers right? What do you have for those?

Commissioner Hall. I have about 10.3 percent as the unemployment rate for Gulf War era veterans since 2001.

Senator Klobuchar. It is higher, and I think the number I may have had was male veterans. So it's 10.3 percent. As we look at this, you would think these people who have served our country, most like I know in Minnesota we don't have many active duty, but we have a huge number of National Guard and Reserve that served, that have left their jobs. They are called up as citizen soldiers.

We have the longest-serving unit, the Red Bulls in Iraq, the Minnesota National Guard. So the thought that they're coming back and the job isn't there anymore makes them so disadvantaged. Some people can hold onto their jobs when they were in the work force and they were gone. So I'm trying to figure out why we would see these higher numbers with these returning veterans? What do you think the reason is?

Commissioner Hall. I can't say. I have to look a little more at the data and see if I see a pattern. But it is true that Gulf era veterans started at a slightly higher unemployment rate, and it's increased by more during this recession. For example, it's gone from 5.6 percent to 10.3 percent over the last 12 months. I don't know a good explanation for it.

Senator Klobuchar. If you could look into that. I'm just curious, because it's very depressing to me. These are people that served our country and they have come back, and their unemployment is even higher than the national average. I think it's very troublesome. I wanted to shift a little bit to your past job, when you were Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers.

If a few of your colleagues there could put your professor hats back on for a second, and you had to give a lecture about jobs and this recession, how would you explain this moment in our economic history? If you look at it more broadly, what factors led us to these unemployment numbers and having identified the solutions that you would suggest from an economic standpoint, based on the historical data, what caused this and what do you see to help us get out of it, with your overall experience? Commissioner Hall.

Commissioner Hall. I would say that for the first part of this recession, we had job loss, but it wasn't large job loss.

Senator Klobuchar. When you're talking about the first part, what time period are you talking about?

Commissioner Hall. Say from December 2007 to something like September 2008. In fact, I would probably say that was a mild recession. Maybe it may not have been called a recession if things had improved. My feeling is that it was probably related to the housing market, to people losing value in their homes, and that affecting consumer spending. We didn't have really, really strong job loss like we're seeing now until the credit markets really locked up in September.

So now we have this period of downturn that affected the housing market directly, and then the financial markets locked up. We have all three of these things really impacting the economy. We've had a severe recession now for the last six months, I think as a result. As far as what would fix it, that's out of my current job. I will say it's hard to see that unless the labor market's going to improve, unless some of these three things, the housing market, the credit markets and the global economy; if some of those, at least one or more of those things don't improve.

Senator Klobuchar. I was actually just talking to Senator McCain about Asia, China, Japan and Vietnam. They're seeing very similar things, especially Japan, with somewhat similar policy focus with the recovery plans, and trying to make the market move again in that way, and hopefully some worldwide efforts, to stem some of the abuses that went on in the financial markets, which we know will take a while to turn that around.

Yesterday, we learned that the number of workers applying for benefits dropped to 601,000 last week, which was slightly better than what we thought it was going to be, which we thought it was 635,000. However, we also learned that the total number of people

receiving unemployment benefits climbed to 6.35 million, which is a record for the 14th straight week.

Looking behind these numbers, what does this tell you about our employment situation and how long term this is for these people?

Commissioner Hall. Let me mention that the new initial claims for unemployment insurance, it's volatile. You can't read too much into one data point. But it does seem to have some ability to predict the labor market. The fact that the initial claims went down is potentially a good sign. But this doesn't mean that we're talking about today; we're talking about two weeks before that. So if you're looking for improvements in the labor market, we won't see that until next month.

But the claims are at a level that's an all-time high. That's basically consistent with the large number of long-term unemployed that we have. I think the number I quoted in the statement about the percentage unemployed and the long-term unemployed is at a record right now.

Senator Klobuchar. Congressman Brady.

Representative Brady. Thanks, Madam Chair. I think most people recognize now, a growing number in America, that it's not simply enough to buy American. You have to sell American products and services throughout the world, especially with 95 percent of the world's customers living outside the United States. Exports until this year, until the global financial collapse, have been a huge part of our economy.

Our ability to sell our products around the world has been a life line to our economy, until demand started to shrink. Looking at the numbers for a minute from an economic standpoint, how critical is it that we do what we can to restore the demand for the sales of our American products around the world?

Commissioner Hall. It is potentially important. I think exports have been as high as two percent. I think it's exactly why the interconnectedness of markets, I think, is a real strength for the United States, and the fact that we can sell abroad, actually the fact that we can buy from abroad, both things help our economy.

Representative Brady. Experts estimate that because of our free trade agreements, the ability for consumers to have more choices in America, a typical family in Texas or Minnesota can go to the grocery store once a month for free, because of the savings and the choices they have. Whether it's at the supermarket, at the mall or when they're shopping for cars or other things.

Because our ability to sell American products is so critical around the world, I am concerned about some new proposals that would actually double tax our companies that sell those products overseas. Some of our companies are able to access those foreign markets from here in the United States. Others, because the products they sell or the market is limited, actually are confined to sell U.S. products in our country.

Our tax code is one of the few in the world that taxes worldwide income, regardless of where our companies get this income. Most countries tax only within their boundaries themselves. As a result, our U.S. companies have often faced double taxation.

The tax code over a century has tried to be more competitive in two ways, one by saying "Look, you can deduct those foreign taxes

you pay over in those foreign countries from what you owe us, and pay us the difference." Another has been that we won't tax that income until you bring it back to the United States. So under the same philosophy, we don't tax people on their dividends when the company earns it, but when they actually distribute it as dividends. There is a concern that if we remove the ability to deduct foreign taxes, if we remove the ability to tax when that income comes back to the States, that we may well drive our U.S. companies overseas, where they have a more stable tax climate.

I'm not asking your opinion on some of these tax proposals, but as an economist, don't new tax regimes of various countries have an impact on economic growth, and where economic decisions are made within the private sector?

Commissioner Hall. I would say that's almost certainly true, that tax codes do have in fact differential treatment. Differential tax codes between countries can have this effect not only with trade costs but investment.

Representative Brady. I think we see the difference in 2004. Congress worried about the number of jobs being created overseas and created a tax code, where if companies and manufacturers produced, invested and create jobs in the U.S. they have a lower tax rate, than if you do the same thing overseas. That's the way the tax code is today.

Unfortunately, this Administration and some in Congress have singled out certain industries like America's energy industry and basically said that no longer applies to you. We're going to tax you when you invest in the United States, just as if you were creating those jobs overseas. It's actually the opposite, I think, of what we need to do.

I think the point you made, that tax codes do matter in job creation and location of companies, is very important for Congress to consider as we wade into the complicated area of international tax issues. With that, I yield.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Congressman Brady. A few more questions here. I know we discussed last year the health care effect here and the burden on workers of the cost of health care in this country, and employers, which is more expensive than it is in other countries. I remember that you suggested that to the extent the employer bears the greater share of the health care costs, this crowds out wage increases to employees.

Obviously, to the extent that employees have the higher costs, it makes it more difficult for them to afford things, whether it's goods that we want them to buy out there or to stay in their homes. What does the data show regarding the impact of rising health care costs on wages and in general?

Commissioner Hall. I think in general, and I'm talking back probably prior to the recession, because I haven't looked at the data a lot during the recession, but there surely has been evidence that the faster growing health care costs are, the slower growing are the wages. As you say, there's evidence of that. Rising health care costs can crowd out wage increases. This is primarily because health care is provided through work in this country.

Senator Klobuchar. And as you know, we're going to be working on health care reform this year, and if we're able to bring some

costs down and make it more affordable and do it in a different way, do you think that would help people with their wages?

Commissioner Hall. That is what the research suggests, since obviously if health care is crowding out wage growth, then reducing health care costs would have the opposite effect.

Senator Klobuchar. Just to answer with a few questions about the indicators, which can show some change or some positive things. I know the unemployment rates have gone up this month, and there are still way too many people out of jobs. We talked about the consumer spending, the 2.2 percent on an annualized basis in the last quarter, the most in two years. Does that tend to be an indicator that there is some glimmer of hope here?

Commissioner Hall. Absolutely. I think consumer spending is probably going to be the key to everything. If consumers continue to spend, if consumer spending picks up, then I think everything else follows.

Senator Klobuchar. The other thing you identified when you looked at your three-legged stool, I guess, was that consumer spending—I'll go back to that again—with the target numbers I gave you, which is for the four weeks which ended May 2, net retail sales for Target increased 4.5 percent when compared to the same four weeks ending May 3, 2008. On the same basis actually, April comparable store sales increased .3 percent. What is the usual correlation between increased sales and employment?

Commissioner Hall. There is a positive relationship. If consumers start to spend and you start to get growth, once you start to get growth I think the job loss would start to moderate over time. If you get enough growth, then eventually the job loss will turn into job gain, and we'll see the labor market stabilize.

Senator Klobuchar. But as you said, the other parts of this three-legged stool are the housing market. Have you seen any changes in that market yet?

Commissioner Hall. Just what everybody else has seen. Some small glimmers of hope perhaps in construction, but I don't know that we have a real pattern yet. It's kind of like consumer spending. If we see consumer spending pick up, what we really need to see is both those things continue to improve.

Senator Klobuchar. Then the third part you identified is just the credit markets, and as you know, just recently, the Treasury Department and the Fed announced a stress test. So we'll wait to see the effects of that. Some of our financial institutions didn't need any more to go out and capitalize and get increased funds. Some of them did, with this also affecting, since we started to get a credit market going again and more stabilized.

Commissioner Hall. Absolutely. I think the real meltdown in the credit markets has been the biggest single problem, I think, in this recession. And so that's the thing that probably most needs to turn around.

Senator Klobuchar. Very good. So you'll tell our constituents that when they call and are angry, that we're trying to stabilize the credit markets. I'm sure you will, Commissioner Hall. That's a major part of this as well. I just wanted to conclude here, summarizing what we've heard today, sort of from a layman's way of look-

ing at this. This past month, we have seen 563,000 more people that are basically unemployed. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Correct.

Senator Klobuchar. Since the start of the recession, how many people are now unemployed?

Commissioner Hall. The number of unemployed is now 13.7 million.

Senator Klobuchar. 13.7 million. I would think these numbers are important. People have to realize across the country that it's not just one person messing up here. There are a lot of people that have been affected by this recession, through no fault of their own. We've seen a rise in the unemployment rate from last month from 8.5 percent. Now it's 8.9 percent.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. That group that is so hard for people to get their arms around, the group I was talking about like the Johnsons of Blaine, Minnesota, who would like to work more hours but are discouraged. What do you call them, marginal workers who are trying to increase those hours and just can't find a job, and include them? We're at 15.9 percent unemployment.

Commissioner Hall. 15.8.

Senator Klobuchar. 15.8 percent unemployment. We also talked about the fact that a certain group of workers—Senator Casey talked about those minority workers—and we were talking here about when Representative Brady focused on some of the different industries, where you see the difference in construction and things like that.

But clearly, for those who do not have a high school degree, what was that unemployment again?

Commissioner Hall. 14.8 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. Then you go down to people that have a high school degree. You get——

Commissioner Hall. 9.3 percent.

Senator Klobuchar [continuing]. People who have at least a year of college but haven't finished, it's——

Commissioner Hall. 7.4.

Senator Klobuchar [continuing]. And people with a college degree is at?

Commissioner Hall. 4.4 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. We talked about the fact that we have some new policies in place, and Christina Romer pointed out this past week that while the stimulus package has made some difference, it's going to take a while to see that in terms of the unemployment. Is that fair to say?

Commissioner Hall. That is, although I will say that the job, the apparent job gains or losses are concurrent indicators. When the economy starts to improve, you should see the job loss start to decline. But it's lagging in the sense that we need actually a job gain of a certain amount for the unemployment rate to stabilize. The unemployment rate is likely to continue to increase even after we start to get jobs.

Senator Klobuchar. And I think the President and Congress were pretty clear about this, that we aren't suddenly going to see this uptick. A lot of this economic recovery was actually replacing

jobs that were lost or have been lost. The other parts of the policies that we pursued are putting more money in the hands of taxpayers, with the middle class tax cut.

Do you think that that could be contributing some to consumer confidence, or also the increase, that 2.2 percent increase we've seen in consumer spending? Or do you think it's just a better feeling, that the economy has stabilized?

Commissioner Hall. I can't say. I do think the improvement in consumer confidence, for whatever reason, is certainly related to the pickup in consumer spending. I think that part's very important.

Senator Klobuchar. And as we go forward here, you do not predict any dramatic changes in the next month or two without the unemployment improving; correct?

Commissioner Hall. I would say I wouldn't predict.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you, Commissioner Hall. But I think you said that we're in a longer-term recession, as opposed to just something that's a blip for the month of April?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. We're having really significant job loss. Although things may improve, the job loss is not likely to end.

Senator Klobuchar. And that is what led us in Congress to extend unemployment benefits, something that we always did in the past, when there's a history of looking like it's going to last longer than just a few months.

Commissioner Hall. Remember I said the number of long-term unemployed is very high, and that number typically continues to rise until after the recession's over.

Senator Klobuchar. And as we look at these potential hopeful signs, we see when we talk about the increase in consumer spending. There are surveys that show an increase in consumer confidence. We have some industries that haven't been hit as hard as others, like say health care and a few others. We have some evidence in some industries of some increased sales or stability.

The other piece of it, just to summarize, housing market, we haven't seen much change. But it appears that there's some signs, as we heard last week, that it may have bottomed out. But we're not certain. Then we also have the financial institutions again appearing to be, though we're not certain, a little more stable than we saw in the fall. Are those fair assessments?

Commissioner Hall. Those are fair.

Senator Klobuchar. Good. I don't want to get out on a limb with you, Commissioner Hall. So I would just summarize this by saying that these can be viewed as grim, especially for the people experiencing them. You can't tell someone who has lost their job "Hey, we've seen some good increases in consumer confidence." That's not going to help them.

I think it's a testament to the continuing involvement, in making sure that unemployment compensation is available, making sure that we are looking out for people who have lost their jobs, and also seeing this glimmer of hope, where we're putting in place policies, a better infrastructure for our future, whether it is broadband, whether it's the electricity grid, so that when the economy starts moving again, we are better equipped to handle this.

The last thing I would end with from my perspective is just the need to put in place some more sensible, pragmatic financial regulations that don't go in any way to hurt our economy, but to stabilize it. Because some of the issues we saw that caused this credit crunch, whether it's deals that people didn't understand, or too highly-leveraged financial institutions, or agencies, in the case of the SEC, that didn't do anything about it.

We need to get our act together here in terms of these financial regulations. The last word I would say, and maybe Representative Brady would like to add something here, is just that as we talk about these numbers, we always have to remember the people behind these numbers. One of the most moving letters I got in the last year was a woman who wrote in and said that she and her husband had put their three kids to bed, and they kissed them good-night on the forehead and then they sat at their kitchen table and put their heads in their hands, and wondered how are we going to make it, how are we going to make it tomorrow? How are we going to pick up an extra job?

I know you think about those people every day, Commissioner Hall. That's your job. I want to thank you for that. Let us all remember that there are real people behind these statistics. Congressman Brady.

[No response.]

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you everyone. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:45 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KEVIN BRADY, SENIOR HOUSE REPUBLICAN

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

The labor market data reported today reflect continued economic weakness. Payroll employment declined by 539,000, with losses widespread across many industries. Private sector payroll employment declined by 611,000, while government employment increased by 72,000. The unemployment rate rose to 8.9 percent.

These data are not surprising given recent economic trends. Real GDP declined by 6.1 percent in the first quarter of this year, with business investment plunging by 38 percent.

There are some preliminary signs in some other data that the rapid rate of economic decline may be slowing, but more evidence is needed before reaching any firm conclusions. The condition of the housing sector and the contraction of the auto industry are among many factors that make the economic outlook especially murky.

Despite recent economic developments, including the rising unemployment rate, the Administration failed to update its unrealistic economic assumptions in its budget submission. For example, the Administration projects an 8.1 percent unemployment rate for 2009, even though it is clear the rate will unfortunately be much higher. The Administration projects that the economy will decline by 1.2 percent in 2009, compared to the Blue Chip Consensus forecast decline of 2.6 percent.

The Economist magazine called the economic assumptions in the Administration's budget "deeply flawed" in an article entitled, "Wishful, and dangerous, thinking." These faulty economic assumptions are dangerous because they produce an understatement of the real cost of the Administration's expensive new spending proposals. The result will be huge budget deficits and a doubling of the national debt as a share of GDP by 2017, according to CBO.

In the short-term, the steps the Fed has taken, including the huge expansion of its balance sheet, have helped to stabilize financial markets and will eventually provide a boost to the economy. However, the ongoing need for households and banks to reduce their outstanding debts does suggest that when the recovery comes it will probably be weak.

Under Administration policies the excessive levels of deficits, debt, taxes, and inflation will undermine long-term economic growth. Unfortunately, increasing the burden of government on an already weak economy is only going to further undermine economic and job growth in the years ahead. The Administration's proposed reduction of the incentives for work, saving, and investment is not the way to boost the productivity, innovation, and competitiveness of the U.S. economy in the years ahead.

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

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 539,000 in April, and the unemployment rate rose from 8.5 to 8.9 percent. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, job losses have totaled 5.7 million, and the unemployment rate has increased by 4 percentage points.

In April, widespread job losses continued throughout the private sector. Private employment fell by 611,000, compared with average monthly declines of 700,000 in the prior 4 months. Over the month, federal government employment rose by 66,000, mainly due to hiring of temporary workers in preparation for Census 2010.

Manufacturing employment fell by 149,000 over the month, and job losses continued to be widespread. Since the recession began, this industry has shed 1.6 million jobs, representing more than a quarter of the total nonfarm job decline during the period.

Construction employment decreased by 110,000 in April. Job losses have averaged 120,000 per month in the last 6 months, compared with 46,000 per month from December 2007 to October 2008.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, mining employment fell by 10,000 in April. From the start of the recession through September 2008, this industry had continued to add jobs, mainly those related to oil and gas production. Since September, mining employment has declined by 44,000.

In April, employment in professional and business services dropped by 122,000. Temporary help services accounted for about half of the job loss. Since the start of

the recession, temporary help employment has fallen by 825,000, nearly a third of its total.

The health care industry added 17,000 jobs over the month, in line with its average monthly gain since January. In 2008, the average gain was 30,000 jobs per month.

In April, average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers in the private sector were essentially unchanged. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 3.2 percent. From March 2008 to March 2009, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers declined by 1.0 percent.

Turning now to measures from the survey of households, the unemployment rate rose to 8.9 percent in April, an increase of four-tenths of a percentage point. The number of unemployed persons increased by 563,000 to 13.7 million. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed has risen by 6.2 million, pushing the jobless rate up by 4 percentage points.

Over the month, the number of long-term unemployed continued to grow, rising by 498,000 to 3.7 million. The long-term jobless represented 27.2 percent of all unemployed persons in April, the highest proportion on record.

The employment-population ratio held at 59.9 percent in April. When the recession began in December 2007, it was 62.7 percent. Among the employed, the number of persons working part time who would prefer full-time work was little changed over the month at 8.9 million.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 539,000 in April. Private-sector employment dropped by 611,000. Job losses continued to be widespread across most major industries. Since the recession began, payroll employment has fallen by 5.7 million. Over the month, the unemployment rate rose by four-tenths of a percentage point to 8.9 percent.

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

News

United States Department of Labor

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

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

Establishment data: (202) 691-6555
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USDL 09-0482

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT), Friday, May 8, 2009.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2009

Nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in April (-539,000), and the unemployment rate rose from 8.5 to 8.9 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Since the recession began in December 2007, 5.7 million jobs have been lost. In April, job losses were large and widespread across nearly all major private-sector industries. Overall, private-sector employment fell by 611,000.

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

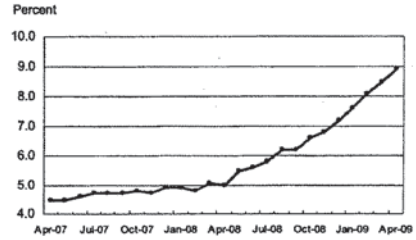
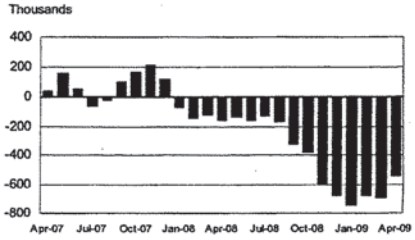


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, April 2007 – April 2009



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons increased by 563,000 to 13.7 million in April, and the unemployment rate rose to 8.9 percent. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons has risen by 6.0 million, and the unemployment rate has grown by 3.9 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

Unemployment rates rose in April for adult men (9.4 percent) and blacks (15.0 percent). The jobless rates for adult women (7.1 percent), teenagers (21.5 percent), whites (8.0 percent), and Hispanics (11.3 percent) were little changed over the month. The unemployment rate for Asians was 6.6 percent in April, not seasonally adjusted, up from 3.2 percent a year earlier. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Mar.-Apr. change
	IV 2008	I 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	154,648	153,993	154,214	154,048	154,731	683
Employment	144,046	141,578	141,748	140,887	141,007	120
Unemployment	10,602	12,415	12,467	13,161	13,724	563
Not in labor force	80,177	80,920	80,699	81,038	80,541	-497
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	6.9	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.9	0.4
Adult men	6.8	8.2	8.1	8.8	9.4	.6
Adult women	5.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1	.1
Teenagers	20.7	21.3	21.6	21.7	21.5	-.2
White	6.3	7.4	7.3	7.9	8.0	.1
Black or African American	11.5	13.1	13.4	13.3	15.0	1.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	8.9	10.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	-.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	135,727	p 133,646	133,652	p 132,953	p 132,414	p -539
Goods-producing [1]	20,803	p 19,824	19,832	p 19,514	p 19,244	p -270
Construction	6,949	p 6,586	6,593	p 6,458	p 6,348	p -110
Manufacturing	13,062	p 12,470	12,468	p 12,301	p 12,152	p -149
Service-providing [1]	114,924	p 113,822	113,820	p 113,439	p 113,170	p -269
Retail trade [2]	15,127	p 14,932	14,934	p 14,870	p 14,824	p -47
Professional and business service	17,485	p 17,044	17,029	p 16,899	p 16,777	p -122
Education and health services	19,035	p 19,135	19,138	p 19,148	p 19,163	p 15
Leisure and hospitality	13,348	p 13,233	13,236	p 13,194	p 13,150	p -44
Government	22,538	p 22,543	22,547	p 22,541	p 22,613	p 72
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.4	p 33.3	33.3	p 33.2	p 33.2	p 0.0
Manufacturing	40.2	p 39.6	39.5	p 39.4	p 39.6	p .2
Overtime	3.2	p 2.7	2.7	p 2.6	p 2.7	p .1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	104.1	p 101.8	101.9	p 100.9	p 100.3	p -0.6
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$18.34	p $18.46	$18.46	p $18.50	p $18.51	p $0.01
Average weekly earnings, total private	612.55	p 614.21	614.72	p 614.20	p 614.53	p .33

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

Among the unemployed, the number of job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs rose by 571,000 in April to 8.8 million. This group has more than doubled in size over the past 12 months. (See table A-8.)

The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) increased by 498,000 to 3.7 million over the month and has risen by 2.4 million since the start of the recession in December 2007. (See table A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force participation rate rose in April to 65.8 percent, and the employment-population ratio was unchanged at 59.9 percent. The employment-population ratios for adult men and women showed little or no change over the month. However, since December 2007, the men's ratio was down by 4.4 percentage points, while the women's ratio was down by 1.3 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

In April, the number of persons working part time for economic reasons (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was essentially unchanged at 8.9 million; however, the number of such workers has risen by 3.7 million over the past 12 months. (See table A-5.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 2.1 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in April, 675,000 more than a year earlier. These individuals wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Among the marginally attached, there were 740,000 discouraged workers in April, up by 328,000 from a year earlier. Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The other 1.4 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in April had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 539,000 in April to 132.4 million; private-sector employment declined by 611,000. Since the recession began in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 5.7 million. In April, job losses continued in most major private-sector industries. Employment rose in the federal government mainly due to hiring of temporary workers for Census 2010. (See table B-1.)

Employment in manufacturing fell by 149,000 over the month, with widespread job losses among the component industries. Three durable goods industries—transportation equipment (-34,000), fabricated metal products (-29,000), and machinery (-22,000)—accounted for more than half of the decline. Since September 2008, manufacturing has lost 1.2 million jobs.

Construction employment declined by 110,000 in April, with losses spread throughout the sector. Over the past 6 months, job losses have averaged 120,000 per month, compared with 46,000 per month from December 2007 through October 2008.

The professional and business services industry lost 122,000 jobs in April. This industry has shed an average of 139,000 jobs per month since October 2008. Half of the April decline occurred in temporary help services.

Employment in retail trade fell by 47,000 in April. Job losses in department stores (-14,000), automobile dealers (-9,000), and building material and garden supply stores (-8,000) accounted for most of the decline. Wholesale trade employment was down by 41,000 over the month, with much of the decrease among durable goods wholesalers.

Employment in transportation and warehousing declined by 38,000 in April, with losses concentrated in truck transportation (-16,000) and warehousing and storage (-8,000). Employment in financial activities declined by 40,000 over the month. Job losses occurred throughout the sector, including real estate and rental and leasing (-15,000) and credit intermediation and related activities (-14,000). The leisure and hospitality industry lost 44,000 jobs in April.

Health care employment grew by 17,000 in April. Job gains in health care have averaged 17,000 per month thus far in 2009, down from an average of 30,000 per month during 2008. Employment in federal government rose by 66,000 over the month largely due to the hiring of temporary workers for Census 2010 preparatory work.

The change in total nonfarm employment for February was revised from -651,000 to -681,000, and the change for March was revised from -663,000 to -699,000. Monthly revisions result from additional sample reports and the monthly recalculation of seasonal factors.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

In April, the average workweek for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.2 hour to 39.6 hours, and factory overtime rose by 0.1 hour to 2.7 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.6 percent in April. The manufacturing index declined by 0.9 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

In April, average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was essentially unchanged. This followed a gain of 4 cents in March. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings increased by 3.2 percent, and average weekly earnings rose by 1.3 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for May 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

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

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

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

Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

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

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

Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

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

Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Technical Note

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	233,198	235,086	235,271	233,198	235,035	234,739	234,913	235,086	235,271
Civilian labor force	153,208	153,728	153,834	153,932	154,447	153,716	154,214	154,048	154,731
Participation rate	65.7	65.4	65.4	66.0	65.7	65.5	65.6	65.5	65.8
Employed	145,921	139,833	140,586	146,257	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007
Employment-population ratio	62.6	59.5	59.8	62.7	61.0	60.5	60.3	59.9	59.9
Unemployed	7,287	13,895	13,248	7,675	11,108	11,616	12,467	13,161	13,724
Unemployment rate	4.8	9.0	8.6	5.0	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9
Not in labor force	79,990	81,358	81,437	79,267	80,588	81,023	80,699	81,038	80,541
Persons who currently want a job	4,677	5,535	5,868	4,782	5,488	5,643	5,645	5,814	5,935
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,803	113,758	113,857	112,803	113,769	113,573	113,666	113,758	113,857
Civilian labor force	81,864	81,839	81,878	82,290	82,338	81,863	81,994	81,804	82,358
Participation rate	72.6	71.9	71.9	73.0	72.4	72.1	72.1	71.9	72.3
Employed	77,745	73,195	73,771	78,029	75,847	75,092	74,777	74,053	74,116
Employment-population ratio	68.9	64.3	64.8	69.2	66.7	66.1	65.8	65.1	65.1
Unemployed	4,119	8,644	8,107	4,262	6,491	6,771	7,217	7,751	8,242
Unemployment rate	5.0	10.6	9.9	5.2	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.0
Not in labor force	30,939	31,919	31,979	30,512	31,431	31,710	31,672	31,954	31,498
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,152	105,095	105,196	104,152	105,083	104,902	104,999	105,095	105,196
Civilian labor force	78,632	78,826	78,811	78,820	78,998	78,585	78,687	78,578	79,081
Participation rate	75.5	75.0	74.9	75.7	75.2	74.9	74.9	74.8	75.2
Employed	75,048	70,984	71,468	75,147	73,285	72,613	72,293	71,655	71,678
Employment-population ratio	72.1	67.5	67.9	72.2	69.7	69.2	68.9	68.2	68.1
Unemployed	3,584	7,842	7,343	3,673	5,714	5,972	6,394	6,923	7,403
Unemployment rate	4.6	9.9	9.3	4.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4
Not in labor force	25,520	26,269	26,386	25,332	26,085	26,318	26,312	26,516	26,115
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	120,396	121,328	121,415	120,396	121,266	121,166	121,247	121,328	121,415
Civilian labor force	71,344	71,889	71,956	71,641	72,109	71,853	72,220	72,244	72,372
Participation rate	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.6	59.5	59.6
Employed	68,176	66,638	66,815	68,228	67,491	67,007	66,970	66,834	66,890
Employment-population ratio	56.6	54.9	55.0	56.7	55.7	55.3	55.2	55.1	55.1
Unemployed	3,168	5,251	5,141	3,413	4,618	4,845	5,250	5,410	5,482
Unemployment rate	4.4	7.3	7.1	4.8	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.6
Not in labor force	49,052	49,438	49,458	48,754	49,157	49,313	49,027	49,084	49,042
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	111,990	112,908	112,999	111,990	112,825	112,738	112,824	112,908	112,999
Civilian labor force	68,053	68,883	68,957	68,118	68,891	68,584	68,917	68,977	69,148
Participation rate	60.8	61.0	61.0	60.8	61.1	60.8	61.1	61.1	61.2
Employed	65,329	64,123	64,318	65,196	64,860	64,298	64,271	64,148	64,226
Employment-population ratio	58.3	56.8	56.9	58.2	57.5	57.0	57.0	56.8	56.8
Unemployed	2,724	4,760	4,639	2,923	4,031	4,286	4,646	4,828	4,922
Unemployment rate	4.0	6.9	6.7	4.3	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1
Not in labor force	43,937	44,025	44,041	43,872	43,935	44,154	43,907	43,931	43,850
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,056	17,083	17,076	17,056	17,126	17,098	17,090	17,083	17,076
Civilian labor force	6,523	6,019	6,066	6,993	6,557	6,547	6,610	6,493	6,501
Participation rate	38.2	35.2	35.5	41.0	38.3	38.3	38.7	38.0	38.1
Employed	5,544	4,726	4,799	5,914	5,194	5,188	5,184	5,083	5,103
Employment-population ratio	32.5	27.7	28.1	34.7	30.3	30.3	30.3	29.8	29.9
Unemployed	979	1,293	1,267	1,079	1,363	1,359	1,427	1,410	1,398
Unemployment rate	15.0	21.5	20.9	15.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5
Not in labor force	10,533	11,064	11,010	10,063	10,568	10,551	10,480	10,590	10,575

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	189,147	190,436	190,552	189,147	190,351	190,225	190,331	190,436	190,552
Civilian labor force	124,599	125,433	125,316	125,198	125,634	125,312	125,703	125,599	126,110
Participation rate	65.9	65.9	65.8	66.2	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2
Employed	119,341	114,831	115,587	119,644	117,357	116,692	116,481	115,693	115,977
Employment-population ratio	63.1	60.3	60.7	63.3	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.9
Unemployed	5,258	10,602	9,729	5,554	8,277	8,621	9,222	9,906	10,133
Unemployment rate	4.2	8.5	7.8	4.4	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0
Not in labor force	64,548	65,003	65,235	63,949	64,718	64,913	64,628	64,837	64,441
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,110	65,363	65,298	65,220	65,331	65,126	65,180	65,032	65,509
Participation rate	75.8	75.5	75.4	76.0	75.5	75.4	75.4	75.2	75.7
Employed	62,483	59,307	59,847	62,510	61,101	60,683	60,361	59,811	59,967
Employment-population ratio	72.8	68.5	69.1	72.8	70.7	70.2	69.8	69.1	69.3
Unemployed	2,627	6,056	5,451	2,710	4,230	4,443	4,819	5,221	5,543
Unemployment rate	4.0	9.3	8.3	4.2	6.5	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,102	54,997	55,033	54,206	54,878	54,786	54,967	55,115	55,227
Participation rate	60.0	60.5	60.5	60.1	60.5	60.4	60.5	60.7	60.8
Employed	52,195	51,462	51,692	52,180	51,846	51,601	51,624	51,519	51,695
Employment-population ratio	57.9	56.6	56.9	57.8	57.1	56.9	56.9	56.7	56.9
Unemployed	1,907	3,535	3,341	2,026	3,031	3,185	3,344	3,596	3,533
Unemployment rate	3.5	6.4	6.1	3.7	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,386	5,073	4,986	5,772	5,425	5,400	5,556	5,452	5,374
Participation rate	41.2	38.8	38.2	44.1	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.7	41.1
Employed	4,663	4,062	4,049	4,955	4,409	4,408	4,497	4,363	4,316
Employment-population ratio	35.7	31.1	31.0	37.9	33.6	33.7	34.4	33.4	33.0
Unemployed	723	1,010	937	817	1,016	993	1,059	1,089	1,058
Unemployment rate	13.4	19.9	18.8	14.2	18.7	18.4	19.1	20.0	19.7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,746	28,118	28,153	27,746	28,059	28,052	28,085	28,118	28,153
Civilian labor force	17,654	17,429	17,670	17,755	17,796	17,791	17,703	17,542	17,816
Participation rate	63.6	62.0	62.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.0	62.4	63.3
Employed	16,207	15,074	15,119	16,200	15,674	15,546	15,336	15,212	15,142
Employment-population ratio	58.4	53.6	53.7	58.4	55.9	55.4	54.6	54.1	53.8
Unemployed	1,447	2,355	2,551	1,555	2,122	2,245	2,368	2,330	2,673
Unemployment rate	8.2	13.5	14.4	8.8	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.0
Not in labor force	10,092	10,689	10,483	9,991	10,263	10,261	10,382	10,576	10,337
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,905	7,850	7,932	7,943	7,999	7,979	7,949	7,917	7,990
Participation rate	70.9	69.4	70.0	71.2	70.8	70.7	70.4	70.0	70.5
Employed	7,243	6,566	6,567	7,262	6,930	6,850	6,762	6,700	6,620
Employment-population ratio	65.0	58.0	58.0	65.1	61.4	60.7	59.9	59.2	58.4
Unemployed	662	1,284	1,365	681	1,069	1,129	1,187	1,218	1,370
Unemployment rate	8.4	16.4	17.2	8.6	13.4	14.1	14.9	15.4	17.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,039	8,935	9,023	9,044	9,060	9,022	9,006	8,932	9,064
Participation rate	64.9	63.3	63.9	64.9	64.4	64.1	63.9	63.3	64.1
Employed	8,419	8,071	8,076	8,359	8,256	8,194	8,115	8,045	8,025
Employment-population ratio	60.4	57.2	57.2	60.0	58.7	58.2	57.6	57.0	56.8
Unemployed	620	864	947	685	804	828	890	887	1,038
Unemployment rate	6.9	9.7	10.5	7.6	8.9	9.2	9.9	9.9	11.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	710	644	714	768	736	790	749	692	762
Participation rate	26.6	23.9	26.5	28.8	27.4	29.4	27.8	25.7	28.3
Employed	545	437	475	579	488	502	459	467	497
Employment-population ratio	20.4	16.2	17.7	21.7	18.1	18.6	17.0	17.4	18.5
Unemployed	165	207	239	189	248	288	290	225	265
Unemployment rate	23.3	32.2	33.5	24.6	33.7	36.5	38.8	32.5	34.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,658	10,778	10,788	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Civilian labor force	7,220	7,111	7,128	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Participation rate	67.7	66.0	66.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employed	6,985	6,656	6,659	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employment-population ratio	65.5	61.8	61.7	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployed	234	455	469	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployment rate	3.2	6.4	6.6	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Not in labor force	3,438	3,667	3,660	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	31,911	32,585	32,671	31,911	32,649	32,417	32,501	32,585	32,671
Civilian labor force	21,901	22,188	22,317	21,920	22,134	21,931	22,100	22,175	22,376
Participation rate	68.6	68.1	68.3	68.7	67.8	67.7	68.0	68.1	68.5
Employed	20,456	19,485	19,895	20,392	20,096	19,800	19,684	19,640	19,854
Employment-population ratio	64.1	59.8	60.9	63.9	61.6	61.1	60.6	60.3	60.8
Unemployed	1,445	2,703	2,422	1,528	2,038	2,132	2,416	2,536	2,521
Unemployment rate	6.6	12.2	10.9	7.0	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3
Not in labor force	10,010	10,397	10,354	9,990	10,515	10,486	10,401	10,410	10,295
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,495	12,648	12,698	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Participation rate	84.1	83.4	83.6	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employed	11,769	11,110	11,407	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employment-population ratio	79.2	73.3	75.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployed	726	1,538	1,291	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployment rate	5.8	12.2	10.2	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,272	8,567	8,601	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Participation rate	59.0	59.8	59.9	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employed	7,774	7,645	7,740	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employment-population ratio	55.4	53.3	53.9	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployed	497	922	860	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployment rate	6.0	10.8	10.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,134	974	1,018	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Participation rate	37.6	31.4	32.8	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employed	913	731	748	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Employment-population ratio	30.3	23.6	24.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployed	222	243	270	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Unemployment rate	19.5	24.9	26.5	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,280	12,102	12,180	12,102	12,108	12,024	11,955	11,997	12,027
Participation rate	46.2	45.1	46.2	45.6	46.4	45.9	46.4	45.7	45.7
Employed	11,353	10,220	10,399	11,148	10,793	10,577	10,445	10,399	10,251
Employment-population ratio	42.7	38.9	39.5	42.0	41.4	40.4	40.5	39.6	38.9
Unemployed	927	1,882	1,781	954	1,315	1,446	1,510	1,598	1,776
Unemployment rate	7.6	15.5	14.6	7.9	10.9	12.0	12.6	13.3	14.8
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	37,703	38,516	38,300	37,809	38,656	38,675	38,463	38,434	38,687
Participation rate	62.2	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.2	62.3	63.0
Employed	35,837	34,661	34,733	35,907	35,683	35,599	35,270	34,981	35,086
Employment-population ratio	59.1	56.2	56.6	59.3	57.6	57.4	57.1	56.7	57.1
Unemployed	1,865	3,854	3,568	1,902	2,972	3,075	3,193	3,454	3,601
Unemployment rate	4.9	10.0	9.3	5.0	7.7	8.0	8.3	9.0	9.3
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,635	36,872	36,917	36,637	37,049	36,693	37,362	36,921	36,959
Participation rate	72.1	71.7	71.6	72.1	72.0	72.0	72.1	71.8	71.7
Employed	35,219	34,011	34,169	35,189	34,969	34,433	34,738	34,267	34,207
Employment-population ratio	69.3	66.1	66.3	69.3	68.0	67.6	67.1	66.6	66.4
Unemployed	1,415	2,861	2,748	1,447	2,080	2,260	2,624	2,653	2,752
Unemployment rate	3.9	7.8	7.4	4.0	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.4
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	45,234	45,304	45,377	45,136	45,182	45,208	45,027	45,401	45,442
Participation rate	78.3	77.9	77.8	78.1	77.9	77.8	77.6	78.1	77.7
Employed	44,351	43,377	43,547	44,181	43,517	43,474	43,177	43,431	43,466
Employment-population ratio	76.7	74.6	74.5	76.4	75.0	74.8	74.4	74.7	74.4
Unemployed	883	1,927	1,831	955	1,665	1,735	1,850	1,970	1,977
Unemployment rate	2.0	4.3	4.0	2.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4

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

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,074	1,930	2,087	2,111	2,191	2,149	2,148	2,050	2,134
Wage and salary workers	1,203	1,061	1,164	1,247	1,264	1,233	1,244	1,167	1,209
Self-employed workers	840	847	894	841	925	903	875	875	887
Unpaid family workers	31	22	29	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Nonagricultural industries	143,847	137,903	138,498	144,219	141,047	139,952	139,579	138,842	138,828
Wage and salary workers	134,369	128,782	129,381	134,698	132,082	131,110	130,465	129,478	129,724
Government	21,657	21,072	21,548	21,309	21,395	21,237	21,192	20,904	21,211
Private industries	112,712	107,711	107,832	113,341	110,684	109,997	109,311	108,674	108,555
Private households	780	738	716	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Other industries	111,932	106,972	107,116	112,585	109,863	109,217	108,574	107,898	107,813
Self-employed workers	9,353	9,063	9,063	9,371	8,940	8,816	8,962	9,184	9,052
Unpaid family workers	125	57	54	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,071	9,305	8,648	5,240	8,038	7,839	8,626	9,049	8,910
Slack work or business conditions	3,456	7,103	6,533	3,580	6,020	5,768	6,443	6,857	6,699
Could only find part-time work	1,348	1,969	1,852	1,325	1,617	1,667	1,764	1,839	1,810
Part time for noneconomic reasons	20,607	19,228	19,644	19,792	18,922	18,864	18,855	18,833	19,065
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,978	9,168	8,556	5,152	7,932	7,705	8,543	8,942	8,826
Slack work or business conditions	3,389	7,005	6,462	3,537	5,938	5,660	6,390	6,773	6,650
Could only find part-time work	1,345	1,957	1,842	1,328	1,619	1,658	1,760	1,850	1,802
Part time for noneconomic reasons	20,289	18,892	19,282	19,436	18,642	18,567	18,562	18,493	18,661

[1] Data not available.

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

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

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	145,921	139,833	140,586	146,257	143,338	142,099	141,748	140,887	141,007
16 to 19 years	5,544	4,726	4,799	5,914	5,194	5,188	5,184	5,083	5,103
16 to 17 years	1,898	1,569	1,585	2,068	1,779	1,741	1,854	1,755	1,737
18 to 19 years	3,648	3,157	3,214	3,827	3,413	3,441	3,348	3,300	3,353
20 years and over	140,377	135,107	135,786	140,342	138,144	136,911	136,564	135,804	135,904
20 to 24 years	13,617	12,838	12,939	13,759	13,374	13,050	13,157	13,090	13,090
25 years and over	126,760	122,269	122,847	126,566	124,748	123,911	123,302	122,682	122,838
25 to 54 years	100,035	95,268	95,761	99,957	97,651	96,693	96,255	95,720	95,805
25 to 34 years	31,615	29,942	30,092	31,615	30,864	30,449	30,369	30,211	30,140
35 to 44 years	33,835	31,654	31,811	33,760	32,691	32,308	31,999	31,746	31,770
45 to 54 years	34,584	33,672	33,859	34,582	34,097	33,936	33,888	33,763	33,896
55 years and over	26,725	27,000	27,086	26,609	27,096	27,218	27,047	26,942	27,032
Men, 16 years and over	77,745	73,195	73,771	78,029	75,847	75,092	74,777	74,053	74,116
16 to 19 years	2,697	2,211	2,303	2,882	2,562	2,479	2,484	2,398	2,438
16 to 17 years	863	709	747	944	847	818	837	803	817
18 to 19 years	1,833	1,502	1,555	1,941	1,712	1,654	1,640	1,579	1,635
20 years and over	75,048	70,984	71,468	75,147	73,285	72,613	72,293	71,655	71,678
20 to 24 years	7,186	6,478	6,612	7,284	6,863	6,723	6,784	6,656	6,701
25 years and over	67,862	64,506	64,856	67,837	66,456	65,879	65,479	65,031	64,960
25 to 54 years	53,684	50,369	50,700	53,702	52,128	51,480	51,125	50,865	50,802
25 to 34 years	17,285	16,010	16,122	17,320	16,789	16,461	16,449	16,288	16,199
35 to 44 years	18,213	16,909	17,024	18,199	17,663	17,452	17,144	17,027	17,027
45 to 54 years	18,186	17,450	17,555	18,183	17,676	17,567	17,532	17,550	17,576
55 years and over	14,179	14,137	14,156	14,135	14,328	14,399	14,354	14,166	14,157
Women, 16 years and over	68,176	66,638	66,815	68,228	67,491	67,007	66,970	66,834	66,890
16 to 19 years	2,847	2,515	2,497	3,032	2,632	2,709	2,699	2,685	2,664
16 to 17 years	1,034	860	838	1,124	932	923	1,017	952	920
18 to 19 years	1,812	1,655	1,659	1,886	1,701	1,787	1,708	1,721	1,718
20 years and over	65,329	64,123	64,318	65,196	64,860	64,296	64,271	64,148	64,226
20 to 24 years	6,431	6,360	6,327	6,474	6,510	6,327	6,372	6,434	6,389
25 years and over	58,898	57,763	57,991	58,728	58,292	58,032	57,823	57,631	57,878
25 to 54 years	46,351	44,899	45,061	46,254	45,523	45,213	45,131	44,855	45,003
25 to 34 years	14,330	13,932	13,970	14,294	14,075	13,988	13,920	13,922	13,941
35 to 44 years	15,622	14,745	14,787	15,560	15,027	14,856	14,855	14,719	14,742
45 to 54 years	16,399	16,223	16,304	16,399	16,421	16,369	16,356	16,214	16,320
55 years and over	12,547	12,864	12,930	12,474	12,769	12,819	12,693	12,776	12,875
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	46,002	44,356	44,470	45,968	45,182	44,712	44,502	44,470	44,469
Married women, spouse present	36,331	35,507	35,668	36,144	35,632	35,375	35,563	35,481	35,444
Women who maintain families	9,111	8,749	8,951	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [2]	120,027	112,215	112,746	120,899	116,865	115,794	114,853	113,665	113,725
Part-time workers [3]	25,894	27,617	27,840	25,339	26,250	26,200	26,590	26,963	27,066
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,630	7,723	7,781	7,671	7,352	7,441	7,626	7,656	7,748
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5

[1] Data not available.

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

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

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

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates [1]					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	7,675	13,161	13,724	5.0	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9
16 to 19 years	1,079	1,410	1,398	15.4	20.8	20.8	21.6	21.7	21.5
16 to 17 years	522	544	520	20.2	24.1	21.4	22.9	23.7	23.0
18 to 19 years	590	870	908	13.4	19.1	20.2	21.0	20.9	21.3
20 years and over	6,596	11,751	12,326	4.5	6.6	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.3
20 to 24 years	1,353	2,128	2,258	9.0	12.1	12.1	12.9	14.0	14.7
25 years and over	5,229	9,572	9,999	4.0	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.5
25 to 54 years	4,387	7,832	8,139	4.2	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.8
25 to 34 years	1,712	2,984	3,229	5.1	7.5	7.9	8.7	9.0	9.7
35 to 44 years	1,374	2,447	2,580	3.9	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5
45 to 54 years	1,301	2,401	2,330	3.6	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.4
55 years and over	839	1,784	1,849	3.1	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.4
Men, 16 years and over	4,262	7,751	8,242	5.2	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.0
16 to 19 years	588	828	839	17.0	23.3	24.4	24.9	25.7	25.6
16 to 17 years	274	315	291	22.5	27.0	26.5	26.5	28.2	26.3
18 to 19 years	328	514	555	14.5	21.5	22.8	24.7	24.6	25.3
20 years and over	3,673	6,923	7,403	4.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.4
20 to 24 years	813	1,335	1,424	10.0	14.2	14.1	14.6	16.7	17.5
25 years and over	2,846	5,566	5,911	4.0	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.3
25 to 54 years	2,415	4,607	4,889	4.3	6.7	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.8
25 to 34 years	932	1,833	2,026	5.1	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.1	11.1
35 to 44 years	767	1,426	1,516	4.0	5.9	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.2
45 to 54 years	717	1,348	1,347	3.8	6.1	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.1
55 years and over	430	959	1,022	3.0	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.3	6.7
Women, 16 years and over	3,413	5,410	5,482	4.8	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.6
16 to 19 years	491	582	560	13.9	18.2	17.1	18.3	17.8	17.4
16 to 17 years	248	229	229	18.1	21.2	16.2	19.8	19.4	19.9
18 to 19 years	262	357	353	12.2	16.6	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.1
20 years and over	2,923	4,828	4,922	4.3	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.1
20 to 24 years	540	793	834	7.7	9.8	10.0	10.9	11.0	11.5
25 years and over	2,384	4,006	4,088	3.9	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6
25 to 54 years	1,972	3,225	3,250	4.1	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.7
25 to 34 years	780	1,151	1,203	5.2	6.5	6.8	7.7	7.6	7.9
35 to 44 years	607	1,021	1,064	3.8	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.7
45 to 54 years	584	1,054	983	3.4	4.9	5.0	5.3	6.1	5.7
55 years and over [2]	366	789	745	2.8	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.4
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,342	2,718	2,986	2.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.3
Married women, spouse present	1,115	2,022	2,077	3.0	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5
Women who maintain families [2]	661	1,058	999	6.8	9.5	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.0
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [3]	6,360	11,535	12,037	5.0	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.2	9.6
Part-time workers [4]	1,322	1,676	1,744	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1

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

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

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,931	9,315	8,687	4,043	6,471	6,980	7,696	8,243	8,814
On temporary layoff	1,053	1,990	1,586	1,103	1,524	1,441	1,488	1,557	1,625
Not on temporary layoff	2,878	7,325	7,101	2,939	4,946	5,539	6,208	6,686	7,189
Permanent job losers	2,114	5,880	5,853	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Persons who completed temporary jobs	764	1,445	1,248	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Job leavers	816	850	842	860	1,007	917	820	887	890
Reentrants	1,995	2,984	2,932	2,145	2,777	2,751	2,834	2,974	3,087
New entrants	545	747	788	625	829	780	1,005	868	900
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	53.9	67.0	65.6	52.7	58.4	61.1	62.3	63.5	64.4
On temporary layoff	14.4	14.3	12.0	14.4	13.8	12.6	12.0	12.0	11.9
Not on temporary layoff	39.5	52.7	53.6	38.3	44.6	48.5	50.2	51.5	52.5
Job leavers	11.2	6.1	6.4	11.2	9.1	8.0	6.6	6.8	6.5
Reentrants	27.4	21.5	22.1	28.0	25.1	24.1	22.9	22.9	22.5
New entrants	7.5	5.4	5.9	8.1	7.5	6.8	8.1	6.7	6.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.6	6.1	5.6	2.6	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.7
Job leavers	.5	.6	.5	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
New entrants	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.7	.6	.6

[1] Data not available.
NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,151	3,067	2,855	2,496	3,267	3,658	3,404	3,371	3,346
5 to 14 weeks	2,225	4,523	3,526	2,529	3,398	3,519	3,969	4,041	3,982
15 weeks and over	2,911	6,305	6,867	2,652	4,517	4,634	5,264	5,715	6,211
15 to 26 weeks	1,473	2,971	2,966	1,277	1,927	1,987	2,347	2,534	2,531
27 weeks and over	1,439	3,334	3,901	1,375	2,591	2,647	2,917	3,182	3,680
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.3	21.2	23.4	17.0	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.1	21.4
Median duration, in weeks	11.0	13.1	15.4	9.3	10.6	10.3	11.0	11.2	12.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	29.5	22.1	21.5	32.5	29.2	31.0	26.9	25.7	24.7
5 to 14 weeks	30.5	32.5	26.6	32.9	30.4	29.8	31.4	30.8	29.4
15 weeks and over	40.0	45.4	51.8	34.6	40.4	39.2	41.7	43.5	45.9
15 to 26 weeks	20.2	21.4	22.4	16.6	17.2	16.8	18.6	19.3	18.7
27 weeks and over	19.7	24.0	29.4	17.9	23.2	22.4	23.1	24.2	27.2

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	145,921	140,586	7,287	13,248	4.8	8.6
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,819	52,597	1,088	2,164	2.0	4.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,621	21,455	467	995	2.1	4.4
Professional and related occupations	31,198	31,142	621	1,170	2.0	3.6
Service occupations	24,064	24,548	1,406	2,354	5.5	8.7
Sales and office occupations	36,222	34,053	1,605	2,966	4.2	8.0
Sales and related occupations	16,381	15,555	741	1,463	4.3	8.6
Office and administrative support occupations	19,841	18,498	865	1,503	4.2	7.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,673	13,453	1,381	2,438	8.6	15.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	954	924	111	166	10.5	15.2
Construction and extraction occupations	8,628	7,423	1,097	1,816	11.3	19.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,091	5,107	173	456	3.3	8.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,144	15,934	1,239	2,501	6.4	13.6
Production occupations	9,196	7,563	679	1,306	6.9	14.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,948	8,371	560	1,196	5.9	12.5

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

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

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	7,287	13,248	4.8	8.6
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,923	11,222	5.0	9.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	28	125	3.6	16.1
Construction	1,057	1,737	11.1	18.7
Manufacturing	796	1,968	4.8	12.4
Durable goods	505	1,278	4.8	12.8
Nondurable goods	291	690	5.0	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade	919	1,833	4.5	9.0
Transportation and utilities	245	541	4.0	9.0
Information	143	320	4.4	10.1
Financial activities	324	561	3.4	6.0
Professional and business services	736	1,448	5.3	10.4
Education and health services	551	964	2.8	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	874	1,322	6.9	10.2
Other services	251	403	4.0	6.4
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	108	176	8.6	13.5
Government workers	373	575	1.7	2.6
Self employed and unpaid family workers	338	488	3.2	4.6

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

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

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2008	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Apr. 2009
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.9	4.1	4.5	1.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.0
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.6	6.1	5.6	2.6	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.7
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	4.8	9.0	8.6	5.0	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.9
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.0	9.4	9.0	5.2	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.3
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	5.6	10.3	9.8	5.9	8.3	8.8	9.3	9.8	10.1
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	8.9	16.2	15.4	9.2	13.5	13.9	14.8	15.6	15.8

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009	Apr. 2008	Apr. 2009
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	79,990	81,437	30,939	31,979	49,052	49,458
Persons who currently want a job	4,677	5,868	2,152	2,805	2,525	3,063
Marginally attached to the labor force [1]	1,414	2,089	726	1,105	688	984
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	412	740	250	470	162	270
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,002	1,350	476	635	526	714
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,630	7,781	3,852	3,775	3,779	4,006
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.0
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,197	4,119	2,336	2,226	1,861	1,894
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,811	2,025	586	659	1,225	1,366
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	248	231	165	137	82	94
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,333	1,347	741	715	592	633

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

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

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

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[P]	Apr. 2009[P]	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[P]	Apr. 2009[P]	Change from: Mar. 2009-Apr. 2009[P]
Total nonfarm	137,543	132,138	132,054	132,295	137,654	135,074	134,333	133,652	132,953	132,414	-539
Total private	114,697	109,295	109,124	109,300	115,203	112,542	111,793	111,105	110,412	109,801	-611
Goods-producing	21,441	19,253	19,049	18,994	21,679	20,532	20,127	19,832	19,514	19,244	-270
Mining and logging	746	754	738	729	756	789	781	771	755	744	-11
Logging	54.6	54.3	48.4	45.8	58.6	55.7	55.2	54.5	51.0	49.6	-1.4
Mining	691.7	700.1	689.1	682.7	697.8	733.3	725.3	716.4	703.9	694.2	-9.7
Oil and gas extraction	153.1	166.7	165.1	165.0	155.1	169.4	167.7	167.8	167.1	167.9	.8
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	219.4	213.6	213.4	216.6	222.9	229.2	227.9	225.7	222.8	220.6	-2.2
Coal mining	77.8	83.9	83.2	80.6	78.1	84.5	84.9	84.1	83.3	81.5	-1.8
Support activities for mining	319.2	319.8	310.6	301.1	319.8	334.7	329.7	322.9	314.0	305.7	-8.3
Construction	7,174	6,156	6,114	6,196	7,337	6,841	6,706	6,593	6,458	6,348	-110
Construction of buildings	1,654.8	1,439.8	1,421.1	1,423.1	1,693.8	1,572.9	1,536.9	1,509.5	1,481.4	1,459.7	-21.7
Residential building	834.3	700.0	689.4	691.6	857.5	769.4	755.2	741.2	723.7	711.1	-12.6
Nonresidential building	820.5	739.8	731.7	731.5	836.3	803.5	781.7	768.3	757.7	748.6	-9.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	949.4	816.5	826.2	867.0	980.5	933.2	926.6	919.0	906.6	889.4	-17.2
Specialty trade contractors	4,570.0	3,899.2	3,866.5	3,905.6	4,662.3	4,335.2	4,242.2	4,164.4	4,069.9	3,998.9	-71.0
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,028.4	1,684.3	1,673.6	1,691.9	2,076.1	1,883.6	1,838.3	1,801.2	1,757.2	1,717.7	-39.5
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,541.6	2,214.9	2,192.9	2,213.7	2,586.2	2,451.6	2,403.9	2,363.2	2,312.7	2,281.2	-31.5
Manufacturing	13,521	12,343	12,197	12,069	13,586	12,902	12,640	12,468	12,301	12,152	-149
Production workers	9,745	8,702	8,570	8,473	9,795	9,174	8,946	8,804	8,656	8,537	-119
Durable goods	8,567	7,686	7,576	7,472	8,587	8,085	7,881	7,753	7,626	7,499	-127
Production workers	6,087	5,300	5,203	5,121	6,099	5,633	5,458	5,352	5,241	5,135	-106
Wood products	472.0	373.7	377.2	382.7	477.3	416.2	403.9	390.4	389.9	388.6	-1.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	472.8	406.1	402.3	413.8	477.2	441.2	434.3	425.8	416.0	415.0	-1.0
Primary metals	450.6	393.8	385.6	372.5	449.7	419.6	409.3	395.2	386.2	374.4	-11.8
Fabricated metal products	1,539.5	1,392.4	1,364.3	1,334.9	1,546.0	1,461.5	1,425.3	1,399.0	1,369.9	1,341.2	-28.7
Machinery	1,190.3	1,097.0	1,069.8	1,045.8	1,193.1	1,150.2	1,126.0	1,100.8	1,072.7	1,051.2	-21.5
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,251.7	1,193.3	1,184.6	1,171.8	1,255.7	1,223.7	1,212.9	1,196.9	1,188.6	1,176.9	-11.7
Computer and peripheral equipment	183.4	174.1	173.2	170.2	184.0	180.0	180.3	175.5	173.8	170.9	-2.9
Communications equipment	128.7	130.1	128.0	128.4	129.1	129.1	129.6	129.0	128.5	128.7	.2
Semiconductors and electronic components	436.0	401.5	396.5	388.8	437.0	417.4	410.5	403.3	397.8	390.9	-6.9
Electronic instruments	441.6	430.5	430.7	429.9	442.9	437.5	433.8	431.9	431.9	431.3	-.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	427.2	398.3	388.6	379.1	428.5	412.0	406.1	399.1	389.8	380.5	-9.3
Transportation equipment[1]	1,638.6	1,418.4	1,402.6	1,373.0	1,632.1	1,501.8	1,423.5	1,423.7	1,403.3	1,369.5	-33.8
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	905.9	715.6	708.1	682.8	898.0	781.5	711.2	718.7	705.7	676.6	-29.1
Furniture and related products	494.3	412.2	404.6	401.2	495.2	440.6	428.6	417.4	408.3	400.7	-7.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	630.3	600.3	596.8	597.1	632.5	618.4	611.0	604.5	601.1	600.5	-.6
Nondurable goods	4,954	4,657	4,621	4,597	4,999	4,817	4,759	4,715	4,675	4,653	-22
Production workers	3,658	3,402	3,367	3,352	3,696	3,541	3,488	3,452	3,415	3,402	-13
Food manufacturing	1,449.9	1,438.3	1,436.6	1,439.2	1,483.2	1,477.6	1,470.7	1,467.2	1,465.2	1,475.2	10.0
Beverages and tobacco products	197.4	185.5	185.7	185.7	201.6	195.8	194.2	191.3	191.7	190.5	-1.2
Textile mills	155.5	128.9	127.5	126.8	155.9	136.8	133.6	130.0	128.2	127.6	-.6
Textile product mills	151.5	133.4	128.6	126.1	150.1	141.2	137.4	134.2	129.4	127.2	-2.2
Apparel	202.5	174.3	171.9	168.2	202.5	183.5	178.9	176.3	173.0	169.1	-3.9
Leather and allied products	33.4	31.4	31.5	32.2	33.6	32.6	32.4	31.9	31.8	32.0	.2
Paper and paper products	448.8	419.1	415.6	412.9	450.6	433.4	427.3	422.5	419.1	415.6	-3.5
Printing and related support activities	603.8	546.0	537.8	529.2	605.6	567.0	558.1	549.2	539.9	532.2	-7.7
Petroleum and coal products	115.0	110.4	111.3	113.3	115.9	116.9	114.2	114.6	114.5	114.6	.1
Chemicals	853.2	825.9	820.9	815.4	854.1	837.1	832.7	828.2	823.1	818.7	-4.4
Plastics and rubber products	742.9	663.9	653.6	648.4	745.5	694.9	679.7	669.3	659.2	650.6	-8.6

See footnotes at the end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Change from: Mar. 2009-Apr. 2009[p]
Service-providing	116,102	112,885	113,005	113,301	115,975	114,542	114,206	113,820	113,439	113,170	-269
Private service-providing	93,256	90,042	90,075	90,306	93,524	92,010	91,666	91,273	90,898	90,557	-341
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,331	25,217	25,171	25,106	26,562	25,843	25,735	25,605	25,471	25,345	-126
Wholesale trade	5,979.2	5,723.7	5,704.9	5,679.8	5,995.9	5,850.7	5,819.3	5,773.7	5,736.9	5,696.2	-40.7
Durable goods	3,079.1	2,906.9	2,884.8	2,860.4	3,087.2	2,978.6	2,959.6	2,926.2	2,897.3	2,868.5	-28.8
Nondurable goods	2,054.8	1,980.2	1,984.0	1,985.3	2,060.9	2,025.1	2,013.9	2,006.6	2,000.4	1,992.7	-7.7
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	845.3	836.6	836.1	834.1	847.8	847.0	845.8	840.9	839.2	835.0	-4.2
Retail trade	15,261.2	14,649.2	14,641.9	14,627.5	15,457.6	15,037.9	14,991.5	14,934.3	14,870.4	14,823.7	-46.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,882.3	1,688.9	1,684.4	1,687.0	1,885.1	1,745.6	1,730.1	1,716.8	1,701.7	1,690.1	-11.6
Automobile dealers	1,218.5	1,066.0	1,059.1	1,055.8	1,220.9	1,099.9	1,088.6	1,078.7	1,067.3	1,058.0	-9.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores	542.5	493.4	489.7	486.5	549.5	514.2	508.3	499.7	497.9	492.5	-5.4
Electronics and appliance stores	548.5	532.2	513.3	510.4	554.5	538.6	535.5	533.7	518.7	517.1	-1.6
Building material and garden supply stores	1,281.7	1,157.2	1,168.7	1,207.1	1,254.5	1,227.8	1,214.9	1,207.1	1,193.3	1,185.8	-7.5
Food and beverage stores	2,841.8	2,802.2	2,801.7	2,788.3	2,866.7	2,835.1	2,835.3	2,826.0	2,824.8	2,820.0	-4.8
Health and personal care stores	999.9	981.3	980.3	980.7	1,006.9	991.2	985.7	986.9	985.8	985.7	-.1
Gasoline stations	842.5	820.9	820.5	825.0	848.5	834.4	833.0	832.1	830.3	831.2	.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,445.0	1,389.4	1,380.1	1,374.8	1,495.0	1,448.5	1,445.0	1,443.8	1,435.3	1,434.1	-1.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	624.4	600.4	591.1	586.6	646.2	624.3	620.8	613.6	610.2	609.6	-.6
General merchandise stores[1]	2,982.5	2,964.3	3,016.4	2,986.7	3,052.9	3,029.2	3,040.7	3,040.7	3,047.4	3,039.3	-8.1
Department stores	1,522.7	1,489.5	1,502.2	1,477.4	1,576.4	1,521.2	1,529.1	1,532.6	1,531.9	1,518.3	-13.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	839.4	805.0	786.6	788.7	855.0	825.0	819.5	815.1	807.6	802.5	-5.1
Nonstore retailers	430.7	414.0	409.1	405.7	442.8	424.0	422.7	418.8	417.4	415.8	-1.6
Transportation and warehousing	4,534.3	4,276.0	4,255.4	4,231.8	4,551.7	4,389.9	4,354.4	4,327.0	4,293.6	4,255.5	-38.1
Air transportation	500.2	471.8	471.9	470.6	501.9	477.8	476.8	474.8	472.7	469.5	-3.2
Rail transportation	231.2	222.3	222.3	222.3	231.1	226.8	227.1	224.1	223.4	221.9	-1.5
Water transportation	65.0	57.6	57.2	57.4	66.2	60.3	59.7	60.9	60.0	58.6	-1.4
Truck transportation	1,394.5	1,280.6	1,274.9	1,268.0	1,410.4	1,340.8	1,323.3	1,313.9	1,299.6	1,283.4	-16.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	439.5	419.9	419.4	414.9	423.0	410.1	408.1	406.4	405.4	399.2	-6.2
Pipeline transportation	40.5	42.8	42.4	42.7	40.9	43.3	43.1	43.1	42.9	43.2	.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	25.2	20.3	20.8	24.6	28.4	27.2	26.9	27.0	26.8	27.3	.5
Support activities for transportation	593.3	557.8	547.3	545.3	593.0	579.5	569.3	561.0	552.7	550.9	-1.8
Couriers and messengers	572.3	558.3	551.9	549.4	577.8	564.6	563.2	563.7	558.4	557.4	-1.0
Warehousing and storage	672.6	644.6	647.3	636.6	679.0	659.5	656.9	652.1	651.7	644.1	-7.6
Utilities	556.0	568.2	568.7	566.8	557.1	564.6	569.3	570.0	570.3	569.8	-.5
Information	3,012	2,905	2,902	2,884	3,017	2,940	2,924	2,918	2,904	2,887	-17
Publishing industries, except Internet	890.6	833.7	826.0	818.9	893.2	857.8	846.3	836.3	828.1	822.6	-5.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries	381.6	381.3	392.8	396.6	384.5	377.2	376.7	389.8	394.0	394.5	.5
Broadcasting, except Internet	316.7	300.4	298.1	294.9	317.3	308.1	306.5	302.5	299.4	297.0	-2.4
Telecommunications	1,024.5	1,002.1	996.1	986.3	1,025.5	1,004.0	1,001.6	999.5	995.2	987.6	-7.6
Data processing, hosting and related services	265.4	252.4	255.3	254.8	263.2	256.4	257.0	254.6	253.9	253.0	-.9
Other information services	133.1	134.8	133.2	132.8	132.9	136.5	135.7	134.8	133.4	132.6	-.8
Financial activities	8,167	7,853	7,814	7,779	8,190	8,010	7,954	7,898	7,855	7,815	-40
Finance and insurance	6,044.9	5,848.1	5,825.7	5,794.0	6,050.8	5,924.0	5,890.4	5,853.9	5,828.7	5,803.4	-25.3
Monetary authorities - central bank	22.7	20.8	20.8	20.5	22.7	21.3	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.5	-.3
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,756.3	2,648.7	2,634.1	2,616.0	2,756.6	2,680.8	2,665.3	2,648.8	2,633.7	2,619.7	-14.0
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,825.4	1,789.0	1,779.7	1,775.0	1,827.9	1,804.9	1,798.1	1,790.9	1,783.5	1,779.7	-3.8
Commercial banking	1,363.4	1,338.3	1,331.6	1,327.6	1,363.4	1,351.8	1,346.6	1,340.5	1,334.3	1,330.2	-4.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	867.0	814.0	807.1	797.9	867.4	839.9	826.5	814.9	807.5	800.5	-7.0
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,308.6	2,276.2	2,275.8	2,272.1	2,313.4	2,292.0	2,287.4	2,281.1	2,278.9	2,274.9	-4.0
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	90.3	88.4	87.9	87.5	90.7	90.0	90.2	88.2	87.8	87.8	.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,122.2	2,004.6	1,988.5	1,984.8	2,139.6	2,085.8	2,063.2	2,043.8	2,026.4	2,011.8	-14.6
Real estate	1,477.0	1,407.1	1,397.5	1,394.5	1,486.9	1,458.2	1,444.9	1,432.4	1,421.7	1,411.9	-9.8
Rental and leasing services	617.0	569.5	562.9	562.1	624.3	599.3	589.9	583.2	576.2	571.6	-4.6
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.2	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.3	-.2

See footnotes at the end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Change from: Mar. 2009-Apr. 2009[p]
Professional and business services	17,897	16,750	16,691	16,756	17,950	17,356	17,205	17,029	16,899	16,777	-122
Professional and technical services[1]	7,893.6	7,797.9	7,754.9	7,739.8	7,833.7	7,797.2	7,765.5	7,729.2	7,700.5	7,683.4	-17.1
Legal services	1,161.1	1,139.6	1,140.4	1,136.7	1,166.6	1,156.8	1,154.1	1,148.7	1,146.5	1,142.8	-3.7
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,053.9	1,061.2	1,038.8	1,028.2	954.1	933.7	927.5	924.4	925.3	927.9	2.6
Architectural and engineering services	1,438.0	1,371.8	1,357.9	1,353.4	1,451.7	1,419.4	1,411.1	1,394.2	1,379.5	1,366.0	-13.5
Computer systems design and related services	1,436.9	1,459.5	1,451.8	1,451.1	1,441.7	1,466.8	1,462.4	1,463.7	1,459.0	1,457.6	-1.4
Management and technical consulting services	993.0	1,010.2	1,006.4	1,010.1	999.2	1,020.5	1,025.7	1,021.6	1,017.3	1,018.9	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,892.7	1,854.8	1,850.2	1,828.2	1,903.8	1,872.1	1,871.7	1,862.1	1,854.8	1,839.6	-15.2
Administrative and waste services	8,110.8	7,097.6	7,085.4	7,187.6	8,212.0	7,686.3	7,567.5	7,437.8	7,343.4	7,253.5	-89.9
Administrative and support services[1]	7,754.9	6,743.8	6,731.6	6,829.2	7,853.6	7,324.4	7,203.1	7,076.5	6,982.6	6,892.2	-90.4
Employment services[1]	3,194.5	2,494.1	2,440.2	2,436.1	3,285.6	2,829.5	2,720.5	2,638.7	2,551.7	2,482.8	-68.9
Temporary help services	2,387.9	1,772.4	1,729.1	1,720.3	2,464.0	2,055.6	1,965.7	1,892.7	1,821.1	1,758.6	-62.5
Business support services	830.2	806.6	807.7	791.4	828.4	816.0	817.6	805.0	801.6	793.8	-7.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,848.8	1,628.4	1,655.0	1,777.1	1,853.8	1,818.1	1,812.5	1,796.8	1,787.9	1,780.7	-7.2
Waste management and remediation services	355.9	353.8	353.8	358.4	358.4	361.9	364.4	361.3	360.8	361.3	.5
Education and health services	18,906	19,237	19,277	19,322	18,752	19,080	19,119	19,138	19,148	19,163	15
Educational services	3,166.8	3,218.0	3,221.5	3,227.1	3,017.4	3,063.1	3,088.4	3,083.1	3,077.2	3,075.1	-2.1
Health care and social assistance	15,739.2	16,019.4	16,055.4	16,094.8	15,734.1	16,017.0	16,030.3	16,054.7	16,071.1	16,087.9	16.8
Health care[3]	13,213.5	13,472.8	13,496.0	13,523.6	13,239.1	13,475.9	13,490.2	13,515.0	13,528.9	13,545.6	16.7
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,615.7	5,750.0	5,761.8	5,792.2	5,622.6	5,742.6	5,753.3	5,770.1	5,777.5	5,795.2	17.7
Offices of physicians	2,246.4	2,297.7	2,302.0	2,305.1	2,251.8	2,294.5	2,300.4	2,304.4	2,307.9	2,310.1	2.2
Outpatient care centers	531.2	537.6	536.9	540.7	530.4	536.7	538.0	538.5	537.5	540.5	3.0
Home health care services	946.5	985.1	991.4	1,006.0	948.7	980.7	981.4	991.0	994.8	1,003.6	8.8
Hospitals	4,594.8	4,700.1	4,700.1	4,697.8	4,610.4	4,703.7	4,707.5	4,711.3	4,711.4	4,712.0	.6
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,003.0	3,022.7	3,034.1	3,033.6	3,006.1	3,029.6	3,029.4	3,033.6	3,040.0	3,038.4	-1.6
Nursing care facilities	1,612.9	1,611.7	1,617.4	1,619.1	1,615.0	1,617.3	1,616.6	1,617.9	1,620.8	1,621.9	1.1
Social assistance[1]	2,525.7	2,546.6	2,559.4	2,571.2	2,495.0	2,541.1	2,540.1	2,539.7	2,542.2	2,542.3	.1
Child day care services	882.0	873.0	873.5	873.6	859.9	864.3	862.7	860.4	856.4	853.5	-2.9
Leisure and hospitality	13,401	12,682	12,816	13,043	13,512	13,304	13,268	13,236	13,194	13,150	-44
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,936.7	1,744.0	1,773.8	1,854.5	1,984.9	1,947.1	1,943.8	1,936.2	1,925.9	1,896.9	-29.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	415.1	370.2	376.9	394.6	409.5	401.4	405.7	398.6	397.7	390.9	-6.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	130.1	119.1	120.8	128.3	132.9	130.8	130.3	130.9	129.9	130.0	.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,391.5	1,254.7	1,276.1	1,331.6	1,442.5	1,414.9	1,407.8	1,406.7	1,398.3	1,376.0	-22.3
Accommodation and food services	11,464.7	10,937.9	11,042.4	11,188.7	11,527.5	11,356.5	11,323.7	11,299.7	11,267.6	11,253.3	-14.3
Accommodation	1,835.7	1,681.3	1,672.5	1,680.9	1,881.1	1,794.3	1,768.4	1,754.7	1,732.8	1,724.8	-8.0
Food services and drinking places	9,629.0	9,256.6	9,369.9	9,507.8	9,646.4	9,562.2	9,555.3	9,545.0	9,534.8	9,528.5	-6.3
Other services	5,542	5,398	5,404	5,416	5,541	5,477	5,461	5,449	5,427	5,420	-7
Repair and maintenance	1,249.4	1,165.3	1,164.8	1,168.7	1,242.2	1,189.9	1,184.7	1,177.3	1,167.6	1,165.1	-2.5
Personal and laundry services	1,331.4	1,295.0	1,295.4	1,301.3	1,324.9	1,320.9	1,313.6	1,312.5	1,303.9	1,298.6	-5.3
Membership associations and organizations	2,960.9	2,937.7	2,943.9	2,945.5	2,973.5	2,965.7	2,963.1	2,958.7	2,955.2	2,956.3	1.1
Government	22,846	22,843	22,930	22,995	22,451	22,532	22,540	22,547	22,541	22,613	72
Federal	2,747	2,780	2,788	2,865	2,758	2,778	2,793	2,796	2,806	2,872	66
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,989.7	2,057.7	2,070.5	2,142.2	1,996.4	2,057.3	2,065.8	2,071.0	2,082.5	2,145.0	62.5
U.S. Postal Service	757.2	722.0	717.7	723.2	761.3	720.9	726.9	724.9	723.5	726.7	3.2
State government	5,300	5,305	5,329	5,333	5,159	5,196	5,192	5,192	5,190	5,192	2
State government education	2,484.4	2,507.1	2,528.0	2,534.5	2,340.0	2,381.3	2,380.2	2,382.3	2,382.5	2,388.1	5.6
State government, excluding education	2,815.2	2,798.3	2,801.0	2,798.8	2,819.4	2,814.8	2,811.6	2,809.4	2,807.6	2,803.6	-4.0
Local government	14,799	14,758	14,813	14,797	14,534	14,558	14,555	14,559	14,545	14,549	4
Local government education	8,402.2	8,388.9	8,436.6	8,403.8	8,066.2	8,060.5	8,070.7	8,076.7	8,072.4	8,076.2	3.8
Local government, excluding education	6,397.0	6,369.3	6,376.0	6,393.0	6,467.6	6,497.7	6,484.7	6,482.5	6,472.5	6,473.2	.7

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

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Change from: Mar. 2009-Apr. 2009[p]
Total private	33.6	33.2	33.2	32.8	33.8	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2	0.0
Goods-producing	40.2	38.6	38.7	38.4	40.4	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.0	.0
Mining and logging	44.5	43.5	42.9	42.6	45.0	44.3	44.2	43.9	43.4	43.0	-.4
Construction	38.4	37.0	37.3	37.0	38.9	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.7	37.6	-.1
Manufacturing	41.0	39.2	39.2	38.9	41.0	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.6	.2
Overtime hours	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	.1
Durable goods	41.3	39.2	39.2	39.0	41.4	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.4	39.7	.3
Overtime hours	3.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	.1
Wood products	38.6	36.0	36.2	36.5	38.6	36.8	36.9	37.1	36.9	37.0	.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.2	38.6	39.2	40.2	42.3	40.9	40.2	40.0	39.9	40.2	.3
Primary metals	42.3	39.8	40.3	39.3	42.6	40.5	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.1	-.1
Fabricated metal products	41.6	39.2	38.8	38.1	41.6	40.3	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.1	.1
Machinery	42.5	40.5	40.1	39.8	42.5	41.1	40.9	40.6	40.2	40.5	.3
Computer and electronic products	40.9	40.3	39.8	39.6	41.1	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.9	40.3	.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	41.0	39.7	39.4	38.9	38.8	39.6	.8
Transportation equipment	42.5	40.1	40.2	40.2	42.5	40.9	40.4	40.1	40.3	41.0	.7
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	42.2	38.1	38.3	39.2	42.1	39.9	38.6	38.2	38.5	39.8	1.3
Furniture and related products	38.3	36.9	37.6	36.7	38.7	37.3	37.7	37.4	37.7	37.4	-.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.2	37.8	38.4	38.2	39.3	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.3	38.5	.2
Nondurable goods	40.4	39.1	39.2	38.8	40.5	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.5	.1
Overtime hours	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	.0
Food manufacturing	40.4	39.3	39.5	38.7	40.8	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.0	40.0	.0
Beverages and tobacco products	39.7	36.6	35.8	35.1	39.4	36.7	37.0	37.0	36.1	35.8	-.3
Textile mills	38.3	35.9	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.0	37.1	36.4	36.2	36.3	.1
Textile product mills	38.2	37.0	37.0	36.7	38.3	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.1	.1
Apparel	36.8	35.4	36.3	35.7	36.6	36.0	36.0	35.6	36.1	36.1	.0
Leather and allied products	38.9	32.8	33.2	31.8	38.6	34.7	34.0	33.3	33.0	32.6	-.4
Paper and paper products	43.2	41.1	40.7	40.9	43.3	41.9	41.6	41.5	41.0	41.3	.3
Printing and related support activities	38.4	37.1	37.6	37.0	38.5	38.0	37.7	37.3	37.5	37.5	.0
Petroleum and coal products	42.9	43.5	43.4	44.2	43.2	45.3	45.1	43.8	44.4	44.7	.3
Chemicals	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.7	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.9	.0
Plastics and rubber products	41.0	39.4	39.2	39.1	41.0	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.3	39.8	.5
Private service-providing	32.2	32.3	32.2	31.9	32.4	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.1	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.1	32.7	32.7	32.6	33.3	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	.0
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.4	38.3	37.8	38.1	37.9	37.7	37.8	.1
Retail trade	29.9	29.6	29.6	29.6	30.2	29.7	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.8	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.2	35.4	36.1	35.5	36.6	36.2	36.0	35.7	36.0	36.0	.0
Utilities	42.7	43.3	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.9	42.6	43.2	42.5	42.4	-.1
Information	36.3	37.1	36.8	36.2	36.6	37.0	37.2	36.9	36.7	36.5	-.2
Financial activities	35.7	36.8	36.4	35.8	35.9	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.0	.0
Professional and business services	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.4	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.8	.1
Education and health services	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5	.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.6	25.4	25.0	24.8	25.0	24.8	24.8	.0
Other services	30.7	30.7	30.5	30.4	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	.0

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[P]	Apr. 2009[P]	Apr. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[P]	Apr. 2009[P]
Total private	$17.95	$18.57	$18.56	$18.51	$603.12	$616.52	$616.19	$607.13
Seasonally adjusted	17.94	18.46	18.50	18.51	606.37	614.72	614.20	614.53
Goods-producing	19.09	19.64	19.74	19.80	767.42	758.10	763.94	760.32
Mining and logging	21.78	23.19	23.44	23.54	969.21	1,008.77	1,005.58	1,002.80
Construction	21.49	22.25	22.46	22.45	825.22	823.25	837.76	830.65
Manufacturing	17.64	18.07	18.09	18.14	723.24	708.34	709.13	705.65
Durable goods	18.59	19.09	19.18	19.22	767.77	748.33	751.86	749.58
Wood products	14.00	14.77	14.68	14.70	540.40	531.72	531.42	536.55
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.12	17.03	17.22	17.45	722.46	657.36	675.02	701.49
Primary metals	20.21	19.75	19.69	19.91	854.88	786.05	793.51	782.46
Fabricated metal products	16.82	17.30	17.30	17.45	699.71	678.16	671.24	664.85
Machinery	17.91	18.17	18.23	18.16	761.18	735.89	731.02	722.77
Computer and electronic products	20.86	21.42	21.69	21.77	853.17	863.23	863.26	862.09
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.74	15.93	15.95	15.97	643.77	613.31	615.67	616.44
Transportation equipment	23.59	24.69	24.82	24.78	1,002.58	990.07	997.76	996.16
Furniture and related products	14.45	14.85	15.02	14.98	553.44	547.97	564.75	549.77
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.96	15.97	16.00	16.14	586.43	603.67	614.40	616.55
Nondurable goods	16.03	16.48	16.42	16.49	647.61	644.37	643.66	639.81
Food manufacturing	13.88	14.30	14.22	14.27	560.75	561.99	561.69	552.25
Beverages and tobacco products	19.41	20.25	20.40	20.03	770.58	741.15	730.32	703.05
Textile mills	13.45	13.76	13.89	13.82	515.14	493.98	500.04	491.99
Textile product mills	11.77	11.53	11.32	11.34	449.61	426.61	418.84	416.18
Apparel	11.51	11.40	11.25	11.50	423.57	403.56	408.38	410.55
Leather and allied products	12.63	14.19	14.18	14.27	491.31	465.43	470.78	453.79
Paper and paper products	18.64	18.99	18.90	19.17	805.25	780.49	769.23	784.05
Printing and related support activities	16.63	16.79	16.72	16.78	638.59	622.91	628.67	620.86
Petroleum and coal products	26.96	29.57	29.82	28.88	1,156.58	1,286.30	1,294.19	1,276.50
Chemicals	19.35	19.96	19.93	19.94	799.16	820.36	815.14	811.56
Plastics and rubber products	15.80	16.22	16.17	16.20	647.80	639.07	633.86	633.42
Private service-providing	17.67	18.33	18.31	18.24	568.97	592.06	589.58	581.86
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.13	16.47	16.43	16.41	533.90	538.57	537.26	534.97
Wholesale trade	20.01	20.65	20.66	20.70	764.38	784.70	780.95	774.18
Retail trade	12.89	12.99	13.01	13.02	385.41	384.50	385.10	385.39
Transportation and warehousing	18.30	18.73	18.54	18.51	662.46	663.04	669.29	657.11
Utilities	28.70	29.70	29.41	29.52	1,225.49	1,286.01	1,241.10	1,251.65
Information	24.56	25.12	25.39	25.27	891.53	931.95	934.35	914.77
Financial activities	20.21	20.68	20.70	20.66	721.50	761.02	753.48	739.63
Professional and business services	20.91	22.52	22.54	22.28	727.67	785.95	786.65	766.43
Education and health services	18.75	19.26	19.20	19.29	607.50	624.02	624.00	623.07
Leisure and hospitality	10.81	11.06	10.99	10.97	272.41	275.39	272.55	269.86
Other services	16.09	16.34	16.34	16.30	493.96	501.64	498.37	495.52

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

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

Industry	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Percent change from: Mar. 2009-Apr. 2009 [p]
Total private:							
Current dollars	$17.94	$18.40	$18.43	$18.46	$18.50	$18.51	0.1
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.29	8.65	8.64	8.61	8.64	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	19.16	19.69	19.72	19.78	19.86	19.84	-.1
Mining and logging	21.77	23.23	23.14	23.14	23.41	23.49	.3
Construction	21.62	22.41	22.43	22.42	22.60	22.57	-.1
Manufacturing	17.64	17.96	17.99	18.07	18.11	18.13	.1
Excluding overtime [4]	16.82	17.33	17.36	17.47	17.53	17.53	.0
Durable goods	18.61	18.94	18.99	19.09	19.18	19.21	.2
Nondurable goods	16.01	16.39	16.43	16.49	16.46	16.49	.2
Private service-providing	17.63	18.10	18.14	18.17	18.19	18.22	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.08	16.31	16.36	16.38	16.37	16.40	.2
Wholesale trade	20.05	20.31	20.41	20.52	20.60	20.70	.5
Retail trade	12.84	12.94	12.97	12.96	12.97	12.98	.1
Transportation and warehousing	18.31	18.66	18.72	18.67	18.62	18.62	.0
Utilities	28.54	29.16	29.22	29.67	29.29	29.36	.2
Information	24.56	24.91	24.98	25.09	25.30	25.27	-.1
Financial activities	20.17	20.53	20.53	20.55	20.63	20.63	.0
Professional and business services	20.90	21.97	22.04	22.17	22.28	22.30	.1
Education and health services	18.74	19.20	19.18	19.24	19.21	19.29	.4
Leisure and hospitality	10.81	10.94	10.97	10.97	10.97	10.96	-.1
Other services	16.00	16.29	16.30	16.25	16.23	16.23	.0

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

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Percent change from: Mar. 2009-Apr. 2009[p]
Total private	106.2	99.6	99.5	98.6	107.4	103.2	102.5	101.9	100.9	100.3	-0.6
Goods-producing	97.1	82.0	81.1	80.3	99.0	90.4	88.1	86.5	84.3	82.9	-1.7
Mining and logging	132.0	130.1	124.9	121.6	135.6	139.1	138.3	135.1	129.6	125.9	-2.9
Construction	105.9	85.8	85.9	86.7	110.4	99.8	97.5	96.1	93.0	90.6	-2.6
Manufacturing	91.7	78.3	77.1	75.6	92.2	84.0	81.7	79.8	78.3	77.6	-.9
Durable goods	94.4	78.1	76.6	75.0	94.9	84.6	81.6	79.6	77.6	76.6	-1.3
Wood products	79.5	57.9	58.8	60.0	80.6	66.7	64.6	62.5	62.1	61.7	-.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	93.0	72.0	72.3	76.8	94.1	84.0	81.0	78.9	76.6	77.2	.8
Primary metals	90.2	71.3	70.2	65.6	90.5	78.1	75.6	72.0	70.1	67.3	-4.0
Fabricated metal products	103.2	86.4	83.4	79.7	103.6	93.8	89.8	87.4	84.1	82.2	-2.3
Machinery	103.6	88.5	84.7	82.4	104.0	94.8	91.8	88.9	85.4	84.3	-1.3
Computer and electronic products	102.7	93.3	91.2	89.0	103.5	96.8	96.4	94.1	91.5	91.0	-.5
Electrical equipment and appliances	88.9	78.1	76.0	74.1	89.5	83.8	81.8	79.1	76.7	76.3	-.5
Transportation equipment	92.5	72.1	71.6	69.7	91.9	79.0	73.2	72.4	71.7	70.6	-1.5
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	77.4	52.8	52.7	51.8	76.2	61.3	53.5	53.2	52.7	51.8	-1.7
Furniture and related products	77.7	60.8	60.7	58.7	78.7	66.1	64.7	62.5	61.4	59.9	-2.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.2	82.2	82.1	82.4	90.7	85.9	84.8	83.7	82.6	83.3	.8
Nondurable goods	87.1	78.4	77.8	76.6	88.2	82.8	81.6	80.3	79.3	79.2	-.1
Food manufacturing	98.2	94.4	94.5	92.9	101.7	98.6	98.7	98.0	97.9	98.7	.8
Beverages and tobacco products	89.6	83.6	82.1	80.7	92.1	89.3	90.1	88.8	86.4	85.1	-1.5
Textile mills	49.2	37.2	37.0	36.4	49.4	40.7	39.7	38.2	37.2	37.3	.3
Textile product mills	72.1	61.0	58.5	56.9	71.5	65.0	62.7	61.4	58.6	57.6	-1.7
Apparel	57.9	47.6	48.0	45.7	57.8	51.3	49.7	48.4	48.0	46.6	-2.9
Leather and allied products	71.2	56.8	57.7	56.9	71.1	62.5	60.9	59.1	58.4	58.3	-.2
Paper and paper products	84.6	75.0	73.3	73.3	85.3	79.8	77.9	76.4	74.8	74.8	.0
Printing and related support activities	87.8	75.7	75.6	73.0	88.3	80.6	78.7	76.5	75.6	74.5	-1.5
Petroleum and coal products	96.6	83.5	84.1	90.7	98.9	98.4	93.3	89.2	89.9	93.7	4.2
Chemicals	95.3	90.2	89.0	87.8	95.2	91.8	91.0	90.4	89.1	88.2	-1.0
Plastics and rubber products	89.1	75.1	73.3	72.5	89.1	80.2	78.0	76.2	74.4	74.6	.3
Private service-providing	108.5	104.9	104.7	104.0	109.5	107.0	106.6	105.9	105.4	105.0	-.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.1	97.4	97.2	96.7	104.8	100.6	100.2	99.3	98.9	98.3	-.6
Wholesale trade	109.2	103.4	102.4	100.8	109.9	105.5	105.6	104.2	102.9	102.2	-.7
Retail trade	99.1	94.1	94.1	94.0	101.6	97.1	96.8	96.8	96.4	96.0	-.4
Transportation and warehousing	107.7	99.2	100.8	98.5	109.3	104.2	102.8	101.2	101.6	100.7	-.9
Utilities	97.6	101.4	98.7	98.6	97.7	100.2	100.1	101.6	99.8	99.2	-.6
Information	99.7	98.3	97.6	95.3	100.7	99.6	99.4	98.4	97.5	96.6	-.9
Financial activities	107.2	106.8	105.1	102.9	108.3	106.2	106.5	105.8	104.6	103.9	-.7
Professional and business services	114.9	106.7	106.4	105.3	115.4	110.8	110.1	108.6	107.4	106.8	-.6
Education and health services	115.6	117.9	118.5	118.1	115.4	116.9	117.2	116.9	117.4	117.8	.3
Leisure and hospitality	109.4	102.0	102.8	103.9	111.2	107.8	106.7	107.2	106.0	105.7	-.3
Other services	99.6	97.0	96.5	96.5	99.9	98.3	98.2	97.6	97.0	96.9	-.1

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Apr. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009[p]	Apr. 2009[p]	Percent change from: Mar. 2009-Apr. 2009[p]
Total private	127.3	123.6	123.4	121.9	128.7	126.9	126.2	125.7	124.7	124.0	-0.6
Goods-producing	113.5	98.6	98.1	97.4	116.1	109.0	106.4	104.7	102.5	100.7	-1.8
Mining and logging	167.1	175.5	170.3	168.4	171.7	188.0	186.2	181.8	176.5	172.0	-2.5
Construction	122.9	103.0	104.2	105.1	128.9	120.8	118.0	116.4	113.5	110.5	-2.6
Manufacturing	105.8	92.5	91.2	89.7	106.3	98.7	96.1	94.3	92.7	92.0	-.8
Durable goods	109.6	93.0	91.8	90.0	110.2	100.1	96.8	94.9	92.9	91.9	-1.1
Nondurable goods	98.6	91.3	90.2	89.3	99.8	95.9	94.7	93.6	92.2	92.3	.1
Private service-providing	131.4	131.8	131.4	130.1	132.4	132.8	132.6	131.9	131.5	131.2	-.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	118.6	114.4	114.0	113.2	120.3	117.0	116.9	116.1	115.4	115.0	-.3
Wholesale trade	128.7	125.8	124.7	122.9	129.8	126.2	126.9	126.0	124.9	124.7	-.2
Retail trade	109.5	104.8	105.0	105.0	111.8	107.7	107.7	107.5	107.2	106.8	-.4
Transportation and warehousing	125.0	117.8	118.5	115.7	127.0	123.3	122.1	119.9	120.0	119.0	-.8
Utilities	116.9	125.7	121.2	121.5	116.4	121.9	122.1	125.8	122.1	121.6	-.4
Information	121.3	122.3	122.7	119.3	122.5	122.8	122.9	122.2	122.1	120.9	-1.0
Financial activities	133.9	136.6	134.6	131.4	135.0	134.9	135.1	134.4	133.4	132.5	-.7
Professional and business services	142.9	143.0	142.7	139.7	143.5	144.9	144.3	143.3	142.3	141.7	-.4
Education and health services	142.5	149.2	149.6	149.8	142.1	147.5	147.8	147.9	148.2	149.4	.8
Leisure and hospitality	134.3	128.2	128.3	129.4	136.5	133.9	132.9	133.6	132.1	131.5	-.5
Other services	116.8	115.5	114.9	114.6	116.5	116.6	116.6	115.6	114.7	114.5	-.2

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 271 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	20.5
2009	22.1	20.8	p 20.3	p 28.2								
Over 3-month span:												
2005	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	20.8
2009	18.6	14.2	p 14.6	p 15.9								
Over 6-month span:												
2005	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	24.4
2009	21.6	17.2	p 14.2	p 15.1								
Over 12-month span:												
2005	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	28.2
2009	24.0	22.0	p 19.7	p 18.6								
	Manufacturing payrolls, 83 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	10.2
2009	6.0	9.6	p 12.7	p 26.5								
Over 3-month span:												
2005	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	11.4
2009	6.0	3.6	p 2.4	p 10.8								
Over 6-month span:												
2005	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	9.6
2009	9.0	4.8	p 4.8	p 7.2								
Over 12-month span:												
2005	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009	8.4	4.8	p 4.8	p 4.8								

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

p = preliminary.

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

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