S. HRG. 110–498

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2008

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

FEBRUARY 1, 2008

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

41–712 PDF WASHINGTON : 2008

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: toll free (866) 512–1800; DC area (202) 512–1800
Fax: (202) 512–2250 Mail: Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402–0001

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

[Created pursuant to Sec. 5(a) of Public Law 304, 79th Congress]

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2008

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

The Committee met at 9:30 a.m. in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building, the Honorable Charles E. Schumer (Chairman) presiding.

Senators present: Schumer.

Representatives present: Cummings.

Staff Present: Christina Baumgardner, Heather Boushey, Stephanie Dreyer, Chris Frenze, Tamara Fucile, Nan Gibson, Colleen Healy, Tim Kane, Bob Keleher, and Michael Laskawy.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER, CHAIRMAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW YORK

Chairman Schumer. Good morning. I am pleased to call this hearing to order, a hearing that resumes the longstanding tradition of the Bureau of Labor Statistics coming before the Joint Economic Committee to present findings of its Monthly Jobs Report.

Given the important information these numbers can provide us on the health of the economy, I am hopeful that this is only the beginning of a conversation that we'll have throughout the course of the year.

I am also pleased to be the first to welcome Dr. Keith Hall to his first hearing on Capitol Hill as the Senate-confirmed Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Congratulations, Commissioner, and welcome.

Today, unlike 6 months ago, everyone, from the board room table to our kitchen table, is keenly aware of our economic problems and looking for ways to secure our economic future.

But now the new worry is jobs, even more troublesome to our economy. In fact, I'm concerned that the last few years of lower-than-expected job growth will look good compared to the shrinkage we may well see in coming months.

First, it was housing, then with the decline in housing prices, lower consumer spending, and a tightening of consumer credit, and now it is jobs.

Our economic problems started last year with the subprime mortgage crisis, but they have expanded outward and gotten much worse as that mess spread to the broader housing market, squeezed credit markets, cut consumer spending, and now has ultimately affected the job market.

The numbers this morning should be a wakeup call for the Administration. Given today's job numbers, the Administration should abandon its ideological opposition to spending stimuli such as unemployment insurance because every economist will tell us that stimulus spending will get into the economy much quicker than a tax rebate which we're all for.

The Administration needs to take off its ideological handcuffs to enact an economic stimulus package quickly, a package that is strong and directed and not limited by ideological constraints.

Any doubts that we're heading into a recession should be erased with today's employment report. This morning we learned officially that the U.S. labor market is faltering.

Today's labor statistics show that job growth, which we already knew was bad, is even worse than we thought. According to this morning's report, annual job growth for 2007 was less than 1 percent for the first time since 2003, and during the month of January, for the first time in 4 years, our economy actually lost 17,000 jobs.

In a normal period of economic expansion, just to keep pace with the growing population, we should expect a monthly jobs report to show that the U.S. economy added 150,000 to 200,000 jobs each month, but this morning's report tells a very different story.

Declines in the housing sector have negatively impacted construction jobs, and workers in the mortgage and credit industry. Over the past year, construction has lost 278,000 jobs, and 104,000 jobs have been lost in the credit industry.

Since 2000 we have seen productivity rising at an average of 2.5 percent a year, but economic growth has not been shared by all. For years, wages have lagged behind the growth in productivity.

While today's numbers might be news to some here in Washington, they're not news to millions of American families trying to make ends meet. As employers have stopped hiring, we've seen millions of Americans struggling to find employment.

Today, approximately 7.6 million Americans are out of work and are actively looking for a new job. Our Nation's unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in January, and that was almost a full point higher than it was when the President took office in 2001.

This rate doesn't even include those who are working part-time but need full-time work or those who have given up their job searches entirely. If we include these Americans, the full underemployment rate would be 9 percent.

The employment picture is particularly bleak in minority communities. The unemployment rate for Blacks was more than double that of Whites, and at 6.3 percent, the Hispanic unemployment rate was also significantly higher than that of Whites.

At the same time, long-term unemployment has soared. Almost 20 percent of the unemployed have been out of work for more than 26 weeks. Under current law, these people are no longer eligible to receive unemployment insurance, making a difficult time even more trying.

While lower than expected job growth has been characteristic of this Administration, if it continues it can be a dangerous situation for a growing population and the global economy.

In the last month in particular, economists—from conservative former Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan to liberal New York Times columnist Paul Krugman and others—have suggested that we're teetering on the brink of recession.

The data that has been released today seems to bear that out, and the bad numbers are not in jobs alone. This week we have seen new reports showing record drops in home prices, sales, construction, and equity, thrusting Americans into the worst housing market in over 20 years.

On Wednesday we learned that the U.S. economy last quarter just about stalled. The Commerce Department measured a mere 0.6 percent growth in gross domestic product.

All the warnings signs that Washington should give the economy a good shot in the arm are there, and I'm hopeful we can deliver on that very soon.

I was pleased to join my colleagues on the Senate Finance Committee in passing an economic stimulus package that protects those who have been out of work for more than 6 months and are struggling to make ends meet.

I am hopeful the Senate can soon pass a stimulus package that provides quick aid to those who have been most directly affected by the economic downturn, and that the President will quickly approve such a package.

Unemployment insurance is a highly effective form of economic stimulus generating $1.73 of economic growth for every dollar spent. We should not abandon this proven stimulus message simply because the Administration is ideologically opposed to such a program.

I look forward to hearing more about today's labor statistics from Commissioner Hall, but I must say that the numbers today are a shot across the bow to this Administration to move quickly, take its off ideological blinders, and do what's best for the economy which includes both tax cuts and spending stimuli.

[The prepared statement of Chairman Schumer appears in the Submissions of the Record on page 15.]

Chairman Schumer. Congressman Cummings.

STATEMENT OF HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARYLAND

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for holding this very important hearing on the employment situation in January of 2008.

We are convened today, having recently learned that economic growth in the last quarter of 2007 fell to just 0.6 percent while prices showed a troubling increase.

The "middle class squeeze" is an expression becoming all too common at dinner tables across the country, as working Americans reflect on their situation. These are precisely the numbers that are putting the squeeze on families' pocketbooks.

At the same time, as we will discuss today, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported that in January the economy lost some 17,000 jobs, the first time we have seen such job losses since 2003.

The overall number of unemployed persons stands at 7.6 million people, and unemployment is reported to stand at 4.9 percent.

This situation is even worse among Americans of color. In the third quarter of 2007, the quarterly average unemployment among African Americans was 8 percent. Today, it was reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to be 9.2 percent in January.

Additional reports demonstrate that 22 percent of all unemployed workers have been unemployed for 6 months or more.

Even those who are fortunate enough to have steady employment are finding their paychecks will not reach as far as they once did. Thus, though we did experience some wage gains last year, these increases were not nearly enough to keep up with inflation.

During the December congressional recess, many of my constituents told me, often with a look of mixed both determination and anxiety, that they simply cannot make ends meet. Some families are even having to make the difficult choice of which bills to skip this month in order to pay record prices for heat.

Gas prices have risen 10 cents a gallon in the last 3 weeks, and new projections suggest prices could reach a staggering $3.50 a gallon by spring. Many of my constituents in Baltimore also confront the possibility that they may lose the homes for which they have been saving their entire lives while those who are not at risk of foreclosure are scared that the value of their homes will plummet.

Earlier this week the House passed an economic stimulus package that makes some important strides in bolstering the U.S. economy. Unfortunately, I believe the House Plan will not reach all of those who are most in need.

Over more than 100 million families will be receiving tax rebates under this plan; two of the most effective and efficient methods for providing a quick economic boost are missing. As the Chairman said, extension of unemployment insurance benefits is one of those and the other one is increases in food stamp benefits.

These two critical measures would provide direct help for workers and families hardest hit by the economic downturn. Indeed, among all the tax and spending stimulus options that CBO examined, the only two that were found to create a large bang for the buck as a stimulus and to have the ability to be put in place fast enough to really boost the economy were unemployment insurance and food stamp provisions.

Both could start injecting more consumer purchasing power into the economy within 1 to 2 months while helping those who have too long been forgotten as the Bush administration focused its economic policies on passing tax cut after tax cut for the wealthiest Americans.

Thus, while the House's economic stimulus plan takes a step in the right direction, we need to make sure that the step our Nation eventually takes lifts all of our citizens up.

It is now up to the Senate, Mr. Chairman, to use our stimulus package as a foundation and extend unemployment benefits and increase food stamps to get money into the hands of those who will spend it the quickest and need it the most.

With that, I look forward to Dr. Hall's testimony and to a closer examination of the troubling unemployment trends in our Nation, and with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Representative Cummings appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 16.]

Chairman Schumer. Thank you, Congressman Cummings. Our Vice Chair, Carolyn Maloney, who attends our hearings religiously, is unable to attend today because of the caucus, but we ask that her entire statement be submitted for the record which I'll place in there without objection.

[The prepared statement of Vice Chair Maloney appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 18.]

Chairman Schumer. Now let me introduce our only witness this morning. I'd like to welcome Dr. Keith Hall to this hearing, his first, as I mentioned, as BLS Commissioner.

Prior to becoming Commissioner, Dr. Hall was the Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers for 2 years. He also served as the Chief Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce, and was on the U.S. International Trade Commission for 10 years.

Before entering Government, Dr. Hall was an economics professor on the faculties of both the University of Arkansas and the University of Missouri. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Purdue University.

You may proceed, Commissioner Hall, and welcome.

STATEMENT OF DR. KEITH HALL, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, DC

Commissioner Hall. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the employment and unemployment data that we released this morning, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Non-farm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in January at 138.1 million, as was the unemployment rate at 4.9 percent.

Employment declined in construction and in manufacturing, while the number of jobs increased in healthcare. In 2007, payroll employment grew by an average of 95,000 jobs per month, compared with an average of 175,000 jobs per month in 2006.

Average hourly earnings rose by 4 cents in January, or two-tenths of 1 percent. From December 2006 to December 2007, average hourly earnings rose by 3.7 percent, compared with the rise in the Consumer Price Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers of 4.4 percent.

In January, construction employment decreased by 27,000, with the decline concentrated among residential components. Construction has now lost 284,000 jobs since its employment peak in September of 2006. The residential component lost about 315,000 jobs over that period.

Manufacturing employment fell by 28,000 jobs in January, with small but widespread declines occurring in both durable and non-durable goods.

Manufacturing has lost 269,000 jobs over the past 12 months, and both the factory and work week and overtime were unchanged in January at 41.1 and 4.0 hours, respectively.

In the service-providing sector, employment in healthcare continued to increase in January. Over the year ending in January, this industry added 367,000 jobs, accounting for more than one-third of the growth in total non-farm employment.

In January, employment rose in ambulatory healthcare, which includes doctors' offices and in hospitals. Food services employment also continued its upward trend over the month, though employment growth in that industry slowed recently.

From November 2007 through January, food services added an average of 16,000 jobs per month; the average growth during the 12-month period ending October 2007 was 28,000 jobs per month.

Following a large increase in December, employment in professional and technical services was little changed in January. In 2007 this industry added 335,000 jobs.

Within administrative support and services, business support services lost jobs in January.

Elsewhere in the service-providing sector, retail trade employment was little changed both over the month and over the year.

Wholesale trade employment has been flat since October 2007. The industry had been adding jobs for several years. Within financial activities, employment in credit intermediation, which includes mortgage lending, continued to trend down in January and has fallen by 111,000 jobs since its recent high point in October of 2006.

Now, the Establishment Survey data released today reflects a couple of additional things: It reflects the incorporation of our annual benchmark revisions; it reflects updated seasonal adjustment factors and a minor revision to the industry classification system.

The benchmark revision caused a decrease in the level of nonfarm payroll employment—or caused a decrease in our measurement of that in March of 2007 of 293,000 jobs or about two-tenths of 1 percent.

Over the past 10 years, benchmark revisions have averaged plus or minus about two-tenths of 1 percent.

All these seasonally-adjusted Establishment Survey data from January 2003 forward have been revised to incorporate additional seasonal adjustment factors, and then of course, the last thing that we did change is we updated to the 2007 North American Industry Classification System.

Turning now to some of our measures from the Household Survey, both the number of unemployed persons at 7.6 million and the unemployment rate at 4.9 percent were essentially unchanged over the month.

However, both measures were up over the past 12 months. In January, 18.3 percent of unemployed persons had been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, up from 16.2 percent the year before.

Civilian employment rose in January, after accounting for an adjustment to the population controls, and the employment-to-population ratio edged up to 62.9 percent.

We also added some updated population controls for the Household Survey. The updated controls resulted in a decline of 745,000 to our estimated size of the civilian non-institutional population of 16 years and over for December so what this essentially did was, this lowered our estimate of the population, the labor force, employment, and the number of unemployed, but it left our unemployment rate the same.

And so to summarize January's labor market developments, payroll employment was essentially unchanged at minus 17,000 as was the unemployment rate at 4.9 percent.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Keith Hall and supporting documents appear in the Submissions for the Record on page 18.]

Chairman Schumer. Thank you, Commissioner Hall. So in January, the actual number went down 17,000, the number of jobs?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Chairman Schumer. When was the last time we actually had a decline?

Commissioner Hall. It has been something over 50 months.

Chairman Schumer. It's over 4 years?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chairman Schumer. This if the first time in 4 years that we've had an actual decline in the number of jobs.

Commissioner Hall. Correct.

Chairman Schumer. Thank you. OK, how does the—now, I'm troubled by the numbers, obviously, that show that job growth has come to a halt over the last several months so I want to ask you how does this level of job creation compare with the past few years and with the economic expansion in the 1990s?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well, over the past year in 2007, we averaged about 95,000 jobs a month, and in the fourth quarter of last year the average was about 95,000 jobs a month.

That's down from about 175,000 in 2006 and about 211,000 in 2005.

Chairman Schumer. Right.

Commissioner Hall. Now, with respect to periods of expansion—let me see, I've got some numbers here.

[Pause.]

I apologize for shuffling papers here.

Chairman Schumer. It's OK; we all do it, Commissioner.

Commissioner Hall. OK, great. All right, the job creation during this expansion since the business cycle trough averaged about 97,000 jobs a month.

During the previous business cycle recovery and expansionary period the average gain was about 200,000 jobs a month.

Chairman Schumer. That's it; that's a rather large change. And what would jobs have to grow just to keep up with the population growth in the country?

Commissioner Hall. I don't have that calculation. The number you mentioned, about 150,000——

Chairman Schumer. Right.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Is about——

Chairman Schumer. So actually, this year job growth was slower than in other expansions and also fewer jobs were created than the number that should keep up, if we were keeping consistent with population growth?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Chairman Schumer. OK. So far, is it fair to say that job creation over the economic recovery that began in 2001 has been weak in historical terms?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, with respect to the labor market, certainly the labor market took a bit longer to recover than in past business cycles.

Chairman Schumer. Right. And when it did, it didn't recover as robustly.

Commissioner Hall. The job growth wasn't. The job growth was enough that our unemployment rate went down, as it has in other business cycles. That's an important thing.

And there probably are some things that go into the monthly job growth like the growth in population, the growth in the labor force, et cetera.

Chairman Schumer. Right. In your opinion, is there any reason to believe this situation will improve?

Commissioner Hall. Well, I don't want to speculate since we handle the data. I will say that the labor market data is important data to watch as we go forward in looking to see how we recover out of this.

We want to look at things like the continued job growth and look at the unemployment rate and look at some other things like that.

Chairman Schumer. All right OK, Commissioner, today's report includes several revisions that show job growth is even slower than previously reported; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Chairman Schumer. And I'm particularly concerned about the revisions to job creation. Can you tell me what the revised annual rate of job creation for 2007 is now, and what was the number before the revision?

Commissioner Hall. Before the revision in 2007 we averaged about 111,000 jobs per month, and after the revision we averaged about 95,000 jobs per month.

Chairman Schumer. Right, so in percentage terms, the growth was about 1 percent, but now it's .8 percent; is that fair to say?

Commissioner Hall. That sounds about right.

Chairman Schumer. Mr. Rones, is that right?

Mr. Rones. That's correct.

Chairman Schumer. Mr. Rones seems to be your little slide rule over there.

[Laughter.]

Chairman Schumer. OK, wouldn't you agree that a downward revision, regardless of how small, changes our picture of how well the labor market has been performing in recent years and indicates that our overall economy is weaker than previously thought?

Commissioner Hall. Well, it wasn't a really large revision, and I hesitate to judge whether and how much of an effect that's had. It's certainly clear that we've had a slowdown in job growth from 2006 to 2007.

Chairman Schumer. Right.

Commissioner Hall. That's certainly pretty clear.

Chairman Schumer. And I just want to talk a little bit about housing and its effect on job losses. We have known for months that as a result of the subprime crisis, housing-related industries such as the construction and credit industries have experienced large job losses. Have we seen job losses fanning out across industries beyond the housing sector, and if so, where?

Commissioner Hall. We have seen job loss fairly widely spread. I can tell you, for example, that we've done a tabulation of housing-related jobs. These are jobs that are directly related to residential construction or things related to construction.

In 2007, the housing-related jobs declined by about 440,000 jobs, so that puts it a little bit less than half of the deceleration in job growth in 2007, housing-related, so that meant about half was from other areas.

Chairman Schumer. Right. I mean, I would just add a comment here that, again, a good stimulus package would focus on housing to a far greater extent than this one has done, and the reason, again, is the Administration's sort of ideological view that government shouldn't get involved in any kind of situation.

It's good that we're going to raise the conforming loan limits which I believe will be part of the package, but there's so many more things to do, and housing is at the bull's-eye of this economic crisis, and we're skirting around the edges of it but not attacking it directly, and I think that's wrong. I think we should do much more.

OK, on unemployment, this morning's report shows that the unemployment rate is unchanged from last month, but the trend has been upwards in recent months. It's now half a percent higher than where it was in March of 2007.

Does the unemployment rate typically rise this fast?

Commissioner Hall. It's not atypical for it to rise like that, but certainly a more severe rise over a shorter time period would be a much, much worse signal.

Chairman Schumer. Right. And you mentioned that when it comes to long-term unemployment that the percentage of unemployed without a job for more than 26 weeks has gone up to 18.3 percent. Do you recall when the last time this ratio was that high?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Actually, it was that high about 2 months ago, but it's about 2 percentage points higher than it was a year ago.

Chairman Schumer. Got it, OK. So, people—in general, the trend in the economy is when people are out of work, they're looking for work over a longer period of time.

Commissioner Hall. Over the year.

Chairman Schumer. Yes. OK, if we look at the employment-to-population ratio—that is, the fraction of working-age population with a job—we see that it also is lower at .5 percent less than it was 2 years ago; is that right?

Commissioner Hall. [The employment-population ratio, at 62.9 percent in January, was 0.4 percentage points lower 1 year ago and the same proportion 2 years ago.] * Corrected by BLS.

Chairman Schumer. This morning's report also showed that the labor force participation rate remains quite low. In fact, this rate is lower than it was before the start of the recession in 2001; is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chairman Schumer. OK, so let me get this straight: What this morning's employment numbers tell us is that even though unemployment didn't rise last month, we see from the Establishment Survey that the economy hasn't created new jobs in 2 months.

Further, the share of people with a job is lower than it was just a couple of years ago, and more people are having a difficult time finding a new job and becoming long-term unemployed. Doesn't that make it pretty clear that the labor market, at least as of now, is just not creating new jobs, net?

Commissioner Hall. I would say that certainly the job growth has slowed quite a bit, and there have been periods during expansions when there has been a pause in job growth like this so I'd say it's a little early to talk about this being a real issue yet, because it's only one datapoint, but yes.

Chairman Schumer. All right. Now, I'd like to talk a little bit about—well, one other question: Would you agree that all of these factors combined means, at the very least, we're entering a labor market downturn and quite possibly a recession?

Commissioner Hall. I shouldn't speculate on that.

Chairman Schumer. How about the first part? I understand that you don't want to mention the R-word.

Commissioner Hall. Right.

Chairman Schumer. Although it seems clear to me, at least, that it seems that's what the data shows we're headed. But what about—we are entering a labor market downturn; doesn't that seem pretty clear?

Commissioner Hall. Well, I'd say we've had pauses like this before, but we don't want this to continue.

Chairman Schumer. Well, I think we can all agree with that, Commissioner.

Let me go to wages and earnings for a minute. What has happened to growth in wages and earnings recently, compared with what has been happening to inflation? In other words, have workers' paychecks kept up with inflation?

Commissioner Hall. Actually, as I mentioned in my statement, the average hourly earnings in 2007 rose by about 3.7 percent over the 12 months, and the Consumer Price Index for wage earners increased about 4.4 percent.

Chairman Schumer. So actually, it was a loss of .7 percent in earning power?

Commissioner Hall. Correct.

Chairman Schumer. OK. We've seen strong productivity growth over the last few years. Wouldn't we expect to translate that growth into wages keeping ahead of or at least up with inflation?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Actually, it's widely recognized that productivity growth is an important condition for growth in real wages.

Chairman Schumer. But for some reason—and I'm not asking you to speculate on the reasons here; that's not your job, but for some reason, that productivity growth has not translated itself into wage gains for the average worker.

Commissioner Hall. From 2000 to 2006, productivity grew about 2.7 percent, and during that same time period, real hourly compensation of workers grew about 1.2 percent.

Chairman Schumer. Right. OK, finally on—I think this is my last series—on earnings, I believe that the BLS publishes data on the usual weekly earnings of full-time workers, including some information about wage distributions; is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Chairman Schumer. OK, our staff at the Joint Economic Committee has done some calculations that show some disturbing trends in that wage distribution.

First, they show that from the fourth quarter of 2000 to the fourth quarter of 2007, median earnings, right in the middle, have fallen by .9 percent or about .1 percent per year after inflation. Does that number seem about right to you?

Commissioner Hall. That's roughly in line with our calculations.

Chairman Schumer. However, over that same period, earnings at the very top of that distribution, the 90th percentile, have risen by 4.5 percent or .6 percent a year after inflation while earnings near the bottom of the distribution, the 10th percentile, have fallen by 2.3 percent or 3 percent a year after inflation. Does that seem right to you as well?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, it does.

Chairman Schumer. OK. Well, what these numbers bear out is, if you look at average figures, the economy looks a lot better than if you look at median figures, because the distribution, the gains that we have made over the last year—and we can, again, speculate at the reasons—but they have been disproportionate to the highest income earners; is that fair to say by definition?

Commissioner Hall. Well, yes.

Chairman Schumer. Yes?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chairman Schumer. OK, thank you. Congressman Cummings?

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Hall, I just want to ask you a few questions about minorities and the unemployment rate.

A recession hurts everybody, but it especially hurts minorities who are often described as experiencing a permanent recession. The official unemployment rate only includes people who are actively looking for work, and it shows that the unemployment rate for African Americans is about twice as great as the rate for the population as a whole. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That seems about right, yes.

Representative Cummings. Is it the case that African American men, especially younger, less educated African American men, are more likely to be detached from the labor force than other population groups according to what you've got? Mr. Rones, you look like you're ready to jump over the table.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Rones. It is certainly the case that the labor force participation for minorities in general would be lower than it is for Whites, and participation rates for minority men are particularly lower than they are for White men.

Representative Cummings. What does it mean to be detached from the labor force, and does that mean that we should be looking at other statistics besides the unemployment rate to get an accurate picture of labor market outcomes for African American males, especially younger, less educated African American males?

Commissioner Hall. Well, we do produce a number of broader measures of the unemployment rate. I'm not sure they fully fill the bill for what you're talking about.

We do have measures that include marginally-attached and people working part-time for economic reasons.

Representative Cummings. And do you have those figures there?

Commissioner Hall. Well, they've all moved similarly to the regular unemployment rate. Our broadest measure which includes the unemployed, marginally-attached, and part-time, that's about 9 percent.

Representative Cummings. OK. What is the relationship between the unemployment rate, the labor force participation rate, and the employment-to-population ratio?

Commissioner Hall. In a sense, those are the different pieces that you use to calculate the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is the number of people who are unemployed divided by the labor force.

Representative Cummings. Now, if you know, what happened to African American unemployment rates during the last recession? Did it grow more than the population as a whole? If so, can we expect that to be the case again?

Commissioner Hall. The gap between the African American unemployment rate and, say, the White unemployment rate did in fact decrease during the last recession.

Representative Cummings. And what was that—what kind of gap was there?

Commissioner Hall. It got about 2.2 times as high.

Representative Cummings. So that means that it grows at a greater rate in non-recessionary times than in recessionary times; is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Correct.

Representative Cummings. So I guess that's about twice as much in non-recessionary times?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. In the data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics released today, it showed that the African American unemployment rate increased from 8.4 percent in November of 2007 to 9.2 percent in January of 2008. Meanwhile, Hispanics had an unemployment rate of 5.7 percent in November of 2007 which rose to 6.3 percent in January of 2008.

In comparison, the Caucasian unemployment rate, which hovered at 4.4 percent in December and January, the data for African Americans and Hispanics was strikingly higher. In your opinion, how can Congress assist African Americans and Hispanics from experiencing strikingly higher unemployment rates in comparison to the general population, and what exactly should the Senate consider adding to this economic stimulus package? I guess you want to see more jobs.

I mean I know you keep the records. You're examining the stats. I understand that, but to improve those numbers, what—I would assume that you would want to see more jobs.

Commissioner Hall. Absolutely. I don't want to make too many policy comments.

Representative Cummings. I understand that. That's why I tried to qualify everything I said. But I cannot imagine you looking at these numbers and not having thoughts.

Commissioner Hall. Absolutely, yes. Job growth is extremely important, and I think in some respects, what's important about economic expansions is that they support job growth; they support strong job growth. That's why you'd like to see, among other things, why you would like to see strong economic growth.

Representative Cummings. I want to go back to something the Chairman asked you a few minutes ago. You were talking about in 2007, you said there was a decline of 440,000 housing-related jobs; is that right, 440,000? I think that's the figure I wrote down here.

Commissioner Hall. That sounds—yes, that's correct.

Representative Cummings. Now, how does that—what other areas of employment would that affect the most, based upon the statistics that you've seen? Are you following my question?

In other words, if you've got people who are—those are probably earning decent wages, right, pretty livable wages.

So I guess if you don't have people in the housing market doing fairly well and you lose 440,000 jobs, what would you say would be the impact on, say, other types of things like the barber shops and the stores, things of that nature?

Commissioner Hall. Well, the things most obviously directly related are the housing-related like the homebuilding materials, providers of services to homebuilders, et cetera.

But you're correct to a degree that this lowers, generally lowers, economic activity. It can impact jobs across the economy.

Representative Cummings. And so the 440,000 would have quite a bit of impact; is that what you find based upon your statistical reviews?

Commissioner Hall. It's hard to draw conclusions about how much the housing sector affected non-housing sectors.

Representative Cummings. I got you. Mr. Rones, did you want to say something?

Mr. Rones. No.

Representative Cummings. You're making me nervous.

[Laughter.]

Representative Cummings. You just looked like you wanted to say something.

In the past when recessions have occurred in the U.S. economy, how soon after were they later found to have begun? Was their impact registered in the unemployment figures?

Commissioner Hall. To some degree, I think recessions are almost defined by the labor market. At least in my mind, a recession is where economic growth slows enough that you are no longer creating jobs for a sustained period of time.

So for example, if you look at the last recession, the recession started in March, and that's exactly where the job growth turned negative and stayed negative for several months.

Representative Cummings. You know, economists at Goldman Sachs say once the 3-month average of unemployment rate has risen 0.3 percentage points, the economy has always either been in or about to enter a recession. Do you agree with that assessment?

Commissioner Hall. I'm not familiar with that work, but that sounds about right.

Representative Cummings. OK. Just a few more questions, Mr. Chairman.

According to the data recently released by the Internal Revenue Service, Americans' average income in 2005 was less than in 2000, the fifth consecutive year in which this was the case and the first time since World War II that this has happened.

We also see that the income and wealth are becoming increasingly concentrated in the hands of a very few. Thus, those making more than a million dollars received just under 50 percent of all the income gain that occurred in 2005.

Can you comment on why this is occurring and what you've seen from your review of the stats, and is that—and what potential impact on the unemployment—on the employment rate, does that—you know, I mean, what do you forecast with regard to trends?

Commissioner Hall. It's hard for me to know what's causing things like that. In part, given my job, I don't want to speculate too much.

Representative Cummings. I understand.

Commissioner Hall. And I don't really want to forecast about the trends, going forward.

Representative Cummings. OK. If the long-term unemployed were counted in the unemployment rate, what would the figure actually be? That's in your purview, is it not?

Commissioner Hall. Actually, they are included for people who are unemployed for 27 weeks or longer.

Representative Cummings. Say that again. You just sort of trailed off a little bit.

Commissioner Hall. I'm sorry. The people who are unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, those are included in our unemployment numbers.

Representative Cummings. OK, I have nothing else, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Schumer. Commissioner, I want to thank you, and, as I said, the Joint Economic Committee is very interested in these statistics, and we may do this again, but thank you all for coming.

I want to thank you, Mr. Horrigan and Mr. Rones, and my colleague, Congressman Cummings. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:14 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

Submissions for the Record

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
SENATOR CHARLES E. SCHUMER, CHAIRMAN
REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN B. MALONEY, VICE CHAIR

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR CHARLES E. SCHUMER, CHAIRMAN

Good morning. I am pleased to call this hearing to order—a hearing that resumes the long-standing tradition of the Bureau of Labor Statistics coming before the Joint Economic Committee to present the findings of its monthly jobs report. Given the important information these numbers can provide us on the health of the economy, I am hopeful that this is only the beginning of a conversation we will have throughout the course of the year.

I am also pleased to be the first to welcome Dr. Keith Hall, to his first hearing on Capitol Hill as the Senate-confirmed Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Today, unlike 6 months ago, everyone from the boardroom table to our kitchen table is keenly aware of our economic problems and looking for ways to secure our economic future.

But now the new worry is jobs—even more troublesome to our economy. In fact, I'm concerned that the last few years of lower than expected job growth will look good compared to the job shrinkage we may well see in the coming months.

First it was housing, then it was consumer credit and consumer spending, and now it is jobs. Our economic problems started last year with the subprime mortgage crisis, but they have gotten much worse as that mess spread to the broader housing market, squeezed credit markets, cut consumer spending, and now has affected the job market.

This should be a wake up call for the administration. Given today's jobs numbers, they should abandon their ideological opposition to spending stimuli, such as unemployment insurance, because every economist will tell you that stimulus spending will get into the economy much quicker than a tax rebate, which we're all for.

The administration needs to take off its ideological handcuffs to enact an economic stimulus package quickly, which is strong and directed, and not limited by ideological constraints.

Any doubts that we are heading into a recession should be erased with today's employment report.

This morning, we learned officially that the U.S. labor market is faltering. Today's labor statistics show that job growth—which we already knew was bad, is even worse than we thought. According to this morning's report, annual job growth for 2007 was less than 1 percent for the first time since 2003.

During the month of January, our economy actually lost 17,000 jobs. In a normal period of economic expansion, just to keep pace with a growing population, we should expect a monthly job report to show that the U.S. economy added 150,000 to 200,000 jobs in 1 month. But this morning's report tells a very different story.

Declines in the housing sector have negatively impacted construction jobs, and workers in the mortgage and credit industry. Over the past year, construction has lost 278,000 jobs and 104,000 jobs have been lost in the credit industry.

Since 2000 we have seen productivity rise an average of 2.5 percent per year. But economic growth has not been shared by all. For years, wages have lagged far behind growth in productivity.

While today's numbers might be news to some here in Washington, they certainly are not news to millions of American families trying to make ends meet.

As employers have stopped hiring, we have seen millions of Americans struggling to find employment. Today, approximately 7.6 million are out of work and actively looking for a new job. Our nation's unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in January; almost a full point higher than it was when President Bush took office in 2001.

This rate doesn't even include those who are working part time but need full time work or those who have given up their job searches entirely. If we include these Americans, the full UNDER-employment rate would be 9.0 percent.

The employment picture is particularly bleak in minority communities. The unemployment rate for blacks was more than double that of whites. And at 6.3 percent, the Hispanic unemployment rate was also significantly higher than that of whites.

At the same time, long term unemployment has soared. Almost 20 percent of the unemployed have been out of work for more than 26 weeks. Under current law, these people are no longer eligible to receive unemployment insurance—making a difficult time even more trying.

While lower than expected job growth has been characteristic of this administration, if it continues, it can be a dangerous situation for a growing population and a global economy.

In the last month in particular economists from conservative former Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan to liberal New York Times columnist Paul Krugman and others have suggested that we are teetering on the brink of a recession. The data that has been released today seems to bears that out.

And the bad numbers are not in jobs alone. This week we have also seen new reports showing record drops in home prices, sales, construction, and equity—thrusting Americans into the worst housing market in over 20 years.

On Wednesday we learned that the U.S. economy last quarter just about stalled—the Commerce Department measured a mere 0.6 percent growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). All the warning signs indicate that Washington should give the economy a good shot in the arm, and I'm hopeful we can deliver that very soon.

I was pleased to join my colleagues on the Senate Finance Committee on Wednesday in passing an economic stimulus package that protects those who have been out of work for more than 6 months and are struggling to make ends meet. I am hopeful that the Senate can soon pass a stimulus package that provides quick aid to those who have been most directly affected by this economic downturn and that the President will quickly approve such a package. Unemployment insurance is a highly effective form of economic stimulus, generating $1.73 of economic growth for every $1 spent. We should not abandon this proven stimulus measure because the administration is ideologically opposed to such a program.

I look forward to hearing more about today's labor statistics from Commissioner Hall, and am hopeful that today's hearing will shed even greater light on what we in Washington must do to protect American workers from the sagging economy.

Prepared Statement of Representative Elijah E. Cummings

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding this important hearing on the employment situation in January 2008.

We convene today having recently learned that economic growth in the last quarter of 2007 fell to just .6 percent while prices showed a troubling increase.

The "middle class squeeze" is an expression becoming all too common at dinner tables across the country as working Americans reflect on their situation—and these are precisely the numbers that are putting the squeeze on families' pocketbooks.

At the same time, as we will discuss today, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported that in January, the economy lost 17,000 jobs—the first time we have seen a job loss since 2003.

The overall number of unemployed persons stands at 7.6 million people—and unemployment is reported to stand at 4.9 percent.

This situation is even worse among Americans of color. In the third quarter of 2007, the quarterly average unemployment among African Americans was 8 percent. Today, it was reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to be 9.2 percent in January.

Even those who are fortunate enough to have steady employment are finding that their paychecks do not reach as far as they once did. Thus, though we did experience some wage gains last year, these increases were not nearly enough to keep up with inflation.

During the December Congressional recess, many of my constituents told me—often with a look that mixed both determination and anxiety—that they simply cannot make ends meet. Some families are even having to make the difficult choice of which bills to skip this month in order to pay record prices to heat their homes.

Gas prices have risen 10 cents a gallon in the last 3 weeks, and new projections suggest prices they could reach a staggering $3.50 a gallon by spring.

Many of my constituents also confront the possibility that they may lose the homes for which they have been saving their entire lives—while those who are not at risk of foreclosure are scared that the value of their homes will fall.

Earlier this week, the House passed an economic stimulus package that makes some important strides toward bolstering the U.S. economy.

Unfortunately, I believe the House plan will not reach all of those who are most in need.

Although more than 100 million families will be receiving tax rebates under this plan, two of the most important and effective methods of providing a quick economic boost are missing: extension of unemployment insurance benefits and increases in food stamp benefits.

These two critical measures would provide direct help for the workers and families hardest hit by the economic downturn.

Indeed, among all of the tax and spending stimulus options that CBO examined, the only two that were found to create a large "bang-for-the-buck" as a stimulus and to have the ability to be put in place fast enough to really boost the economy were unemployment insurance and food stamp provisions.

Both could start injecting more consumer purchasing power into the economy within one to 2 months while helping those who have too long been forgotten as the Bush administration focused its economic policies on passing tax cut after tax cut for the wealthiest Americans.

Thus, while the House's economic stimulus plan takes a step in the right direction, we need to make sure that the step our nation eventually takes lifts all of our citizens.

It is now up to the Senate to use our stimulus package as a foundation and extend unemployment benefits and increase food stamps to get money into the hands of those who will spend it quickest and need it most.

With that, I look forward to Dr. Hall's testimony and to a closer examination of the troubling unemployment trends in our nation.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
SENATOR CHARLES E. SCHUMER, CHAIRMAN
REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN B. MALONEY, VICE CHAIR

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN B. MALONEY, VICE CHAIR

Good morning. I would like to thank Chairman Schumer for holding this hearing on the employment situation in January. It is critically important to fully examine labor market conditions during this downturn. I want to welcome Commissioner Hall and thank him for testifying here today.

The unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 4.9 percent and the economy shed 17,000 jobs last month. Clearly, danger signs for the labor market remain. Over the last month, new evidence has emerged that a significant downturn in the economy may be underway. Economic growth stalled last quarter, retailers have posted disappointing sales, and manufacturing began to contract again, despite a weak dollar that has spurred exports. Forecasters expect the economy to slow as high energy prices, falling home prices, and stagnant wages squeeze American families.

The housing wealth that consumers once relied on to fuel their spending—and the economy relied on to grow—is quickly evaporating as house prices continue their downward spiral. All of which points to a gathering storm that could drag down the economy, taking thousands of American jobs with it.

This dismal employment report is further evidence that the economy could use a booster shot. The House of Representatives has passed a bipartisan economic stimulus package that is timely, temporary, and targeted. Under the plan, more than 100 million families squeezed by the high costs of basic living expenses will get a meaningful tax rebate, millions of Americans can get help to avoid losing their homes, and small businesses can take advantage of tax cuts to help spur investment and job creation.

This package will provide a boost to the economy by putting hundreds of dollars in the hands of middle- and lower-income families who will generate demand, without the fear of igniting inflation. I welcome efforts by the Senate to enhance this package and hope that it can be accomplished without delay.

Long-term unemployment persists, and evidence of hidden unemployment is reflected in the continued depressed levels of the labor force participation rate and falling fraction of the population with a job. In short, jobs have become harder to find. Providing an extension of unemployment benefits is critically needed.

A stimulus package is an important first step, but there is more to do to blunt the effects of this downturn and to get the economy back on track.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for holding this hearing and I look forward to the continued focus on labor market conditions by this committee.

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

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the employment and unemployment data that we released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in January, at 138.1 million, as was the unemployment rate, at 4.9 percent. Employment declined in construction and in manufacturing, while the number of jobs increased in health care. In 2007, payroll employment grew by an average of 95,000 per month, compared with an average of 175,000 per month in 2006. Average hourly earnings rose by 4 cents in January, or 0.2 percent. From December 2006 to December 2007, average hourly earnings rose by 3.7 percent, compared with a rise in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers of 4.4 percent.

Construction employment decreased by 27,000 in January, with the decline concentrated among the residential components. Construction has lost 284,000 jobs since its employment peak in September 2006; the residential components lost 315,000 jobs over that period.

Manufacturing employment fell by 28,000 in January, with small but widespread declines occurring in both durable and nondurable goods industries. Manufacturing has lost 269,000 jobs over the last 12 months. Both the factory workweek and overtime were unchanged in January, at 41.1 and 4.0 hours, respectively.

In the service-providing sector, employment in health care continued to increase in January (27,000). Over the year ending in January, this industry added 367,000 jobs, accounting for more than one-third of the growth in total nonfarm employment. In January, employment rose in ambulatory health care, which includes doctors' offices, and in hospitals.

Food services employment also continued its upward trend over the month, though employment growth in this industry has slowed recently. From November 2007 through January, food services added an average of 16,000 jobs per month; the average growth during the 12–month period ending in October 2007 was 28,000 jobs per month.

Following a large increase in December (49,000), employment in professional and technical services was little changed in January. In 2007, this industry added 335,000 jobs. Within administrative and support services, business support services lost jobs in January.

Elsewhere in the service-providing sector, retail trade employment was little changed, both over the month and over the year. Wholesale trade employment has been flat since October 2007; the industry had been adding jobs for several years. Within financial activities, employment in credit intermediation, which includes mortgage lending, continued to trend down in January and has fallen by 111,000 since its most recent high point in October 2006.

The establishment survey data released today reflect the incorporation of annual benchmark revisions, updated seasonal adjustment factors, and a minor revision to the industry classification system. Each year, we re-anchor our sample-based survey estimates to full universe counts of employment, primarily derived from administrative records of the unemployment insurance tax system. The benchmark revision caused a decrease in the level of nonfarm payroll employment in March 2007 of 293,000 (not seasonally adjusted) or 0.2 percent. Over the past 10 years, benchmark revisions have averaged plus or minus 0.2 percent.

All seasonally adjusted establishment survey data from January 2003 forward have been revised to incorporate updated seasonal adjustment factors. Another change effective with this release is an update to the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) from the 2002 NAICS. The update to NAICS 2007 resulted in minor definitional changes. All affected historical time series data for the establishment survey beginning in January 1990 have been reconstructed based on NAICS 2007.

Turning now to some of our measures from the household survey, both the number of unemployed persons (7.6 million) and the unemployment rate (4.9 percent) were essentially unchanged over the month. However, both measures are up over the past 12 months. In January, 18.3 percent of unemployed persons had been unemployed 27 weeks and over, up from 16.2 percent a year earlier. Civilian employment rose in January (after accounting for an adjustment to the population controls used in the survey), and the employment-population ratio edged up to 62.9 percent.

Household survey data beginning in January 2008 reflect updated population controls. As part of its annual review of intercensal population estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau determined that a downward adjustment should be made to the population controls. This adjustment stems from revised estimates of net international migration and the institutional population, along with updated vital statistics information. The updated controls would have resulted in a decline of 745,000 in the estimated size of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 years and over for December 2007. In accordance with our usual practice, official estimates for December 2007 and earlier months will not be revised.

A comparison of December 2007 not seasonally adjusted data based on the old and new controls shows that the population adjustment caused decreases in the levels for the labor force (–637,000), employment (–598,000), and unemployment (–40,000). The unemployment rate was unaffected by the new population controls; there was a negligible impact on other percentage estimates.

To summarize January's labor market developments, payroll employment was essentially unchanged (–17,000), as was the unemployment rate at 4.9 percent.

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

News

United States Department of Labor

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

Technical information:

Household data:	(202) 691-6378 http://www.bls.gov/cps/	USDL 08-0130
Establishment data:	(202) 691-6555 http://www.bls.gov/ces/	Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST), Friday, February 1, 2008.
Media contact:	(202) 691-5902	

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2008

Both nonfarm payroll employment, at 138.1 million, and the unemployment rate, at 4.9 percent, were essentially unchanged in January, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The small January movement in nonfarm payroll employment (-17,000) reflected declines in construction and manufacturing and job growth in health care. Average hourly earnings rose by 4 cents, or 0.2 percent, over the month.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, February 2005 – January 2008

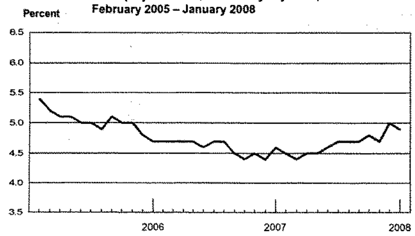
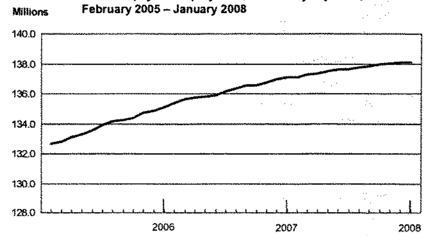


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, February 2005 – January 2008



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons (7.6 million) and the unemployment rate (4.9 percent) were essentially unchanged in January. Over the month, the unemployment rates for all major worker groups—adult men (4.4 percent), adult women (4.2 percent), teenagers (18.0 percent), whites (4.4 percent), blacks

Establishment and Household Data Changes

The establishment survey data in this release have been revised as a result of the annual benchmarking process, the updating of seasonal adjustment factors, and the updating to NAICS 2007 from NAICS 2002. See the note beginning on page 5 for more information on the revisions.

In addition, household survey data for January 2008 reflect updated population controls. See the note on page 6 for more information.

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Dec.-Jan. change
	III 2007	IV 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	153,191	153,667	153,828	153,866	153,824	(1)
Employment	146,019	146,291	146,647	146,211	146,248	(1)
Unemployment	7,172	7,375	7,181	7,655	7,576	(1)
Not in labor force	79,019	79,270	79,111	79,290	78,792	(1)
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	-0.1
Adult men	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	.0
Adult women	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	-.2
Teenagers	15.8	16.4	16.4	17.1	18.0	.9
White	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	.0
Black or African American	8.0	8.6	8.4	9.0	9.2	.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	.0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA [2]	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	137,758	p 138,044	138,037	p 138,119	p 138,102	p -17
Goods-producing [3]	22,185	p 22,046	22,049	p 21,988	p 21,937	p -51
Construction	7,609	p 7,524	7,520	p 7,475	p 7,448	p -27
Manufacturing	13,850	p 13,788	13,794	p 13,774	p 13,746	p -28
Service-providing [3]	115,573	p 115,998	115,988	p 116,131	p 116,165	p 34
Retail trade [4]	15,493	p 15,494	15,513	p 15,501	p 15,512	p 11
Professional and business services	17,979	p 18,099	18,079	p 18,149	p 18,138	p -11
Education and health services	18,411	p 18,530	18,522	p 18,578	p 18,625	p 47
Leisure and hospitality	13,507	p 13,627	13,628	p 13,650	p 13,669	p 19
Government	22,203	p 22,282	22,278	p 22,306	p 22,288	p -18
	Hours of work [5]					
Total private	33.8	p 33.8	33.8	p 33.8	p 33.7	p -0.1
Manufacturing	41.4	p 41.2	41.3	p 41.1	p 41.1	p .0
Overtime	4.2	p 4.1	4.1	p 4.0	p 4.0	p .0
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [5]					
Total private	107.5	p 107.7	107.7	p 107.8	p 107.5	p -0.3
	Earnings [5]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$17.52	p $17.65	$17.64	p $17.71	p $17.75	p $0.04
Average weekly earnings, total private	592.07	p 596.46	596.23	p 598.60	p 598.18	p -.42

[1] Changes in household data levels are not shown due to the introduction of updated population controls. See the note on page 6 for more information.
[2] Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 2007 benchmark levels, updated seasonal adjustment factors, and conversion to NAICS 2007 from NAICS 2002. See the note on page 5 for more information.
[3] Includes other industries, not shown separately.
[4] Quarterly averages and the over-the-month change are calculated using unrounded data.
[5] Data relate to private production and nonsupervisory workers.
p = preliminary.

(9.2 percent), and Hispanics (6.3 percent)—showed little or no change. The unemployment rate for Asians was 3.2 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment and the employment-population ratio edged up in January after accounting for the annual adjustment to the population controls. The civilian labor force also rose when adjustment is made to account for the effect of population control changes. The labor force participation rate (66.1 percent) was about the same as in December. (See tables A-1 and D.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.7 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in January, up from about 1.6 million a year earlier. These individuals wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Among the marginally attached, there were 467,000 discouraged workers in January, about the same as a year earlier. Discouraged workers were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. The other 1.3 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in January had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

In January, total nonfarm payroll employment was about unchanged (-17,000), after edging up in November (60,000) and December (82,000). In 2007, payroll employment increased by an average of 95,000 jobs per month. Both construction and manufacturing employment continued to decline in January, and health care employment rose. (See table B-1.)

Construction employment decreased by 27,000 in January and has fallen by 284,000 since its peak in September 2006. Over-the-month job losses occurred in residential building (-10,000) and residential specialty trade contractors (-18,000).

Manufacturing lost 28,000 jobs in January. Over the month, small declines occurred among many durable and nondurable goods industries. Manufacturing has lost 269,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

In the service-providing sector, health care employment continued to grow in January (27,000), about in line with average monthly gains over the prior 12 months. Within health care, over-the-month job gains occurred in ambulatory health care services (14,000), which includes offices of physicians, and in hospitals (10,000).

Food services employment continued to trend upward in January. From November through January, food services added an average of 16,000 jobs per month, compared with an average gain of 28,000 jobs for the 12-month period ending in October.

Employment in professional and technical services was little changed in January following a large increase (49,000) in the prior month. In 2007, job growth in this sector totaled 335,000.

In January, employment in financial activities was about unchanged as commercial banking lost 4,000 jobs, and securities, commodity contracts, and investments added 5,000 jobs. Since reaching a peak in December 2006, employment in financial activities has declined by 99,000.

In January, employment in both wholesale and retail trade was little changed. Within retail trade, employment in food and beverage stores was up by 12,000 over the month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

In January, the average workweek for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek was unchanged at 41.1 hours, and factory overtime was unchanged at 4.0 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.3 percent in January to 107.5 (2002=100). The manufacturing index was unchanged at 93.7. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 4 cents, or 0.2 percent, in January to $17.75, seasonally adjusted. This followed a gain of 7 cents in December. Average weekly earnings fell by 0.1 percent in January to $598.18. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose by 3.7 percent, and weekly earnings rose by 3.4 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for February 2008 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs, or benchmarks. These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 2007. In addition, establishment survey data were updated to the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) from the 2002 NAICS basis; this resulted in minor changes to several detailed industry series. Not seasonally adjusted data series affected by the NAICS 2007 update were subject to revision from January 1990 forward. All other not seasonally adjusted data series were subject to revision from April 2006 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. In addition, with this release, the seasonally adjusted establishment survey data from January 1990 forward were subject to revision due to the introduction of updated seasonal adjustment factors and NAICS 2007 updates.

Table B presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for January through December 2007. The revised data for April 2007 forward incorporate the effect of applying the rate of change measured by the sample to the new benchmark level, as well as updated net business birth/death model adjustments and new seasonal adjustment factors. The November and December 2007 revisions also reflect the routine incorporation of additional sample receipts into the November final and December second preliminary estimates. The total nonfarm employment level for March 2007 was revised downward by 293,000 (284,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis). The previously published level for December 2007 was revised downward by 256,000 (376,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis).

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

Table B. Revisions in total nonfarm employment, January-December 2007, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Year and month	Levels		Over-the-month changes		
	As previously published	As revised	As previously published	As revised	Difference
2007					
January	137,329	137,108	162	126	-36
February	137,419	137,133	90	25	-65
March	137,594	137,310	175	177	2
April	137,716	137,356	122	46	-76
May	137,904	137,518	188	162	-26
June	137,973	137,625	69	107	38
July	138,066	137,682	93	57	-36
August	138,159	137,756	93	74	-19
September	138,203	137,837	44	81	37
October	138,362	137,977	159	140	-19
November	138,477	138,037	115	60	-55
December p	138,495	138,119	18	82	64

p = preliminary.

Adjustments to Population Estimates for the Household Survey

Effective with data for January 2008, updated population controls have been used in the household survey. Population controls for the household survey are developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each year, the Census Bureau updates the controls to reflect new information and assumptions about the growth of the population during the decade. The change in population reflected in the new controls results primarily from adjustments to the estimates of net international migration and the institutional population, along with updated vital statistics information.

As per usual practice, BLS will not revise the official household survey estimates for December 2007 and earlier months. To show the impact of the updated population controls, however, some December 2007 estimates were recalculated using the new controls. The differences in selected December estimates based on the old and new controls are shown in table C. The new controls decreased the estimated size of the civilian noninstitutional population in December by 745,000, the civilian labor force by 637,000, and employment by 598,000; the new population controls had a negligible impact on unemployment rates and other percentage estimates. Table D shows the effect of the introduction of new population controls on the over-the-month changes between December 2007 and January 2008. More detailed information on the population adjustments and their effect on national labor force estimates are available at http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps08adj.pdf on the Internet.

Table C. Effect of the revised population controls on December 2007 estimates by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total	Men	Women	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
Civilian noninstitutional population	-745	-467	-278	-436	-101	-176	-349
Civilian labor force	-637	-422	-216	-404	-83	-126	-270
Employed	-598	-394	-204	-379	-75	-121	-252
Unemployed	-40	-28	-12	-25	-8	-4	-18
Unemployment rate	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

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

Table D. Effect of the revised population controls on the December 2007-January 2008 over-the-month changes in selected labor force measures

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Dec.-Jan. change, as published	Population control effect on Dec. estimates (1)	Adjusted Dec.-Jan. change
Civilian noninstitutional population	-540	-745	205
Civilian labor force	-42	-637	595
Participation rate	.1	-.1	.2
Employed	37	-598	635
Employment-population ratio	.2	-.1	.3
Unemployed	-79	-40	-39
Unemployment rate	-.1	.0	-.1

[1] Differences are calculated from unrounded estimates.

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 104,000 is statistically significant in the establishment survey, while the threshold for a statistically significant change in the household survey is about 400,000. However, the household survey has a more expansive scope than the establishment survey because it includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the establishment survey. The household survey also provides estimates of employment for demographic groups.

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

Neither the establishment nor household survey is designed to identify the legal status of workers. Thus, while it is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The household survey does include questions about whether respondents were born outside the United States. Data from these questions show that foreign-born workers accounted for about 15 percent of the labor force in 2006 and about 47 percent of the net increase in the labor force from 2000 to 2006.

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. For more information on the monthly revisions, please visit http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesrevinfo.htm.

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

Has the establishment survey understated employment growth because it excludes the self-employed?

While the establishment survey excludes the self-employed, the household survey provides monthly estimates of unincorporated self-employment. These estimates have shown no substantial growth in recent years.

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 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

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

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

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component uses business deaths to impute employment for business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based link relative estimate procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same trend as the other firms in the sample. The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past five 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, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.2 percent, ranging from less than 0.05 percent to 0.4 percent.

Other information

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	230,650	233,156	232,616	230,650	232,461	232,715	232,939	233,156	232,616
Civilian labor force	151,924	153,705	152,828	152,958	153,506	153,306	153,828	153,866	153,824
Participation rate	65.9	65.9	65.7	66.3	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.1
Employed	144,275	146,334	144,607	145,915	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248
Employment-population ratio	62.6	62.8	62.2	63.3	62.9	62.7	63.0	62.7	62.9
Unemployed	7,649	7,371	8,221	7,043	7,246	7,291	7,181	7,655	7,576
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.8	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9
Not in labor force	78,726	79,451	79,788	77,692	78,955	79,409	79,111	79,290	78,792
Persons who currently want a job	4,633	4,398	4,977	4,562	4,728	4,266	4,655	4,697	4,857
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	111,528	112,852	112,493	111,528	112,486	112,619	112,737	112,852	112,493
Civilian labor force	81,340	82,171	81,656	82,067	82,237	82,210	82,515	82,448	82,355
Participation rate	72.9	72.8	72.6	73.6	73.1	73.0	73.2	73.1	73.2
Employed	76,934	77,970	76,860	78,221	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157
Employment-population ratio	69.0	69.1	68.3	70.1	69.5	69.4	69.7	69.3	69.5
Unemployed	4,406	4,201	4,796	3,846	4,008	4,032	3,910	4,188	4,197
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.1	5.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1
Not in labor force	30,188	30,680	30,837	29,461	30,249	30,409	30,223	30,404	30,139
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,956	104,197	103,866	102,956	103,847	103,973	104,087	104,197	103,866
Civilian labor force	77,991	78,893	78,463	78,407	78,689	78,664	79,075	79,004	78,864
Participation rate	75.8	75.7	75.5	76.2	75.8	75.7	76.0	75.8	75.9
Employed	74,146	75,296	74,387	75,154	75,332	75,274	75,834	75,499	75,427
Employment-population ratio	72.0	72.3	71.6	73.0	72.5	72.4	72.9	72.5	72.6
Unemployed	3,845	3,597	4,075	3,252	3,357	3,389	3,240	3,505	3,437
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4
Not in labor force	24,965	25,305	25,403	24,550	25,158	25,309	25,012	25,193	25,002
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	119,122	120,304	120,123	119,122	119,975	120,096	120,202	120,304	120,123
Civilian labor force	70,584	71,534	71,172	70,891	71,269	71,096	71,313	71,418	71,469
Participation rate	59.3	59.5	59.2	59.5	59.4	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.5
Employed	67,341	68,364	67,747	67,694	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091
Employment-population ratio	56.5	56.8	56.4	56.8	56.7	56.5	56.6	56.5	56.7
Unemployed	3,243	3,170	3,425	3,197	3,238	3,258	3,271	3,467	3,378
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7
Not in labor force	48,538	48,771	48,951	48,231	48,706	49,000	48,889	48,886	48,654
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	110,803	111,903	111,739	110,803	111,590	111,703	111,805	111,903	111,739
Civilian labor force	67,270	68,116	67,913	67,359	67,795	67,623	67,776	67,866	67,982
Participation rate	60.7	60.9	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.8
Employed	64,473	65,359	64,943	64,647	65,033	64,827	64,980	64,912	65,098
Employment-population ratio	58.2	58.4	58.1	58.3	58.3	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.3
Unemployed	2,797	2,757	2,970	2,712	2,762	2,796	2,796	2,954	2,885
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2
Not in labor force	43,533	43,787	43,826	43,444	43,795	44,080	44,029	44,037	43,756
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,891	17,056	17,012	16,891	17,024	17,040	17,048	17,056	17,012
Civilian labor force	6,663	6,696	6,452	7,192	7,021	7,020	6,977	6,996	6,978
Participation rate	39.4	39.3	37.9	42.6	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0
Employed	5,656	5,679	5,277	6,114	5,895	5,914	5,832	5,801	5,724
Employment-population ratio	33.5	33.3	31.0	36.2	34.6	34.7	34.2	34.0	33.6
Unemployed	1,007	1,017	1,175	1,079	1,126	1,105	1,145	1,196	1,254
Unemployment rate	15.1	15.2	18.2	15.0	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0
Not in labor force	10,228	10,359	10,560	9,698	10,003	10,020	10,071	10,059	10,034

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	187,471	189,093	188,787	187,471	188,644	188,813	188,956	189,093	188,787
Civilian labor force	124,106	125,334	124,577	124,896	125,316	125,151	125,430	125,460	125,340
Participation rate	66.2	66.3	66.0	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.4
Employed	118,392	120,004	118,505	119,742	119,992	119,883	120,194	119,889	119,858
Employment-population ratio	63.2	63.5	62.8	63.9	63.6	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.5
Unemployed	5,714	5,331	6,072	5,154	5,324	5,268	5,235	5,571	5,482
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4
Not in labor force	63,365	63,759	64,210	62,574	63,329	63,662	63,526	63,633	63,447
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	64,733	65,462	65,098	65,121	65,257	65,255	65,521	65,506	65,470
Participation rate	76.1	76.2	76.0	76.6	76.2	76.1	76.4	76.3	76.4
Employed	61,806	62,789	62,020	62,690	62,690	62,762	63,111	62,929	62,924
Employment-population ratio	72.7	73.1	72.4	73.7	73.2	73.2	73.6	73.3	73.5
Unemployed	2,927	2,674	3,078	2,431	2,567	2,493	2,409	2,577	2,546
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.1	4.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	53,829	54,465	54,211	53,799	54,229	54,102	54,206	54,286	54,192
Participation rate	60.2	60.4	60.2	60.1	60.3	60.1	60.2	60.2	60.2
Employed	51,804	52,517	52,081	51,867	52,306	52,136	52,220	52,107	52,143
Employment-population ratio	57.9	58.3	57.8	58.0	58.1	57.9	58.0	57.8	57.9
Unemployed	2,025	1,948	2,130	1,931	1,924	1,966	1,986	2,179	2,049
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,543	5,406	5,268	5,977	5,830	5,795	5,703	5,668	5,678
Participation rate	42.7	41.3	40.4	46.0	44.6	44.3	43.6	43.3	43.5
Employed	4,782	4,698	4,403	5,185	4,996	4,985	4,863	4,853	4,791
Employment-population ratio	36.8	35.9	33.7	39.9	38.2	38.1	37.2	37.1	36.7
Unemployed	761	709	864	791	834	810	840	815	887
Unemployment rate	13.7	13.1	16.4	13.2	14.3	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,276	27,704	27,640	27,276	27,584	27,627	27,666	27,704	27,640
Civilian labor force	17,408	17,498	17,501	17,657	17,483	17,430	17,453	17,538	17,713
Participation rate	63.8	63.2	63.3	64.7	63.4	63.1	63.1	63.3	64.1
Employed	15,973	15,999	15,856	16,242	16,046	15,946	15,980	15,961	16,090
Employment-population ratio	58.6	57.7	57.4	59.5	58.2	57.7	57.8	57.6	58.2
Unemployed	1,435	1,499	1,645	1,415	1,437	1,483	1,473	1,577	1,623
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.6	9.4	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2
Not in labor force	9,868	10,206	10,139	9,619	10,101	10,197	10,212	10,165	9,927
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,839	7,858	7,850	7,911	7,882	7,833	7,889	7,883	7,916
Participation rate	71.5	70.4	70.7	72.1	71.0	70.4	70.8	70.7	71.3
Employed	7,188	7,196	7,129	7,320	7,290	7,194	7,268	7,218	7,259
Employment-population ratio	65.5	64.5	64.2	66.7	65.7	64.7	65.3	64.7	65.4
Unemployed	652	662	721	591	592	640	621	665	656
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.4	9.2	7.5	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,818	8,814	8,882	8,896	8,839	8,823	8,777	8,803	8,921
Participation rate	64.4	63.5	64.0	65.0	63.9	63.7	63.3	63.4	64.3
Employed	8,244	8,212	8,220	8,319	8,215	8,195	8,159	8,187	8,266
Employment-population ratio	60.2	59.1	59.2	60.7	59.4	59.2	58.8	59.0	59.6
Unemployed	574	602	662	577	625	628	618	617	654
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.8	7.4	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	750	826	769	849	762	773	787	851	876
Participation rate	28.7	31.0	29.0	32.5	28.7	29.1	29.6	32.0	33.0
Employed	541	590	507	603	541	558	553	556	564
Employment-population ratio	20.7	22.2	19.1	23.1	20.4	21.0	20.8	20.9	21.2
Unemployed	210	235	262	246	220	215	234	295	313
Unemployment rate	27.9	28.5	34.0	29.0	28.9	27.9	29.7	34.7	35.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,394	10,801	10,660	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Civilian labor force	6,901	7,225	7,167	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	66.4	66.9	67.2	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	6,680	6,958	6,935	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	64.3	64.4	65.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	220	267	231	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.7	3.2	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Not in labor force	3,493	3,577	3,493	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	30,877	31,903	31,643	30,877	31,617	31,714	31,809	31,903	31,643
Civilian labor force	21,253	21,924	21,561	21,428	21,872	21,778	21,872	21,888	21,698
Participation rate	68.8	68.7	68.1	69.4	69.2	68.7	68.8	68.6	68.6
Employed	19,888	20,534	20,011	20,206	20,619	20,554	20,623	20,517	20,320
Employment-population ratio	64.4	64.4	63.2	65.4	65.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	64.2
Unemployed	1,365	1,390	1,550	1,222	1,253	1,224	1,249	1,371	1,378
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	7.2	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3
Not in labor force	9,624	9,980	10,083	9,450	9,745	9,936	9,938	10,016	9,946
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,214	12,654	12,376	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	84.8	85.0	84.0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	11,506	11,921	11,606	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	79.9	80.0	78.7	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	708	733	770	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.8	6.2	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,933	8,206	8,107	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	58.4	58.6	58.2	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	7,489	7,707	7,531	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	55.1	55.0	54.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	444	498	575	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.1	7.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,106	1,064	1,078	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	38.3	35.5	36.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	892	906	874	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	30.9	30.2	29.3	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	214	158	205	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	19.3	14.9	19.0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,841	12,283	12,340	12,838	12,181	12,133	12,228	12,291	12,305
Participation rate	46.9	46.4	46.2	46.9	46.3	47.3	46.8	46.5	46.0
Employed	11,807	11,280	11,228	11,959	11,271	11,238	11,296	11,358	11,362
Employment-population ratio	43.1	42.6	42.0	43.7	42.8	43.8	43.3	42.9	42.5
Unemployed	1,034	1,003	1,112	880	910	895	932	933	943
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.2	9.0	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	38,766	38,850	38,390	38,666	38,810	38,625	38,710	38,841	38,364
Participation rate	62.8	62.9	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.6	62.9	62.9
Employed	36,866	37,036	36,324	37,033	37,036	36,838	36,980	37,034	36,587
Employment-population ratio	59.7	60.0	59.5	60.0	60.1	59.9	59.8	60.0	59.9
Unemployed	1,900	1,814	2,066	1,633	1,774	1,787	1,730	1,807	1,778
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	5.4	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	34,891	36,269	36,108	35,320	36,045	36,218	36,353	36,279	36,492
Participation rate	71.8	72.0	71.7	72.7	72.0	71.2	71.9	72.0	72.5
Employed	33,481	34,932	34,679	34,016	34,801	34,939	35,156	34,924	35,187
Employment-population ratio	68.9	69.3	68.9	70.0	69.5	68.7	69.6	69.3	69.9
Unemployed	1,409	1,337	1,428	1,305	1,243	1,279	1,197	1,355	1,305
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	43,656	44,620	44,633	43,611	44,117	44,200	44,263	44,448	44,604
Participation rate	78.4	78.2	78.1	78.3	77.5	77.2	77.7	77.9	78.0
Employed	42,713	43,725	43,651	42,701	43,253	43,261	43,296	43,476	43,651
Employment-population ratio	76.7	76.6	76.4	76.6	76.0	75.6	76.0	76.2	76.4
Unemployed	943	895	982	910	863	939	968	972	953
Unemployment rate	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1

[1] Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

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

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. See box note in the BLS news release USDL 07-0486, "The Employment Situation: March 2007," issued on April 6, 2007, for a discussion of technical issues regarding educational attainment data.

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,026	2,078	2,032	2,225	2,065	2,089	2,148	2,248	2,213
Wage and salary workers	1,189	1,235	1,128	1,322	1,178	1,195	1,237	1,368	1,259
Self-employed workers	828	825	886	884	861	878	895	874	936
Unpaid family workers	9	17	18	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Nonagricultural industries	142,249	144,256	142,575	143,691	144,259	143,933	144,503	143,933	144,052
Wage and salary workers	132,730	135,125	133,509	133,973	134,573	134,533	135,109	134,605	134,755
Government	20,964	20,836	20,905	20,965	21,084	20,907	20,943	20,780	20,907
Private industries	111,766	114,289	112,604	112,988	113,502	113,641	114,179	113,872	113,846
Private households	749	803	787	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Other industries	111,017	113,486	111,817	112,233	112,694	112,850	113,377	113,035	113,042
Self-employed workers	9,407	9,049	8,990	9,526	9,534	9,274	9,276	9,242	9,161
Unpaid family workers	111	81	76	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,726	4,750	5,340	4,237	4,499	4,401	4,513	4,665	4,769
Slack work or business conditions	3,245	3,308	3,857	2,757	2,991	2,788	3,008	3,174	3,247
Could only find part-time work	1,137	1,172	1,088	1,190	1,166	1,215	1,223	1,236	1,163
Part time for noneconomic reasons	20,009	20,361	19,804	19,812	19,812	19,337	19,539	19,526	19,613
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,620	4,639	5,235	4,142	4,397	4,302	4,453	4,577	4,677
Slack work or business conditions	3,177	3,250	3,789	2,686	2,922	2,745	2,981	3,120	3,174
Could only find part-time work	1,126	1,153	1,084	1,171	1,153	1,207	1,205	1,219	1,149
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,676	20,074	19,490	19,477	19,451	19,157	19,224	19,225	19,296

[1] Data not available.

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

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

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	144,275	146,334	144,607	145,915	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248
16 to 19 years	5,656	5,679	5,277	6,114	5,895	5,914	5,832	5,801	5,724
16 to 17 years	2,174	2,132	1,908	2,400	2,263	2,324	2,192	2,183	2,121
18 to 19 years	3,482	3,547	3,369	3,724	3,641	3,600	3,625	3,626	3,603
20 years and over	138,619	140,655	139,330	139,802	140,365	140,101	140,814	140,410	140,524
20 to 24 years	13,752	13,682	13,448	14,109	13,975	13,821	13,965	13,702	13,794
25 years and over	124,868	126,973	125,882	125,638	126,481	126,293	126,779	126,675	126,640
25 to 54 years	100,034	100,653	99,592	100,582	100,475	100,332	100,605	100,496	100,174
25 to 34 years	31,132	31,672	31,221	31,421	31,598	31,612	31,638	31,633	31,530
35 to 44 years	34,486	34,163	33,748	34,666	34,219	34,116	34,173	34,086	33,931
45 to 54 years	34,416	34,818	34,623	34,494	34,659	34,605	34,794	34,777	34,713
55 years and over	24,833	26,320	26,291	25,057	26,006	25,960	26,174	26,179	26,466
Men, 16 years and over	76,934	77,970	76,860	78,221	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157
16 to 19 years	2,788	2,674	2,473	3,067	2,897	2,903	2,770	2,761	2,731
16 to 17 years	1,041	932	819	1,196	1,065	1,118	959	986	950
18 to 19 years	1,746	1,742	1,654	1,880	1,833	1,788	1,791	1,766	1,780
20 years and over	74,146	75,296	74,387	75,154	75,332	75,274	75,834	75,499	75,427
20 to 24 years	7,186	7,180	7,049	7,455	7,294	7,306	7,466	7,244	7,312
25 years and over	66,960	68,116	67,338	67,663	68,029	67,985	68,328	68,264	68,060
25 to 54 years	53,841	54,240	53,459	54,387	54,237	54,258	54,422	54,383	54,041
25 to 34 years	17,103	17,430	17,086	17,344	17,455	17,442	17,466	17,451	17,348
35 to 44 years	18,689	18,433	18,162	18,856	18,567	18,536	18,559	18,507	18,335
45 to 54 years	18,049	18,377	18,211	18,188	18,215	18,280	18,397	18,425	18,357
55 years and over	13,119	13,876	13,879	13,276	13,792	13,727	13,906	13,882	14,020
Women, 16 years and over	67,341	68,364	67,747	67,694	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091
16 to 19 years	2,868	3,005	2,804	3,047	2,998	3,011	3,063	3,040	2,993
16 to 17 years	1,132	1,200	1,089	1,204	1,198	1,206	1,233	1,197	1,171
18 to 19 years	1,736	1,805	1,714	1,845	1,807	1,813	1,834	1,860	1,823
20 years and over	64,473	65,359	64,943	64,647	65,033	64,827	64,980	64,912	65,098
20 to 24 years	6,566	6,502	6,398	6,655	6,680	6,515	6,500	6,458	6,482
25 years and over	57,907	58,857	58,544	57,975	58,452	58,307	58,451	58,411	58,580
25 to 54 years	46,193	46,413	46,132	46,194	46,238	46,074	46,183	46,113	46,133
25 to 34 years	14,030	14,242	14,135	14,077	14,143	14,169	14,172	14,182	14,182
35 to 44 years	15,796	15,729	15,586	15,810	15,652	15,581	15,615	15,579	15,596
45 to 54 years	16,367	16,441	16,412	16,307	16,444	16,324	16,396	16,352	16,355
55 years and over	11,714	12,444	12,412	11,781	12,214	12,233	12,268	12,297	12,447
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	45,947	46,281	45,831	46,150	46,235	46,189	46,339	46,213	46,063
Married women, spouse present	35,808	35,898	35,662	35,664	35,712	35,449	35,689	35,565	35,536
Women who maintain families	9,229	9,049	9,032	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [2]	119,094	121,042	119,332	120,927	121,387	121,561	122,020	121,428	121,202
Part-time workers [3]	25,181	25,291	25,275	25,048	24,966	24,472	24,631	24,740	25,043
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,527	7,577	7,398	7,702	7,510	7,579	7,640	7,416	7,557
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2

[1] Data not available.
[2] Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.
[3] Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

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

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates [1]					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	7,043	7,655	7,576	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9
16 to 19 years	1,079	1,196	1,254	15.0	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0
16 to 17 years	478	531	543	16.6	18.6	17.5	19.0	19.6	20.4
18 to 19 years	593	660	682	13.7	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.9
20 years and over	5,964	6,459	6,322	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3
20 to 24 years	1,228	1,414	1,321	8.0	8.8	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.7
25 years and over	4,699	5,079	4,995	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8
25 to 54 years	3,840	4,259	4,105	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9
25 to 34 years	1,559	1,642	1,640	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9
35 to 44 years	1,207	1,336	1,252	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.6
45 to 54 years	1,074	1,282	1,213	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4
55 years and over	851	856	872	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
Men, 16 years and over	3,846	4,188	4,197	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1
16 to 19 years	594	683	760	16.2	18.3	18.1	19.5	19.8	21.8
16 to 17 years	240	280	299	16.7	21.9	19.0	21.4	22.1	24.0
18 to 19 years	343	399	431	15.4	16.2	16.8	17.8	18.4	19.5
20 years and over	3,252	3,505	3,437	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4
20 to 24 years	689	791	756	8.5	9.5	9.3	8.6	9.8	9.4
25 years and over	2,551	2,725	2,701	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8
25 to 54 years	2,082	2,272	2,236	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0
25 to 34 years	878	942	926	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1
35 to 44 years	656	690	675	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.6
45 to 54 years	548	641	634	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.3
55 years and over	469	453	465	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Women, 16 years and over	3,197	3,467	3,378	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7
16 to 19 years	485	513	494	13.7	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2
16 to 17 years	238	251	244	16.5	15.6	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.2
18 to 19 years	250	261	250	11.9	12.3	11.6	10.7	12.3	12.1
20 years and over	2,712	2,954	2,885	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2
20 to 24 years	538	622	565	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.8	8.0
25 years and over	2,147	2,354	2,293	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
25 to 54 years	1,758	1,987	1,869	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9
25 to 34 years	681	700	714	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8
35 to 44 years	550	646	577	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.6
45 to 54 years	526	640	579	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.4
55 years and over [2]	402	366	432	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,186	1,276	1,276	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Married women, spouse present	1,003	1,123	1,124	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Women who maintain families [2]	652	669	681	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.0
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [3]	5,730	6,214	6,100	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8
Part-time workers [4]	1,287	1,458	1,423	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4

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

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

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,127	4,013	4,608	3,399	3,622	3,731	3,609	3,857	3,796
On temporary layoff	1,556	1,061	1,614	1,017	963	1,064	979	975	1,040
Not on temporary layoff	2,571	2,952	2,994	2,382	2,660	2,668	2,630	2,882	2,756
Permanent job losers	1,699	2,066	2,110	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Persons who completed temporary jobs	872	887	884	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Job leavers	793	724	838	791	839	790	783	798	830
Reentrants	2,192	2,078	2,195	2,195	2,154	2,103	2,160	2,343	2,201
New entrants	537	556	580	615	685	709	669	697	667
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	54.0	54.4	56.1	48.6	49.6	50.9	50.0	50.1	50.7
On temporary layoff	20.3	14.4	19.6	14.5	13.2	14.5	13.6	12.7	13.9
Not on temporary layoff	33.6	40.1	36.4	34.0	36.4	36.4	36.4	37.5	36.8
Job leavers	10.4	9.8	10.2	11.3	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.1
Reentrants	28.7	28.2	26.7	31.4	29.5	28.7	29.9	30.4	29.4
New entrants	7.0	7.5	7.1	8.8	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5
Job leavers	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4

[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					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,912	2,666	2,957	2,596	2,537	2,508	2,633	2,793	2,634
5 to 14 weeks	2,529	2,302	2,681	2,298	2,330	2,454	2,157	2,330	2,396
15 weeks and over	2,208	2,403	2,583	2,133	2,392	2,367	2,398	2,520	2,503
15 to 26 weeks	1,044	1,128	1,172	995	1,112	1,052	1,014	1,182	1,124
27 weeks and over	1,164	1,275	1,411	1,138	1,280	1,315	1,384	1,338	1,380
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	15.5	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.5
Median duration, in weeks	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8
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	38.1	36.2	36.0	36.9	34.9	34.2	36.6	36.5	35.0
5 to 14 weeks	33.1	31.2	32.6	32.7	32.1	33.5	30.0	30.5	31.8
15 weeks and over	28.9	32.6	31.4	30.4	33.0	32.3	33.4	33.0	33.2
15 to 26 weeks	13.6	15.3	14.3	14.2	15.3	14.4	14.1	15.5	14.9
27 weeks and over	15.2	17.3	17.2	16.2	17.6	17.9	19.3	17.5	18.3

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	
	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2008
Total, 16 years and over [1]	144,275	144,607	7,649	8,221	5.0	5.4
Management, professional, and related occupations	51,761	52,165	1,071	1,164	2.0	2.2
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,813	21,749	426	509	1.9	2.3
Professional and related occupations	29,948	30,416	644	655	2.1	2.1
Service occupations	23,051	23,366	1,588	1,767	6.4	7.0
Sales and office occupations	36,436	36,187	1,793	1,807	4.7	4.8
Sales and related occupations	17,103	16,594	872	909	4.9	5.2
Office and administrative support occupations	19,333	19,592	920	898	4.5	4.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	15,300	14,955	1,329	1,453	8.0	8.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	894	905	140	111	13.5	11.0
Construction and extraction occupations	9,304	8,939	961	1,154	9.4	11.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,101	5,112	229	188	4.3	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,727	17,934	1,301	1,420	6.8	7.3
Production occupations	9,041	9,155	586	633	6.1	6.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,686	8,779	715	787	7.6	8.2

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

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

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2008
Total, 16 years and over [1]	7,649	8,221	5.0	5.4
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,132	6,720	5.2	5.6
Mining	35	28	4.7	4.0
Construction	922	1,099	8.9	11.0
Manufacturing	752	837	4.6	5.1
Durable goods	520	454	5.1	4.4
Nondurable goods	232	383	3.9	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,166	1,120	5.5	5.4
Transportation and utilities	248	271	4.2	4.4
Information	143	169	4.0	5.1
Financial activities	233	285	2.4	3.0
Professional and business services	885	893	6.5	6.4
Education and health services	563	576	2.9	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	911	1,176	7.8	9.4
Other services	275	264	4.7	4.4
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	128	113	10.0	9.5
Government workers	476	471	2.2	2.2
Self employed and unpaid family workers	376	338	3.5	3.3

[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.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.0	4.8	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.3	5.0	5.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2
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	6.0	5.6	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.0
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	9.1	8.7	9.9	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.8	9.0

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	
	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2008
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	78,726	79,788	30,188	30,837	48,538	48,951
Persons who currently want a job	4,633	4,977	2,172	2,212	2,460	2,765
Searched for work and available to work now [1]	1,577	1,729	910	841	668	888
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	442	467	277	277	164	190
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,136	1,262	632	564	503	698
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,527	7,398	3,743	3,652	3,784	3,746
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.6	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,106	4,126	2,328	2,221	1,779	1,905
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,752	1,631	516	496	1,235	1,135
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	273	229	184	163	88	67
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,342	1,369	689	748	653	621

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

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

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

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Change from: Dec. 2007-Jan. 2008p
Total nonfarm	134,952	139,150	138,973	135,929	137,108	137,837	137,977	138,037	138,119	138,102	-17
Total private	112,978	116,383	116,264	113,778	115,005	115,610	115,715	115,759	115,813	115,814	1
Goods-producing	21,883	22,157	21,878	21,378	22,447	22,138	22,101	22,049	21,988	21,937	-51
Natural resources and mining	690	736	735	727	706	727	727	735	739	743	4
Logging	60.6	61.7	61.2	59.4	62.2	59.7	59.1	59.9	60.5	60.5	.0
Mining	629.1	674.7	674.1	667.7	644.2	667.4	667.8	675.0	678.6	682.9	4.3
Oil and gas extraction	139.9	151.5	152.4	153.4	141.2	147.3	148.9	152.3	153.1	154.3	1.2
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	209.9	227.4	222.3	214.4	220.5	226.7	226.9	226.0	225.8	225.8	.0
Coal mining	77.6	78.3	78.6	78.6	77.7	78.0	78.1	78.7	78.4	78.6	.2
Support activities for mining	279.3	295.8	299.4	299.9	282.5	293.4	292.0	296.7	299.7	302.8	3.1
Construction	7,295	7,615	7,361	7,018	7,726	7,589	7,577	7,520	7,475	7,448	-27
Construction of buildings	1,739.9	1,728.6	1,690.6	1,631.5	1,798.6	1,749.4	1,736.6	1,716.4	1,703.0	1,691.8	-11.2
Residential building	948.7	919.7	898.3	858.8	982.3	940.6	929.2	913.3	902.3	892.1	-10.2
Nonresidential building	791.2	808.9	792.3	772.7	816.3	808.8	807.4	803.1	800.7	799.7	-1.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	902.8	1,027.2	961.7	880.9	1,007.8	998.8	999.5	999.0	994.1	986.6	-7.5
Specialty trade contractors	4,652.7	4,859.0	4,709.0	4,505.1	4,919.6	4,840.3	4,841.3	4,804.8	4,777.8	4,769.7	-8.1
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,214.3	2,245.1	2,165.1	2,060.1	2,341.1	2,280.6	2,263.2	2,226.7	2,205.4	2,187.5	-17.9
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,438.4	2,613.9	2,543.9	2,445.0	2,578.5	2,559.7	2,578.1	2,578.1	2,572.4	2,582.2	9.8
Manufacturing	13,898	13,806	13,782	13,633	14,015	13,822	13,797	13,794	13,774	13,746	-28
Production workers	9,941	9,957	9,945	9,840	10,041	9,958	9,934	9,944	9,937	9,935	-2
Durable goods	8,834	8,763	8,755	8,672	8,897	8,778	8,761	8,763	8,744	8,732	-12
Production workers	6,236	6,243	6,239	6,189	6,291	6,245	6,232	6,242	6,230	6,240	10
Wood products	525.5	506.1	505.6	498.2	535.2	513.1	511.8	509.0	508.8	507.7	-1.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	491.8	503.0	491.3	479.4	508.3	501.0	500.9	499.5	496.9	495.9	-1.0
Primary metals	459.1	451.6	451.9	450.7	459.7	451.6	451.5	452.6	452.3	450.9	-1.4
Fabricated metal products	1,556.4	1,565.5	1,566.2	1,554.7	1,563.4	1,565.0	1,568.0	1,565.6	1,563.7	1,561.5	-2.2
Machinery	1,184.1	1,186.8	1,190.1	1,191.6	1,186.9	1,186.2	1,189.0	1,189.9	1,190.7	1,194.4	3.7
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,291.8	1,257.1	1,260.5	1,254.8	1,295.4	1,260.5	1,256.5	1,260.5	1,257.9	1,256.7	-1.2
Computer and peripheral equipment	188.7	184.9	186.0	184.5	188.4	185.9	185.1	185.5	185.0	184.0	-1.0
Communications equipment	130.5	129.0	129.5	130.6	130.8	128.5	128.1	129.5	129.1	130.9	1.8
Semiconductors and electronic components	455.4	434.9	435.4	432.6	457.8	437.4	435.8	437.0	435.4	434.0	-1.4
Electronic instruments	445.8	441.7	444.4	443.0	447.1	442.0	441.9	443.0	444.0	443.8	-.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	429.0	425.2	424.0	419.7	429.5	426.0	427.2	426.6	423.2	420.6	-2.6
Transportation equipment[1]	1,718.5	1,698.5	1,697.0	1,671.8	1,730.9	1,706.1	1,689.3	1,693.5	1,684.9	1,684.1	-.8
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	1,008.3	976.3	974.7	950.4	1,021.7	989.6	974.1	972.7	965.3	964.3	-1.0
Furniture and related products	536.6	526.6	524.2	515.6	542.2	530.6	528.3	527.0	524.4	520.9	-3.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	641.0	642.2	644.6	635.3	645.2	637.6	638.2	638.8	641.5	639.3	-2.2
Nondurable goods	5,064	5,043	5,027	4,961	5,118	5,044	5,036	5,031	5,030	5,014	-16
Production workers	3,705	3,714	3,706	3,651	3,750	3,713	3,702	3,702	3,707	3,695	-12
Food manufacturing	1,457.5	1,490.4	1,487.9	1,454.8	1,480.7	1,476.0	1,478.6	1,477.9	1,485.4	1,478.2	-7.2
Beverages and tobacco products	191.8	194.3	189.1	186.0	195.8	195.7	195.2	194.3	191.9	190.5	-1.4
Textile mills	178.3	164.8	162.4	160.5	180.3	164.8	164.9	164.9	162.9	162.0	-.9
Textile product mills	161.6	156.7	155.5	153.8	162.0	156.3	155.9	157.2	155.7	154.5	-1.2
Apparel	216.4	207.0	203.9	196.6	222.5	209.2	206.8	206.4	204.7	202.2	-2.5
Leather and allied products	34.1	34.4	33.9	34.3	34.6	34.0	33.7	34.1	33.8	34.5	.7
Paper and paper products	465.6	458.3	460.2	459.7	465.6	459.0	459.2	458.6	460.2	459.5	-.7
Printing and related support activities	625.2	624.1	621.7	616.7	630.3	623.0	622.2	622.0	619.8	621.3	1.5
Petroleum and coal products	110.4	111.6	108.6	107.5	114.5	112.9	112.6	112.1	111.2	111.7	.5
Chemicals	860.8	858.2	861.0	855.6	864.3	864.3	860.7	860.5	860.9	859.2	-1.7
Plastics and rubber products	762.1	743.0	742.7	735.5	767.2	748.4	745.9	743.0	743.6	740.5	-3.1

See footnotes at the end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Change from: Dec. 2007-Jan. 2008p
Service-providing	113,069	116,993	117,095	114,551	114,661	115,699	115,876	115,988	116,131	116,165	34
Private service-providing	91,095	94,226	94,386	92,400	92,558	93,472	93,614	93,710	93,825	93,877	52
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,299	27,163	27,322	26,478	26,493	26,649	26,644	26,693	26,668	26,669	1
Wholesale trade	5,918.5	6,082.1	6,087.4	6,018.5	5,967.7	6,055.6	6,069.8	6,075.0	6,074.6	6,069.6	-5.0
Durable goods	3,080.9	3,150.3	3,153.4	3,128.5	3,098.0	3,143.4	3,147.4	3,152.4	3,149.2	3,146.4	-2.8
Nondurable goods	2,026.4	2,097.0	2,093.2	2,057.2	2,053.7	2,078.5	2,086.5	2,086.6	2,088.2	2,085.5	-2.7
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	811.2	834.8	840.8	832.8	816.0	833.7	835.9	836.0	837.2	837.7	.5
Retail trade	15,337.1	15,926.9	16,087.2	15,408.5	15,447.4	15,487.3	15,469.1	15,513.1	15,501.1	15,512.3	11.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,885.4	1,909.2	1,897.8	1,882.8	1,912.1	1,916.0	1,911.9	1,911.0	1,908.3	1,910.5	2.2
Automobile dealers	1,232.0	1,246.0	1,239.1	1,230.2	1,244.2	1,246.6	1,247.4	1,244.9	1,243.7	1,242.9	-.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	587.3	603.0	611.5	589.8	583.8	576.2	577.3	584.9	584.9	585.4	.5
Electronics and appliance stores	547.2	562.2	564.1	547.4	543.9	540.1	537.1	542.6	542.6	544.1	1.5
Building material and garden supply stores	1,257.8	1,254.9	1,238.6	1,209.3	1,324.2	1,291.9	1,285.4	1,279.9	1,274.2	1,272.4	-1.8
Food and beverage stores	2,809.2	2,903.1	2,908.3	2,872.5	2,825.6	2,856.0	2,859.6	2,871.9	2,873.8	2,885.8	12.0
Health and personal care stores	978.4	1,005.8	1,017.4	1,004.7	979.3	990.1	991.0	998.6	1,001.9	1,004.1	2.2
Gasoline stations	852.0	858.5	850.2	845.2	861.7	864.2	862.0	859.1	852.5	855.4	2.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,484.3	1,630.0	1,678.6	1,503.5	1,480.0	1,502.4	1,500.9	1,524.5	1,513.7	1,504.5	-9.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	668.1	704.0	722.4	689.0	653.3	665.1	664.0	664.0	663.7	670.0	6.3
General merchandise stores[1]	2,973.3	3,137.5	3,217.8	2,967.9	2,976.5	2,976.5	2,975.8	2,968.2	2,975.3	2,972.7	-2.6
Department stores	1,595.0	1,692.1	1,749.7	1,573.9	1,583.2	1,570.5	1,568.5	1,560.6	1,565.7	1,562.2	-3.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	855.0	881.4	893.7	858.5	870.0	873.3	869.0	868.3	865.8	872.6	6.8
Nonstore retailers	439.1	477.3	486.8	437.9	437.0	435.5	435.1	440.1	444.4	434.8	-9.6
Transportation and warehousing	4,496.2	4,599.9	4,590.8	4,497.8	4,529.5	4,551.2	4,548.7	4,549.0	4,535.2	4,532.4	-2.8
Air transportation	487.4	499.4	500.7	498.4	490.8	494.5	495.2	503.0	500.7	501.5	.8
Rail transportation	231.3	234.6	233.6	231.0	233.7	234.6	234.0	233.8	233.6	233.4	-.2
Water transportation	61.6	63.3	63.4	61.9	63.6	65.0	64.9	65.0	64.5	64.2	-.3
Truck transportation	1,428.2	1,438.2	1,424.3	1,396.9	1,454.1	1,440.6	1,433.6	1,428.7	1,422.9	1,422.2	-.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	416.6	428.4	428.3	421.5	404.3	417.8	417.4	411.5	411.8	410.4	-1.4
Pipeline transportation	39.8	40.5	40.9	40.6	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.5	-.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	22.6	28.4	27.0	24.0	28.7	29.8	30.3	30.9	30.9	30.9	.0
Support activities for transportation	572.2	590.3	588.8	583.4	575.6	586.5	589.9	589.2	587.1	587.4	.3
Couriers and messengers	583.0	602.3	614.1	585.3	584.8	580.3	577.9	584.4	583.4	584.7	1.3
Warehousing and storage	653.5	674.5	669.7	654.8	654.3	662.0	665.2	661.9	659.5	657.2	-2.3
Utilities	546.7	554.3	556.4	552.8	548.8	554.8	556.1	555.5	557.1	555.1	-2.0
Information	3,008	3,027	3,026	2,991	3,028	3,031	3,027	3,022	3,014	3,013	-1
Publishing industries, except Internet	899.6	894.4	893.5	885.3	903.2	893.7	894.6	892.2	890.0	888.8	-1.2
Motion picture and sound recording industries	364.7	377.2	373.5	354.0	374.4	384.3	380.5	376.3	368.7	366.0	-2.7
Broadcasting, except Internet	326.0	326.1	324.2	325.6	327.1	327.0	324.8	325.0	322.1	326.3	4.2
Telecommunications	1,036.1	1,026.6	1,031.4	1,025.0	1,038.6	1,024.4	1,023.6	1,026.4	1,029.4	1,026.9	-2.5
Data processing, hosting and related services	261.6	273.6	273.5	270.0	264.2	273.1	273.2	272.6	273.1	273.2	.1
Other information services	119.9	128.7	130.1	131.1	120.4	128.8	130.0	129.5	130.7	131.9	1.2
Financial activities	8,291	8,247	8,254	8,196	8,349	8,294	8,283	8,260	8,259	8,257	-2
Finance and insurance	6,154.3	6,111.6	6,112.5	6,091.1	6,173.7	6,136.0	6,124.5	6,115.5	6,113.3	6,112.0	-1.3
Monetary authorities - central bank	21.0	20.7	20.6	20.4	21.2	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.5	-.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,921.1	2,829.8	2,827.7	2,816.3	2,929.6	2,856.7	2,844.8	2,834.3	2,829.9	2,825.6	-4.3
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,819.9	1,819.8	1,824.3	1,818.2	1,821.0	1,831.0	1,829.3	1,823.4	1,824.3	1,820.9	-3.4
Commercial banking	1,345.5	1,342.1	1,344.7	1,339.7	1,345.8	1,350.1	1,350.1	1,344.7	1,344.6	1,340.9	-3.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	834.2	859.4	855.6	858.9	837.0	853.2	855.0	856.9	857.2	862.1	4.9
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,290.5	2,314.0	2,319.9	2,307.2	2,297.9	2,317.0	2,315.3	2,315.6	2,317.2	2,315.1	-2.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.5	87.7	88.7	88.3	88.0	88.2	88.6	88.0	88.3	88.7	.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,136.3	2,135.0	2,141.1	2,104.5	2,174.8	2,157.7	2,158.6	2,144.7	2,145.9	2,145.0	-.9
Real estate	1,473.4	1,473.1	1,482.0	1,448.2	1,498.8	1,489.8	1,489.1	1,477.1	1,481.3	1,476.2	-5.1
Rental and leasing services	634.6	631.6	628.3	625.5	647.1	637.8	639.7	637.4	634.0	637.5	3.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.3	30.3	30.8	30.8	28.9	30.1	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.3	.7

See footnotes at the end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007[p]	Jan. 2008[p]	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007[p]	Jan. 2008[p]	Change from: Dec. 2007-Jan. 2008[p]
Professional and business services	17,445	18,179	18,176	17,740	17,848	18,000	18,070	18,079	18,149	18,138	-11
Professional and technical services[1]	7,543.4	7,749.5	7,857.3	7,870.4	7,522.2	7,729.7	7,759.3	7,784.8	7,833.9	7,845.0	11.1
Legal services	1,166.4	1,175.4	1,176.2	1,161.1	1,175.6	1,178.6	1,179.7	1,175.2	1,173.7	1,172.0	-1.7
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,016.4	922.5	1,004.9	1,100.1	920.6	964.5	971.3	979.4	998.3	999.9	1.6
Architectural and engineering services	1,394.5	1,457.3	1,455.8	1,441.3	1,416.8	1,443.2	1,451.1	1,453.9	1,460.4	1,463.5	3.1
Computer systems design and related services	1,315.6	1,389.8	1,401.4	1,387.5	1,322.5	1,375.5	1,380.0	1,387.5	1,394.5	1,394.1	-.4
Management and technical consulting services	905.3	991.6	1,005.8	989.7	916.6	967.2	974.8	985.1	997.4	1,001.1	3.7
Management of companies and enterprises	1,825.7	1,852.5	1,862.0	1,834.3	1,833.5	1,854.7	1,860.9	1,850.0	1,848.1	1,845.5	-2.6
Administrative and waste services	8,075.7	8,576.7	8,457.1	8,035.0	8,492.7	8,415.3	8,449.6	8,444.1	8,466.9	8,447.4	-19.5
Administrative and support services[1]	7,729.2	8,214.7	8,097.9	7,678.4	8,139.2	8,057.4	8,092.2	8,081.4	8,105.6	8,084.1	-21.5
Employment services[1]	3,469.8	3,683.2	3,632.7	3,361.6	3,686.1	3,533.0	3,567.7	3,563.9	3,569.3	3,565.6	-3.7
Temporary help services	2,488.9	2,681.3	2,635.6	2,404.3	2,654.7	2,565.1	2,592.0	2,583.7	2,576.7	2,567.7	-9.0
Business support services	806.4	806.7	818.4	793.1	809.9	802.7	798.5	798.9	804.1	796.7	-7.4
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,656.6	1,864.3	1,795.7	1,693.1	1,827.9	1,863.2	1,866.3	1,861.1	1,877.4	1,870.1	-7.3
Waste management and remediation services	346.5	362.0	359.2	356.6	353.5	357.9	357.4	362.7	361.3	363.3	2.0
Education and health services	17,955	18,749	18,748	18,507	18,072	18,451	18,490	18,522	18,578	18,625	47
Educational services	2,836.1	3,171.0	3,124.9	2,925.8	2,913.1	2,967.7	2,974.9	2,975.5	2,987.6	3,003.3	15.7
Health care and social assistance	15,119.2	15,577.7	15,622.7	15,581.0	15,158.9	15,483.0	15,515.1	15,546.7	15,590.7	15,621.6	30.9
Health care[3]	12,742.4	13,100.4	13,140.9	13,109.0	12,776.3	13,027.5	13,060.1	13,081.1	13,115.9	13,143.0	27.1
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,363.4	5,565.2	5,591.4	5,568.4	5,382.0	5,523.1	5,547.3	5,554.8	5,573.4	5,587.2	13.8
Offices of physicians	2,166.9	2,238.0	2,248.8	2,242.2	2,171.7	2,219.1	2,226.1	2,232.2	2,237.4	2,245.8	8.4
Outpatient care centers	501.5	511.2	515.3	512.1	502.1	509.3	511.4	511.0	514.4	513.2	-1.2
Home health care services	888.2	931.9	935.3	931.5	891.6	925.2	930.3	929.1	933.1	935.5	2.4
Hospitals	4,462.2	4,562.4	4,573.0	4,575.0	4,468.6	4,541.6	4,549.7	4,558.8	4,571.2	4,581.2	10.0
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,916.8	2,972.8	2,976.5	2,965.6	2,925.7	2,962.8	2,963.1	2,967.5	2,971.3	2,974.6	3.3
Nursing care facilities	1,587.2	1,610.2	1,611.8	1,604.0	1,592.2	1,604.3	1,603.1	1,605.9	1,607.9	1,608.5	.6
Social assistance[1]	2,376.8	2,477.3	2,481.8	2,472.0	2,382.6	2,455.5	2,455.0	2,465.6	2,474.8	2,478.6	3.8
Child day care services	837.9	869.4	867.5	859.5	835.8	857.4	853.3	856.7	857.9	857.8	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	12,703	13,379	13,372	13,054	13,306	13,552	13,604	13,628	13,650	13,669	19
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,737.3	1,860.8	1,861.1	1,784.7	1,962.9	1,985.3	1,996.4	2,001.4	2,007.9	2,012.9	5.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	362.7	416.8	419.3	390.6	404.8	414.3	419.0	426.4	432.3	433.4	1.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	116.7	127.4	125.2	120.9	127.4	131.6	131.9	131.6	131.8	132.4	.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,257.9	1,316.6	1,316.6	1,273.2	1,430.7	1,439.4	1,445.5	1,443.4	1,443.8	1,447.1	3.3
Accommodation and food services	10,965.2	11,518.3	11,510.7	11,269.1	11,343.3	11,567.0	11,607.5	11,626.8	11,642.4	11,656.0	13.6
Accommodation	1,766.6	1,815.8	1,811.2	1,778.0	1,852.5	1,856.4	1,863.6	1,870.3	1,866.1	1,864.9	-1.2
Food services and drinking places	9,198.6	9,702.5	9,699.5	9,491.1	9,490.8	9,710.6	9,743.9	9,756.5	9,776.3	9,791.1	14.8
Other services	5,394	5,482	5,488	5,434	5,462	5,495	5,496	5,506	5,507	5,506	-1
Repair and maintenance	1,232.3	1,251.6	1,246.0	1,237.3	1,246.2	1,262.5	1,260.1	1,258.0	1,255.0	1,253.9	-1.1
Personal and laundry services	1,280.4	1,304.4	1,304.0	1,286.1	1,299.1	1,304.4	1,303.4	1,309.7	1,307.0	1,306.0	-1.0
Membership associations and organizations	2,880.9	2,925.6	2,938.0	2,910.9	2,916.4	2,927.6	2,932.8	2,938.0	2,945.0	2,946.2	1.2
Government	21,974	22,767	22,709	22,151	22,103	22,227	22,262	22,278	22,306	22,288	-18
Federal	2,707	2,727	2,740	2,715	2,728	2,721	2,722	2,728	2,732	2,734	2
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,943.4	1,964.0	1,960.7	1,953.3	1,962.0	1,961.4	1,963.5	1,966.7	1,969.3	1,970.8	1.5
U.S. Postal Service	763.1	762.8	779.1	761.6	766.0	759.3	758.3	761.7	762.8	763.0	.2
State government	4,997	5,309	5,252	4,991	5,105	5,138	5,138	5,131	5,133	5,109	-24
State government education	2,217.5	2,504.3	2,450.8	2,189.4	2,308.8	2,327.7	2,325.9	2,314.3	2,315.5	2,289.5	-26.0
State government, excluding education	2,779.4	2,804.5	2,800.7	2,801.6	2,796.4	2,810.3	2,812.4	2,816.5	2,817.6	2,819.3	1.7
Local government	14,270	14,731	14,717	14,445	14,270	14,368	14,402	14,419	14,441	14,445	4
Local government education	8,064.9	8,367.1	8,362.1	8,121.6	7,952.6	7,970.6	7,994.6	7,999.6	8,013.3	8,008.9	-4.4
Local government, excluding education	6,205.5	6,363.9	6,354.6	6,323.7	6,317.7	6,397.5	6,406.9	6,419.2	6,428.0	6,436.5	8.5

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

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2007 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Data reflect the conversion to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing NAICS 2002. See http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesnaics07.htm for more details.

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Change from: Dec. 2007-Jan. 2008p
Total private	33.4	33.7	34.1	33.3	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	-0.1
Goods-producing	39.9	40.8	40.8	40.0	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.4	-.2
Natural resources and mining	44.7	46.2	46.0	45.6	45.1	46.2	46.0	46.2	46.0	46.1	.1
Construction	37.9	39.0	38.6	37.9	38.7	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.1	38.8	-.3
Manufacturing	40.8	41.5	41.7	40.9	40.9	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	.0
Overtime hours	3.9	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	.0
Durable goods	40.9	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.1	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.4	.0
Overtime hours	3.9	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	.1
Wood products	38.0	38.7	39.3	38.3	38.9	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.1	39.2	.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.1	42.9	41.1	41.4	42.1	42.7	42.6	42.9	41.6	42.4	.8
Primary metals	43.2	42.8	42.8	42.2	42.9	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.1	42.0	-.1
Fabricated metal products	40.9	42.0	42.1	41.4	40.9	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.5	.0
Machinery	41.8	43.0	43.7	42.9	41.8	42.7	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.0	.0
Computer and electronic products	40.1	41.2	41.9	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.0	.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.9	41.6	42.9	41.5	40.9	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.7	41.5	-.2
Transportation equipment	42.8	42.7	43.2	42.3	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.4	42.4	.0
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	41.9	42.1	42.5	41.7	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.1	41.7	41.9	.2
Furniture and related products	38.7	39.0	39.9	38.1	39.0	39.4	39.1	38.9	39.2	38.5	-.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.4	38.8	39.4	38.8	38.5	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.9	38.9	.0
Nondurable goods	40.6	41.3	41.2	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.5	-.2
Overtime hours	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	-.1
Food manufacturing	40.2	41.3	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	.1
Beverages and tobacco products	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.7	41.0	.3
Textile mills	40.6	39.9	41.1	38.6	40.5	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.6	-1.6
Textile product mills	39.2	39.2	40.6	38.6	39.1	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.8	38.8	-1.0
Apparel	37.5	37.1	37.3	36.2	37.7	37.2	36.6	36.9	37.4	36.5	-.9
Leather and allied products	37.9	38.3	40.0	38.7	38.2	37.9	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.9	-.2
Paper and paper products	42.5	44.2	44.5	43.8	42.6	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.8	43.8	.0
Printing and related support activities	39.2	39.2	39.3	37.8	39.3	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.0	-.8
Petroleum and coal products	44.9	44.7	43.0	42.4	45.3	43.4	42.9	43.8	43.6	43.0	-.6
Chemicals	41.9	42.2	41.8	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.5	41.7	.2
Plastics and rubber products	41.0	42.1	42.0	41.0	40.9	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	41.0	-.4
Private service-providing	32.0	32.3	32.7	31.9	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	-.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.2	33.7	32.9	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	.0
Wholesale trade	37.5	38.1	38.8	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.3	.0
Retail trade	29.8	30.1	30.5	29.6	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.1	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.6	36.9	37.7	36.7	37.1	36.9	36.7	36.8	37.0	37.1	.1
Utilities	41.5	42.4	42.6	42.0	42.1	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.7	42.5	-.2
Information	36.2	36.2	36.6	36.0	36.5	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.3	.1
Financial activities	35.6	35.6	36.4	35.4	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.7	-.1
Professional and business services	34.0	34.7	35.2	34.0	34.5	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.6	-.2
Education and health services	32.4	32.6	32.8	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	24.9	25.0	25.2	24.4	25.6	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.2	25.2	.0
Other services	30.6	30.8	31.1	30.5	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.8	-.1

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

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2007 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Data reflect the conversion to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing NAICS 2002. See http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesnaics07.htm for more details.

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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			
	Jan. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Jan. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p
Total private	$17.16	$17.63	$17.77	$17.80	$573.14	$594.13	$605.96	$592.74
Seasonally adjusted	17.12	17.64	17.71	17.75	578.66	596.23	598.60	598.18
Goods-producing	18.30	18.88	18.95	18.88	730.17	770.30	773.16	755.20
Natural resources and mining	20.74	20.99	21.53	21.68	927.08	969.74	990.38	988.61
Construction	20.44	21.26	21.34	21.18	774.68	829.14	823.72	802.72
Manufacturing	17.06	17.42	17.54	17.55	696.05	722.93	731.42	717.80
Durable goods	17.96	18.36	18.47	18.46	734.56	763.78	775.74	760.55
Wood products	13.70	13.82	13.90	13.64	520.60	534.83	546.27	522.41
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.72	17.05	16.89	16.92	687.19	731.45	694.18	700.49
Primary metals	19.46	19.69	19.73	19.79	840.67	842.73	844.44	835.14
Fabricated metal products	16.34	16.70	16.84	16.72	668.31	701.40	708.96	692.21
Machinery	17.63	17.74	17.92	17.99	736.93	762.82	783.10	771.77
Computer and electronic products	19.54	20.22	20.38	20.63	783.55	833.06	853.92	841.70
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.76	15.68	15.73	15.89	644.58	652.29	674.82	659.44
Transportation equipment	22.50	23.41	23.46	23.37	963.00	999.61	1,013.47	988.55
Furniture and related products	14.13	14.35	14.53	14.40	546.83	559.65	579.75	548.64
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.53	14.72	15.03	14.83	557.95	571.14	592.18	575.40
Nondurable goods	15.52	15.83	15.94	15.98	630.11	653.78	656.73	645.59
Food manufacturing	13.42	13.63	13.70	13.78	539.48	562.92	561.70	555.33
Beverages and tobacco products	17.89	19.54	19.68	19.44	719.18	787.46	791.14	785.38
Textile mills	12.90	13.06	13.12	13.18	523.74	521.09	539.23	508.75
Textile product mills	11.89	11.67	11.75	11.60	466.09	457.46	477.05	447.76
Apparel	10.96	11.20	11.29	11.30	411.00	415.52	421.12	409.06
Leather and allied products	11.89	12.50	12.12	12.33	450.63	478.75	484.80	477.17
Paper and paper products	18.19	18.47	18.80	18.99	773.08	816.37	836.60	831.76
Printing and related support activities	15.84	16.33	16.65	16.52	620.93	640.14	654.35	624.46
Petroleum and coal products	24.99	26.95	26.67	27.49	1,122.05	1,204.67	1,146.81	1,165.58
Chemicals	19.68	19.52	19.57	19.46	824.59	823.74	818.03	813.43
Plastics and rubber products	15.25	15.49	15.71	15.64	625.25	652.13	659.82	641.24
Private service-providing	16.87	17.31	17.47	17.53	539.84	559.11	571.27	559.21
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.59	15.84	15.89	16.00	512.91	525.89	535.49	526.40
Wholesale trade	19.31	19.89	20.13	20.03	724.13	757.81	781.04	759.14
Retail trade	12.66	12.70	12.64	12.80	377.27	382.27	385.52	378.88
Transportation and warehousing	17.47	17.94	18.07	17.96	639.40	661.99	681.24	659.13
Utilities	27.35	28.17	28.50	28.10	1,135.03	1,194.41	1,214.10	1,180.20
Information	23.84	24.11	24.38	24.31	863.01	872.78	892.31	875.16
Financial activities	19.29	19.83	19.97	19.99	686.72	705.95	726.91	707.65
Professional and business services	19.81	20.33	20.72	20.72	673.54	705.45	729.34	704.48
Education and health services	17.78	18.42	18.53	18.63	576.07	600.49	607.78	603.61
Leisure and hospitality	10.16	10.67	10.79	10.69	252.98	266.75	271.91	260.84
Other services	15.06	15.61	15.77	15.76	460.84	480.79	490.45	480.68

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2007 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Data reflect the conversion to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing NAICS 2002. See http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesnaics07.htm for more details.

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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	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007[p]	Jan. 2008[p]	Percent change from: Dec. 2007-Jan. 2008 [p]
Total private:							
Current dollars	$17.12	$17.57	$17.59	$17.64	$17.71	$17.75	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.37	8.36	8.34	8.29	8.30	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	18.37	18.78	18.77	18.84	18.89	18.95	.3
Natural resources and mining	20.57	20.99	21.05	21.02	21.41	21.46	.2
Construction	20.57	21.12	21.07	21.20	21.25	21.31	.3
Manufacturing	17.02	17.34	17.34	17.40	17.43	17.51	.5
Excluding overtime [4]	16.21	16.50	16.52	16.58	16.62	16.70	.5
Durable goods	17.94	18.28	18.28	18.31	18.33	18.43	.5
Nondurable goods	15.46	15.74	15.73	15.85	15.88	15.91	.2
Private service-providing	16.78	17.26	17.28	17.33	17.41	17.45	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.58	15.90	15.94	15.93	16.01	16.00	-.1
Wholesale trade	19.26	19.72	19.77	19.86	19.95	19.98	.2
Retail trade	12.66	12.83	12.86	12.81	12.81	12.82	.1
Transportation and warehousing	17.50	17.86	17.86	17.93	18.08	18.01	-.4
Utilities	27.32	28.14	28.32	28.18	28.41	28.13	-1.0
Information	23.76	24.01	24.10	24.11	24.17	24.23	.2
Financial activities	19.34	19.76	19.78	19.87	19.92	20.02	.5
Professional and business services	19.68	20.36	20.31	20.42	20.50	20.57	.3
Education and health services	17.75	18.29	18.34	18.43	18.51	18.59	.4
Leisure and hospitality	10.10	10.55	10.60	10.61	10.66	10.63	-.3
Other services	15.07	15.55	15.59	15.66	15.71	15.78	.4

[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 0.1 percent from Nov. 2007 to Dec. 2007, the latest month available.
[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.

[p] = preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2007 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.
Data reflect the conversion to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing NAICS 2002. See http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesnaics07.htm for more details.

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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						
	Jan. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Percent change from: Dec. 2007- Jan. 2008p
Total private	103.2	108.1	109.3	104.2	106.5	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.5	-0.3
Goods-producing	97.5	102.4	100.8	96.2	101.5	101.6	101.4	101.5	100.9	100.2	-.7
Natural resources and mining	122.8	136.5	135.4	132.3	127.5	134.5	133.5	136.0	136.2	137.2	.7
Construction	105.1	115.4	109.5	101.7	114.6	114.3	114.5	113.9	113.0	111.6	-1.2
Manufacturing	93.1	94.8	95.2	92.4	94.3	94.6	93.9	94.3	93.7	93.7	.0
Durable goods	95.8	97.6	98.4	95.8	97.1	97.6	97.2	97.3	96.9	97.1	.2
Wood products	87.6	85.3	86.8	82.4	91.7	89.3	88.2	86.6	86.9	86.5	-.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	91.6	99.0	92.5	91.4	97.5	98.3	98.4	98.4	95.0	97.3	2.4
Primary metals	92.4	90.7	91.0	89.5	91.9	90.1	90.3	90.7	89.4	89.1	-.3
Fabricated metal products	102.0	105.9	106.3	103.7	102.6	105.3	105.2	105.2	104.5	104.6	.1
Machinery	101.0	105.1	107.0	105.6	101.2	103.7	104.6	104.9	105.4	106.0	.6
Computer and electronic products	102.2	103.4	105.7	102.8	102.8	101.5	101.3	102.7	103.2	103.4	.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	87.7	89.6	92.3	88.5	87.8	88.8	87.9	89.1	89.3	88.7	-.7
Transportation equipment	97.3	97.6	98.6	95.6	97.9	98.5	96.9	97.2	96.0	96.5	.5
Motor vehicles and parts [2]	85.8	84.0	84.5	80.9	87.3	85.6	83.9	83.8	82.1	82.6	.6
Furniture and related products	85.8	84.6	86.3	81.1	87.6	86.3	85.4	84.8	84.9	83.0	-2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	89.3	91.3	92.9	90.5	90.4	92.1	90.6	90.7	91.4	91.5	.1
Nondurable goods	88.6	90.4	90.0	86.9	89.9	89.5	89.0	89.2	88.9	88.2	-.8
Food manufacturing	97.9	103.1	102.5	98.6	100.1	100.7	100.9	100.4	100.7	100.7	.0
Beverages and tobacco products	97.4	96.2	88.0	85.1	101.4	100.1	98.3	96.3	91.3	89.6	-1.9
Textile mills	59.9	54.0	54.8	51.0	60.3	54.7	54.6	53.8	53.7	51.4	-4.3
Textile product mills	79.4	75.2	77.4	72.3	79.5	76.4	74.5	75.3	76.1	73.2	-3.8
Apparel	61.5	59.3	59.4	56.0	63.9	60.2	58.5	59.2	60.1	58.3	-3.0
Leather and allied products	68.6	71.6	74.0	72.6	69.7	70.3	69.5	70.5	71.8	73.3	2.1
Paper and paper products	85.6	87.9	88.9	87.2	85.9	86.2	86.3	86.9	87.4	87.3	-.1
Printing and related support activities	92.5	92.4	92.4	88.3	93.4	92.1	91.0	91.6	90.7	89.4	-1.4
Petroleum and coal products	89.7	98.4	89.7	88.5	94.3	95.6	95.6	96.4	93.6	93.6	.0
Chemicals	92.6	95.7	95.9	94.9	92.8	94.8	93.8	95.9	95.3	95.1	-.2
Plastics and rubber products	90.6	91.2	91.1	87.8	91.1	90.9	91.0	91.2	90.0	88.5	-1.7
Private service-providing	104.7	109.9	111.5	106.3	107.9	109.3	109.5	109.5	109.8	109.5	-.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	101.8	107.0	109.4	103.1	104.2	104.8	104.6	105.1	105.2	105.1	-.1
Wholesale trade	104.7	110.7	112.9	108.8	107.1	110.3	110.5	110.4	111.2	111.0	-.2
Retail trade	99.0	104.6	107.3	99.2	101.4	101.7	101.3	101.9	101.6	101.6	.0
Transportation and warehousing	107.3	111.1	113.6	108.3	109.7	109.4	108.9	109.4	109.9	110.3	.4
Utilities	93.4	96.3	96.8	94.8	95.1	96.7	96.2	96.7	97.2	96.4	-.8
Information	98.1	99.6	100.9	98.5	99.6	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.4	100.0	.6
Financial activities	107.0	107.4	110.1	106.4	108.8	108.3	108.1	108.2	108.3	108.1	-.2
Professional and business services	109.2	116.8	118.2	111.2	113.6	115.9	116.3	115.9	116.8	116.0	-.7
Education and health services	109.4	115.1	115.9	113.1	110.5	113.4	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	.1
Leisure and hospitality	102.0	108.2	108.9	102.6	110.2	111.6	111.9	111.6	111.3	111.3	.0
Other services	96.1	98.7	99.6	96.6	98.1	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.1	-.4

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

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current months estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and production and nonsupervisory worker employment. Data have been revised to reflect March 2007 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Data reflect the conversion to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing NAICS 2002. See http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesnaics07.htm for more details.

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Jan. 2007	Sept. 2007	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007p	Jan. 2008p	Percent change from: Dec. 2007-Jan. 2008p
Total private	118.4	127.3	129.7	123.9	121.9	126.3	126.6	127.0	127.6	127.6	0.0
Goods-producing	109.3	118.4	117.0	111.3	114.2	116.8	116.6	117.1	116.8	116.3	-.4
Natural resources and mining	148.1	166.6	169.6	166.8	152.5	164.2	163.4	166.3	169.5	171.2	1.0
Construction	116.0	132.5	126.2	116.3	127.3	130.4	130.3	130.4	129.7	128.4	-1.0
Manufacturing	103.9	108.0	109.2	106.0	104.9	107.3	106.5	107.3	106.8	107.3	.5
Durable goods	107.4	111.8	113.5	110.4	108.8	111.4	110.9	111.2	110.9	111.7	.7
Nondurable goods	97.2	101.1	101.3	98.1	98.2	99.5	98.9	99.9	99.8	99.1	-.7
Private service-providing	121.1	130.4	133.5	127.7	124.1	129.3	129.7	130.2	131.0	131.0	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	113.3	120.9	124.0	117.6	115.8	118.9	119.0	119.4	120.1	120.0	-.1
Wholesale trade	119.1	129.7	133.9	128.4	121.5	128.1	128.6	129.2	130.7	130.7	.0
Retail trade	107.5	113.9	116.2	108.8	110.1	111.8	111.6	111.9	111.5	111.6	.1
Transportation and warehousing	119.0	126.4	130.3	123.3	121.7	124.0	123.4	124.4	126.1	126.0	-.1
Utilities	106.6	113.2	115.2	111.2	108.5	113.6	113.7	113.7	115.2	113.2	-1.7
Information	115.7	118.8	121.8	118.5	117.2	119.0	118.6	118.7	119.0	119.9	.8
Financial activities	127.6	131.7	135.9	131.5	130.1	132.3	132.3	133.0	133.4	133.8	.3
Professional and business services	128.7	141.2	145.8	137.1	133.1	140.4	140.5	140.9	142.5	141.9	-.4
Education and health services	127.9	139.4	141.1	138.5	129.0	136.4	137.0	137.8	138.9	139.6	.5
Leisure and hospitality	117.7	131.1	133.5	124.6	126.4	133.7	134.7	134.4	134.7	134.4	-.2
Other services	105.5	112.2	114.5	111.0	107.8	112.6	112.7	113.5	113.8	113.9	.1

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current months estimates of aggregate payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and production and nonsupervisory worker employment. Data have been revised to reflect March 2007 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Data reflect the conversion to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing NAICS 2002. See http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesnaics07.htm for more details.

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, 274 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2004	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2005	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2006	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2007	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	p 50.0
2008	p 46.2											
Over 3-month span:												
2004	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2005	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2006	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2007	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	p 53.3
2008	p 50.5											
Over 6-month span:												
2004	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2005	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2006	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2007	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	p 54.4
2008	p 51.5											
Over 12-month span:												
2004	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2005	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2006	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2007	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	p 56.4
2008	p 55.3											
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2004	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2005	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2006	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2007	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	p 36.3
2008	p 38.1											
Over 3-month span:												
2004	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2005	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2006	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2007	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	p 43.5
2008	p 38.1											
Over 6-month span:												
2004	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2005	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2006	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2007	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	p 32.7
2008	p 32.7											
Over 12-month span:												
2004	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2006	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2007	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	p 31.5
2008	p 30.4											

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

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Data have been revised to reflect March 2007 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Data reflect the conversion to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry, replacing NAICS 2002. See http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesnaics07.htm for more details.