

The labor market in 2009: recession drags on

In 2009, the unemployment rate reached double digits, the employment–population ratio fell sharply, and the numbers of unemployed, discouraged workers, and involuntary part-timers rose

Steven F. Hipple

The United States economy was in a recession when 2009 began. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) had designated December 2007 as the beginning of the recession, and labor market conditions had deteriorated throughout 2008.¹ The financial crisis in the fall of 2008 had resulted in steep declines in employment and sharp increases in unemployment that carried into the first part of 2009. Although job losses moderated as the year progressed, the number of unemployed people age 16 and over stood at 15.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2009. The unemployment rate, already high by historical standards at the beginning of the year, reached 10.0 percent during the last quarter of 2009, higher than at any time since the early 1980s. (See chart 1.) The unemployment rate for men, 11.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, was the highest in the history of the series, which began in 1948.

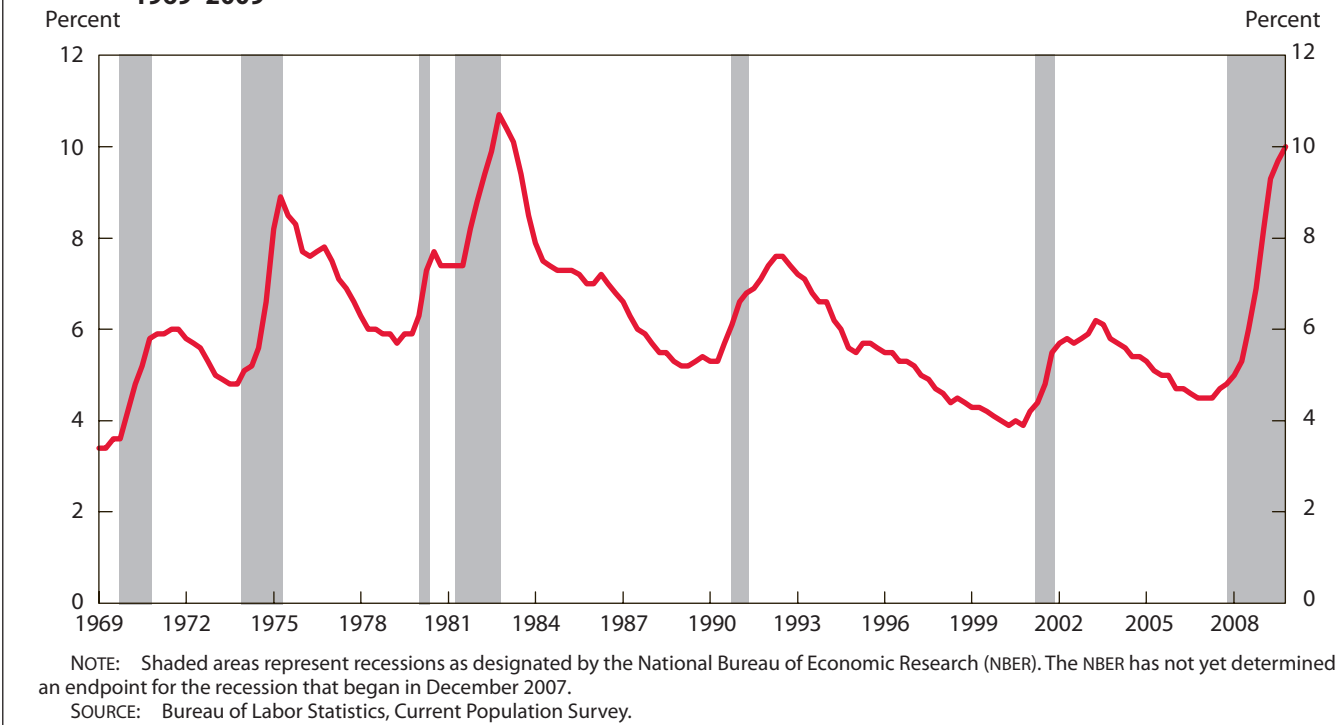
The number of employed people age 16 and over, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), was 138.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, 5.8 million lower than a year earlier.² The over-the-year percentage decline in employment (4.0 percent) was the largest on record. (For a comparison of the employment measures available from the CPS with those from the Current Employment Statistics survey, see

the box on page 5.) Reflecting the sharp decrease in employment, the employment–population ratio dropped by 2.9 percentage points over the year, to 58.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. (See chart 2.) The decline in the employment–population ratio during 2009 was the largest over-the-year decrease in the history of the series, which dates back to 1948.

Although unemployment rose and employment declined in 2009, the decrease in labor force participation was relatively small.³ The labor force participation rate fell by 1.0 percentage point over the year, to 64.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Unemployment levels and rates among people in the central working age group (25 to 54 years) rose sharply during 2009; men in this age group experienced larger increases in unemployment and greater declines in employment than did their female counterparts. In 2009, more than two-thirds of the labor force was composed of people in the central working age group (25 to 54 years). In the fourth quarter of 2009, the unemployment rate for this group was 9.0 percent, up from 6.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008; the fourth-quarter 2009 rate was the highest in the history of the series, which began in 1948. The number of unemployed people age 25 to 54 years, 9.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, had risen by 3.1 million from the previous year. Among 25- to 54-year-olds, the unemployment rate for men jumped by 3.6 percentage points over

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Chart 1. Unemployment rate for persons 16 years and older, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1969–2009

the year, to 9.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, while the rate for women increased by 2.4 percentage points, to 7.9 percent. (See table 1.)

During 2009, employment among people age 25 to 54 dropped by 4.0 million, hitting 94.1 million in the fourth quarter. As one might expect, the large increase in the number of unemployed men coincided with a significant decrease in the number who were employed and a drop in their employment-population ratio. Employment among men in the 25- to 54-year-old group declined by 2.5 million, and this decline accounted for more than three-fifths of the total decline in the employment of people age 25 to 54. By the fourth quarter of 2009, the employment-population ratio for men age 25 to 54, at 80.6 percent, was the lowest on record and had fallen by 3.9 percentage points over the year. By comparison, the number of employed women age 25 to 54 fell by 1.5 million over the year, and their employment-population ratio fell by 2.3 percentage points, to 69.4 percent. Much of the large decline in the employment of men can be attributed to their concentration in more cyclically sensitive occupations, such as construction and extraction occupations and production occupations.⁴

In 2009, young workers were affected by poor labor market conditions more than were workers age 55 and over. The num-

ber of employed teenagers—people age 16 to 19—fell by 864,000 over the year, and their employment-population ratio fell by 4.8 percentage points—to 26.1 percent. By the end of 2009, the teen employment-population ratio was the lowest in the history of the series, which began in 1948. Many teens withdrew from the labor force in 2009; the teen labor force participation rate fell by 3.1 percentage points to a record-low 35.8 percent. The number of unemployed teenagers—those without a job but actively looking for work—rose by 289,000, raising the teen unemployment rate from 20.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008 to 27.2 percent a year later, its highest level on record. (See table 1.) Teen employment losses during 2009 were concentrated in retail trade industries.

The decrease in teen employment reflects a marked decline in the demand for young workers—a phenomenon that is typical during recessions. Teens generally have less experience and fewer skills than do older workers, and, during labor market downturns, teens are often the first to be released when employers cut payrolls. The sharp decline in labor force participation among teens in 2009 suggests that many of these youth have reacted to such difficulties by leaving the labor force, possibly to pursue higher education. Indeed, the proportion of high school graduates who enroll in college continued to rise. In addition, teens may be fac-

The CPS and the CES survey

The Bureau of Labor Statistics produces two monthly employment series that are independently obtained: the estimate of total nonfarm jobs, derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, also called the establishment or payroll survey; and the estimate of total civilian employment, based on the Current Population Survey (CPS), also called the household survey. The two surveys use different definitions of employment, as well as different survey and estimation methods. The CES survey is a survey of employers that provides a measure of the number of payroll jobs in nonfarm industries. The CPS is a survey of households that provides a measure of employed people age 16 years and older in the civilian noninstitutional population. Employment estimates from the CPS give information about workers in both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and in all types of work arrangements: workers with wage and salary jobs (including employment in a private household), those engaging in self-employment, and those doing unpaid work for at least 15 hours a week in a business or farm operated by a family member. CES payroll employment estimates are restricted to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs and exclude private household workers. As a result, employment estimates from the CPS are higher than those from the CES survey. In the CPS, however, employed people are counted only once, regardless of whether they hold more than one job during the survey reference period. By contrast, because the CES survey counts the number of jobs rather than the number of people, each nonfarm job is counted once, even when two or more jobs are held by the same person.

The reference periods for the surveys also differ. In the CPS, the reference period is the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month. In the CES survey, employers report the number of workers on their payrolls for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Because pay periods vary in length among employers and may be longer than 1 week, the CES employment estimates can reflect longer reference periods.

For purposes of comparison, however, some adjustments can be made to CPS employment estimates to make them more similar in definitional scope to CES employment figures. BLS routinely carries out these adjustments to evaluate how the two employment series are tracking. The long-term trends in the two surveys' employment measures are quite comparable. Nonetheless, throughout the history of the surveys, there have been periods when the short-term trends diverged or when growth in one series significantly outpaced growth in the other. For example, following the end of the 2001 recession, CPS employment began to trend upward while CES employment continued to decline for a number of months.

BLS publishes a monthly report with the latest trends and comparisons of employment as measured by the CES survey and the CPS. (See "Employment from the BLS household and payroll surveys: summary of recent trends" (Bureau of Labor Statistics), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/web/ces_cps_trends.pdf.) This report includes a summary of possible causes of differences in the surveys' employment trends, as well as links to additional research on the topic.

ing greater competition from other groups for entry-level positions.⁵

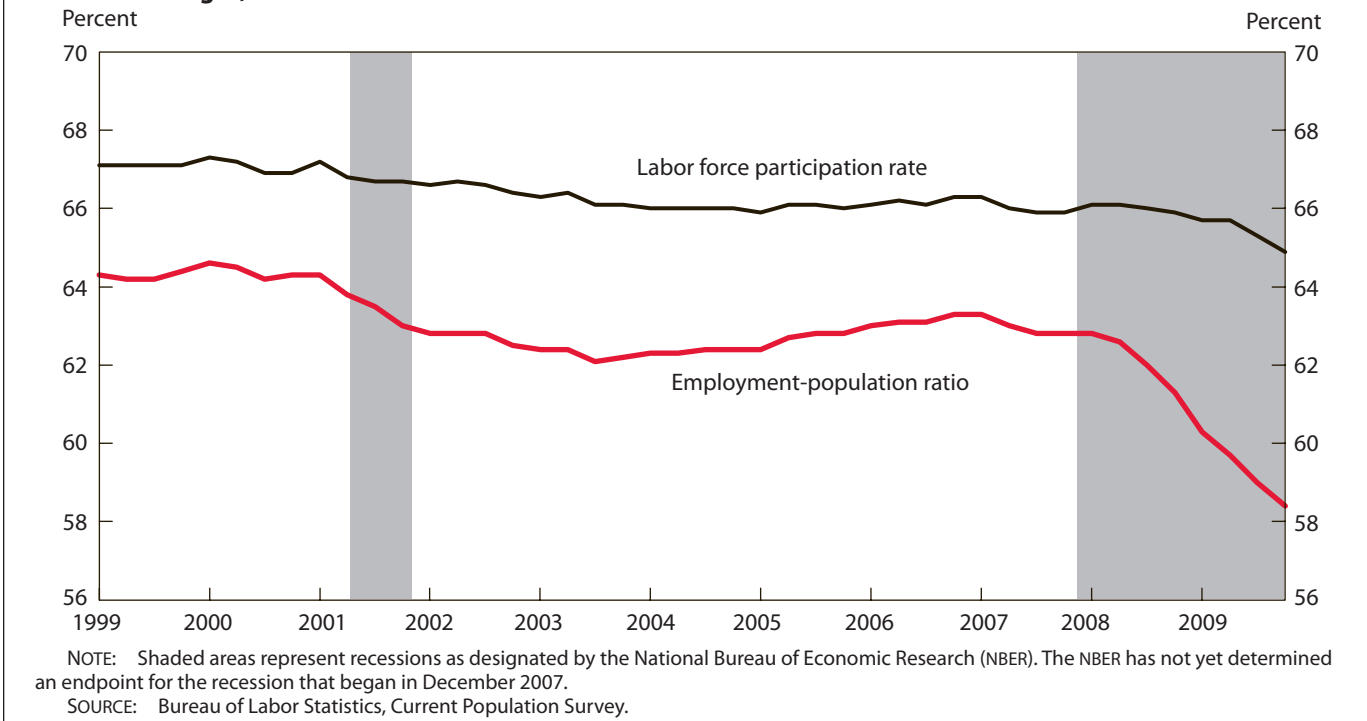
The employment of young adults (age 20 to 24) also declined in 2009, falling by 1.0 million. The proportion of these young adults who were employed fell by 5.5 percentage points, to 60.2 percent. The unemployment rate for people age 20 to 24 rose during 2009, increasing by 4.2 percentage points, to 15.7 percent.

Adults age 55 and over were not immune to the effects of a recession: their unemployment rate rose by 2.3 percentage points, reaching 7.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009.⁶ However, in contrast to the employment of younger workers, employment among adults age 55 and

over edged up in 2009, and their labor force participation rate held steady at about 40 percent. (See table 1.)

All the major race and ethnicity groups were adversely affected by weak labor market conditions. Unemployment rates for all the major race and ethnicity groups rose sharply in 2009, and, by the fourth quarter, rates for all groups were at or near record highs. The over-the-year increases in unemployment rates were largest for Blacks and Hispanics, whose rates jumped by 4.2 and 3.9 percentage points, respectively, to 15.8 percent for Blacks and 12.9 percent for Hispanics. The fourth-quarter 2009 unemployment rate for Whites, 9.2 percent, was 2.9 percentage points higher

Chart 2. Labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1999–2009



than a year earlier. The unemployment rate for Asians in the last quarter of 2009, 7.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted), had risen by 3.1 percentage points over the year. (See table 1.)

Employment among all the major race and ethnicity groups fell sharply during 2009. The number of employed Blacks fell by 5.7 percent; this compares with a decline of 3.8 percent for Whites and 2.6 percent for Hispanics. For all three groups, the over-the-year percentage declines in employment were the largest on record. For Asians, employment fell by 4.2 percent during 2009 (not seasonally adjusted). The employment decrease among Blacks in 2009 was concentrated in manufacturing. A large proportion (two-thirds) of the employment decline among Hispanics was in construction.

Reflecting the large declines in employment among the race and ethnicity groups, the employment-population ratios for all these groups dropped sharply during 2009. The employment-population ratio for Blacks fell by 3.9 percentage points, hitting 52.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. The ratio for Hispanics declined by 3.0 percentage points, to 58.8 percent, and the ratio for Whites fell by 2.7 percentage points, to 59.3 percent. During 2009, the employment-population ratio for Asians declined by 3.0 percentage points, to 60.2 percent

(not seasonally adjusted) in the last quarter of the year.

In 2009, less educated workers were affected by poor labor market conditions more than their counterparts with higher levels of education. People with less education started the year 2009 with higher unemployment rates and experienced larger increases in unemployment than did their more educated counterparts. Among people age 25 and over, the unemployment rate for those with less than a high school diploma jumped by 4.5 percentage points, reaching 15.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. The over-the-year increases in unemployment rates were also large for high school graduates without any college education and for those with some college or an associate's degree, whose rates increased by 3.6 and 3.4 percentage points, respectively, to 10.7 percent for high school graduates without any college and 9.0 percent for those with some college. Among college graduates, the unemployment rate rose by 1.5 percentage points, to 4.9 percent. (See chart 3.)

The employment-population ratio dropped at all levels of educational attainment in 2009. The over-the-year decline was largest for people with some college or an associate's degree, whose ratio fell by 3.3 percentage points, to 64.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. During

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Characteristic	2008	2009				Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total, 16 years and older						
Civilian labor force	154,653	154,235	154,811	154,235	153,544	-1,109
Participation rate.....	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	-1.0
Employed	143,924	141,587	140,459	139,339	138,138	-5,786
Employment-population ratio	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	-2.9
Unemployed	10,729	12,648	14,352	14,895	15,406	4,677
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	3.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Civilian labor force	6,660	6,573	6,531	6,368	6,086	-574
Participation rate.....	38.9	38.5	38.3	37.4	35.8	-3.1
Employed	5,297	5,155	5,024	4,748	4,433	-864
Employment-population ratio	30.9	30.2	29.4	27.9	26.1	-4.8
Unemployed	1,363	1,418	1,507	1,620	1,652	289
Unemployment rate.....	20.5	21.6	23.1	25.4	27.2	6.7
Both sexes, 20 to 24 years						
Civilian labor force	15,189	15,070	15,130	14,966	14,732	-457
Participation rate.....	74.2	73.8	73.9	72.8	71.4	-2.8
Employed	13,449	13,077	12,870	12,699	12,416	-1,033
Employment-population ratio	65.7	64.1	62.8	61.8	60.2	-5.5
Unemployed	1,740	1,993	2,259	2,267	2,316	576
Unemployment rate.....	11.5	13.2	14.9	15.1	15.7	4.2
Both sexes, 25 to 54 years						
Civilian labor force	104,376	103,736	104,101	103,934	103,413	-963
Participation rate.....	82.9	82.7	82.9	82.7	82.3	-6
Employed	98,159	96,167	95,462	94,817	94,127	-4,032
Employment-population ratio	78.0	76.6	76.1	75.5	74.9	-3.1
Unemployed	6,217	7,570	8,639	9,117	9,286	3,069
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	7.3	8.3	8.8	9.0	3.0
Men, 25 to 54 years						
Civilian labor force	56,116	55,609	55,905	56,006	55,604	-512
Participation rate.....	90.2	89.6	90.1	90.1	89.5	-7
Employed	52,561	51,150	50,678	50,427	50,078	-2,483
Employment-population ratio	84.5	82.5	81.7	81.2	80.6	-3.9
Unemployed	3,555	4,459	5,227	5,579	5,526	1,971
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	8.0	9.3	10.0	9.9	3.6
Women, 25 to 54 years						
Civilian labor force	48,260	48,127	48,196	47,928	47,809	-451
Participation rate.....	75.8	75.9	76.0	75.5	75.3	-5
Employed	45,599	45,017	44,784	44,390	44,050	-1,549
Employment-population ratio	71.7	71.0	70.6	69.9	69.4	-2.3
Unemployed	2,662	3,111	3,412	3,538	3,760	1,098
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.9	2.4
Both sexes, 55 years and older						
Civilian labor force	28,443	28,704	29,065	29,140	29,289	846
Participation rate.....	39.8	39.9	40.1	40.0	39.9	.1
Employed	27,072	27,056	27,114	27,158	27,203	131
Employment-population ratio	37.9	37.6	37.5	37.3	37.0	-9
Unemployed	1,370	1,648	1,951	1,982	2,085	715
Unemployment rate.....	4.8	5.7	6.7	6.8	7.1	2.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2008-09

[Levels in thousands]

Characteristic	2008	2009				Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
White						
Civilian labor force	125,968	125,673	126,174	125,844	125,143	-825
Participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	66.2	65.9	65.3	-.9
Employed	118,017	116,266	115,483	114,661	113,587	-4,430
Employment-population ratio	62.0	61.1	60.6	60.0	59.3	-2.7
Unemployed	7,952	9,406	10,691	11,182	11,556	3,604
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	7.5	8.5	8.9	9.2	2.9
Black or African American						
Civilian labor force	17,769	17,659	17,725	17,567	17,592	-177
Participation rate.....	63.4	62.9	62.9	62.1	61.9	-1.5
Employed	15,703	15,312	15,078	14,906	14,808	-895
Employment-population ratio	56.0	54.5	53.5	52.7	52.1	-3.9
Unemployed	2,066	2,347	2,648	2,661	2,784	718
Unemployment rate.....	11.6	13.3	14.9	15.1	15.8	4.2
Asian¹						
Civilian labor force	7,166	7,073	7,207	7,248	7,098	-68
Participation rate.....	66.2	65.7	66.4	66.6	65.3	-.9
Employed	6,839	6,614	6,689	6,686	6,549	-290
Employment-population ratio	63.2	61.5	61.7	61.4	60.2	-3.0
Unemployed	326	460	517	561	549	223
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.7	3.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Civilian labor force	22,111	22,120	22,404	22,434	22,487	376
Participation rate.....	67.9	68.1	68.4	67.9	67.5	-.4
Employed	20,114	19,723	19,687	19,585	19,586	-528
Employment-population ratio	61.8	60.7	60.1	59.3	58.8	-3.0
Unemployed	1,997	2,397	2,716	2,850	2,901	904
Unemployment rate.....	9.0	10.8	12.1	12.7	12.9	3.9

¹ Data for Asians are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in 2008, data reflect revised population controls. Estimates for race and Hispanic ethnicity do not sum to totals because data are

not presented for all races and because persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race and are also included in the race groups.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

2009, the employment-population ratio for people with a high school diploma but no higher education fell by 3.0 percentage points, to 55.0 percent, and the ratio for those with less than a high school diploma fell by 2.9 percentage points, to 39.3 percent. The ratio for college graduates fell to 73.6 percent, 1.5 percentage points lower than a year earlier.

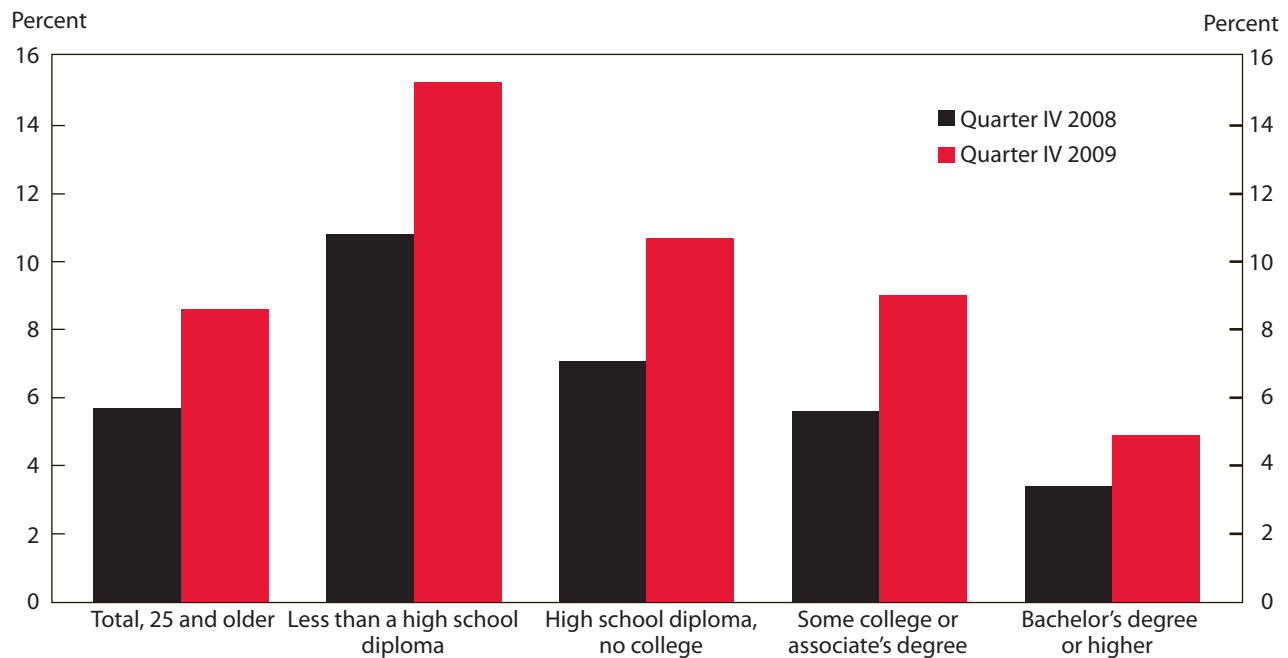
The severe labor market downturn has caused heightened interest in the job market prospects of young adults, especially those with recent college degrees.⁷ The following text tabulation shows unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) by educational attainment for people age

20 to 24 who were not enrolled in school.

	<i>Unemployment rates (in percent)</i>		<i>Change</i>
	<i>Quarter IV, 2008</i>	<i>Quarter IV, 2009</i>	
Less than a high school diploma	25.2	27.8	2.6
High school diploma, no college	13.9	21.0	7.1
Some college or associate's degree	8.9	13.1	4.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.4	8.6	2.2

In the fourth quarter of 2009, among people age 20

Chart 3. Unemployment rate by educational attainment for persons 25 years and older, seasonally adjusted, quarter IV 2008 and quarter IV 2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

to 24, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 8.6 percent for people with a college degree to a high of 27.8 percent for those with less than a high school diploma. The deterioration in labor market conditions in 2009 affected young adults at all levels of educational attainment. The unemployment rates of all education-based groups of people age 20 to 24 rose by 2 percentage points or more between the fourth quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2009. The largest increase—7.1 percentage points—occurred for people with a high school diploma but no college education. Although the rise in the unemployment rate for people with less than a high school diploma was relatively small, this group continued to register the highest unemployment rate of all the educational attainment categories.

The numbers of job losers and long-term unemployed rose sharply in 2009. As is typical during recessions, nearly all of the increase in unemployment during 2009 occurred among people who had recently lost their jobs. The number of people who were unemployed because they had lost their jobs rose by 3.7 million in 2009, to 10.0 million. (See table 2.) The majority of the over-the-year rise in job losers occurred in the first half of 2009. There are two major subcategories of job losers—those

on temporary layoff (expecting recall) and those who are not on temporary layoff. The latter subcategory is further divided into two groups: permanent job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. The vast majority of the increase among those not on temporary layoff occurred among permanent job losers, who rose in number by 3.1 million to reach 6.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Also contributing to the over-the-year rise in total unemployment was an increase of 621,000 in the number of unemployed reentrants; their number rose to 3.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2009. The number of unemployed new entrants to the labor force, 1.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, had risen by 424,000 over the year. In 2009, there was little change in the number of unemployed job leavers—people who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work. (See chart 4 and table 2.)

About 5.9 million people had been jobless for at least 27 weeks as of the last quarter of 2009, an increase of 3.5 million from a year earlier.⁸ These long-term unemployed people made up a much larger proportion of the total unemployed in 2009 than they had the previous year: 38.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, up from 22.2 percent a year earlier. (See chart 5.) By the end of 2009, the

Table 2. Unemployed persons by reason and duration of unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Reason and duration	2008	2009				Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Reason for unemployment						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	6,253	7,855	9,286	9,866	9,976	3,723
On temporary layoff	1,441	1,523	1,740	1,764	1,592	151
Not on temporary layoff	4,812	6,332	7,545	8,102	8,383	3,571
Permanent job losers	3,725	5,056	6,101	6,641	6,872	3,147
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,116	1,355	1,382	1,393	1,485	369
Job leavers	956	872	873	862	923	-33
Reentrants	2,717	2,907	3,216	3,285	3,338	621
New entrants	794	896	955	1,075	1,218	424
Percent distribution:						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	58.3	62.7	64.8	65.4	64.5	6.2
On temporary layoff	13.4	12.2	12.1	11.7	10.3	-3.1
Not on temporary layoff	44.9	50.5	52.7	53.7	54.2	9.3
Job leavers	8.9	7.0	6.1	5.7	6.0	-2.9
Reentrants	25.3	23.2	22.4	21.8	21.6	-3.7
New entrants	7.4	7.2	6.7	7.1	7.9	.5
Duration of unemployment						
Less than 5 weeks	3,234	3,437	3,218	3,037	2,945	-289
5 to 14 weeks	3,319	3,872	4,085	3,823	3,558	239
15 weeks or longer	4,210	5,315	7,051	8,024	8,916	4,706
15 to 26 weeks	1,844	2,350	2,986	2,877	3,033	1,189
27 weeks or longer	2,365	2,965	4,065	5,148	5,884	3,519
Mean duration, in weeks	19.4	20.2	23.0	25.7	28.3	8.9
Median duration, in weeks	10.3	11.3	15.4	16.4	19.9	9.6
Percent distribution:						
Less than 5 weeks	30.1	27.2	22.4	20.4	19.1	-11.0
5 to 14 weeks	30.8	30.7	28.5	25.7	23.1	-7.7
15 weeks or longer	39.1	42.1	49.1	53.9	57.8	18.7
15 to 26 weeks	17.1	18.6	20.8	19.3	19.7	2.6
27 weeks or longer	22.2	23.5	28.3	34.6	38.2	16.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

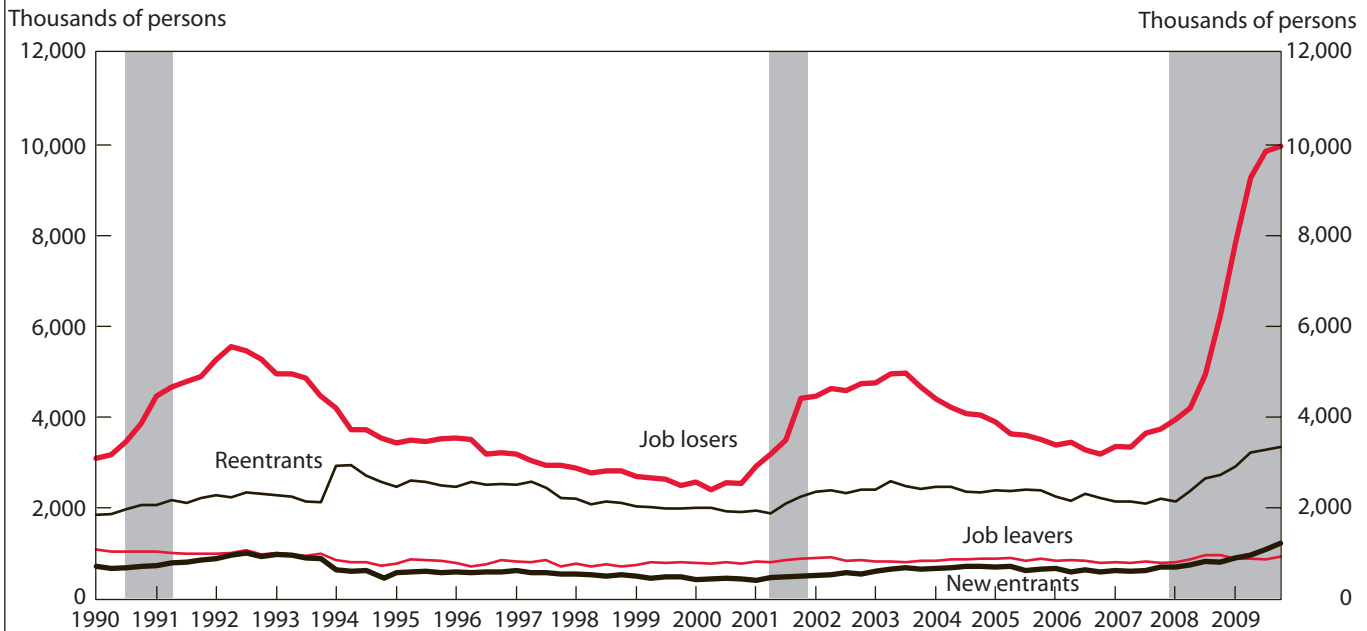
share of the unemployed accounted for by the long-term jobless was the largest on record. Moreover, the number of people unemployed 52 weeks or longer—3.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2009—was 2½ times higher than the level a year earlier.

The sharp rise in unemployment is reflected in labor force status flows. Each month, BLS reports on the number of people employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force as measured by the CPS. The net changes in the number of people employed and unemployed from month to month are important gauges of the health of the U.S.

labor market. A great deal more churning underlies the relatively small net changes that typically occur. Millions of people move between employment and unemployment each month, and millions of others leave the labor market altogether. Labor force flows data show that, since the onset of the recession, 16.6 million people, representing 7 percent of the population, changed their labor force status in an average month.⁹

A greater understanding of the increase in unemployment in 2009 can be obtained by examining the updated status (employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force) of people who were unemployed. Chart 6 shows the pro-

Chart 4. Reasons for unemployment, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1990–2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

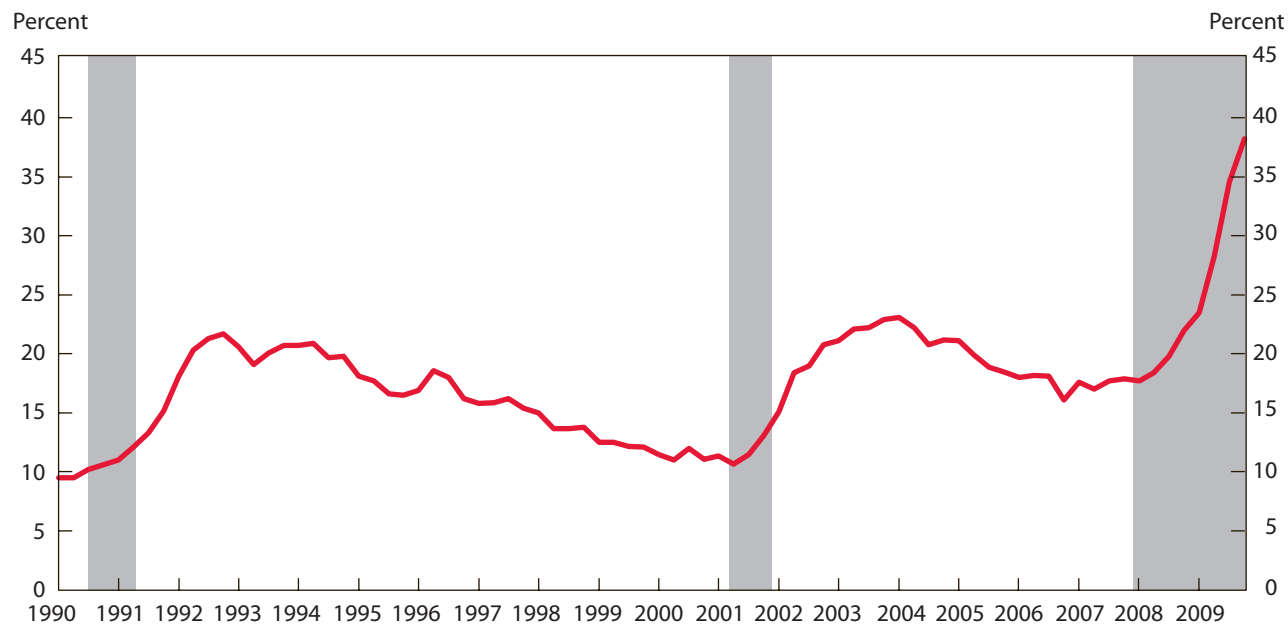
portion of unemployed people who found employment, the share remaining unemployed, and the proportion who left the labor force. The data indicate that, from the fourth quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2009, unemployed people continued to be less likely to find employment and much more likely to remain unemployed. The share of unemployed people who remained unemployed from one month to the next rose from 58.2 percent in December 2008 to 65.7 percent in December 2009, the highest proportion in the history of the series, which began in 1990. The sharp increase in the proportion of people remaining unemployed during 2009 coincides with a sharp rise in the share of the unemployed accounted for by the long-term unemployed (those unemployed for 27 weeks or more). During 2009, the proportion of unemployed people finding employment or exiting the labor force continued to trend down. In fact, at the end of 2009, the likelihood that an unemployed person would find employment was the lowest on record.

The number of people who worked part time for economic reasons rose in the first half of 2009 and then leveled off. The number of people who worked part time for economic reasons, a measure also known as involuntary part time, was 9.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, 1.8 mil-

lion higher than a year earlier. (See chart 7.) Involuntary part-time workers are people who would prefer to work full time but cannot because of slack work or business conditions, or because they are only able to find part-time work. Involuntary part-time employment was on an upward trend during all of 2008, a trend that continued through the first half of 2009. As is typical during job market downturns, most of the rise in involuntary part-time work occurred among those who cited slack work or business conditions as their reason for working part time rather than those who could find only part-time work.¹⁰

In 2009, the number of people who wanted a job but were not in the labor force increased, as did the number of discouraged workers. The category “not in the labor force” consists of people who are neither employed nor unemployed. In the fourth quarter of 2009, there were 83.5 million people who were not in the labor force. (See table 3.) Of those who were not in the labor force, about two in five were age 65 or over.

The number of people who were not in the labor force but who wanted a job—though they were not currently looking for one—was 5.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2009, up by 707,000 from a year earlier. Among those 5.7 million, 2.4 million had looked at some time in the previ-

Chart 5. Long-term unemployed as a percent of total unemployed, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1990–2009

NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

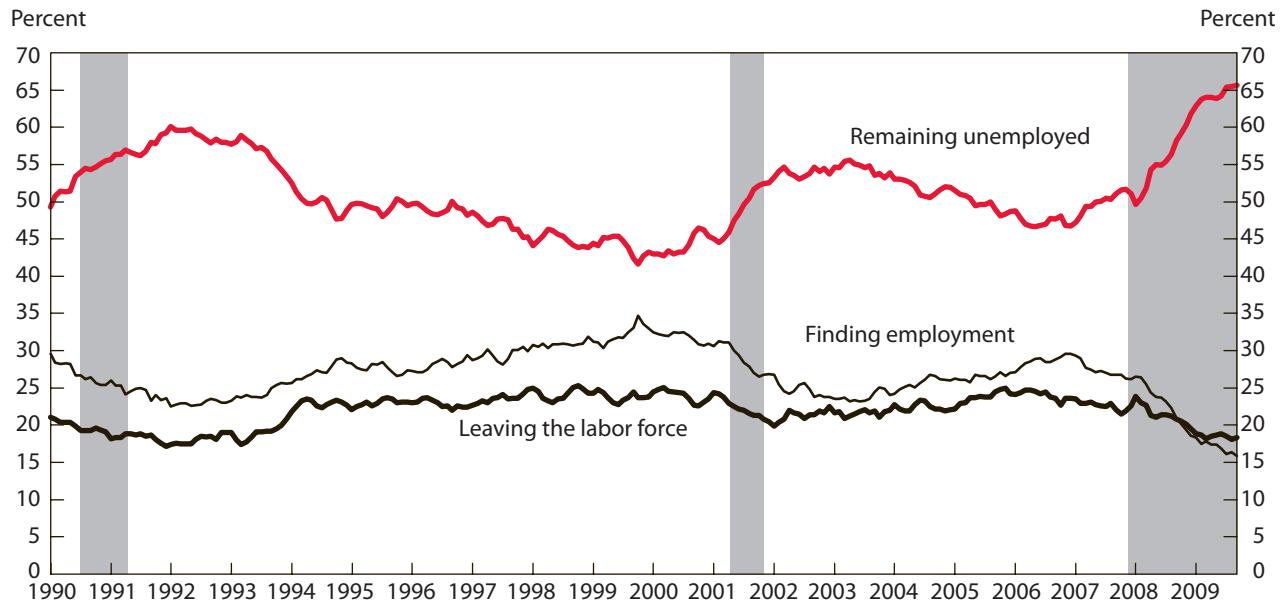
ous 12 months and were available to work. This group is referred to as "persons marginally attached to the labor force."¹¹ In the fourth quarter of 2009, the number of such people was 563,000 higher than it had been a year earlier. Some of the marginally attached were not looking for a job at the time of the survey specifically because they believed that there were no jobs available for them. These "discouraged workers" numbered 866,000 in the fourth quarter of 2009, up by 288,000 from a year earlier.

All of the alternative measures of labor underutilization rose in 2009. A number of indicators of labor underutilization are constructed from CPS data. Known as U-1 through U-6, these measures provide information on the degree to which labor resources are underutilized.¹² Like the unemployment rate, the other measures tend to show cyclical patterns. U-1 shows the number of people unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the labor force, and U-2 presents job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs as a percent of the labor force. U-3 is the official unemployment rate. Measures U-4 through U-6 include increasingly broader groups of people who may be underutilized in the labor market. U-4 adds discouraged workers to U-3, U-5 adds all other persons marginally attached to the labor force to U-4, and U-6 adds involun-

tary part-time workers to U-5. In 2009, U-4 rose to 10.5 percent, U-5 to 11.4 percent, and U-6 to 17.3 percent. By the end of 2009, the U-4, U-5, and U-6 measures were the highest in the history of the series, which began in 1994. (See chart 8.)

Employment in nearly all occupational groups continued to fall in 2009; unemployment rates for all these groups rose sharply over the year. During 2009, nearly all of the occupational groups shown in table 4 recorded large losses in employment. Among the occupational groups, the largest employment declines in 2009 occurred in sales and office occupations—1.0 million in office and administrative support occupations and 955,000 in sales and related occupations. (The data in this section are not seasonally adjusted.) Large employment declines also occurred in construction and extraction occupations and in production occupations, which dropped by 942,000 and 1.1 million, respectively, by the last quarter of 2009. Among the occupational groups shown in table 4, construction and extraction occupations and production occupations recorded the largest over-the-year percentage declines in employment—11.3 and 12.4 percent, respectively. Employment in management, professional, and related occupations fell by 644,000, with a decline in management, business, and financial operations occupa-

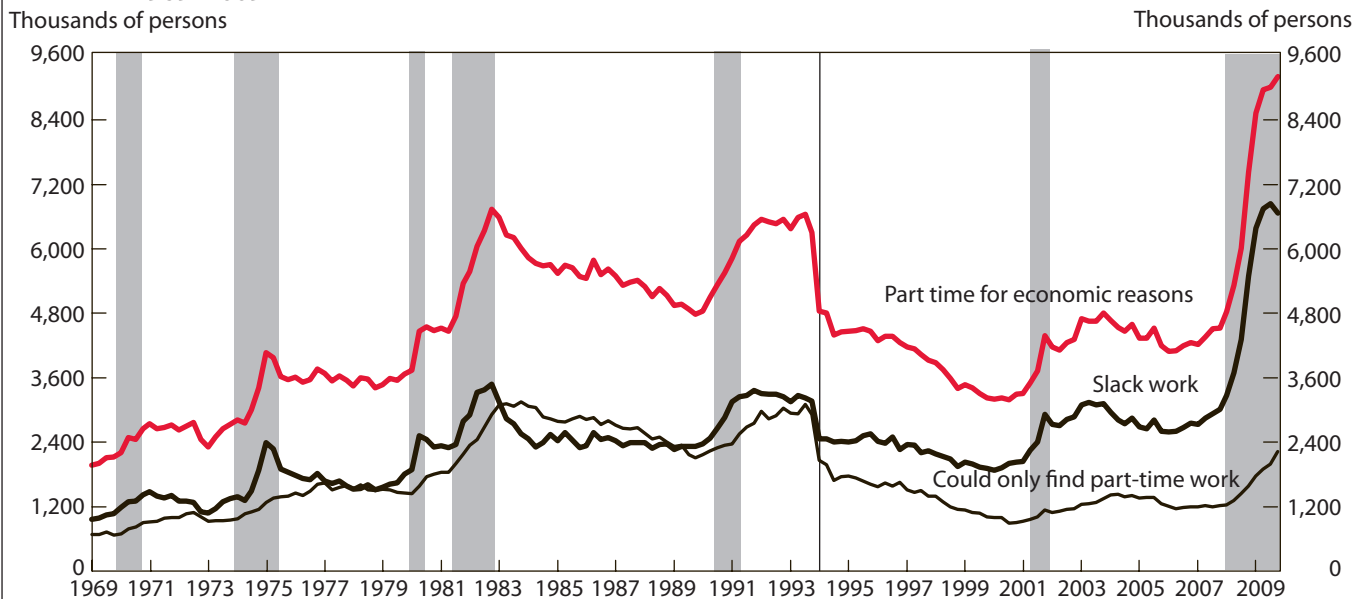
Chart 6. Percent of the unemployed finding employment, remaining unemployed, or leaving the labor force, seasonally adjusted 3-month moving average, April 1990 to December 2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 7. Persons employed part time for economic reasons, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1969-2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007. Beginning in 1994, data are affected by the redesign of the Current Population Survey (denoted by the vertical black line) and therefore are not strictly comparable with data from previous years.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 3. Persons not in the labor force, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[In thousands]						
Category	2008	2009				Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
	Quarter IV	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total not in the labor force.....	80,164	81,253	80,762	81,170	83,450	3,286
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,019	5,663	6,311	5,874	5,726	707
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,831	2,096	2,159	2,257	2,394	563
Discouraged workers ²	578	717	775	753	866	288
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,253	1,379	1,384	1,504	1,528	275

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

tions more than offsetting an increase among professional and related occupations. Within service occupations, small employment increases in health care support occupations (51,000) and personal care and service occupations (77,000) were more than offset by a decline of 278,000 in food preparation occupations.

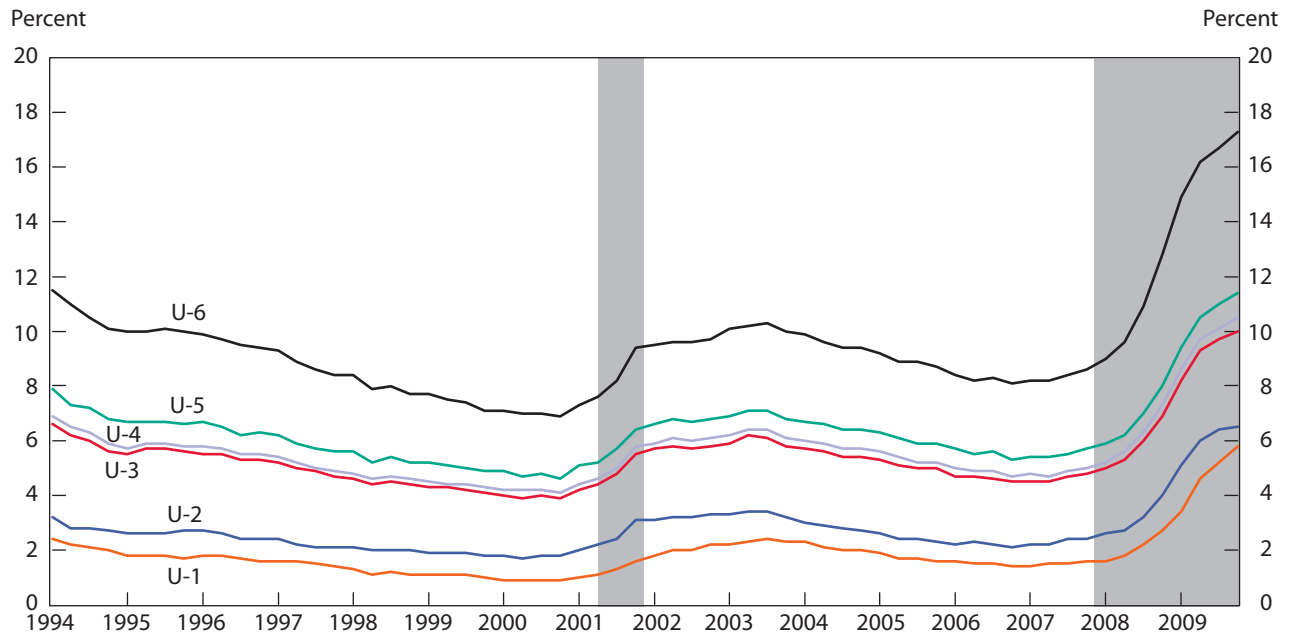
For the majority of occupational groups, employment losses among men were larger than those of women. Employment among men in management, business, and financial operations occupations fell by 742,000, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the job losses in those occupations. In construction and extraction occupations, where men make up the vast majority of workers, men's employment fell by 920,000; this decline represents virtually all the losses in those occupations. The employment of men in production occupations fell by 649,000, the majority of losses in those occupations. In office and administrative support occupations, a group in which women make up the majority of workers, women's employment declined by 709,000. Both men and women had employment increases in professional and related occupations, with gains of 178,000 and 336,000, respectively. For both men and women, employment increases in professional and related occupations were concentrated in health care practitioner and technical occupations.

Not surprisingly, unemployment rates for nearly all of the occupational groups in table 5 rose sharply during 2009. The greater impact of the economic decline on men can be attributed mainly to the concentration of men in occupations that are more sensitive to cyclical changes in economic conditions—for example, construction and extraction, and production. In 2009, men accounted for 84

percent of employment in these two occupational groups, compared with 49 percent of employment in management, professional, and related occupations. The largest increases in unemployment rates of all the occupational groups in table 5 were for construction and extraction occupations and for production occupations, which reached 20.6 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 2009. In contrast, the increases in unemployment rates among managers and professionals were much smaller; the rate for management, business, and financial operations occupations rose by 1.9 percentage points, to 5.4 percent, while that for professional and related occupations rose by 1.1 percentage points, to 4.1 percent. Service occupations registered a 2.7-percentage-point increase, reaching an unemployment rate of 10.0 percent by the last quarter of 2009.

Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers increased in 2009, and inflation—as measured by the Consumer Price Index—edged down. From 2008 to 2009, median usual weekly earnings rose by 2.4 percent, to \$739. (The data in this section are annual averages, not quarterly data.) Over the year, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) edged down by 0.4 percent. The over-the-year increase in median weekly earnings was the smallest since 2005. From 2008 to 2009, weekly earnings at the 90th percentile increased by 3.0 percent—to \$1,744—while those at the 10th percentile edged up by 1.2 percent, to \$350. During the same period, median weekly earnings for men and women grew at about the same rate—2.6 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. The ratio of women's

Chart 8. Measures of labor underutilization, U-1 to U-6, seasonally adjusted, quarterly averages, 1994–2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007. U-3 is the official unemployment rate.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

earnings to men's earnings was 80.2 percent in 2009. Over time, the earnings gap between the sexes has narrowed considerably: in 1979, women's earnings were 62.3 percent of men's earnings. (See table 6 and chart 9.)

Among the major race and ethnicity groups, earnings increases from 2008 to 2009 were relatively small. For Asians and Hispanics, earnings increases were 2.2 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively. For both Whites and Blacks, earnings rose by 2.0 percent.

Workers age 25 and over with at least a bachelor's degree continued to have the highest median earnings among the education groups in table 6, \$1,137 in 2009. This group had a 2.0 percent increase in earnings over the previous year's estimate—the largest among all four educational-attainment categories. Workers with some college or an associate's degree experienced an earnings increase of 0.6 percent, to \$726. Earnings of high school graduates with no college rose by 1.3 percent, to \$626. For workers without a high school diploma, earnings edged up by 0.2 percent, to \$454. (See table 6.)

In 2009, unemployment rates for veterans of all periods of service rose, as did the rate for nonveterans. In the CPS, veterans are defined as men and women who have previously served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and who

were civilians at the time of the survey. In the fourth quarter of 2009, 22.0 million men and women in the civilian noninstitutional population age 18 and over were veterans. Veterans are more likely than nonveterans to be men, white, and older. In part, this reflects the characteristics of veterans who served during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam era. Veterans who served during these wars account for about one-half of the veteran population. A total of 5.0 million veterans served during Gulf War era I (August 1990 to August 2001) or Gulf War era II (September 2001 to present).¹³ Another 5.9 million served outside the designated wartime periods.

Overall, 53.0 percent of male veterans age 18 and over were in the labor force in the fourth quarter of 2009, compared with 77.8 percent of their nonveteran counterparts. This difference in participation rates reflects the older age profile of male veterans, who are much more likely than nonveterans to be age 55 or over. For both male veterans and male nonveterans, labor force participation fell during 2009. Reflecting the sharp decline in employment, employment-population ratios for veterans of all service periods and the ratio for nonveterans fell during 2009. (See table 7.)

The unemployment rate of male veterans (8.3 percent) was

Table 4. Employment by occupational group and sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[In thousands]

Occupational group	Total			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Total, 16 years and older .	144,500	138,724	-5,776	76,555	72,909	-3,646	67,945	65,815	-2,130
Management, professional, and related occupations ...	53,102	52,458	-644	25,899	25,336	-563	27,203	27,123	-80
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	22,180	21,021	-1,159	12,742	12,000	-742	9,438	9,020	-418
Professional and related occupations	30,922	31,438	516	13,157	13,335	178	17,766	18,102	336
Service occupations	24,554	24,301	-253	10,424	10,261	-163	14,131	14,039	-92
Health care support occupations	3,312	3,363	51	364	391	27	2,948	2,972	24
Protective service occupations	3,104	3,096	-8	2,366	2,439	73	738	658	-80
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7,882	7,604	-278	3,477	3,264	-213	4,405	4,340	-65
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5,431	5,335	-96	3,240	3,140	-100	2,191	2,194	3
Personal care and service occupations	4,826	4,903	77	977	1,028	51	3,849	3,875	26
Sales and office occupations	35,187	33,207	-1,980	12,995	12,459	-536	22,192	20,748	-1,444
Sales and related occupations	16,355	15,400	-955	8,070	7,851	-219	8,284	7,549	-735
Office and administrative support occupations	18,833	17,807	-1,026	4,925	4,608	-317	13,908	13,199	-709
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,514	12,981	-1,533	13,901	12,410	-1,491	613	572	-41
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	932	913	-19	713	731	18	219	182	-37
Construction and extraction occupations....	8,349	7,407	-942	8,143	7,223	-920	206	183	-23
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations....	5,234	4,662	-572	5,046	4,456	-590	188	206	18
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,143	15,777	-1,366	13,336	12,444	-892	3,806	3,333	-473
Production occupations ...	8,581	7,516	-1,065	6,074	5,425	-649	2,507	2,091	-416
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,561	8,261	-300	7,262	7,019	-243	1,299	1,242	-57

NOTE: Data may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 5. Unemployment rates by occupational group, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

Occupational group	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Management, professional, and related occupations	3.2	4.6	1.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	3.5	5.4	1.9
Professional and related occupations.....	3.0	4.1	1.1
Service occupations	7.3	10.0	2.7
Health care support occupations.....	4.3	7.7	3.4
Protective service occupations	3.8	5.4	1.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	9.2	11.8	2.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.0	12.3	3.3
Personal care and service occupations	6.2	8.6	2.4
Sales and office occupations.....	6.2	9.0	2.8
Sales and related occupations.....	6.5	9.2	2.7
Office and administrative support occupations	5.9	8.8	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10.4	16.5	6.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	12.8	15.8	3.0
Construction and extraction occupations	12.9	20.6	7.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	5.7	9.1	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	9.2	13.1	3.9
Production occupations	9.6	14.4	4.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.8	11.8	3.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

large difference between the employment–population ratio of people with a disability and that of people with no disability. In the fourth quarter of 2009, the ratio for people with a disability was 18.4 percent, compared with 63.8 percent for people without a disability. Ratios for both groups fell over the year. The unemployment rate for people with a disability, 14.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, had risen by 3.3 percentage points since the fourth quarter of 2008. By comparison, the unemployment rate for people without a disability was 9.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, up by 2.9 percentage points from a year earlier. (See table 8.)

The low labor force participation rate among people with a disability is due, in part, to the fact that a large share of the population of people with a disability (45 percent) is age 65 and over, and that older workers, in general, have low rates of labor force participation. However, even for those age 16 to 64, people with a disability were far less likely to be in the labor force than those without a disability. The following text tabulation shows fourth-quarter 2009 data on people

lower than the rate of male nonveterans (10.7 percent) in the fourth quarter of 2009. For male veterans, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 6.3 percent for those who served during Gulf War era I to a high of 9.7 percent for veterans of Gulf War era II. Between the fourth quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2009, unemployment rates for veterans of all service periods and the rate for nonveterans increased.

In 2009, unemployment rates increased and employment–population ratios fell among workers with and without a disability. In June 2008, questions were added to the CPS to identify people with a disability in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over. The collection of these data is sponsored by the Department of Labor’s Office of Disability Employment Policy.¹⁴ In the fourth quarter of 2009, people with a disability had a labor force participation rate of 21.6 percent, compared with a rate of 70.3 percent for those without a disability. Labor force participation rates for both groups edged down during 2009. There was a

age 16 to 64 not in the labor force by presence of a disability and desire for work.

	Total, with a disability, age 16–64	Total, with no disability, age 16–64
Total not in the labor force (in thousands)	9,839	41,012
Persons who currently want a job (percent)	4.9	11.0
Marginally attached to the labor force (percent)	1.9	4.9
Reasons for not currently looking:		
Discouraged workers (percent)6	1.7
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force (percent)	1.3	3.1

Table 6. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2008–09

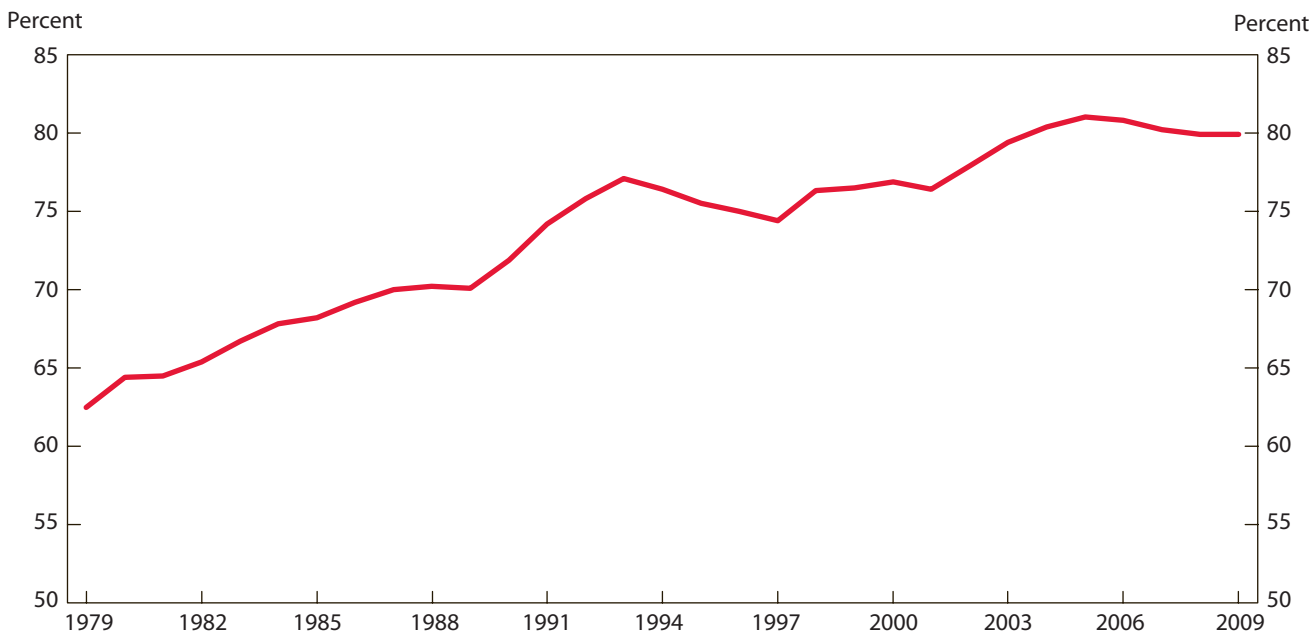
Characteristic	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008–09
Total, 16 years and older	\$722	\$739	2.4
CPI-U (1982–84 = 100)	215.3	214.5	-.4
Men	\$798	\$819	2.6
Women	638	657	3.0
White	742	757	2.0
Men	825	845	2.4
Women	654	669	2.3
Black or African American	589	601	2.0
Men	620	621	.2
Women	554	582	5.1
Asian	861	880	2.2
Men	966	952	-1.4
Women	753	779	3.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	529	541	2.3
Men	559	569	1.8
Women	501	509	1.6
Total, 25 years and older	761	774	1.7
Less than a high school diploma	453	454	.2
High school diploma, no college	618	626	1.3
Some college or associate's degree	722	726	.6
Bachelor's degree or higher, total	1,115	1,137	2.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Consumer Price Index.

Regardless of disability status, only a small minority of people not in the labor force wanted a job at the time of the survey; 11.0 percent of non-participants without a disability and 4.9 percent of those with a disability wanted a job. People with a disability were less likely than those without a disability to be classified as persons marginally attached to the labor force or as discouraged workers.

Both foreign- and native-born people were adversely affected by poor labor market conditions. In the fourth quarter of 2009, foreign-born workers made up 15.7 percent of the U.S. civilian labor force age 16 and over. The foreign born are people who reside in the United States but who were born outside the country or one of its outlying areas to parents who were not U.S. citizens. The foreign born include legally admitted immigrants, refugees, and temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, as

Chart 9. Women's median usual weekly earnings as a percent of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, annual averages, 1979–2009



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 7. Employment status of persons 18 years and older, by veterans status, period of service, and sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Veterans, 18 years and older									
Civilian labor force	12,413	11,856	-557	11,247	10,741	-506	1,166	1,114	-52
Participation rate	55.4	53.8	-1.6	54.4	53.0	-1.4	66.9	63.1	-3.8
Employed	11,715	10,878	-837	10,624	9,850	-774	1,091	1,028	-63
Employment-population ratio	52.3	49.4	-2.9	51.4	48.6	-2.8	62.6	58.3	-4.3
Unemployed	698	978	280	623	892	269	75	86	11
Unemployment rate	5.6	8.2	2.6	5.5	8.3	2.8	6.4	7.7	1.3
Gulf war era II veterans									
Civilian labor force	1,525	1,709	184	1,279	1,453	174	246	257	11
Participation rate	85.8	83.1	-2.7	87.4	84.9	-2.5	78.2	74.1	-4.1
Employed	1,410	1,544	134	1,180	1,311	131	231	233	2
Employment-population ratio	79.3	75.1	-4.2	80.6	76.6	-4.0	73.4	67.3	-6.1
Unemployed	115	165	50	100	142	42	15	23	8
Unemployment rate	7.5	9.7	2.2	7.8	9.7	1.9	6.1	9.1	3.0
Gulf war era I veterans									
Civilian labor force	2,563	2,530	-33	2,226	2,162	-64	337	368	31
Participation rate	87.9	87.1	-0.8	89.8	88.7	-1.1	77.0	78.7	1.7
Employed	2,427	2,367	-60	2,119	2,026	-93	308	342	34
Employment-population ratio	83.2	81.5	-1.7	85.5	83.1	-2.4	70.4	73.0	2.6
Unemployed	136	163	27	107	136	29	29	27	-2
Unemployment rate	5.3	6.4	1.1	4.8	6.3	1.5	8.6	7.2	-1.4
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans									
Civilian labor force	4,634	4,144	-490	4,487	4,010	-477	148	133	-15
Participation rate	39.5	37.0	-2.5	39.6	37.0	-2.6	38.5	35.8	-2.7
Employed	4,409	3,798	-611	4,271	3,676	-595	138	123	-15
Employment-population ratio	37.6	33.9	-3.7	37.6	33.9	-3.7	36.0	32.9	-3.1
Unemployed	226	345	119	216	335	119	10	11	1
Unemployment rate	4.9	8.3	3.4	4.8	8.3	3.5	6.5	8.0	1.5
Veterans of other service periods									
Civilian labor force	3,691	3,473	-218	3,255	3,117	-138	436	356	-80
Participation rate	61.5	59.1	-2.4	60.4	58.8	-1.6	71.8	61.7	-10.1
Employed	3,469	3,168	-301	3,055	2,838	-217	414	331	-83
Employment-population ratio	57.8	53.9	-3.9	56.7	53.6	-3.1	68.3	57.3	-11.0
Unemployed	221	305	84	200	279	79	21	26	5
Unemployment rate	6.0	8.8	2.8	6.1	9.0	2.9	4.9	7.2	2.3
Nonveterans, 18 years and older									
Civilian labor force	139,915	139,509	-406	70,115	69,886	-229	69,800	69,623	-177
Participation rate	68.9	67.8	-1.1	79.4	77.8	-1.6	60.8	60.1	-0.7
Employed	130,971	126,470	-4,501	65,116	62,423	-2,693	65,854	64,046	-1,808
Employment-population ratio	64.5	61.5	-3.0	73.7	69.5	-4.2	57.4	55.2	-2.2
Unemployed	8,944	13,039	4,095	4,999	7,463	2,464	3,945	5,577	1,632
Unemployment rate	6.4	9.3	2.9	7.1	10.7	3.6	5.7	8.0	2.3

See note at end of table.

Table 7. Continued—Employment status of persons 18 years and older, by veterans status, period of service, and sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 8. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by sex, age, and disability status, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Total, 16 years and older						
Civilian labor force	6,234	5,830	-404	148,427	147,459	-968
Participation rate	23.1	21.6	-1.5	71.4	70.3	-1.1
Employed	5,518	4,967	-551	138,983	133,757	-5,226
Employment-population ratio	20.4	18.4	-2.0	66.9	63.8	-3.1
Unemployed	717	863	146	9,444	13,702	4,258
Unemployment rate	11.5	14.8	3.3	6.4	9.3	2.9
Men, 16 to 64 years						
Civilian labor force	2,884	2,637	-247	76,030	75,222	-808
Participation rate	38.8	36.4	-2.4	84.4	82.8	-1.6
Employed	2,518	2,205	-313	70,661	67,250	-3,411
Employment-population ratio	33.9	30.4	-3.5	78.5	74.1	-4.4
Unemployed	366	432	66	5,369	7,972	2,603
Unemployment rate	12.7	16.4	3.7	7.1	10.6	3.5
Women, 16 to 64 years						
Civilian labor force	2,464	2,352	-113	66,853	66,379	-474
Participation rate	32.4	31.0	-1.4	72.5	71.5	-1.0
Employed	2,162	2,003	-159	63,027	61,000	-2,027
Employment-population ratio	28.5	26.4	-2.1	68.3	65.7	-2.6
Unemployed	302	349	47	3,827	5,379	1,552
Unemployment rate	12.3	14.8	2.5	5.7	8.1	2.4
Both sexes, 65 years and older						
Civilian labor force	886	840	-46	5,544	5,858	314
Participation rate	7.4	6.9	-0.5	21.7	22.4	.7
Employed	838	759	-79	5,295	5,507	212
Employment-population ratio	7.0	6.2	-0.8	20.7	21.1	.4
Unemployed	48	81	33	249	351	102
Unemployment rate	5.4	9.7	4.3	4.5	6.0	1.5

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

well as undocumented immigrants. In the fourth quarter of 2009, 67.7 percent of the foreign born, or 24.2 million, were in the labor force, the same proportion as a year earlier. By comparison, the labor force participation rate of native-born workers fell by 1.3 percentage points, over the year, to 64.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. (See table 9.)

Reflecting sharp declines in employment during 2009, the employment-population ratio for foreign-born workers fell by 2.3 percentage points, from 63.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008 to 60.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009.¹⁵ Over the same period, the employment-population ratio for the native born fell by 3.0 percentage points, from 61.2 percent to 58.2 percent.

The unemployment rate for the foreign born, 6.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008, rose by 3.3 percentage points, reaching 10.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. Over the same period, the rate for the native born rose by 2.8 percentage points, to 9.4 percent. From the

fourth quarter of 2008 to the fourth quarter of 2009, the unemployment rate for foreign-born men rose from 6.8 percent to 10.5 percent, while the rate for foreign-born women increased from 6.5 percent to 9.3 percent.

CPS DATA INDICATE THAT THE LABOR MARKET remained weak in 2009, as the economy struggled to recover from the recession that began in December 2007. Unemployment rates for nearly all major worker groups jumped in the beginning of the year, but the increases moderated after the second quarter of 2009. Employment declined for all major worker groups during 2009, with men accounting for a much larger proportion of the decline than women. The employment-population ratio dropped sharply over the year, and labor force participation declined. In addition, there was a large increase in unemployment due to job loss, and the share of unemployment accounted for by the long-term jobless was the

Table 9. Employment status of the foreign- and native-born populations by sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2008–09

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status and nativity	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009	Quarter IV 2008	Quarter IV 2009	Change, quarter IV 2008 to quarter IV 2009
Foreign born, 16 years and older									
Civilian labor force	23,965	24,157	192	14,328	14,292	-36	9,637	9,864	227
Participation rate	67.7	67.7	.0	80.6	79.7	-.9	54.7	55.5	.8
Employed	22,365	21,746	-619	13,352	12,799	-553	9,013	8,947	-66
Employment-population ratio	63.2	60.9	-2.3	75.1	71.4	-3.7	51.2	50.4	-.8
Unemployed	1,600	2,411	811	976	1,494	518	624	918	294
Unemployment rate	6.7	10.0	3.3	6.8	10.5	3.7	6.5	9.3	2.8
Native born, 16 years and older									
Civilian labor force	130,696	129,312	-1,384	68,143	67,267	-876	62,553	61,865	-688
Participation rate	65.5	64.2	-1.3	71.1	69.6	-1.5	60.4	59.3	-1.1
Employed	122,135	116,979	-5,156	63,203	60,110	-3,093	58,932	56,869	-2,063
Employment-population ratio	61.2	58.2	-3.0	65.9	62.2	-3.7	56.9	54.5	-2.4
Unemployed	8,561	12,153	3,592	4,940	7,157	2,217	3,621	4,997	1,376
Unemployment rate	6.6	9.4	2.8	7.2	10.6	3.4	5.8	8.1	2.3

NOTE: The foreign born are those residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents who both were not U.S. citizens. The native born are persons who were born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad

of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

largest on record. The number of people employed part time for economic reasons also continued to grow in 2009, although the pace of the increase slowed as the year pro-

gressed. Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers rose slightly in 2009, while the rate of inflation edged down. □

Notes

¹ The NBER, the generally recognized arbiter of recessions in the United States, has designated December 2007 as the beginning of the most recent recession. The NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the most recent recession.

² The data in this article are based on information collected in the CPS, which is a survey of about 60,000 households nationwide; the CPS is sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. (For more information about the CPS, see the box on page 5.) Although the CPS is a monthly survey, the data analyzed throughout this article are seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, unless otherwise noted. All over-the-year changes—unless otherwise noted—are comparisons of fourth-quarter data from 2008 with those from 2009.

³ The labor force participation rate is the civilian labor force as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. The labor force is the sum of the employed and unemployed. (A person cannot be considered “unemployed” if he or she is not in the labor force.)

⁴ For additional analysis of the impact of recessions on various demographic groups, see Kristie M. Engemann and Howard J. Wall, “The Effects of Recessions Across Demographic Groups,” Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, January/February 2010, pp. 1–26; on the Internet at <http://research.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/10/01/Engemann.pdf> (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

⁵ For more information on teen school enrollment and employment, see Teresa L. Morisi’s forthcoming article in the *Monthly Labor Review*. See also Teresa L. Morisi, “Youth enrollment and employment during the school year,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 51–63; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/02/art3full.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010). In a recent study, Christopher L. Smith finds evidence that the recent increase in immigration of lower skilled people has had a greater impact on native youth employment than on the employment of native adults. See Christopher L. Smith, “The Impact of Low-Skilled Immigration on the Youth Labor Market,” *Finance and Economics Discussion Series*, 2010–03, (Federal Reserve Board, December 2009); on the Internet at www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/feds/2010/201003/201003pap.pdf (visited Feb. 19, 2010). Another study, whose findings stand in contrast to those of Smith, estimates the effects of immigration on the productivity, the capital intensity, and the skill bias of U.S. State economies. The author finds that immigrants do not crowd out natives with regard to employment. Moreover, the author finds that immigrants increased total factor productivity and decreased capital intensity and the skill bias of production technologies. See Giovanni Peri, *The Effect of Immigration on Productivity: Evidence from US States*, Working Paper 15507 (National Bureau of Economic Research, November 2009).

⁶ For additional analysis of recent trends in the labor force status of older workers, see Emy Sok, “Record unemployment among older workers does not keep them out of the job market,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–04 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2010), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils81.pdf (visited Mar. 31, 2010).

⁷ A recent study examined the labor market experiences of white male college graduates who entered the labor market during a recession. The author found that the labor market consequences of graduating college during an economic downturn were large, negative, and persistent. See Lisa B. Kahn, “The Long-Term Labor Market Consequences of Graduating College in a Bad Economy,” *Labour Economics*, forthcoming.

⁸ Duration of joblessness is the length of time (through the current reference week) that people classified as unemployed have been looking for work. This measure refers to the current spell of unemployment rather than to the duration of a completed spell.

⁹ For more information on labor force flows, including analysis of recent data, see Harley J. Frazis and Randy E. Ilg, “Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, pp. 3–18; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/04/art1full.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹⁰ For additional information on people working part time for economic reasons, see Emy Sok, “Involuntary part-time work on the rise,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 08–08 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2008); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils71.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹¹ For additional analysis of marginally attached and discouraged workers, see Sharon Cohany, “Ranks of Discouraged Workers and Others Marginally Attached to the Labor Force Rise During Recession,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 09–04 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2009); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils74.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹² For further information on the measures of labor underutilization, see Steven E. Haugen, “Measures of Labor Underutilization from the Current Population Survey,” Working Paper 424 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2009); on the Internet at www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/ec090020.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹³ Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified only in the most recent one.

¹⁴ For more information about the CPS data on people with a disability, see “Frequently asked questions about disability data” on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsdisability_faq.htm (visited Feb. 18, 2010).

¹⁵ In a recent report, Pia M. Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny analyze labor market data on the foreign and native born over the 1994–2009 period. The authors find that economic outcomes of the foreign born in the short run are more strongly tied to the business cycle than those of their native-born counterparts. See Pia M. Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny, *Tied to the Business Cycle: How Immigrants Fare in Good and Bad Economic Times* (Washington, DC, Migration Policy Institute, November 2009); on the Internet at www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/orrenius-Nov09.pdf (visited Feb. 18, 2010).