125 Y E A R S

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## The Employment Situation - December 2009

Nonfarm payroll employment edged down $(-85,000)$ in December, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 10.0 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment fell in construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade, while temporary help services and health care added jobs.


## Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

Seasonally adjusted household survey data have been revised using updated seasonal adjustment factors, a procedure done at the end of each calendar year. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2005 were subject to revision. The unemployment rates for January 2009 through November 2009 (as originally published and as revised) appear in table B on page 6, along with additional information about the revisions.

## Household Survey Data

In December, both the number of unemployed persons, at 15.3 million, and the unemployment rate, at 10.0 percent, were unchanged. At the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons was 7.7 million, and the unemployment rate was 5.0 percent. (See table A-1.)

Unemployment rates for the major worker groups-adult men (10.2 percent), adult women (8.2 percent), teenagers ( 27.1 percent), whites ( 9.0 percent), blacks (16.2 percent), and Hispanics (12.9 percent)-showed little change in December. The unemployment rate for Asians was 8.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Among the unemployed, the number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) continued to trend up, reaching 6.1 million. In December, 4 in 10 unemployed workers were jobless for 27 weeks or longer. (See table A-9.)

The civilian labor force participation rate fell to 64.6 percent in December. The employment-population ratio declined to 58.2 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was about unchanged at 9.2 million in December and has been relatively flat since March. These individuals were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-5.)

About 2.5 million persons were marginally attached to the labor force in December, an increase of 578,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table A-13.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 929,000 discouraged workers in December, up from 642,000 a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.6 million persons marginally attached to the labor force had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities.

## Establishment Survey Data

Total nonfarm payroll employment edged down in December (-85,000). Job losses continued in construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade, while temporary help services and health care continued to add jobs. During 2009, monthly job losses moderated substantially. Employment losses in the first quarter of 2009 averaged 691,000 per month, compared with an average loss of 69,000 per month in the fourth quarter. (See table B-1.)

Construction employment declined by 53,000 in December, with job losses throughout the industry. Employment in construction has fallen by 1.6 million since the recession began.

In December, employment in manufacturing decreased by 27,000. The average monthly decline for the last 6 months of $2009(-41,000)$ was much lower than the average monthly decline for the first half
of the year $(-171,000)$. Since the recession began, manufacturing employment has fallen by 2.1 million; three-fourths of this drop occurred in the durable goods component ( -1.6 million).

Wholesale trade employment declined by 18,000 in December, with the majority of the decline occurring among durable goods wholesalers. Employment in retail trade was little changed over the month, although general merchandise stores lost 15,000 jobs.

Temporary help services added 47,000 jobs in December. Since reaching a low point in July, temporary help services employment has risen by 166,000.

Health care employment continued to increase in December (22,000), with notable gains in offices of physicians $(9,000)$ and home health care services $(8,000)$. The health care industry has added 631,000 jobs since the recession began.

In December, the average workweek for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.2 hours. The manufacturing workweek, at 40.4 hours, and factory overtime, at 3.4 hours, were unchanged over the month. Since May, the manufacturing workweek has increased by 1.0 hour. (See table B-2.)

In December, average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 3 cents, or 0.2 percent, to $\$ 18.80$. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent, while average weekly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent. (See table B-3.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for October was revised from -111,000 to -127,000, and the change for November was revised from $-11,000$ to $+4,000$.

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

## Upcoming Changes to The Employment Situation News Release

Effective with the release of January 2010 data on February 5, 2010, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics will introduce several changes to The Employment Situation news release text and tables. Two new summary tables-one for the household survey and one for the establishment survey-will replace the current table A. In addition, three new household data tables will provide information on the employment status of veterans, persons with a disability, and the foreign born. Also, the establishment data tables have been largely redesigned to include information on all employee hours and earnings, women employees, and production and nonsupervisory employees. The ordering and format of some tables also will change. Additional information is available at www.bls.gov/bls/upcoming_empsit_changes.htm.

## Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

With the release of January 2010 data on February 5, 2010, the Current Employment Statistics survey will introduce revisions to nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings data to reflect the annual benchmark adjustments for March 2009 and updated seasonal adjustment factors. Not seasonally adjusted data beginning with April 2008 and seasonally adjusted data beginning with January 2005 are subject to revision.

## Revisions in the Household Survey Data

Effective with the release of data for January 2010, revisions will be introduced into the population controls for the household survey. These changes reflect the routine annual updating of intercensal population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

| Category | Quarterly averages |  | Monthly data |  |  | Nov.-Dec. change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | III 2009 | IV 2009 | Oct. 2009 | Nov. 2009 | Dec. 2009 |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Labor force status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 154,235 | 153,544 | 153,854 | 153,720 | 153,059 | -661 |
| Employment | 139,339 | 138,138 | 138,242 | 138,381 | 137,792 | -589 |
| Unemployment | 14,895 | 15,406 | 15,612 | 15,340 | 15,267 | -73 |
| Not in labor force | 81,858 | 83,195 | 82,696 | 83,022 | 83,865 | 843 |
|  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| Adult men | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.2 | -. 2 |
| Adult women | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | . 2 |
| Teenagers .................................... | 25.4 | 27.2 | 27.6 | 26.8 | 27.1 | . 3 |
| White | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.0 | -. 3 |
| Black or African American | 15.1 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 16.2 | . 6 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity ............... | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.9 | . 2 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm employment | 131,262 | p 130,965 | 130,991 | p 130,995 | p 130,910 | p-85 |
| Goods-producing ${ }^{1}$. | 18,595 | p 18,313 | 18,379 | p 18,321 | p 18,240 | p-81 |
| Construction | 6,100 | p 5,951 | 5,987 | p 5,960 | p 5,907 | p-53 |
| Manufacturing | 11,786 | p 11,660 | 11,692 | p 11,657 | p 11,630 | p-27 |
| Service-providing ${ }^{1}$ | 112,667 | p 112,652 | 112,612 | p 112,674 | p 112,670 | p-4 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{2}$ | 14,720 | p 14,634 | 14,647 | p 14,633 | p 14,623 | p-10 |
| Professional and business service . | 16,628 | p 16,751 | 16,675 | p 16,764 | p 16,814 | p 50 |
| Education and health services . | 19,307 | p 19,420 | 19,384 | p 19,421 | p 19,456 | p 35 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 13,172 | p 13,117 | 13,134 | p 13,121 | p 13,096 | p-25 |
| Government | 22,470 | p 22,480 | 22,484 | p 22,488 | p 22,467 | p-21 |
|  | Hours of work ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private | 33.1 | p 33.1 | 33.0 | p 33.2 | p 33.2 | p 0.0 |
| Manufacturing .............................. | 39.9 | p 40.3 | 40.1 | p 40.4 | p 40.4 | p 0 |
| Overtime ................................... | 3.0 | p 3.3 | 3.2 | p 3.4 | p 3.4 | p 0 |
| Total private ................................... | Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99.0 | p 98.9 | 98.5 | p 99.1 | p 99.1 | p 0.0 |
|  | Earnings ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average hourly earnings, total private ...... | \$18.64 | p \$18.77 | \$18.74 | p \$18.77 | p \$18.80 | p \$0.03 |
| Average weekly earnings, total private .... | 617.10 | p 621.91 | 618.42 | p 623.16 | p 624.16 | p 1.00 |

[^0]
## Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

At the end of each calendar year, BLS routinely updates the seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force series derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), or household survey. As a result of this process, seasonally adjusted data for January 2005 through November 2009 were subject to revision.

Table B shows the unemployment rates for January 2009 through November 2009, as first published and as revised. The rates were unchanged in 7 of the 11 months and changed by one-tenth of a percentage point in the remaining 4 months. Revised seasonally adjusted data for other major labor force series beginning in December 2008 appear in table C.

An article describing the seasonal adjustment methodology for the household survey data and revised data for January 2009 through November 2009 is available at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs2010.pdf.

Historical data for the household series contained in the A tables of this release can be accessed at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsatabs.htm. Revised historical seasonally adjusted monthly and quarterly data for additional series are available on the Internet at ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/lf/.

Table B. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and changes due to revision,
January-November 2009

| Year and month | As first published | As revised | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 |  |  |  |
| January | 7.6 | 7.7 | 0.1 |
| February | 8.1 | 8.2 | . 1 |
| March | 8.5 | 8.6 | . 1 |
| April. | 8.9 | 8.9 | . 0 |
| May ... | 9.4 | 9.4 | . 0 |
| June | 9.5 | 9.5 | . 0 |
| July . | 9.4 | 9.4 | . 0 |
| August .. | 9.7 | 9.7 | . 0 |
| September . | 9.8 | 9.8 | . 0 |
| October | 10.2 | 10.1 | -. 1 |
| November ..... | 10.0 | 10.0 | . 0 |

Table C. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age | 2008 | 2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 235,035 | 234,739 | 234,913 | 235,086 | 235,271 | 235,452 | 235,655 | 235,870 | 236,087 | 236,322 | 236,550 | 236,743 | 236,924 |
| Civilian labor force ...................... | 154,587 | 154,140 | 154,401 | 154,164 | 154,718 | 154,956 | 154,759 | 154,351 | 154,426 | 153,927 | 153,854 | 153,720 | 153,059 |
| Participation rate | 65.8 | 65.7 | 65.7 | 65.6 | 65.8 | 65.8 | 65.7 | 65.4 | 65.4 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 64.6 |
| Employed | 143,188 | 142,221 | 141,687 | 140,854 | 140,902 | 140,438 | 140,038 | 139,817 | 139,433 | 138,768 | 138,242 | 138,381 | 137,792 |
| Employment-population ratio | 60.9 | 60.6 | 60.3 | 59.9 | 59.9 | 59.6 | 59.4 | 59.3 | 59.1 | 58.7 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 58.2 |
| Unemployed | 11,400 | 11,919 | 12,714 | 13,310 | 13,816 | 14,518 | 14,721 | 14,534 | 14,993 | 15,159 | 15,612 | 15,340 | 15,267 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 105,083 | 104,902 | 104,999 | 105,095 | 105,196 | 105,299 | 105,412 | 105,530 | 105,651 | 105,780 | 105,906 | 106,018 | 106,125 |
| Civilian labor force | 79,108 | 78,769 | 78,859 | 78,680 | 79,106 | 79,339 | 79,246 | 78,984 | 79,196 | 78,977 | 79,024 | 78,901 | 78,402 |
| Participation rate | 75.3 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 74.9 | 75.2 | 75.3 | 75.2 | 74.8 | 75.0 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 74.4 | 73.9 |
| Employed .. | 73,237 | 72,625 | 72,266 | 71,667 | 71,665 | 71,552 | 71,354 | 71,255 | 71,142 | 70,861 | 70,662 | 70,662 | 70,391 |
| Employment-population ratio | 69.7 | 69.2 | 68.8 | 68.2 | 68.1 | 68.0 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 67.3 | 67.0 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.3 |
| Unemployed | 5,871 | 6,144 | 6,593 | 7,013 | 7,441 | 7,787 | 7,892 | 7,728 | 8,055 | 8,116 | 8,362 | 8,239 | 8,011 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.4 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 112,825 | 112,738 | 112,824 | 112,908 | 112,999 | 113,089 | 113,189 | 113,296 | 113,405 | 113,522 | 113,636 | 113,737 | 113,832 |
| Civilian labor force | 68,904 | 68,793 | 68,914 | 68,972 | 69,105 | 69,060 | 68,984 | 68,910 | 68,847 | 68,686 | 68,687 | 68,742 | 68,620 |
| Participation rate | 61.1 | 61.0 | 61.1 | 61.1 | 61.2 | 61.1 | 60.9 | 60.8 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 60.4 | 60.4 | 60.3 |
| Employed | 64,744 | 64,391 | 64,238 | 64,110 | 64,147 | 63,847 | 63,741 | 63,685 | 63,552 | 63,280 | 63,133 | 63,269 | 62,998 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.4 | 57.1 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 56.0 | 55.7 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 55.3 |
| Unemployed | 4,160 | 4,402 | 4,676 | 4,863 | 4,957 | 5,213 | 5,243 | 5,225 | 5,295 | 5,406 | 5,554 | 5,473 | 5,622 |
| Unemployment rate ............. | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 17,126 | 17,098 | 17,090 | 17,083 | 17,076 | 17,064 | 17,053 | 17,044 | 17,031 | 17,020 | 17,008 | 16,988 | 16,967 |
| Civilian labor force | 6,575 | 6,578 | 6,628 | 6,512 | 6,507 | 6,557 | 6,529 | 6,457 | 6,383 | 6,264 | 6,143 | 6,077 | 6,037 |
| Participation rate | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 35.6 |
| Employed | 5,207 | 5,205 | 5,183 | 5,077 | 5,089 | 5,039 | 4,943 | 4,877 | 4,740 | 4,627 | 4,448 | 4,450 | 4,403 |
| Employment-population ratio | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 29.7 | 29.8 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 28.6 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 25.9 |
| Unemployed .... | 1,368 | 1,373 | 1,445 | 1,435 | 1,418 | 1,518 | 1,586 | 1,581 | 1,643 | 1,637 | 1,696 | 1,627 | 1,634 |
| Unemployment rate | 20.8 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 21.8 | 23.2 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 27.6 | 26.8 | 27.1 |

[^1]NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

## 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 foreignborn workers accounted for 15.6 percent of the labor force in 2008.

## Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

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

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

## Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

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

## Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

Yes; monthly establishment survey estimates include an adjustment to account for the net employment change generated by business births and deaths. The adjustment comes from an econometric model that forecasts the monthly net jobs impact of business births and deaths based on the actual past values of the net impact that can be observed with a lag from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The establishment survey uses modeling rather than sampling for this purpose because the survey is not
immediately able to bring new businesses into the sample. There is an unavoidable lag between the birth of a new firm and its appearance on the sampling frame and availability for selection. BLS adds new businesses to the survey twice a year.

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

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

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

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

## Technical Note

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

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

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

## Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


## Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

## Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90percent 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 90percent 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; Federal Relay Service: (800) 8778339.

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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 2009 | Sept. 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 235,035 | 236,743 | 236,924 | 235,035 | 236,087 | 236,322 | 236,550 | 236,743 | 236,924 |
| Civilian labor force | 154,349 | 153,539 | 152,693 | 154,587 | 154,426 | 153,927 | 153,854 | 153,720 | 153,059 |
| Participation rate | 65.7 | 64.9 | 64.4 | 65.8 | 65.4 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 64.6 |
| Employed .............. | 143,350 | 139,132 | 137,953 | 143,188 | 139,433 | 138,768 | 138,242 | 138,381 | 137,792 |
| Employment-population ratio | 61.0 | 58.8 | 58.2 | 60.9 | 59.1 | 58.7 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 58.2 |
| Unemployed | 10,999 | 14,407 | 14,740 | 11,400 | 14,993 | 15,159 | 15,612 | 15,340 | 15,267 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.1 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Not in labor force ...... | 80,686 | 83,204 | 84,231 | 80,448 | 81,661 | 82,396 | 82,696 | 83,022 | 83,865 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 5,180 | 5,618 | 5,939 | 5,511 | 5,609 | 5,960 | 6,031 | 6,043 | 6,306 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 113,769 | 114,632 | 114,728 | 113,769 | 114,288 | 114,411 | 114,530 | 114,632 | 114,728 |
| Civilian labor force ................... | 82,226 | 81,612 | 81,243 | 82,462 | 82,466 | 82,197 | 82,184 | 81,964 | 81,454 |
| Participation rate | 72.3 | 71.2 | 70.8 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.5 | 71.0 |
| Employed | 75,548 | 73,107 | 72,258 | 75,812 | 73,436 | 73,120 | 72,844 | 72,794 | 72,499 |
| Employment-population ratio | 66.4 | 63.8 | 63.0 | 66.6 | 64.3 | 63.9 | 63.6 | 63.5 | 63.2 |
| Unemployed | 6,678 | 8,505 | 8,985 | 6,650 | 9,031 | 9,077 | 9,340 | 9,171 | 8,955 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.1 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.0 |
| Not in labor force .......... | 31,543 | 33,019 | 33,485 | 31,308 | 31,821 | 32,214 | 32,346 | 32,667 | 33,274 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 105,083 | 106,018 | 106,125 | 105,083 | 105,651 | 105,780 | 105,906 | 106,018 | 106,125 |
| Civilian labor force | 79,071 | 78,723 | 78,392 | 79,108 | 79,196 | 78,977 | 79,024 | 78,901 | 78,402 |
| Participation rate | 75.2 | 74.3 | 73.9 | 75.3 | 75.0 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 74.4 | 73.9 |
| Employed | 73,088 | 71,112 | 70,251 | 73,237 | 71,142 | 70,861 | 70,662 | 70,662 | 70,391 |
| Employment-population ratio | 69.6 | 67.1 | 66.2 | 69.7 | 67.3 | 67.0 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.3 |
| Unemployed | 5,984 | 7,611 | 8,141 | 5,871 | 8,055 | 8,116 | 8,362 | 8,239 | 8,011 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.6 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| Not in labor force ......... | 26,012 | 27,295 | 27,733 | 25,975 | 26,455 | 26,803 | 26,882 | 27,117 | 27,723 |
| Women, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 121,266 | 122,111 | 122,197 | 121,266 | 121,799 | 121,911 | 122,020 | 122,111 | 122,197 |
| Civilian labor force .................... | 72,122 | 71,927 | 71,450 | 72,126 | 71,960 | 71,729 | 71,669 | 71,756 | 71,605 |
| Participation rate | 59.5 | 58.9 | 58.5 | 59.5 | 59.1 | 58.8 | 58.7 | 58.8 | 58.6 |
| Employed | 67,802 | 66,024 | 65,694 | 67,376 | 65,997 | 65,648 | 65,398 | 65,587 | 65,293 |
| Employment-population ratio | 55.9 | 54.1 | 53.8 | 55.6 | 54.2 | 53.8 | 53.6 | 53.7 | 53.4 |
| Unemployed | 4,320 | 5,902 | 5,756 | 4,750 | 5,962 | 6,081 | 6,271 | 6,169 | 6,312 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| Not in labor force ......... | 49,143 | 50,184 | 50,747 | 49,140 | 49,839 | 50,182 | 50,350 | 50,355 | 50,591 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 112,825 | 113,737 | 113,832 | 112,825 | 113,405 | 113,522 | 113,636 | 113,737 | 113,832 |
| Civilian labor force | 69,042 | 69,049 | 68,617 | 68,904 | 68,847 | 68,686 | 68,687 | 68,742 | 68,620 |
| Participation rate | 61.2 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 61.1 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 60.4 | 60.4 | 60.3 |
| Employed ............... | 65,204 | 63,787 | 63,430 | 64,744 | 63,552 | 63,280 | 63,133 | 63,269 | 62,998 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.8 | 56.1 | 55.7 | 57.4 | 56.0 | 55.7 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 55.3 |
| Unemployed | 3,838 | 5,262 | 5,187 | 4,160 | 5,295 | 5,406 | 5,554 | 5,473 | 5,622 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| Not in labor force | 43,784 | 44,688 | 45,215 | 43,921 | 44,558 | 44,837 | 44,949 | 44,994 | 45,212 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 17,126 | 16,988 | 16,967 | 17,126 | 17,031 | 17,020 | 17,008 | 16,988 | 16,967 |
| Civilian labor force | 6,235 | 5,767 | 5,684 | 6,575 | 6,383 | 6,264 | 6,143 | 6,077 | 6,037 |
| Participation rate .... | 36.4 | 33.9 | 33.5 | 38.4 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 35.6 |
| Employed | 5,058 | 4,233 | 4,272 | 5,207 | 4,740 | 4,627 | 4,448 | 4,450 | 4,403 |
| Employment-population ratio | 29.5 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 30.4 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 26.1 | 26.2 | 25.9 |
| Unemployed ............ | 1,177 | 1,534 | 1,412 | 1,368 | 1,643 | 1,637 | 1,696 | 1,627 | 1,634 |
| Unemployment rate | 18.9 | 26.6 | 24.8 | 20.8 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 27.6 | 26.8 | 27.1 |
| Not in labor force | 10,891 | 11,221 | 11,283 | 10,551 | 10,648 | 10,756 | 10,865 | 10,911 | 10,930 |

[^2]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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 2009 | Sept. 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 190,351 | 191,516 | 191,628 | 190,351 | 191,086 | 191,244 | 191,394 | 191,516 | 191,628 |
| Civilian labor force | 125,588 | 125,170 | 124,344 | 125,792 | 126,038 | 125,581 | 125,567 | 125,258 | 124,605 |
| Participation rate | 66.0 | 65.4 | 64.9 | 66.1 | 66.0 | 65.7 | 65.6 | 65.4 | 65.0 |
| Employed | 117,409 | 114,403 | 113,416 | 117,335 | 114,784 | 114,215 | 113,754 | 113,669 | 113,339 |
| Employment-population ratio | 61.7 | 59.7 | 59.2 | 61.6 | 60.1 | 59.7 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.1 |
| Unemployed | 8,179 | 10,767 | 10,928 | 8,458 | 11,254 | 11,366 | 11,813 | 11,589 | 11,266 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.5 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.0 |
| Not in labor force | 64,763 | 66,346 | 67,284 | 64,559 | 65,048 | 65,663 | 65,827 | 66,258 | 67,024 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 65,424 | 65,286 | 64,870 | 65,399 | 65,640 | 65,548 | 65,540 | 65,387 | 64,804 |
| Participation rate | 75.6 | 74.9 | 74.4 | 75.6 | 75.5 | 75.4 | 75.3 | 75.0 | 74.3 |
| Employed | 60,965 | 59,438 | 58,653 | 61,096 | 59,514 | 59,279 | 59,077 | 58,996 | 58,782 |
| Employment-population ratio | 70.5 | 68.2 | 67.2 | 70.6 | 68.5 | 68.1 | 67.8 | 67.7 | 67.4 |
| Unemployed | 4,459 | 5,848 | 6,217 | 4,303 | 6,126 | 6,269 | 6,463 | 6,390 | 6,022 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.8 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55,033 | 55,165 | 54,823 | 54,939 | 55,036 | 54,841 | 54,932 | 54,908 | 54,822 |
| Civilian labor force $\qquad$ <br> Participation rate | 60.6 | 60.4 | 60.0 | 60.5 | 60.4 | 60.1 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 60.0 |
| Employed | 52,199 | 51,334 | 51,116 | 51,817 | 51,211 | 50,956 | 50,861 | 50,852 | 50,753 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.5 | 56.2 | 55.9 | 57.1 | 56.2 | 55.8 | 55.7 | 55.6 | 55.5 |
| Unemployed | 2,833 | 3,831 | 3,707 | 3,122 | 3,825 | 3,884 | 4,071 | 4,056 | 4,069 |
| Unemployment rate ............................................. | 5.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 5,131 | 4,719 | 4,651 | 5,454 | 5,362 | 5,192 | 5,095 | 4,963 | 4,978 |
| Participation rate | 39.1 | 36.3 | 35.9 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 38.2 | 38.4 |
| Employed | 4,245 | 3,631 | 3,647 | 4,421 | 4,060 | 3,980 | 3,816 | 3,820 | 3,804 |
| Employment-population ratio | 32.4 | 28.0 | 28.1 | 33.7 | 31.2 | 30.6 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.3 |
| Unemployed | 886 | 1,088 | 1,004 | 1,033 | 1,303 | 1,212 | 1,279 | 1,142 | 1,174 |
| Unemployment rate | 17.3 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 18.9 | 24.3 | 23.3 | 25.1 | 23.0 | 23.6 |
| BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 28,059 | 28,404 | 28,437 | 28,059 | 28,290 | 28,330 | 28,369 | 28,404 | 28,437 |
| Civilian labor force .................... | 17,720 | 17,606 | 17,484 | 17,797 | 17,596 | 17,455 | 17,516 | 17,660 | 17,600 |
| Participation | 63.2 | 62.0 | 61.5 | 63.4 | 62.2 | 61.6 | 61.7 | 62.2 | 61.9 |
| Employed | 15,649 | 14,938 | 14,759 | 15,646 | 14,914 | 14,754 | 14,763 | 14,904 | 14,758 |
| Employment-population ratio | 55.8 | 52.6 | 51.9 | 55.8 | 52.7 | 52.1 | 52.0 | 52.5 | 51.9 |
| Unemployed | 2,071 | 2,667 | 2,725 | 2,150 | 2,682 | 2,701 | 2,754 | 2,757 | 2,843 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.7 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 12.1 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 16.2 |
| Not in labor force ................................................... | 10,339 | 10,798 | 10,953 | 10,262 | 10,694 | 10,875 | 10,853 | 10,744 | 10,837 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 7,981 | 7,911 | 7,896 | 7,997 | 7,913 | 7,820 | 7,899 | 7,915 | 7,907 |
| Participation rate | 70.7 | 69.0 | 68.7 | 70.8 | 69.4 | 68.4 | 69.0 | 69.0 | 68.8 |
| Employed. | 6,879 | 6,637 | 6,579 | 6,896 | 6,569 | 6,526 | 6,553 | 6,584 | 6,591 |
| Employment-population ratio | 60.9 | 57.9 | 57.3 | 61.1 | 57.6 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 57.4 | 57.4 |
| Unemployed | 1,102 | 1,274 | 1,317 | 1,101 | 1,344 | 1,294 | 1,346 | 1,331 | 1,316 |
| Unemploym | 13.8 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 13.8 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women, 20 years and over <br> Civilian labor force | 9,031 | 8,999 | 8,891 | 9,076 | 8,976 | 8,947 | 8,911 | 9,001 | 8,959 |
| Participation rate | 64.2 | 63.1 | 62.2 | 64.5 | 63.2 | 62.9 | 62.5 | 63.1 | 62.7 |
| Employed . | 8,264 | 7,942 | 7,786 | 8,267 | 7,885 | 7,827 | 7,800 | 7,946 | 7,788 |
| Employment-population ratio | 58.7 | 55.7 | 54.5 | 58.7 | 55.5 | 55.0 | 54.8 | 55.7 | 54.5 |
| Unemployed | 767 | 1,057 | 1,105 | 809 | 1,091 | 1,120 | 1,110 | 1,055 | 1,171 |
| Unemployment rate ........................................... | 8.5 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 13.1 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 708 | 696 | 698 | 724 | 708 | 688 | 707 | 743 | 734 |
| Participation rate | 26.3 | 26.0 | 26.2 | 26.9 | 26.4 | 25.7 | 26.4 | 27.8 | 27.5 |
| Employed ............. | 506 | 359 | 394 | 483 | 460 | 401 | 409 | 373 | 379 |
| Employment-population ratio | 18.8 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 18.0 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 14.2 |
| Unemployed | 202 | 337 | 303 | 241 | 247 | 287 | 298 | 370 | 356 |
| Unemployment rate ........ | 28.5 | 48.4 | 43.5 | 33.3 | 35.0 | 41.7 | 42.1 | 49.8 | 48.4 |

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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| ASIAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | $\begin{array}{r} 10,873 \\ 7,223 \end{array}$ | 10,879 | 10,904 | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ (2) \\ (2)\end{array}\right.$ | $(2)$ <br> $(2)$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ (2) \\ (2)\end{array}\right.$ | $(2)$$(2)$$(2)$ | $(2)$$(2)$$(2)$ |
| Civilian labor force ........................ |  |  | 7,163 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate .. | $\begin{array}{r} 66.4 \\ 6,857 \end{array}$ | 65.1 | 65.7 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed $\qquad$ Employment-population ratio |  | 6,56660.4 | 6,560 | (2) | (2) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,857 \\ 63.1 \end{array}$ |  | 60.2 |  | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Unemployed ........................... | 3655.1 | 514 | 602 | (2) | (2) |  | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate ................ |  | 3,799 | 3,741 | (2) | (2) <br> $(2)$ <br> 2$)$ | $(2)$ $(2)$ | (2)$(2)$ | $(2)$$(2)$ | (2)$(2)$ |
| Not in labor force | 3,651 |  |  |  |  | ) |  |  |  |

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)


[^3]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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| Less than a high school diploma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 12,136 | 11,929 | 12,015 | 12,112 | 12,323 | 12,263 | 12,155 | 12,003 | 11,977 |
| Participation rate | 46.5 | 46.0 | 45.7 | 46.4 | 47.4 | 47.1 | 47.2 | 46.3 | 45.6 |
| Employed | 10,719 | 10,207 | 10,123 | 10,749 | 10,414 | 10,426 | 10,272 | 10,202 | 10,144 |
| Employment-population ratio | 41.1 | 39.4 | 38.5 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 38.6 |
| Unemployed | 1,417 | 1,722 | 1,892 | 1,362 | 1,909 | 1,837 | 1,883 | 1,802 | 1,833 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.7 | 14.4 | 15.7 | 11.2 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 15.3 |
| High school graduates, no college ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 38,838 | 38,013 | 37,808 | 38,588 | 38,073 | 38,059 | 37,917 | 37,759 | 37,607 |
| Participation rate | 62.7 | 62.0 | 61.7 | 62.3 | 61.9 | 62.0 | 61.8 | 61.6 | 61.4 |
| Employed | 35,815 | 34,249 | 33,803 | 35,596 | 34,324 | 33,956 | 33,674 | 33,851 | 33,649 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.9 | 55.9 | 55.2 | 57.5 | 55.8 | 55.3 | 54.9 | 55.2 | 55.0 |
| Unemployed | 3,023 | 3,764 | 4,005 | 2,992 | 3,749 | 4,104 | 4,243 | 3,908 | 3,958 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.8 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 10.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 71.7 | 70.9 | 70.4 | 71.8 | 71.3 | 70.7 | 70.9 | 70.4 | 70.6 |
| Employed ... | 34,819 | 34,099 | 33,660 | 34,773 | 33,645 | 33,583 | 33,596 | 33,629 | 33,560 |
| Employment-population ratio | 67.7 | 65.0 | 64.4 | 67.6 | 65.4 | 64.6 | 64.5 | 64.1 | 64.2 |
| Unemployed ....... | 2,048 | 3,128 | 3,135 | 2,166 | 3,022 | 3,149 | 3,303 | 3,318 | 3,332 |
| Unemployment rate ............. | 5.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 45,202 | 45,981 | 45,927 | 45,216 | 45,817 | 45,910 | 46,316 | 45,992 | 45,994 |
| Participation rate | 77.9 | 77.4 | 77.2 | 78.0 | 77.0 | 77.3 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 77.3 |
| Employed | 43,619 | 43,888 | 43,752 | 43,544 | 43,650 | 43,686 | 44,116 | 43,743 | 43,707 |
| Employment-population ratio .. | 75.2 | 73.9 | 73.5 | 75.1 | 73.4 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 73.6 | 73.4 |
| Unemployed | 1,583 | 2,093 | 2,175 | 1,672 | 2,167 | 2,224 | 2,200 | 2,249 | 2,288 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 |

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

Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status
(In thousands)

| Category | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture and related industries | 2,068 | 2,039 | 1,952 | 2,185 | 2,095 | 2,009 | 2,041 | 2,086 | 2,056 |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,162 | 1,281 | 1,228 | 1,242 | 1,252 | 1,177 | 1,263 | 1,331 | 1,308 |
| Self-employed workers ....... | 883 | 740 | 707 | 943 | 821 | 796 | 736 | 752 | 755 |
| Unpaid family workers .......... | 23 | 18 | 17 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) |
| Nonagricultural industries | 141,282 | 137,093 | 136,001127,003 | 140,975 | 137,285 | 136,752 | 136,311 | 136,357 | 135,717 |
| Wage and salary workers | 132,518 | 137,093 128,049 |  | 132,022 | 128,168 | 127,650 | 127,312 | 127,160 | 126,539 |
|  | -111,103 | 106,583 | 21,128 | 21,393 | 21,124 | 20,978 | 21,161 | 21,233 | 21,110 |
|  |  |  | 105,875 | 110,629 | 107,094 | 106,662 | 106, 173 | 105,856 | 105,428 |
| Private households | 782 | 776 | 736 |  |  | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |  | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) |
| Other industries ... | 110,321 | 105,807 | 105,139 | 109,816 | 106,273 | 105,885 | 105,401 | 105,097 | 104,666 |
| Self-employed workers ... | $\begin{array}{r} 8,701 \\ 62 \end{array}$ | 8,97372 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,915 \\ 83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,915 \\ & (\stackrel{1}{)} \end{aligned}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 1,032 \\ 9 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,009 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | $\binom{1}{\hline}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,111 \\ & (\underset{1}{9}) \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{9}{9} 1{ }^{1}$ ) |
| Unpaid family workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons .. | 8,250 | 8,894 | 9,354 | 8,090 | 9,077 | 9,158 | 9,240 | 9,225 | 9,165 |
| Slack work or business conditions ... | 6,340 | 6,524 | 6,758 | 6,068 | 6,895 | 6,815 | 6,882 | 6,684 | 6,453 |
| Could only find part-time work ...................... | 1,562 | 2,132 | 2,286 | 1,617 | 2,065 | 2,081 | 2,084 | 2,238 | 18,364 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons ......... | 19,719 | 19,208 | 19,082 | 18,964 | 18,768 | 18,590 | 18,632 | 18,354 |  |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons | $\begin{array}{r} 8,110 \\ 6,250 \\ 1,553 \\ 19,405 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,796 \\ 6,446 \\ 2,124 \\ 18,871 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,222 \\ 6,672 \\ 2,267 \\ 18,740 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,972 \\ 5,990 \\ 1,616 \\ 18,647 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,946 \\ 6,797 \\ 2,046 \\ 18,383 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,983 \\ 6,695 \\ 2,063 \\ 18,251 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,158 \\ 6,797 \\ 2,033 \\ 18,317 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,137 \\ 6,616 \\ 2,241 \\ 1,206 \end{array}$$18,066$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,055 \\ 6,378 \\ 2,349 \\ 18,456 \end{array}$ |
| Slack work or business conditions ....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Could only find part-time work ............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Data not available.
2 Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their obs 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| AGE AND SEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 143,350 | 139,132 | 137,953 | 143,188 | 139,433 | 138,768 | 138,242 | 138,381 | 137,792 |
| 16 to 19 years..... | 5,058 | 4,233 | 4,272 | 5,207 | 4,740 | 4,627 | 4,448 | 4,450 | 4,403 |
| 16 to 17 years | 1,743 | 1,349 | 1,381 | 1,794 | 1,694 | 1,569 | 1,417 | 1,409 | 1,425 |
| 18 to 19 years | 3,314 | 2,884 | 2,891 | 3,420 | 3,043 | 3,070 | 3,041 | 3,036 | 2,987 |
| 20 years and over. | 138,292 | 134,899 | 133,680 | 137,981 | 134,693 | 134,141 | 133,795 | 133,931 | 133,389 |
| 20 to 24 years | 13,320 | 12,456 | 12,343 | 13,366 | 12,714 | 12,625 | 12,414 | 12,446 | 12,389 |
| 25 years and over | 124,972 | 122,443 | 121,337 | 124,638 | 122,042 | 121,551 | 121,440 | 121,539 | 121,012 |
| 25 to 54 years.. | 97,781 | 95,033 | 94,030 | 97,537 | 94,903 | 94,345 | 94,272 | 94,318 | 93,791 |
| 25 to 34 years | 30,885 | 30,072 | 29,875 | 30,807 | 29,951 | 29,795 | 29,811 | 29,793 | 29,794 |
| 35 to 44 years | 32,731 | 31,209 | 30,831 | 32,639 | 31,444 | 31,236 | 30,966 | 31,031 | 30,744 |
| 45 to 54 years | 34,165 | 33,753 | 33,325 | 34,091 | 33,507 | 33,314 | 33,495 | 33,494 | 33,254 |
| 55 years and over. | 27,191 | 27,410 | 27,307 | 27,102 | 27,140 | 27,206 | 27,168 | 27,221 | 27,221 |
| Men, 16 years and over. | 75,548 | 73,107 | 72,258 | 75,812 | 73,436 | 73,120 | 72,844 | 72,794 | 72,499 |
| 16 to 19 years ... | 2,460 | 1,996 | 2,008 | 2,575 | 2,294 | 2,259 | 2,182 | 2,131 | 2,108 |
| 16 to 17 years | 797 | 619 | 618 | 860 | 833 | 762 | 688 | 673 | 672 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 1,663 | 1,377 | 1,389 | 1,711 | 1,464 | 1,500 | 1,485 | 1,453 | 1,434 |
| 20 years and over | 73,088 | 71,112 | 70,251 | 73,237 | 71,142 | 70,861 | 70,662 | 70,662 | 70,391 |
| 20 to 24 years ...... | 6,760 | 6,291 | 6,127 | 6,868 | 6,483 | 6,402 | 6,257 | 6,301 | 6,234 |
| 25 years and over. | 66,328 | 64,821 | 64,124 | 66,383 | 64,685 | 64,466 | 64,449 | 64,375 | 64,166 |
| 25 to 54 years | 52,031 | 50,450 | 49,905 | 52,059 | 50,501 | 50,203 | 50,222 | 50,090 | 49,921 |
| 25 to 34 years ... | 16,784 | 16,316 | 16,146 | 16,758 | 16,219 | 16,120 | 16,203 | 16,157 | 16,118 |
| 35 to 44 years ... | 17,581 | 16,819 | 16,615 | 17,601 | 16,822 | 16,758 | 16,642 | 16,719 | 16,629 |
| 45 to 54 years | 17,666 | 17,314 | 17,144 | 17,700 | 17,460 | 17,325 | 17,376 | 17,214 | 17,174 |
| 55 years and over ................ | 14,297 | 14,371 | 14,219 | 14,324 | 14,184 | 14,263 | 14,227 | 14,285 | 14,245 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 67,802 | 66,024 | 65,694 | 67,376 | 65,997 | 65,648 | 65,398 | 65,587 | 65,293 |
| 16 to 19 years | 2,598 | 2,238 | 2,265 | 2,632 | 2,446 | 2,368 | 2,266 | 2,318 | 2,294 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 946 | 730 | 763 | 933 | 861 | 807 | 728 | 736 | 753 |
| 18 to 19 years ... | 1,651 | 1,507 | 1,502 | 1,709 | 1,579 | 1,570 | 1,555 | 1,583 | 1,553 |
| 20 years and over | 65,204 | 63,787 | 63,430 | 64,744 | 63,552 | 63,280 | 63,133 | 63,269 | 62,998 |
| 20 to 24 years ...... | 6,560 | 6,165 | 6,216 | 6,498 | 6,231 | 6,222 | 6,158 | 6,145 | 6,155 |
| 25 years and over. | 58,644 | 57,622 | 57,213 | 58,255 | 57,358 | 57,085 | 56,992 | 57,164 | 56,846 |
| 25 to 54 years | 45,750 | 44,583 | 44,125 | 45,478 | 44,402 | 44,142 | 44,050 | 44,229 | 43,870 |
| 25 to 34 years | 14,101 | 13,755 | 13,728 | 14,048 | 13,732 | 13,675 | 13,608 | 13,637 | 13,676 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 15,150 | 14,389 | 14,215 | 15,038 | 14,623 | 14,478 | 14,324 | 14,312 | 14,115 |
| 45 to 54 years | 16,499 | 16,439 | 16,181 | 16,391 | 16,047 | 15,989 | 16,118 | 16,280 | 16,080 |
| 55 years and over ............. | 12,894 | 13,038 | 13,089 | 12,777 | 12,956 | 12,943 | 12,942 | 12,936 | 12,976 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married men, spouse present | 45,215 | 43,484 | 43,364 | 45,155 | 43,847 | 43,656 | 43,401 | 43,336 | 43,312 |
| Married women, spouse present | 35,835 | 35,082 | 35,198 | 35,622 | 35,151 | 34,891 | 34,736 | 34,867 | 35,004 |
| Women who maintain families .... | 8,987 | 8,798 | 8,403 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |
| FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workers ${ }^{2}$ | 116,422 | 111,274 | 109,875 | 116,832 | 112,117 | 111,361 | 110,817 | 110,901 | 110,254 |
| Part-time workers ${ }^{3}$ | 26,927 | 27,858 | 28,078 | 26,362 | 27,636 | 27,459 | 27,511 | 27,400 | 27,466 |
| MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total multiple jobholders | 7,432 | 7,222 | 6,886 | 7,433 | 7,079 | 7,047 | 7,017 | 7,060 | 6,910 |
| Percent of total employed .................................. | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 |

[^4]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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $2009$ | Sept. $2009$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| AGE AND SEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 11,400 | 15,340 | 15,267 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,368 | 1,627 | 1,634 | 20.8 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 27.6 | 26.8 | 27.1 |
| 16 to 17 years | 558 | 569 | 608 | 23.7 | 26.5 | 28.2 | 30.2 | 28.8 | 29.9 |
| 18 to 19 years | 821 | 1,071 | 1,041 | 19.4 | 25.2 | 24.4 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 25.8 |
| 20 years and over | 10,031 | 13,712 | 13,633 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 1,890 | 2,361 | 2,287 | 12.4 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 15.6 |
| 25 years and over | 8,095 | 11,264 | 11,237 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 6,691 | 9,171 | 9,176 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 25 to 34 years | 2,579 | 3,436 | 3,383 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.2 |
| 35 to 44 years | 2,073 | 2,909 | 2,953 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| 45 to 54 years | 2,038 | 2,827 | 2,841 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| 55 years and over .............................................. | 1,439 | 2,085 | 2,114 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 6,650 | 9,171 | 8,955 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.0 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 778 | 932 | 944 | 23.2 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 31.0 | 30.4 | 30.9 |
| 16 to 17 years | 311 | 296 | 332 | 26.5 | 29.6 | 31.1 | 33.5 | 30.5 | 33.1 |
| 18 to 19 years | 476 | 638 | 621 | 21.8 | 29.9 | 28.3 | 28.9 | 30.5 | 30.2 |
| 20 years and over | 5,871 | 8,239 | 8,011 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 1,154 | 1,415 | 1,407 | 14.4 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 18.4 |
| 25 years and over | 4,691 | 6,763 | 6,531 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
| 25 to 54 years | 3,900 | 5,562 | 5,313 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,570 | 2,046 | 1,992 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.0 |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,149 | 1,707 | 1,624 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 8.9 |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,181 | 1,809 | 1,697 | 6.3 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.0 |
| 55 years and over .............................................. | 791 | 1,201 | 1,217 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| Women, 16 years and over ....................................... | 4,750 | 6,169 | 6,312 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 590 | 695 | 690 | 18.3 | 21.4 | 22.2 | 24.0 | 23.1 | 23.1 |
| 16 to 17 years | 247 | 274 | 275 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 26.8 |
| 18 to 19 years | 345 | 433 | 420 | 16.8 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 21.3 |
| 20 years and over | 4,160 | 5,473 | 5,622 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 736 | 946 | 880 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 12.5 |
| 25 years and over ................................................ | 3,404 | 4,501 | 4,706 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2,791 | 3,610 | 3,863 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.1 |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,009 | 1,390 | 1,391 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| 35 to 44 years | 925 | 1,202 | 1,328 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| 45 to 54 years .................................................. | 857 | 1,018 | 1,144 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| 55 years and over ${ }^{2}$........................................... | 583 | 859 | 800 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married men, spouse present | 2,198 | 3,517 | 3,419 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Married women, spouse present ................................ | 1,711 | 2,105 | 2,154 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Women who maintain families ${ }^{2}$................................. | 948 | 1,131 | 1,258 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 13.0 |
| FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workers ${ }^{3}$................................................... | 9,715 | 13,699 | 13,452 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 |
| Part-time workers ${ }^{4}$...................................................................................... | 1,639 | 1,626 | 1,766 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.0 |

[^5]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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs | 6,878 | 9,130 | 9,822 | 6,729 | 9,814 | 10,236 | 10,261 | 9,965 | 9,701 |
| On temporary layoff | 1,675 | 1,245 | 1,683 | 1,550 | 1,704 | 1,918 | 1,671 | 1,548 | 1,558 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 5,203 | 7,884 | 8,140 | 5,179 | 8,110 | 8,318 | 8,590 | 8,418 | 8,143 |
| Permanent job losers ... | 4,034 | 6,515 | 6,718 | (1) | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs | 1,169 | 1,369 | 1,422 | (1) | (1) | $(1)$ | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Job leavers .......... | 928 | 921 | 860 | 1,007 | 835 | 869 | 909 | 929 | 932 |
| Reentrants. | 2,523 | 3,158 | 3,012 | 2,802 | 3,294 | 3,255 | 3,461 | 3,221 | 3,334 |
| New entrants ......................................................... | 670 | 1,198 | 1,046 | 820 | 1,096 | 1,134 | 1,114 | 1,270 | 1,270 |
| 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 | 62.5 | 63.4 | 66.6 | 59.2 | 65.3 | 66.1 | 65.2 | 64.8 | 63.7 |
| On temporary layoff | 15.2 | 8.6 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| Not on temporary layoff ....................... | 47.3 | 54.7 | 55.2 | 45.6 | 53.9 | 53.7 | 54.6 | 54.7 | 53.4 |
| Job leavers ....................... | 8.4 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Reentrants | 22.9 | 21.9 | 20.4 | 24.7 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 20.9 | 21.9 |
| New entrants ........................................................ | 6.1 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs $\qquad$ | 4.5 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Job leavers | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 7 | . 5 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 |
| Reentrants ............................................................ | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| New entrants ....................................................... | . 4 | . 8 | . 7 | . 5 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | 8 |

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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 3,227 | 2,583 | 2,871 | 3,294 | 2,992 | 2,938 | 3,131 | 2,774 | 2,929 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 3,390 | 3,296 | 3,335 | 3,535 | 4,093 | 3,838 | 3,671 | 3,517 | 3,486 |
| 15 weeks and over | 4,381 | 8,528 | 8,534 | 4,599 | 7,849 | 8,405 | 8,804 | 8,976 | 8,969 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1,869 | 2,678 | 2,638 | 1,987 | 2,825 | 2,958 | 3,184 | 3,075 | 2,840 |
| 27 weeks and over | 2,512 | 5,849 | 5,896 | 2,612 | 5,024 | 5,447 | 5,620 | 5,901 | 6,130 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 19.5 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 19.6 | 25.2 | 26.5 | 27.2 | 28.6 | 29.1 |
| Median duration, in weeks ............. | 10.5 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 20.2 | 20.5 |
| 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 | 29.3 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 28.8 | 20.0 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 18.2 | 19.0 |
| 5 to 14 weeks ...................................................................... | 30.8 | 22.9 | 22.6 | 30.9 | 27.4 | 25.3 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 22.7 |
| 15 weeks and over | 39.8 | 59.2 | 57.9 | 40.2 | 52.6 | 55.4 | 56.4 | 58.8 | 58.3 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 17.0 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 18.5 |
| 27 weeks and over | 22.8 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 22.9 | 33.6 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 38.7 | 39.8 |

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

Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Occupation | Employed |  | Unemployed |  | Unemployment rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over ${ }^{1}$ | 143,350 | 137,953 | 10,999 | 14,740 | 7.1 | 9.7 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 52,548 | 52,131 | 1,802 | 2,509 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations | 21,928 | 20,944 | 888 | 1,157 | 3.9 | 5.2 |
| Professional and related occupations ............................... | 30,619 | 31,188 | 915 | 1,352 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| Service occupations | 24,371 | 24,216 | 2,057 | 2,747 | 7.8 | 10.2 |
| Sales and office occupations | 34,987 | 33,296 | 2,448 | 3,184 | 6.5 | 8.7 |
| Sales and related occupations | 16,354 | 15,478 | 1,233 | 1,520 | 7.0 | 8.9 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 18,633 | 17,819 | 1,215 | 1,664 | 6.1 | 8.5 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations $\qquad$ | 14,202 | 12,617 | 2,063 | 2,802 | 12.7 | 18.2 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations ........... | 901 | 869 | 201 | 242 | 18.3 | 21.8 |
| Construction and extraction occupations ...... | 8,025 | 7,106 | 1,522 | 2,067 | 15.9 | 22.5 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations ......... | 5,276 | 4,642 | 339 | 494 | 6.0 | 9.6 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations $\qquad$ | 17,242 | 15,692 | 1,928 | 2,425 | 10.1 | 13.4 |
| Production occupations ..................................................................... | 8,421 | 7,420 | 992 | 1,281 | 10.5 | 14.7 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations .............. | 8,821 | 8,272 | 936 | 1,144 | 9.6 | 12.2 |

[^6]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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over 1 | 10,999 | 14,740 | 7.1 | 9.7 |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 9,030 | 11,997 | 7.5 | 10.2 |
| Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ...................... | 46 | 89 | 5.2 | 11.8 |
| Construction ...................................................................... | 1,438 | 2,044 | 15.3 | 22.7 |
| Manufacturing | 1,315 | 1,747 | 8.3 | 11.9 |
| Durable goods | 839 | 1,245 | 8.0 | 13.3 |
| Nondurable goods | 477 | 502 | 8.8 | 9.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade ................................................. | 1,535 | 1,851 | 7.2 | 9.1 |
| Transportation and utilities ................................................ | 421 | 539 | 6.7 | 9.0 |
| Information | 219 | 256 | 6.9 | 8.5 |
| Financial activities | 540 | 665 | 5.6 | 7.2 |
| Professional and business services .................................... | 1,147 | 1,486 | 8.1 | 10.3 |
| Education and health services | 791 | 1,183 | 3.8 | 5.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality .......... | 1,210 | 1,624 | 9.5 | 12.6 |
| Other services ............................................................... | 367 | 513 | 6.1 | 8.2 |
| Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers ...... | 229 | 292 | 17.0 | 19.7 |
| Government workers ............................................................ | 511 | 797 | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| Self employed and unpaid family workers .............................. | 559 | 609 | 5.5 | 5.9 |

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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. $2009$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | Nov. 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force | 2.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force $\qquad$ | 4.5 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate) | 7.1 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers $\qquad$ | 7.5 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| 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 $\qquad$ | 8.3 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.4 |
| 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 | 13.5 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 13.7 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.3 |

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

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

| Category | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 2009 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in the labor force | 80,686 | 84,231 | 31,543 | 33,485 | 49,143 | 50,747 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 5,180 | 5,939 | 2,432 | 2,896 | 2,748 | 3,043 |
| Marginally attached to the labor force ${ }^{1}$.................................. | 1,908 | 2,486 | 1,000 | 1,384 | 908 | 1,102 |
| Reason not currently looking: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discouragement over job prospects ${ }^{2}$............................... | 642 | 929 | 367 | 594 | 276 | 334 |
| Reasons other than discouragement ${ }^{3}$............................. | 1,266 | 1,558 | 634 | 790 | 632 | 768 |
| MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total multiple jobholders 4 | 7,432 | 6,886 | 3,743 | 3,369 | 3,689 | 3,517 |
| Percent of total employed ................................................... | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time .................................. | 4,176 | 3,641 | 2,288 | 2,010 | 1,888 | 1,632 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time .................................... | 1,774 | 1,818 | 638 | 549 | 1,136 | 1,268 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time .. | 218 | 202 | 143 | 123 | 75 | 79 |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job ..................................... | 1,215 | 1,198 | 653 | 670 | 562 | 528 |

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.

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)


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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. $2008$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2009p } \end{aligned}$ | Dec. $2008$ | Aug. $2009$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2000p } \end{aligned}$ | Change from: <br> Nov. 2009- <br> Dec. 2009 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Service-providing | 115,448 | 113,413 | 113,689 | 113,600 | 114,542 | 112,674 | 112,630 | 112,612 | 112,674 | 112,670 | -4 |
| Private service-providing | 92,554 | 90,549 | 90,723 | 90,784 | 92,010 | 90,187 | 90,182 | 90,128 | 90,186 | 90,203 | 17 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 26,475 | 25,134 | 25,447 | 25,587 | 25,843 | 25,146 | 25,090 | 25,031 | 24,999 | 24,962 | -37 |
| Wholesale trade | 5,864.1 | 5,671.9 | 5,664.0 | 5,636.6 | 5,850.7 | 5,661.0 | 5,654.1 | 5,647.3 | 5,636.7 | 5,618.5 | -18.2 |
| Durable goods | 2,986.0 | 2,824.2 | 2,810.5 | 2,795.3 | 2,978.6 | 2,828.3 | 2,821.2 | 2,813.4 | 2,800.1 | 2,786.2 | -13.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,028.2 | 2,001.5 | 2,007.4 | 1,992.8 | 2,025.1 | 1,991.6 | 1,990.5 | 1,988.7 | 1,992.8 | 1,987.4 | -5.4 |
| Electronic markets and agents and brokers | 849.9 | 846.2 | 846.1 | 848.5 | 847.0 | 841.1 | 842.4 | 845.2 | 843.8 | 844.9 | 1.1 |
| Retail trade | 15,594.7 | 14,675.3 | 15,009.0 | 15,168.6 | 15,037.9 | 14,726.1 | 14,686.4 | 14,646.7 | 14,633.2 | 14,623.0 | -10.2 |
| Motor vehicle and parts dealers ${ }^{1}$. | 1,728.7 | 1,680.2 | 1,661.1 | 1,656.0 | 1,745.6 | 1,674.7 | 1,668.4 | 1,668.4 | 1,667.4 | 1,669.8 | 2.4 |
| Automobile dealers | 1,090.3 | 1,048.4 | 1,040.9 | 1,037.5 | 1,099.9 | 1,045.6 | 1,040.7 | 1,041.1 | 1,043.0 | 1,045.3 | 2.3 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 539.0 | 487.5 | 499.9 | 507.9 | 514.2 | 479.6 | 480.0 | 481.6 | 483.6 | 482.9 | -. 7 |
| Electronics and appliance stores | 561.3 | 510.5 | 524.2 | 528.2 | 538.6 | 513.0 | 511.5 | 507.3 | 505.7 | 505.4 | -. 3 |
| Building material and garden supply stores . | 1,196.7 | 1,157.3 | 1,150.1 | 1,142.0 | 1,227.8 | 1,169.7 | 1,167.8 | 1,164.8 | 1,164.6 | 1,168.1 | 3.5 |
| Food and beverage stores | 2,867.1 | 2,805.9 | 2,827.3 | 2,827.0 | 2,835.1 | 2,821.4 | 2,813.4 | 2,809.9 | 2,801.9 | 2,798.1 | -3.8 |
| Health and personal care stores | 1,009.4 | 978.1 | 985.6 | 998.3 | 991.2 | 982.2 | 976.5 | 978.7 | 976.9 | 980.6 | 3.7 |
| Gasoline stations | 833.1 | 830.5 | 824.2 | 825.2 | 834.4 | 834.4 | 830.1 | 830.5 | 825.6 | 826.1 | . 5 |
| Clothing and clothing accessories stores | 1,592.9 | 1,419.8 | 1,512.3 | 1,571.9 | 1,448.5 | 1,410.9 | 1,411.3 | 1,416.2 | 1,421.4 | 1,421.1 | -. 3 |
| Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores $\qquad$ | 682.9 | 593.8 | 619.7 | 639.4 | 624.3 | 601.8 | 604.5 | 589.7 | 586.6 | 586.1 | -. 5 |
| General merchandise stores ${ }^{1}$. | 3,271.8 | 2,983.6 | 3,158.7 | 3,211.1 | 3,029.2 | 3,025.7 | 3,019.1 | 2,996.1 | 2,999.5 | 2,984.7 | -14.8 |
| Department stores | 1,700.6 | 1,505.7 | 1,636.9 | 1,685.9 | 1,521.2 | 1,524.2 | 1,524.4 | 1,510.2 | 1,515.9 | 1,510.3 | -5.6 |
| Miscellaneous store retailers | 851.2 | 803.4 | 806.7 | 813.9 | 825.0 | 797.5 | 790.9 | 791.2 | 790.4 | 788.0 | -2.4 |
| Nonstore retailers | 460.6 | 424.7 | 439.2 | 447.7 | 424.0 | 415.2 | 412.9 | 412.3 | 409.6 | 412.1 | 2.5 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 4,452.8 | 4,218.2 | 4,207.8 | 4,216.1 | 4,389.9 | 4,192.3 | 4,182.2 | 4,168.5 | 4,161.7 | 4,153.7 | -8.0 |
| Air transportation | 476.5 | 461.3 | 459.1 | 456.7 | 477.8 | 463.5 | 461.7 | 462.0 | 459.5 | 457.2 | -2.3 |
| Rail transportation | 225.9 | 210.9 | 208.2 | 208.9 | 226.8 | 213.0 | 211.5 | 209.9 | 208.0 | 208.7 | . 7 |
| Water transportation | 59.1 | 58.0 | 56.3 | 56.9 | 60.3 | 56.3 | 56.5 | 56.7 | 56.9 | 57.7 | . 8 |
| Truck transportation. | 1,347.9 | 1,274.4 | 1,261.4 | 1,251.1 | 1,340.8 | 1,261.2 | 1,261.7 | 1,253.5 | 1,249.9 | 1,246.6 | -3.3 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 425.2 | 414.7 | 417.5 | 415.2 | 410.1 | 405.4 | 400.5 | 400.5 | 402.6 | 400.7 | -1.9 |
| Pipeline transportation | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 42.4 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.7 | -. 3 |
| Scenic and sightseeing transportation | 23.2 | 27.9 | 22.9 | 21.3 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 25.9 | -. 2 |
| Support activities for transportation | 581.8 | 539.1 | 537.6 | 535.9 | 579.5 | 533.0 | 534.6 | 532.7 | 533.7 | 532.4 | -1.3 |
| Couriers and messengers | 601.3 | 545.4 | 551.4 | 579.6 | 564.6 | 549.0 | 545.5 | 547.0 | 545.6 | 544.5 | -1.1 |
| Warehousing and storage | 668.5 | 643.4 | 650.2 | 647.5 | 659.5 | 640.4 | 638.9 | 636.2 | 636.4 | 637.3 | . 9 |
| Utilities | 563.7 | 568.2 | 566.4 | 565.8 | 564.6 | 566.5 | 567.5 | 568.1 | 567.4 | 566.5 | -. 9 |
| Information | 2,954 | 2,820 | 2,818 | 2,820 | 2,940 | 2,829 | 2,828 | 2,826 | 2,812 | 2,806 | -6 |
| Publishing industries, except Internet. | 862.2 | 782.1 | 781.1 | 778.2 | 857.8 | 788.5 | 787.3 | 781.0 | 777.3 | 773.6 | -3.7 |
| Motion picture and sound recording industries. | 380.3 | 382.4 | 383.7 | 391.9 | 377.2 | 384.3 | 385.0 | 389.3 | 385.6 | 388.3 | 2.7 |
| Broadcasting, except Internet .... | 310.8 | 289.2 | 292.8 | 290.6 | 308.1 | 288.7 | 289.6 | 288.3 | 290.3 | 287.6 | -2.7 |
| Telecommunications.. | 1,007.5 | 974.9 | 970.0 | 968.3 | 1,004.0 | 976.7 | 975.0 | 976.0 | 969.4 | 965.9 | -3.5 |
| Data processing, hosting and related services. | 256.7 | 254.8 | 253.9 | 254.6 | 256.4 | 256.9 | 255.8 | 254.7 | 253.5 | 254.2 | . 7 |
| Other information services. | 136.5 | 136.9 | 136.1 | 136.3 | 136.5 | 134.3 | 135.1 | 136.6 | 136.0 | 135.9 | -. 1 |
| Financial activities | 8,009 | 7,699 | 7,683 | 7,705 | 8,010 | 7,714 | 7,703 | 7,697 | 7,691 | 7,695 | 4 |
| Finance and insurance | 5,926.5 | 5,710.1 | 5,711.5 | 5,732.1 | 5,924.0 | 5,729.8 | 5,720.9 | 5,718.7 | 5,714.6 | 5,724.5 | 9.9 |
| Monetary authorities - central bank | 21.1 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 0 |
| Credit intermediation and related activities ${ }^{1}$.. | 2,679.2 | 2,583.4 | 2,584.7 | 2,596.0 | 2,680.8 | 2,594.4 | 2,589.1 | 2,589.1 | 2,589.8 | 2,593.6 | 3.8 |
| Depository credit intermediation ${ }^{1}$.. | 1,805.4 | 1,763.5 | 1,766.3 | 1,772.1 | 1,804.9 | 1,767.4 | 1,766.1 | 1,765.7 | 1,768.6 | 1,769.2 | . 6 |
| Commercial banking | 1,351.1 | 1,318.2 | 1,320.7 | 1,325.5 | 1,351.8 | 1,320.8 | 1,319.7 | 1,320.0 | 1,322.8 | 1,323.6 | 8 |
| Securities, commodity contracts, investments . | 840.8 | 778.6 | 777.5 | 781.8 | 839.9 | 780.5 | 777.8 | 778.6 | 775.7 | 779.5 | 3.8 |
| Insurance carriers and related activities ........ | 2,294.5 | 2,241.0 | 2,243.1 | 2,247.6 | 2,292.0 | 2,247.6 | 2,247.2 | 2,244.0 | 2,242.6 | 2,245.3 | 2.7 |
| Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles ... | 90.9 | 86.8 | 85.9 | 86.4 | 90.0 | 87.0 | 86.5 | 86.4 | 86.1 | 85.7 | -. 4 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing .. | 2,082.9 | 1,988.5 | 1,971.7 | 1,972.7 | 2,085.8 | 1,984.3 | 1,982.3 | 1,978.3 | 1,976.5 | 1,970.4 | -6.1 |
| Real estate . | 1,460.4 | 1,405.6 | 1,400.6 | 1,401.4 | 1,458.2 | 1,394.9 | 1,399.0 | 1,396.9 | 1,400.6 | 1,395.2 | -5.4 |
| Rental and leasing services | 594.0 | 555.5 | 543.9 | 543.7 | 599.3 | 562.1 | 555.9 | 553.9 | 548.5 | 547.8 | -. 7 |
| Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets ...... | 28.5 | 27.4 | 27.2 | 27.6 | 28.3 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 27.5 | 27.4 | 27.4 | . 0 |

See footnotes at the end of table.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail-Continued
(In thousands)


[^7][^8]Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail


[^9][^10]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 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2009p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2009p } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private | \$18.40 | \$18.73 | \$18.85 | \$18.82 | \$610.88 | \$619.96 | \$631.48 | \$622.94 |
| Seasonally adjusted | 18.40 | 18.74 | 18.77 | 18.80 | 612.72 | 618.42 | 623.16 | 624.16 |
| Goods-producing | 19.75 | 20.07 | 20.09 | 20.08 | 778.15 | 790.76 | 801.59 | 797.18 |
| Mining and logging | 23.53 | 23.21 | 23.12 | 23.52 | 1,040.03 | 1,000.35 | 1,021.90 | 1,027.82 |
| Construction | 22.52 | 23.01 | 22.87 | 22.87 | 840.00 | 858.27 | 866.77 | 848.48 |
| Manufacturing | 18.06 | 18.30 | 18.43 | 18.49 | 727.82 | 739.32 | 750.10 | 756.24 |
| Durable goods | 19.06 | 19.47 | 19.61 | 19.70 | 771.93 | 786.59 | 800.09 | 811.64 |
| Wood products | 14.66 | 15.10 | 15.26 | 15.17 | 538.02 | 573.80 | 582.93 | 584.05 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 16.73 | 17.35 | 17.40 | 17.27 | 677.57 | 720.03 | 744.72 | 682.17 |
| Primary metals | 20.05 | 20.36 | 20.61 | 20.52 | 818.04 | 840.87 | 886.23 | 896.72 |
| Fabricated metal products | 17.36 | 17.60 | 17.74 | 17.89 | 706.55 | 704.00 | 707.83 | 724.55 |
| Machinery .. | 18.15 | 18.56 | 18.75 | 18.87 | 755.04 | 749.82 | 766.88 | 781.22 |
| Computer and electronic products | 21.44 | 22.04 | 22.24 | 22.18 | 883.33 | 897.03 | 918.51 | 924.91 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 15.88 | 16.48 | 16.60 | 16.55 | 646.32 | 657.55 | 675.62 | 675.24 |
| Transportation equipment | 24.58 | 24.87 | 24.91 | 25.01 | 1,022.53 | 1,054.49 | 1,051.20 | 1,082.93 |
| Furniture and related products | 14.92 | 15.00 | 14.97 | 15.19 | 563.98 | 571.50 | 573.35 | 595.45 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 15.60 | 16.21 | 16.63 | 16.63 | 600.60 | 625.71 | 651.90 | 651.90 |
| Nondurable goods | 16.43 | 16.60 | 16.69 | 16.70 | 657.20 | 668.98 | 677.61 | 678.02 |
| Food manufacturing. | 14.26 | 14.51 | 14.48 | 14.50 | 573.25 | 587.66 | 589.34 | 590.15 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | 19.95 | 20.60 | 20.84 | 20.60 | 726.18 | 741.60 | 766.91 | 747.78 |
| Textile mills . | 13.80 | 13.60 | 13.18 | 13.22 | 514.74 | 534.48 | 531.15 | 524.83 |
| Textile product mills | 11.72 | 11.41 | 11.63 | 11.78 | 441.84 | 433.58 | 439.61 | 453.53 |
| Apparel ........ | 11.38 | 11.15 | 11.30 | 11.51 | 410.82 | 403.63 | 415.84 | 416.66 |
| Leather and allied products | 13.47 | 13.83 | 13.72 | 13.41 | 476.84 | 495.11 | 492.55 | 480.08 |
| Paper and paper products.. | 19.11 | 19.18 | 19.48 | 19.55 | 814.09 | 813.23 | 831.80 | 832.83 |
| Printing and related support activities | 17.01 | 16.79 | 16.86 | 16.89 | 654.89 | 649.77 | 654.17 | 655.33 |
| Petroleum and coal products .. | 28.17 | 30.57 | 30.77 | 30.73 | 1,256.38 | 1,311.45 | 1,323.11 | 1,315.24 |
| Chemicals | 19.72 | 20.57 | 20.77 | 20.69 | 814.44 | 857.77 | 872.34 | 873.12 |
| Plastics and rubber products ..... | 16.24 | 15.79 | 15.96 | 16.07 | 657.72 | 645.81 | 659.15 | 668.51 |
| Private service-providing | 18.09 | 18.44 | 18.58 | 18.55 | 578.88 | 588.24 | 601.99 | 593.60 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 16.14 | 16.56 | 16.62 | 16.54 | 531.01 | 544.82 | 548.46 | 545.82 |
| Wholesale trade | 20.36 | 21.08 | 21.40 | 21.50 | 767.57 | 788.39 | 817.48 | 806.25 |
| Retail trade | 12.74 | 13.07 | 13.04 | 12.98 | 380.93 | 390.79 | 388.59 | 389.40 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 18.62 | 18.74 | 18.78 | 18.73 | 679.63 | 680.26 | 689.23 | 693.01 |
| Utilities | 29.28 | 29.83 | 30.06 | 30.32 | 1,256.11 | 1,246.89 | 1,268.53 | 1,267.38 |
| Information | 24.86 | 25.74 | 25.88 | 25.75 | 917.33 | 934.36 | 965.32 | 939.88 |
| Financial activities | 20.50 | 20.96 | 21.18 | 21.12 | 731.85 | 748.27 | 779.42 | 753.98 |
| Professional and business services. | 22.01 | 22.37 | 22.67 | 22.61 | 761.55 | 776.24 | 802.52 | 784.57 |
| Education and health services | 19.23 | 19.59 | 19.58 | 19.64 | 621.13 | 628.84 | 636.35 | 632.41 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 11.05 | 11.22 | 11.31 | 11.37 | 270.73 | 274.89 | 280.49 | 277.43 |
| Other services | 16.27 | 16.44 | 16.48 | 16.57 | 496.24 | 501.42 | 505.94 | 503.73 |

[^11]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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 2009 | Sept. <br> 2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 2009 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2009p } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: Nov. 2009Dec. 2009 P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total private: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | \$18.40 | \$18.66 | \$18.68 | \$18.74 | \$18.77 | \$18.80 | 0.2 |
| Constant (1982) dollars ${ }^{\text {2 }}$. | 8.65 | 8.58 | 8.57 | 8.57 | 8.54 | N.A. | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ |
| Goods-producing | 19.69 | 19.92 | 19.92 | 20.00 | 20.04 | 20.03 | . 0 |
| Mining and logging | 23.23 | 23.21 | 23.14 | 23.33 | 23.18 | 23.27 | . 4 |
| Construction | 22.41 | 22.63 | 22.50 | 22.84 | 22.80 | 22.77 | -. 1 |
| Manufacturing . | 17.96 | 18.27 | 18.36 | 18.35 | 18.41 | 18.40 | -. 1 |
| Excluding overtime ${ }^{4}$. | 17.33 | 17.61 | 17.70 | 17.65 | 17.67 | 17.66 | -. 1 |
| Durable goods | 18.94 | 19.41 | 19.49 | 19.52 | 19.59 | 19.59 | . 0 |
| Nondurable goods | 16.39 | 16.60 | 16.70 | 16.63 | 16.68 | 16.66 | -. 1 |
| Private service-providing | 18.10 | 18.39 | 18.41 | 18.47 | 18.50 | 18.54 | . 2 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 16.31 | 16.54 | 16.53 | 16.58 | 16.63 | 16.69 | . 4 |
| Wholesale trade | 20.31 | 20.99 | 21.05 | 21.14 | 21.29 | 21.45 | . 8 |
| Retail trade | 12.94 | 13.10 | 13.09 | 13.08 | 13.11 | 13.15 | . 3 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 18.66 | 18.67 | 18.61 | 18.76 | 18.73 | 18.75 | . 1 |
| Utilities | 29.16 | 29.79 | 29.71 | 29.79 | 30.02 | 30.12 | . 3 |
| Information | 24.91 | 25.61 | 25.52 | 25.66 | 25.81 | 25.85 | . 2 |
| Financial activities ... | 20.53 | 20.85 | 20.90 | 20.98 | 21.05 | 21.14 | . 4 |
| Professional and business services . | 21.97 | 22.48 | 22.57 | 22.54 | 22.49 | 22.55 | . 3 |
| Education and health services | 19.20 | 19.49 | 19.52 | 19.59 | 19.59 | 19.61 | . 1 |
| Leisure and hospitality . | 10.94 | 11.12 | 11.21 | 11.20 | 11.26 | 11.25 | -. 1 |
| Other services | 16.29 | 16.37 | 16.41 | 16.46 | 16.48 | 16.53 | . 3 |

[^12]${ }^{4}$ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
$\mathrm{p}=$ 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { 2009p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 2009 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ | Percent change from: <br> Nov. 2009- <br> Dec. $2009^{\text {P }}$ |
| Total private | 103.4 | 99.5 | 100.8 | 99.3 | 103.2 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 98.5 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 0.0 |
| Goods-producing | 89.9 | 81.5 | 81.7 | 79.5 | 90.4 | 80.5 | 79.9 | 79.1 | 79.9 | 79.5 | -. 5 |
| Mining and logging | 138.1 | 118.0 | 121.2 | 118.2 | 139.1 | 117.8 | 117.5 | 115.3 | 116.9 | 117.7 | . 7 |
| Construction | 95.9 | 88.5 | 87.9 | 81.4 | 99.8 | 87.2 | 85.5 | 83.4 | 85.0 | 84.4 | -. 7 |
| Manufacturing | 85.1 | 76.8 | 77.1 | 77.0 | 84.0 | 75.7 | 75.7 | 75.6 | 76.0 | 75.7 | -. 4 |
| Durable goods | 86.2 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.7 | 84.6 | 73.8 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 74.0 | 73.7 | -. 4 |
| Wood products | 66.5 | 60.2 | 59.9 | 60.6 | 66.7 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 60.4 | 1.5 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 81.8 | 76.4 | 78.4 | 69.9 | 84.0 | 76.0 | 75.3 | 73.2 | 75.4 | 72.2 | -4.2 |
| Primary metals | 79.1 | 66.2 | 69.0 | 70.5 | 78.1 | 65.1 | 65.2 | 65.9 | 68.2 | 68.9 | 1.0 |
| Fabricated metal products | 95.2 | 80.7 | 80.2 | 81.2 | 93.8 | 79.7 | 79.1 | 79.2 | 78.8 | 79.3 | . 6 |
| Machinery . | 96.6 | 76.9 | 77.6 | 78.9 | 94.8 | 77.2 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.6 | . 3 |
| Computer and electronic products | 99.5 | 88.6 | 89.7 | 90.3 | 96.8 | 88.9 | 88.5 | 88.4 | 88.3 | 87.8 | -. 6 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 86.2 | 74.0 | 74.8 | 74.4 | 83.8 | 73.6 | 73.9 | 72.9 | 73.0 | 71.8 | -1.6 |
| Transportation equipment | 81.4 | 71.7 | 71.5 | 73.6 | 79.0 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 70.7 | 70.7 | 70.8 | . 1 |
| Motor vehicles and parts ${ }^{\text {? }}$. | 63.9 | 55.5 | 55.1 | 57.1 | 61.3 | 52.2 | 52.9 | 54.2 | 53.8 | 53.8 | . 0 |
| Furniture and related products | 67.0 | 55.4 | 56.3 | 57.1 | 66.1 | 55.9 | 56.1 | 55.9 | 56.5 | 56.1 | -. 7 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 87.0 | 82.2 | 83.5 | 82.2 | 85.9 | 81.7 | 81.5 | 81.2 | 82.0 | 80.8 | -1.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 83.4 | 80.0 | 80.2 | 79.4 | 82.8 | 78.5 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 78.7 | 78.6 | -. 1 |
| Food manufacturing | 99.9 | 102.3 | 101.6 | 100.1 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 98.7 | -. 4 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | 86.9 | 93.4 | 91.0 | 88.1 | 89.3 | 85.9 | 87.9 | 89.4 | 88.9 | 89.2 | . 3 |
| Textile mills | 40.7 | 38.7 | 40.0 | 39.1 | 40.7 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 39.2 | 38.9 | -. 8 |
| Textile product mills | 66.1 | 59.1 | 58.8 | 59.7 | 65.0 | 58.9 | 59.4 | 58.7 | 58.2 | 58.6 | . 7 |
| Apparel.. | 51.0 | 43.8 | 44.2 | 43.7 | 51.3 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 43.8 | . 2 |
| Leather and allied products | 64.1 | 57.4 | 58.0 | 58.3 | 62.5 | 56.3 | 54.8 | 55.6 | 58.2 | 57.2 | -1.7 |
| Paper and paper products | 81.4 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 73.8 | 79.8 | 74.2 | 74.8 | 73.9 | 73.4 | 72.3 | -1.5 |
| Printing and related support activities | 82.1 | 74.3 | 74.0 | 73.4 | 80.6 | 74.4 | 73.6 | 72.7 | 72.3 | 72.0 | -. 4 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 94.4 | 92.2 | 89.7 | 81.4 | 98.4 | 91.3 | 88.3 | 87.1 | 87.7 | 85.3 | -2.7 |
| Chemicals | 92.1 | 88.1 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 91.8 | 88.2 | 88.0 | 88.7 | 89.6 | 89.9 | . 3 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 81.0 | 73.0 | 73.9 | 74.1 | 80.2 | 71.6 | 72.2 | 72.1 | 73.0 | 72.9 | -. 1 |
| Private service-providing | 107.1 | 104.3 | 106.2 | 104.9 | 107.0 | 104.2 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 104.6 | . 1 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities .. | 103.4 | 97.6 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 100.6 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 96.9 | -. 2 |
| Wholesale trade | 105.6 | 100.7 | 102.6 | 99.9 | 105.5 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 99.7 | -. 5 |
| Retail trade | 101.8 | 95.2 | 97.4 | 99.2 | 97.1 | 95.3 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | . 0 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 106.7 | 100.3 | 101.2 | 102.3 | 104.2 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.8 | . 5 |
| Utilities | 99.8 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 95.7 | 100.2 | 97.2 | 96.2 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 95.9 | -. 8 |
| Information.. | 99.9 | 93.0 | 95.5 | 93.7 | 99.6 | 93.8 | 93.6 | 93.3 | 93.8 | 93.1 | -. 7 |
| Financial activities | 105.6 | 101.8 | 104.6 | 101.8 | 106.2 | 103.0 | 102.3 | 102.6 | 102.7 | 102.3 | -. 4 |
| Professional and business services | 110.5 | 107.1 | 109.5 | 107.3 | 110.8 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.6 | 107.0 | 107.1 | . 1 |
| Education and health services.. | 117.4 | 118.8 | 120.8 | 119.6 | 116.9 | 117.7 | 117.9 | 118.2 | 118.4 | 119.0 | . 5 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 103.2 | 103.9 | 103.4 | 100.9 | 107.8 | 104.9 | 106.0 | 104.6 | 105.4 | 105.1 | -. 3 |
| Other services | 97.3 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 95.5 | 98.3 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 96.4 | . 1 |

[^13]the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and production and nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls of production and nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail
(2002=100)


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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2005 \text {................ }$ | 52.6 | 60.1 | 54.1 | 58.1 | 56.8 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 59.2 | 54.2 | 55.9 | 62.7 | 57.6 |
| 2006 | 64.9 | 62.2 | 63.8 | 59.8 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 59.2 | 55.4 | 55.7 | 56.3 | 59.4 | 60.7 |
| 2007 | 53.5 | 55.5 | 52.4 | 49.4 | 55.9 | 48.3 | 50.7 | 46.5 | 55.9 | 57.2 | 59.4 | 57.9 |
| 2008 | 42.1 | 40.6 | 44.1 | 41.1 | 42.6 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 39.1 | 34.7 | 33.0 | 27.1 | 20.5 |
| 2009 | 22.1 | 20.8 | 19.6 | 21.8 | 29.3 | 25.8 | 30.3 | 36.7 | 39.3 | 33.8 | p 42.4 | p 40.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2005$ | 51.7 | 57.2 | 59.0 | 59.8 | 57.9 | 62.0 | 60.5 | 62.9 | 60.3 | 55.5 | 56.3 | 62.7 |
| 2006 | 67.7 | 68.6 | 65.1 | 65.1 | 60.5 | 58.9 | 55.5 | 57.0 | 55.0 | 54.4 | 59.0 | 64.2 |
| 2007 | 62.5 | 54.8 | 54.2 | 54.8 | 54.1 | 50.4 | 52.8 | 48.7 | 53.3 | 53.9 | 58.3 | 62.5 |
| 2008 | 57.7 | 44.8 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 37.3 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 32.8 | 34.9 | 33.2 | 26.9 | 20.8 |
| 2009 | 18.6 | 14.2 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 20.3 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 24.5 | 31.9 | 31.0 | p 38.2 | p 35.8 |
| Over 6-month span: ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2005$ | 55.4 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 57.0 | 58.3 | 60.9 | 63.1 | 63.3 | 61.6 | 59.6 | 61.4 | 62.5 |
| 2006 | 64.6 | 63.8 | 67.5 | 66.2 | 65.5 | 66.6 | 60.3 | 61.1 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 62.4 | 59.0 |
| 2007 | 60.3 | 57.2 | 60.5 | 58.3 | 55.5 | 56.5 | 52.8 | 52.4 | 56.6 | 54.4 | 56.8 | 59.0 |
| 2008 | 56.6 | 53.0 | 50.7 | 47.4 | 40.2 | 33.4 | 31.0 | 33.4 | 30.6 | 29.0 | 26.0 | 24.4 |
| 2009 | 21.6 | 17.2 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 20.7 | 24.0 | 22.1 | p 25.3 | P 29.9 |
| 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 | p 28.2 |
| 2009 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 19.9 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 15.3 | P 15.5 | P 15.7 |
|  | Manufacturing payrolls, 83 industries ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 1-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005 | 36.7 | 46.4 | 42.2 | 46.4 | 40.4 | 33.7 | 41.0 | 43.4 | 45.8 | 47.6 | 44.6 | 47.0 |
| 2006 | 57.8 | 49.4 | 53.6 | 47.0 | 37.3 | 50.6 | 49.4 | 42.2 | 40.4 | 42.8 | 41.0 | 44.0 |
| 2007 | 44.6 | 41.0 | 30.7 | 24.7 | 38.0 | 32.5 | 43.4 | 30.7 | 39.2 | 42.8 | 60.8 | 48.2 |
| 2008 | 30.7 | 28.9 | 37.3 | 32.5 | 40.4 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 27.7 | 22.9 | 18.7 | 15.1 | 10.2 |
| 2009 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 16.3 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 24.1 | 25.9 | 27.1 | 20.5 | P 36.7 | P 39.8 |
| 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 | p 15.1 | p 11.4 |
| 2009 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 13.9 | 19.9 | 19.3 | p 26.5 | p 32.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2005$ | 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 | p 9.6 |
| 2009 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | P 13.3 | P 18.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2005$ | 45.2 | 44.0 | 42.2 | 41.0 | 36.7 | 35.5 | 32.5 | 34.3 | 33.1 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 38.0 |
| 2006 | 44.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 45.2 | 42.2 | 42.8 | 47.0 | 48.8 | 45.8 | 44.6 |
| 2007 | 39.8 | 36.7 | 37.3 | 30.7 | 28.9 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 28.9 | 33.1 | 28.9 | 34.3 | 35.5 |
| 2008 | 27.7 | 28.9 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 30.7 | 27.1 | 24.7 | 19.3 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 16.9 | 15.1 |
| 2009. | 8.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | p 3.0 | p 7.2 |

[^14]plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.
    NOTE: Seasonally adjusted household data have been revised. See note on page 6.

[^1]:    1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

[^2]:    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.

[^3]:    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.

[^4]:    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.

[^5]:    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

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes other industries, not shown separately.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.

[^8]:    ${ }^{3}$ Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^10]:    ${ }^{2}$ Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 , table B-2.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table B-2.
    ${ }^{2}$ The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
    ${ }^{3}$ Change was -0.4 percent from Oct. 2009 to Nov. 2009, the latest month available.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table B-2.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.
    NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Based on seasonally adjusted data for $1-, 3-$, and 6 -month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.
    NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing

