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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 2011

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

NOVEMBER 4, 2011

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 2011

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2011

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in Room 210, Cannon House Office Building, Hon. Maurice Hinchey presiding.

Representatives present: Brady, Burgess, Mulvaney, Hinchey, and Maloney.

Staff present: Ted Boll, Robert O'Quinn, Sean Ryan, Gail Cohen, Cary Elliott, Will Hansen, Colleen Healy, and Jesse Hervitz.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

Representative Hinchey. Gentlemen, thank you very much. We are about to start. We are under a little pressure because we are going to have votes coming up sometime probably within the next half-hour. So let me just open with a few statements.

First of all, Chairman Casey couldn't be here today, and I am very pleased to stand in for him this morning.

I would like to welcome Commissioner Hall back this month and also welcome Acting Deputy Commissioner Jack Galvin, who is joining Commissioner Hall and Dr. Horrigan at the table for the first time today.

Thank you very much for being here, all three of you. I appreciate it.

Dr. Galvin previously served as associate commissioner for employment and unemployment statistics from 1998 to September 2011 and in other senior positions at the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the past few weeks, we have gotten several economic reports, including today's employment report, which have shown a mixed economic picture. The data are better than a few months ago but not strong enough to significantly bring down the unemployment rate.

On the positive side, the 2.5 percent increase in gross domestic product in the third quarter was stronger than the growth achieved during the first half of the year, showing movement in the right, appropriate direction. However, real disposable personal income declined in the third quarter, indicating that consumers are continuing to feel the pressure of stagnant wages.

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The ISM Manufacturing Index reading of 50.8 percent in October marked the 27th consecutive month of expansion in the manufacturing sector. But the sector, so important to our economic growth, decelerated slightly from September, 51.6 percent in the reading.

As today's employment numbers show, economic growth is still not strong enough to make significant headway cutting into the unemployment rate. More than nine quarters into the recovery, unemployment remains at 9 percent, officially 9.1 percent, and more than 42 percent of the unemployed have been out of work for 6 months or more. We need to move from discussion of the American Jobs Act to passing legislation that will help to create jobs and strengthen this economy.

Before I turn to today's employment report, I want to highlight a few actions we could take to bolster the economy.

First of all, we should provide new incentives for small firms to hire. Chairman Casey has introduced legislation which creates a 1-year quarterly tax credit equal to up to 20 percent of the total increase in employee wages. Also, we should extend and expand the employee payroll tax cut, which is set to expire at the end of the year. This will boost demand, create jobs, and strengthen our economy.

We must support our State and local governments, which have been forced to lay off hundreds of thousands of workers, including teachers and first responders, to meet balanced-budget requirements.

The House should take up legislation already passed by the Senate to crack down on China's currency manipulation. And we need to strengthen U.S. manufacturing by creating a national manufacturing strategy that supports manufacturing companies and workers in our country.

There are a number of other things that we could say here, but I want to just wrap it up and ask Mr. Brady for some statements.

Mr. Brady, thank you.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. KEVIN BRADY, VICE CHAIRMAN, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS

Vice Chairman Brady. Commissioner Hall, I want to thank you for spending your morning with us as we review the employment situation. For some time now, you have had the difficult job of being the bearer of bad news as many hardworking Americans have desperately sought a sustained economic recovery. You will be happy to know that we don't shoot the messenger here in Washington, at least not yet.

I would like to begin with some potential hope for our economy following two dismal quarters of anemic growth. Real gross domestic product grew at an annual rate of 2.5 percent in the third quarter of this year. So, finally, America's economy is marginally larger than it was when the recession began in December of 2007.

Unfortunately, the outlook going forward looks less rosy. Projections of future economic growth for the balance of this year and next have been significantly lowered by the Fed as well as international economic organizations. The turbulence from a potential financial crisis in Europe could still precipitate a double-dip recession here—a very real threat which could have been avoided had poor economic policies from the White House not resulted in a very weak and a very slow recovery.

Equally troubling is this jobless recovery. More than 2 years after the recession officially ended, there are 6.4 million fewer payroll jobs in America than when the recession began and more than 5.9 million Americans are long-term unemployed. The President's policies are simply not working.

By comparison, the Reagan expansion which followed the similarly deep 1981–1982 recession outperforms Obama's economy by all metrics, including economic growth and job creation. The difference is the Reagan expansion occurred in a political environment that fostered private business investment and encouraged Americans to work and save.

President Reagan's policies were a favorable tailwind. In contrast, the American economy now confronts policy headwinds. Virtually every step of the way, President Obama and congressional Democrats have increased, not decreased, uncertainty that Americans and American businesses have faced. This uncertainty has discouraged businesses from making investment in new buildings, equipment, and software that would create millions of new jobs and cause a rapid fall in the unemployment rate. Instead, Washington should create a political environment that incentivizes Americans to work and save and incentivizes American businesses to invest. Then Washington should get out of the way.

This is the first employment hearing since President Obama's proposal for a second round of stimulus spending that would require massive new borrowing from foreign entities, creating debt which future generations of hardworking Americans would have to pay for. Stimulus II is not paid for. It will add billions more to the national debt and is wrongly focused on creating taxpayer-funded government jobs.

Not only can we not afford it, but it is a glaring admission that the first stimulus failed. Remember, we still have 1.3 million fewer American jobs than when the original stimulus began. That is 1.3 million fewer Americans working than when the stimulus began.

Enough is enough. Hardworking Americans deserve a fresh start. America needs to grow jobs, not grow the Federal Government. Ultimately, private business investment drives private-sector payroll job growth. Businesses make their investments based on the outlook for the long term, not just the next year. The President's proposal, which even Senate Democrats quickly rejected, seeks to spur investment through temporary tax reductions but does little to encourage businesses to increase their investments over time.

Rather than Washington taking more of what Americans earn, our Nation craves a simple, fair Tax Code that increases the incentives for Americans to work and save and for American businesses to invest. This requires a permanent reduction in the effective marginal tax rates on both capital and labor.

Moreover, tax reform should help and not hinder American businesses who want to invest here in America. As I have proposed, Washington should immediately lower the tax gate to allow American firms competing successfully overseas to bring home their profits that are stranded abroad so these firms can invest in America—in new jobs, in new research and development, new expansions, and financial stability.

Repatriation, as it is called, is a free market stimulus of nearly $1 trillion that will create up to 3 million American jobs, increase Federal tax revenues, and boost the economy by between 1 and 4 percent. Now, that is a stimulus America can get behind.

I urge President Obama to join congressional Republicans in supporting a comprehensive, bipartisan tax reform that results in a permanent reduction in marginal tax rates.

Twice in my lifetime I have seen the benefit of such plans, first under Kennedy and then under Reagan. Both men trusted in the American people. Put another way, they placed their faith in the marketplace, which is nothing more than the collective judgment of the American people as to where to invest their money. Their sound economic policies fueled the economic booms of the 1960s and the 1980s and the 1990s. Kennedy and Reagan helped spawn entirely new industries, kept our great Nation first in research and development, patents, inventions, and entrepreneurship.

President Obama has a real chance to be a game-changer here, or, as he likes to say, a transformational President. All he needs to do is follow his predecessors' lead. Republicans in Congress are ready and willing to work with the President to create real jobs along the Main Streets across America.

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

[The prepared statement of Representative Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 20.]

Representative Hinchey. Thank you very much.

Because of the fact we are going to have votes very shortly, we ask unanimous consent to have written statements and we will have those statements as time goes on.

Representative Hinchey. First of all, I would like to introduce Commissioner Hall.

Dr. Keith Hall is the commissioner of labor statistics for the U.S. Department of Labor. BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, businesses, and labor.

Dr. Hall also served as chief economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisors for 2 years under President George W. Bush. Prior to that, he was chief economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Hall also spent 10 years at the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Dr. Hall received his B.A. degree from the University of Virginia, his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in economics from Purdue University.

Dr. Hall, Mr. Galvin, Dr. Horrigan, please. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DR. KEITH HALL, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, ACCOMPANIED BY: DR. MICHAEL HORRIGAN, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; AND MR. JACK GALVIN, ACTING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Commissioner Hall. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the employment and unemployment data.

This microphone doesn't work.

Representative Hinchey. Do the best you can.

Commissioner Hall. Nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend up in October, and the unemployment rate, at 9 percent, was little changed. Over the past 12 months, payroll employment has increased by an average of 125,000 per month.

In October, private-sector employment increased by 104,000, with continued growth in professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, health care, and mining. Government employment continued to trend down.

Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in October. In recent months, there have been modest job gains in temporary help services and in management and technical consulting services.

Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up over the month. Since a recent low in January of 2010, the industry has added 344,000 jobs.

Health care employment edged up by 12,000 in October, following a gain of 45,000 in September. The 2-month average increase of 29,000 was in line with the industry's recent trend. In October, offices of physicians gained 8,000 jobs.

Construction employment was down by 20,000 in October, largely offsetting a gain in the prior month. Both over-the-month movements largely occurred in nonresidential construction industries. Employment in other major private-sector industries changed little in October.

Employment in government continued to trend down. State government, excluding education, lost 16,000 jobs over the month. Employment in both State government and local government has been falling since the second half of 2008.

Turning now to measures from our survey of households, the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 9 percent in October. The jobless rate has held in a narrow range from 9.0 to 9.2 percent since April. In October, there were 13.9 million unemployed persons, little changed from the prior month. The number of persons jobless for 27 weeks and over declined by 366,000 to 5.9 million, or 42.4 percent of total unemployment.

The employment-to-population ratio, at 58.4 percent, was little changed in October. Among the employed, those working part-time for economic reasons fell by 374,000, to 8.9 million.

The labor force participation rate, at 64.2 percent, was unchanged over the month. Thus far in 2011, the participation rate has held at about 64 percent.

Among those outside of the labor force—persons neither working nor looking for work—the number of discouraged workers in October was 967,000, down from 1.2 million a year earlier.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend up in October. The unemployment rate was little changed at 9 percent.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall, together with Press Release No. USDL–11–1576, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 21.]

Representative Hinchey. Anything else?

Commissioner Hall. No.

Representative Hinchey. Just a couple of questions. First of all, how would you characterize the state of the labor market today?

Commissioner Hall. Well, I think the first thing, and it is an important thing, there is continued job growth. In fact, since the labor market trough in, let's say, February of 2010, from March on we have had continuous job growth, if you take out the temporary effects of Decennial Census workers being hired and fired for the Decennial. We have had steady job growth; it just hasn't been strong.

I think my best characterization now is that we seem to be growing jobs at about 125,000 a month, we have over the past year. Actually, that is job growth, but it is still not enough job growth to start really making headway. It is keeping up or close to keeping up with the population, which means it is not strong enough to start lowering the unemployment rate.

Representative Hinchey. Uh-huh.

As we know, prior to losing jobs in August and September, the manufacturing sector had added jobs for 9 straight months and has been a source of strength for the recovery.

In your view, how important is the manufacturing sector to employment in other sectors? And why do you believe the employment growth has slowed or stopped in recent months in manufacturing? And is it typical to see strong growth, then a couple of months where there is no job growth, and then a resumption of the earlier growth?

Commissioner Hall. Well, the manufacturing sector does have fairly strong linkages to other sectors. In particular, particularly with wholesale trade, management of companies and enterprises, services to buildings and dwellings, truck transportation, and food service and drinking places, those are probably the top industries that are related to manufacturing. So manufacturing is important. The importance goes beyond just manufacturing.

I am not sure I can tell you why employment growth has stopped. It did pick up, start to pick up, again this month. I think the more remarkable thing, to be honest, is that it has been growing at all, because if you look at any of the recent recessions, job loss in manufacturing has not recovered. Manufacturing just hasn't recovered at all from recent past recessions. So the fact now that we have had some job growth is encouraging.

And you are right, in terms of the fluctuation of growth and not growth, that is not uncommon in any industry. And I think what you are seeing with manufacturing is just some variation in the growth. And it is not really strong growth, but it is pretty consistent growth, I think.

Representative Hinchey. Yeah, it is—the fact of the matter is, I think, that the growth is very, very slow, and the unemployment rate is still 9 percent. And there are an awful lot of things that could be done, that should be done, to try to stimulate this economy.

If you look at different sectors, we are now more than 2 years into the economic recovery, but unemployment is still far, far too high. During the great recession, the construction and manufacturing sectors were hard-hit, while education and health services added jobs throughout the recession in every month but one; that was March of 2009.

In the past year, what are the sectors that are continuing to face weakness in employment? And have any sectors shown new strength in the past year?

Commissioner Hall. By far the weakest sector continues to be government employment. Over the past year, government employment has dropped by about somewhere over 300,000 jobs. That has been split between State government and local government.

A number of other industries have had either little growth or little job loss over, say, the past year—for example, utilities, financial activities, in construction and other services. Those are all industries that have had relatively flat over the past year.

The industries that have had the biggest job growth, professional business services has had over half a million jobs over the past year; education and health services, as you mentioned, mostly health services, that has grown by over 400,000 jobs; and then we have had some job growth in places like manufacturing, a couple hundred thousand jobs in manufacturing; leisure and hospitality we have had some job growth.

So the strong growth, anyway, is not widespread, and a number of industries haven't had very strong growth at all, but we are having a little growth in a couple of industries.

Representative Hinchey. Well, thank you, Commissioner Hall. Mr. Brady.

Vice Chairman Brady. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If you are one of the 25 million Americans who are out of work and can't find a full-time job, today's numbers are disheartening yet again.

But, Commissioner, at this monthly rate of a net 80,000 job growth, how long would it take for us to return to the unemployment levels before the recession?

Commissioner Hall. Well, the short answer is never. To keep up with just the population growth, you probably need, my estimate is around 130,000 jobs. So at 80,000, you are not quite even keeping up with population. So, in fact, over a long time period, you might even see the unemployment rate edge back up.

Vice Chairman Brady. So, you made the comment that for the past year we are averaging less than the 130,000 as well. So if we looked at the broader picture, the past 12 months, the answer still would be, we are never going—at this pace, never going to get back to the point before this recession began.

Commissioner Hall. That is right.

Vice Chairman Brady. Can I ask you about the number of workers who are actually in the workforce today? It has recently hit 30-year lows. It has been a long time since we have had this low a percentage of people in the workforce.

It has ticked up very slightly here in the last month or so. Do you expect that to continue? And isn't that one of the indicators of restoring a healthy economy that, today, we just don't see?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, I wouldn't want to speculate about expectations, but the point—that it is a valid point. I think the labor force is probably something on the order of 4 million below what it would be under normal times.

And I think, to get strong job growth, we are going to have to see this sort of confidence in the economy where people need to get back in the labor force, and we need to see the labor force start to grow again, and that just hasn't happened.

Vice Chairman Brady. Well, Chairman, because I know the votes are coming shortly, I would like to cut my time short so we can get more questions in.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you.

Mrs. Maloney.

Representative Maloney. Welcome.

I always like to start with the good news. What are the bright spots in the report today?

Commissioner Hall. Well, we do have job growth, and we do have the job growth in a few industries. Mining added some jobs, and retail trade added some jobs, professional business services, education, leisure and hospitality.

And, you know, we have had a pick-back-up, I think, in temporary help services. And the reason I focus on that is that that very often is a leading indicator of a pickup in job growth. And for a little while there, the job growth in temporary help services flattened out, we got none. And it seems to be picking up a little bit, and that is good news.

And then the unemployment rate, you know, it was essentially unchanged, but it did tick down a little bit. At least our point estimate went from 9.1 to 9.0. I am not sure I would put a lot of stock into that because it is a very small change, but that could be an encouraging sign.

Representative Maloney. This recession has, in some ways, been characterized as a man's recession because of the big losses we have seen in manufacturing and construction. So I am worried about how these employment gains for women during this recovery are doing, especially due to the losses in the State and local government, which you mentioned was roughly 300,000.

Can you tell me how women are faring in the past 2 years or during this recession? And if you have the numbers, fine; if not, if you can get it to us, we would love it.

Commissioner Hall. Okay. I can get you the numbers. I can generally characterize it, though.

Representative Maloney. Okay.

[Letter dated November 22, 2011, transmitting Dr. Keith Hall's response to Representative Carolyn Maloney appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 63.]

Commissioner Hall. Although this has been termed a man's recession because so many more men lost jobs than women, women did lose a significant number of jobs. And that actually doesn't always happen. In the last couple of recessions, the employment by women didn't really go down very much.

And then the other end of that is, in the recovery so far, it really has been mostly men in the recovery. There have been very few women re-employed in the recovery so far, and for exactly the reason you cited, I think. Women, in particular, are over-represented in government, particularly local government, and they actually have fairly strong representation in financial activities, and that hasn't recovered very strongly.

Representative Maloney. Could you characterize—and this is my last question so that Dr. Burgess can get in some questions.

It has been characterized also as the credit recession. And how is this different from other recessions? Particularly, didn't other recessions have trouble with access to credit? Why is this called the credit recession?

Commissioner Hall. I think it is fair to say that that—it is fair to say that the real depth of this recession, and length—it has been very, very deep and very long—has been due, in large part, to the credit markets. At least that is the way it appears to me. That is what makes it probably a great recession as opposed to a recession, has been the credit markets.

Representative Maloney. But didn't other recessions have challenges with access to credit?

Commissioner Hall. Not to the extent that this recession did. In fact, that is a really——

Representative Maloney. And the causes were different. What do you say was the cause of this recession?

Commissioner Hall. I think in the early stages it was what you might call a wealth effect. I think people lost housing value and they lost wealth, and that sort of started to cause consumer demand to drop off.

But it really got bad when the credit markets locked up. And once credit markets locked up and businesses started having trouble getting loans——

Representative Maloney. So the financial crisis.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, exactly.

Representative Maloney. Thank you.

Representative Hinchey. Unfortunately, we have about 5 minutes for the votes that are on the floor. Do you have time to stay here for a little while? There are two votes, and we will be right back after these votes.

Commissioner Hall. Sure, absolutely.

Representative Hinchey. All right. Thank you very much.

[Recess.]

Representative Hinchey. Well, thank you very much, gentlemen, for waiting for us. This session of votes is over, but there is a new session coming up shortly. And we want to just thank you very much for everything you are doing.

I want now to ask Mr. Mulvaney if he has some interesting questions.

Representative Mulvaney. I have questions. I don't know if they are interesting or not. We will find out. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner Hall, is it possible—you hear a lot of discussion in this town as to what life would have been like with or without whatever it is that we do. In this particular circumstance, it is with or without the stimulus.

Is it possible to estimate what the unemployment rate would have been without the stimulus program?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, that is—generally, what we do is, sort of, reality-based. So what we are doing is we are trying to give you our best picture of where the economy is. Our surveys really aren't designed to, sort of, get reasons of things from people when we send out a survey, especially our establishment survey. So there is really no way for us to collect data on what would have been without the stimulus or without anything really.

Representative Mulvaney. The CBO recently put out a report that said that the unemployment rate would have been between 0.3 points to 1.1 point higher than it otherwise would have been. Are you familiar with that report at all or not?

Commissioner Hall. A little bit, yes.

Representative Mulvaney. And how are you familiar with it, sir?

Commissioner Hall. I have some notion of the sort of methodology that they have used and, sort of, how they are arriving at that number.

Representative Mulvaney. Do you think it is fairly sound, being familiar with their methodology?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, it certainly is sound in the sense that it is using common methodology that economists use. And, you know, what they are essentially doing is they are taking estimates of the impact things have had in the past, government spending has had in the past, and sort of applying it to the current situation, doing it that way.

The difficulty of that, of course, is that it is sort of a model estimate, and it really is very much based on assumptions and views about how the economy works.

So, while the methodology is fairly standard and et cetera, again, it is not really giving you data, it is not really giving you anything like what we give you with the employment numbers.

Representative Mulvaney. Got you. If you take their numbers—we are at 9.1 percent this morning, is that where we are?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Mulvaney. Then someplace—according to them, it would be between 9.4 and 10.2. That is their range of 0.3 percent to 1.1 percent.

Are there any set of circumstances, any set of reasonable assumptions, that anybody could come out and say that the unemployment rate today would be 15 percent but for the stimulus program? Is there any way, you know, in any reasonable analysis, you could get to that number?

Commissioner Hall. I don't know. I don't want to try to characterize that. It is making assumptions that the economy was going to get a lot worse than it did get and a lot worse than anybody was forecasting. So, in that sense, it is a stretch.

Representative Mulvaney. Have you seen any scientific or educational or intellectual-backed studies that have justified a claim that the unemployment rate would be 15 percent today but for the stimulus program?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, it is just that the sort of work that can be done is pretty similar to what the CBO did, and that is with a model and with some assumptions about what they believe would be the typical effect of government spending. You get an answer that way.

Representative Mulvaney. Have you seen any reputable studies that would lead you to believe or that would show that the unemployment rate today would be 15 percent but for the stimulus program?

Commissioner Hall. No, but I haven't looked. And I am not sure I would call—if the CBO—was the CBO estimating that?

Representative Mulvaney. No, that is actually Mrs. Pelosi's office this morning.

Commissioner Hall. Oh, okay. Yeah, I haven't looked at that study. I haven't looked at other studies.

Representative Mulvaney. Do you think there is a study?

Commissioner Hall. I really have no idea.

Representative Mulvaney. So you have never heard of any study that would say that unemployment would be 15 percent?

Commissioner Hall. No, but we are pretty focused on the real data, so I am not looking.

Representative Mulvaney. I am focused on the real data, as well. I just sort of wondered if this had anything to do with real data, and it sounds like it doesn't.

I will yield back my time and hope we get a second round of questions on some other topics. Thank you.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you very much.

I will just ask a couple of simple questions.

The relationship between regulation, the connection between regulation and job loss—we understand there are a lot of different theories out there as to why the labor market has been slow to recover. Some point to the weak overall economic growth. Some say there is too much uncertainty and that is preventing firms from hiring. Others say there is too much regulation.

I saw a piece recently in The New York Times which referenced data BLS collects on why businesses carry out mass layoffs. Interestingly enough, government regulation was listed by businesses as a reason for the layoffs just 0.2 percent of the time in the first half of 2011, just 0.2 percent of the time in 2010 and 2009.

By contrast, lack of demand was given—lack of demand, particularly, was given as the reason for 29.7 percent of layoffs in the first half of 2011, 30.6 percent in 2010, 39.1 percent in 2009. Other surveys by small business groups get similar results.

I wonder, have you seen any data to suggest regulation is interfering with hiring?

Commissioner Hall. I am not sure too much of our data addresses that point. This is, sort of, again, back to the issue of, you know, we collect the data; we don't do a lot of things that would tell us why things happen.

The study you are referring to actually is based on BLS data. We have something called a Mass Layoff Statistics program. And what we do there is, any time there are 50 unemployment claims, or initial unemployment claims, over a 5-week period, we actually call up that establishment and verify that they have laid off 50 or more workers in a month, and we define that as a mass layoff.

And once we identify a mass layoff, then we send them a questionnaire and ask why. And the data you are quoting is from this program. And so, for these mass layoffs—we had about 18 mass-layoff events, for example, in 2010. Some of them cited government regulation as the reason.

All right, so, while that is absolutely true and this does give you some insight on it, one thing to just sort of keep in mind is, that is only talking about mass-layoff events. Smaller events wouldn't be captured there, and there would be no effect of regulation on job growth, holding back job growth or something like that.

But, I mean, this does give you some information. It is just sort of limited. Other than that, I don't think we have a lot that informs you about regulations' impact on employment.

Representative Hinchey. So—oh, Mr. Burgess. Nice to have you back. Please.

Representative Burgess. Thank you.

Commissioner Hall, you were talking a moment ago before we broke about the manufacturing sector and beginning to see some upticks there and then the influence of the other sectors on the manufacturing sector. And I am particularly interested in what is broadly characterized as in the mining, which would include the oil field expansions.

And some of the bright spots in the country are areas where domestic production of oil and natural gas has really come forward in a big way in literally the last decade, sort of the last 15 years.

But do you have any thoughts on areas like the Bakken Shale in North Dakota, the Barnett Shale where I live, Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas, Marcellus Shale in Pennsylvania, the effect that the development in these areas has had, not just on the mining sector, but on the manufacturing sector?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, and I don't know a lot about the specifics. This month we had about 6,000 jobs in mining.

It is not a big sector, it is not a lot of employment, but that has been supporting employment. In places like—you mentioned North Dakota. North Dakota has the lowest unemployment rate in the country, and it seems to be largely based on growth in mining employment. So that may or may not—that may be related. I just don't know enough about the specifics.

Representative Burgess. Well, there are, of course, concerns about doing it properly and having all the necessary environmental controls, and I don't disagree with that. But I will just tell you, in North Texas, where the Barnett Shale is, where I live, we found out about the recession a year after it started. December of 2007, I believe, is when the economists pinpoint the start of the recession nationally. We were probably January of 2009 before it really became evident in that part of Texas that, in fact, there was a problem.

I don't think the entire economy can recover on the strength of this one sector, and so I agree with you that the numbers, compared to the overall economy, may be small. But I am certainly concerned that some of the things that I am seeing happen on the regulatory side, particularly through the Environmental Protection Agency, could be damaging. And this, I think, has to be part of our recovery.

Last month, or really just a week and a half ago, I did an economic development summit in a part of Fort Worth that I represent that is fairly economically challenged. And we had some business owners—we actually had Richard Fisher, who is the president of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, come and talk to us, and it was fairly revealing.

Now, a quote from Dr. Fisher: "Those with the capacity to hire American workers, small business as well as large, publicly created or private, are immobilized, not because they lack entrepreneurial zeal or do not wish to grow, not because they can't access cheap and available credit, rather they simply cannot budget or manage for the uncertainty of fiscal and regulatory policy."

Is that a statement that you would generally agree with?

Commissioner Hall. I think I would like to not comment on that sort of thing, given my role.

Representative Burgess. Very well. Okay. I will, then. And I think he is right on the mark.

And I guess the bigger question for up here, I mean, here we are receiving some numbers, and the numbers today look better than they have perhaps in previous months, but then, by your own admission, at this rate of growth, to get back to pre-2008 levels, we are not going to get there. And not just for the last month, but if you broaden it out to the past 12 months, 3 years into this administration, continuing to follow the trajectory, we don't get back to pre-recession levels.

But I guess the bigger question is—and I had some small-business owners as part of that economic development summit, and, I mean, they kept talking about the crushing burden of paperwork, the uncertainty regarding financial regulations, health-care regulations, environmental regulations. And, you know, it is no great surprise they are in a hunker-down mode because they just don't know what the future is going to bring.

I hope when we have these visits in the future that you bring good news to us, but, honestly, I think we have a lot of work to do on the regulatory end here in the People's House.

So thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will yield back.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you very much.

Mr. Brady.

Vice Chairman Brady. Well, I know a vote is on, so I will be brief.

Commissioner, you mentioned at this rate of 80,000 jobs and at last year's rate of 125,000 jobs we literally will never get back to our pre-recession levels.

Don't we need about 250,000 jobs a month to really begin whittling down the unemployment rate? And even then, it would take a number of years, roughly 2, 3 years, do you think, at that height and rate for us to really start to bring this down?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, actually, I like your number of about a quarter-million jobs to start to make headway. But even at that rate, it may be more than 3 years.

Vice Chairman Brady. Gosh.

Commissioner Hall. It is——

Vice Chairman Brady. Longer than that.

Commissioner Hall. It may be longer than that.

Vice Chairman Brady. Yeah. Look, I want this economy to recover. I think the Obama economy has been disheartening for people. We have to have a fresh start.

Let me ask you this. Recently, Senate Majority Leader Reid made the comment that jobs along Main Street are doing fine; it is government jobs that he is worried about. But I took a look at your numbers for the past 3 years since this recession began, and it appears we have lost more than 4 million jobs along Main Street and have lost a little less than 700,000 in government jobs. And we have a chart that shows here what the difference is. And, obviously, the private-sector job loss has been considerably greater than that within government.

[Chart titled "Monthly Change in Government Payrolls Seasonally Adjusted January 2008–October 2011" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 60.]

[Chart titled "Monthly Change in Private Payrolls Seasonally Adjusted January 2008–October 2011" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 61.]

[Chart titled "Monthly Change in Private Payrolls Seasonally Adjusted January 2008–September 2011" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 62.]

So, just sort of fact-checking the Senator's comments, is it accurate to say that in this recession public-sector jobs have been hit harder by this downturn than private-sector jobs?

Commissioner Hall. No, it isn't. I would say the private sector has been hit very hard by this recession.

Vice Chairman Brady. As we go forward and look for a way to get out of this, out of the Obama economy, isn't it private-sector growth that traditionally has brought us back into the more stable economy and created the sustainable recovery I think we are all hoping for?

Commissioner Hall. Sure, absolutely. The private sector has most of the jobs, and that is absolutely true. If you want to look at the health of the economy, you look at the private-sector job growth.

Vice Chairman Brady. Commissioner, thanks for being here today. I know we are anxious for the day you bring us some good news going forward. So, thanks.

Representative Hinchey. Mr. Mulvaney.

Representative Mulvaney. Very briefly, to follow up on what Vice Chairman Brady just said, if 250,000 jobs per month is that goal—and I think we all agree that more is better and less is worse. But if 250,000 is sort of the target—the data I have in front of me only goes back to mid-2009. How many times since January of 2009 has the economy created more than 250,000 jobs in a month?

I only have one in front of me, which is——

Commissioner Hall. Right.

Representative Mulvaney [continuing]. Sometime in the spring of 2010. But, again, my data doesn't go all the way back to the beginning of this administration. So, since January of 2009, how many times has the economy created more than 250,000 jobs in a month?

Commissioner Hall. I see 2 months, but, to be honest, both of those months were Census was hiring temporary workers for the Decennial. If you take out those Census effects, I am not sure we had any months where we had a quarter of a million jobs.

Representative Mulvaney. So, since 2009, January of 2009, since the Obama administration took over, we have never generated 250,000 jobs on a monthly basis, on a permanent basis, when you make exceptions for the Census hiring?

Commissioner Hall. I believe that is—I don't have the exact numbers in front of me, but I believe that is correct.

Representative Mulvaney. And to follow up on the other thing Mr. Brady mentioned regarding the Federal hiring. We just heard some interesting testimony yesterday in the Oversight and Government Regulation Committee that said that—and to follow on what you said, Mr. Vice Chairman—there is 12 percent more Federal workers since this recession began. There are 14.8 percent more, that is 275,000 more, workers in the executive branch and 100,000 more civilian workers at the Department of Defense since this recession began.

So I was glad to hear you say you think that the private sector has taken it on the chin a little bit heavier than the public sector. Because, certainly, if you go back to the beginning of this recession, there are actually more government workers at the Federal level than there were when things began.

So, thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative Burgess. Would you yield to me?

Representative Mulvaney. And I will yield to Mr. Burgess the balance of my time.

Representative Burgess. It is interesting about, backing up, the Census data where the job growth did see 250,000. I recall those hearings where we had those discussions.

The health care sector that you reference in your report to us today, those are private-sector jobs, correct? This does not reflect government growth in the public sector.

Commissioner Hall. Correct.

Representative Burgess. It doesn't reflect government jobs in the health-care sector, is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. No, that is—yeah, the government jobs in the health sector are in government jobs.

Representative Burgess. One of the things that has continued to worry me, when we started the recession there were essentially two areas that were not affected. One was health care. Has the growth in health-care job creation, has that continued to be where it was pre-recession?

Commissioner Hall. That is a good question. My recollection is that it has been roughly that. I don't think—if it slowed down, it didn't slow down by much. So I am guessing—I will have to get back with you on that for sure, but I think it has been pretty much pre-recession growth.

Representative Burgess. If I could ask you to get back to the committee on that.

Commissioner Hall. Okay. Sure.

Representative Burgess. If you could also, over that same time period, track the growth in public-sector health-care employment—because, as you know, there have been some big changes in the policy side of health care that have occurred over the last 15 months—it would be interesting to see that, as well.

Commissioner Hall. Okay.

[Letter dated December 1, 2011, transmitting Dr. Keith Hall's response to Representative Michael C. Burgess appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 67.]

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Chairman, for the indulgence. I yield back.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you very much.

One of the points that I think we should focus on is that the last administration didn't create private-sector jobs. That healthy job-creation rate of 250,000 per month was absent during the previous administration.

Commissioner Hall. That is absolutely correct. The expansion between the two recessions this time was not very strong, and we did not exceed 250,000. I don't know if we exceeded it—we must have once or twice, but if we did, we didn't do it very much. That is correct.

Representative Hinchey. I just have one last question. The first decade of the 21st century has been characterized by rising income inequality in addition to the loss of jobs—the loss of jobs, unemployment, and then rising income inequality, the rich getting richer while middle-class incomes are being stagnated.

I am worried that the unemployment rate is exacerbating this inequality. Do you have any information on the characteristics of the unemployed, such as, for example, whether they tended to have worked in lower-wage jobs?

Commissioner Hall. Not directly, but I really do think we have a pretty good proxy, and that is by education. Because the education levels really are very closely related to income and wages and labor force participation and unemployment rates. And the higher the education, the better off you are.

So there is a pretty significant difference. So if you get, for example, people with less than a high school diploma, their current unemployment rate is 13.8 percent, and they have been much—it is much higher than people with, say, a bachelor's degree, at 4.4 percent.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you very much. I appreciate the answers you have given to all of these questions. The Members deeply appreciate it.

We have about 3 minutes to go back and do some more votes, so we will adjourn the committee now.

Thank you. I deeply appreciate it. Thank you very much. I look forward to doing it again soon.

[Whereupon, at 11:17 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY, VICE CHAIRMAN, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Commissioner Hall, I want to thank you for spending your morning with us as we review the employment situation. For some time now, you've had the difficult job of being the bearer of bad news as many hardworking Americans have desperately sought a sustained economic recovery. You'll be happy to know that we don't shoot the messenger here in Washington.

I'd like to begin with some potential hope for our economy. Following two dismal quarters of anemic growth, real gross domestic product grew at an annual rate of 2.5 percent in the third quarter of this year. Finally, America's economy is marginally larger that it was when the recession began in December 2007.

Unfortunately, the outlook going forward looks less rosy. Projections of future economic growth for the balance of this year and next have been significantly lowered by the Fed as well as international economic organizations. The turbulence from a potential financial crisis in Europe could still precipitate a double-dip recession here—a very real threat which could have been avoided had poor economic policies from the White House not resulted in a very weak and slow recovery.

Equally troubling is this jobless recovery. More than two years after the recession officially ended, there are 6.4 million fewer payroll jobs in America than when the recession began in December 2007, and more than 5.9 million Americans are long-term unemployed.

The President's policies are just not working. By comparison, the Reagan expansion, which followed the similarly deep 1981–1982 recession, outperforms the Obama economy by all metrics, including economic growth and job creation. The difference is that the Reagan expansion occurred in a political environment that fostered private business investment and encouraged Americans to work and save. President Reagan's policies were a favorable tailwind.

In contrast, the American economy now confronts policy headwinds. Virtually every step of the way President Obama and Congressional Democrats have increased, not decreased, the uncertainty that Americans and American businesses face. This uncertainty has discouraged businesses from making the investments in new buildings, equipment, and software that would create millions of new jobs and cause a rapid fall in the unemployment rate. Instead, Washington should create a political environment that incentivizes Americans to work and save and incentivizes American businesses to invest. Then, Washington should get out of the way.

This is the first employment hearing since President Obama's proposal for a second round of stimulus spending that would require massive new borrowing from foreign entities, creating debt, which future generations of hardworking Americans would have to service. Stimulus II is not paid for. It will add billions more to the national debt and is wrongly focused on creating taxpayer-funded government jobs. Not only can we not afford it, but it is a glaring admission that the first stimulus failed. Remember, we still have 1.3 million fewer American jobs than when the original stimulus began; a million and a half fewer jobs. Enough is enough. Hardworking Americans deserve a fresh start.

America needs to grow jobs, not grow the federal government. Ultimately, private business investment drives private sector payroll job growth. Businesses make their investment based on the outlook for the next decade, not just the next year. The President's proposal—which even Senate Democrats quickly rejected—seeks to spur investment through temporary tax reductions, but does little to encourage businesses to increase their investment over time.

Rather than Washington taking more of what Americans earn, our nation craves a simple, fairer tax code that increases the incentives for Americans to work and save and for American businesses to invest in new buildings, equipment, and software. This requires a permanent reduction in the effective marginal tax rates on both capital and labor.

Moreover, tax reform should help instead of hinder American businesses who want to invest in America. As I have proposed, Washington should immediately lower the tax gate to allow American firms competing successfully overseas to bring home their profits that are stranded abroad so that these firms can invest in America: in new jobs; research and development; expansions; and financial stability. Repatriation is a free-market stimulus of nearly $1 trillion that will create up to three million American jobs, increase federal tax revenues and boost the economy by between one and four percent.

Now that's a stimulus America can get behind.

I urge President Obama to join Congressional Republicans in supporting a comprehensive, bipartisan tax reform that results in a permanent reduction in marginal tax rates. Twice in my lifetime, I have seen the benefits of such plans: first under

Kennedy, and then under Reagan. Both men trusted in the American people. Put another way, they placed their faith in the "marketplace" which is nothing more than the collective judgment of the American people as to where to invest their money. Their sound economic policies fueled the economic booms of the 1960s and the 1980s and 1990s. Kennedy and Reagan helped spawn entirely new industries and kept our great nation first in R&D, patents, inventions, and entrepreneurship. President Obama has a real chance to be a "game changer," here, or, as he likes to say a "transformational" president. All he needs do is follow his predecessors' lead.

Republicans in Congress are ready and willing to work with the President to create real jobs along the Main Streets across America.

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

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

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend up in October (+80,000), and the unemployment rate, at 9.0 percent, was little changed. Over the past 12 months, payroll employment has increased by an average of 125,000 per month.

In October, private-sector employment increased by 104,000, with continued growth in professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, health care, and mining. Government employment continued to trend down.

Employment in professional and business services continued to trend up in October (+32,000). In recent months, there have been modest job gains in temporary help services and in management and technical consulting services.

Employment in leisure and hospitality continued to trend up over the month (+22,000). Since a recent low in January 2010, the industry has added 344,000 jobs.

Health care employment edged up by 12,000 in October, following a gain of 45,000 in September. The two-month average increase of 29,000 was in line with the industry's recent trend. In October, offices of physicians gained 8,000 jobs.

Mining employment continued to expand in October (+6,000). Since October 2009, mining has added 152,000 jobs, largely due to gains in support activities for mining.

Construction employment was down by 20,000 in October, largely offsetting a gain in the prior month. Both over-the-month movements largely occurred in nonresidential construction industries. Employment in other major private-sector industries changed little in October.

Employment in government continued to trend down (−24,000). State government, excluding education, lost 16,000 jobs over the month. Employment in both state government and local government has been falling since the second half of 2008.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 5 cents to $23.19 in October, following a gain of 6 cents in September. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 1.8 percent. From September 2010 to September 2011, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 3.9 percent.

Turning now to measures from our survey of households, the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 9.0 percent in October. The jobless rate has held in a narrow range from 9.0 to 9.2 percent since April. In October, there were 13.9 million unemployed persons, little changed from the prior month. The number of persons jobless for 27 weeks and over declined by 366,000 to 5.9 million, or 42.4 percent of total unemployment.

The employment-population ratio, at 58.4 percent, was little changed in October. Among the employed, those working part time for economic reasons fell by 374,000, to 8.9 million.

The labor force participation rate, at 64.2 percent, was unchanged over the month. Thus far in 2011, the participation rate has held at about 64 percent.

Among those outside of the labor force—persons neither working nor looking for work—the number of discouraged workers in October was 967,000, down from 1.2 million a year earlier.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend up in October (+80,000). The unemployment rate was little changed at 9.0 percent.

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

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NEWS RELEASE

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EDT) Friday, November 4, 2011 USDL-11-1576

Technical information:
Household data: (202) 691-6378 • cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps
Establishment data: (202) 691-6555 • cesinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/ces

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – OCTOBER 2011

Nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend up in October (+80,000), and the **unemployment rate** was little changed at 9.0 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment in the private sector rose, with modest job growth continuing in professional and businesses services, leisure and hospitality, health care, and mining. Government employment continued to trend down.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, October 2009 – October 2011

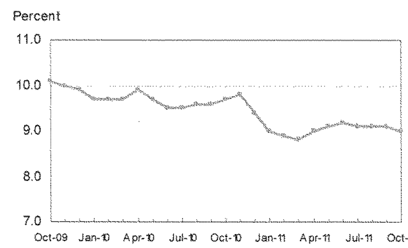
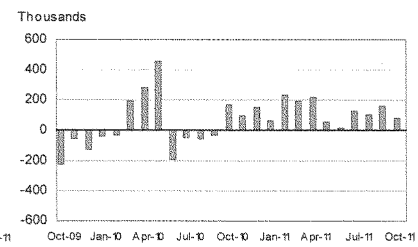


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, October 2009 – October 2011



Household Survey Data

Both the number of **unemployed persons** (13.9 million) and the **unemployment rate** (9.0 percent) changed little over the month. The unemployment rate has remained in a narrow range from 9.0 to 9.2 percent since April. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rate declined for blacks (15.1 percent) in October, while the rates for adult men (8.8 percent), adult women (8.0 percent), teenagers (24.1 percent), whites (8.0 percent), and Hispanics (11.4 percent) showed little or no change. The jobless rate for Asians was 7.3 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

In October, the number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) declined by 366,000 to 5.9 million, or 42.4 percent of total unemployment. (See table A-12.)

The **civilian labor force participation rate** remained at 64.2 percent in October, and the **employment-population ratio** was little changed at 58.4 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) decreased by 374,000 to 8.9 million in October. These individuals were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-8.)

In October, 2.6 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force**, about the same as a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table A-16.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 967,000 **discouraged workers** in October, a decrease of 252,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The remaining 1.6 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in October had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-16.)

Establishment Survey Data

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** continued to trend up in October (+80,000). Over the past 12 months, payroll employment has increased by an average of 125,000 per month. In October, private-sector employment increased by 104,000, with continued job growth in professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, health care, and mining. Government employment continued to contract in October. (See table B-1.)

Employment in **professional and business services** continued to trend up in October (+32,000) and has grown by 562,000 over the past 12 months. Within the industry, there have been modest job gains in recent months in temporary help services and in management and technical consulting services.

Employment in **leisure and hospitality** edged up over the month (+22,000). Since a recent low point in January 2010, the industry has added 344,000 jobs.

Health care employment continued to expand in October 2011 (+12,000), following a gain of 45,000 in September. Offices of physicians added 8,000 jobs in October. Over the past 12 months, health care has added 313,000 jobs.

In October, **mining** employment continued to increase (+6,000); oil and gas extraction accounted for half of the increase. Since a recent low point in October 2009, mining employment has risen by 152,000.

Manufacturing employment changed little in October 2011 (+5,000) and has remained flat for 3 months. In October, a job gain in transportation equipment (+10,000) was partly offset by small losses in other manufacturing industries.

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Within **retail trade**, employment increased in general merchandise stores (+10,000) and in motor vehicle and parts dealers (+6,000) in October. Retail trade has added 156,000 jobs over the past 12 months.

Construction employment declined by 20,000 in October, largely offsetting an increase of 27,000 in September; both over-the-month changes largely occurred in nonresidential construction. Employment in both residential and nonresidential construction has shown little net change in 2011.

Employment in other major private-sector industries, including **wholesale trade**, **transportation and warehousing**, **information**, and **financial activities**, changed little in October.

Government employment continued to trend down over the month (-24,000), with most of the October decline in the non-educational component of state government. Employment in both state government and local government has been trending down since the second half of 2008.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.3 hours in October. The manufacturing workweek rose by 0.2 hour to 40.5 hours, and factory overtime remained at 3.2 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours in October. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In October, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 5 cents, or 0.2 percent, to $23.19. This increase followed a gain of 6 cents in September. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 1.8 percent. In October, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** increased by 3 cents, or 0.2 percent, to $19.53. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for August was revised from +57,000 to +104,000, and the change for September was revised from +103,000 to +158,000.

The Employment Situation for November is scheduled to be released on Friday, December 2, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Administrative Changes to Household Survey

In January 2012, the Census Bureau, which conducts the household survey, will begin a year-long process of reorganizing its regional office structure. For more information on these Census Bureau changes, see www.census.gov/newsroom/pdf/General_QAs_FINAL2.pdf. Both the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics will monitor survey operations during the transition period. No impact on the employment and unemployment estimates from the survey is anticipated from this organizational change.

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

Category	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Change from: Sept. 2011-Oct. 2011
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	238,530	239,871	240,071	240,269	198
Civilian labor force	153,960	153,594	154,017	154,198	181
Participation rate	64.5	64.0	64.2	64.2	0.0
Employed	139,084	139,627	140,025	140,302	277
Employment-population ratio	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.4	0.1
Unemployed	14,876	13,967	13,992	13,897	-95
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.0	-0.1
Not in labor force	84,570	86,278	86,054	86,071	17
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.0	-0.1
Adult men (20 years and over)	9.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	0.0
Adult women (20 years and over)	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	-0.1
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	27.1	25.4	24.6	24.1	-0.5
White	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
Black or African American	15.7	16.7	16.0	15.1	-0.9
Asian (not seasonally adjusted)	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.3	–
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.6	11.3	11.3	11.4	0.1
Total, 25 years and over	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0
Less than a high school diploma	15.3	14.3	14.0	13.8	-0.2
High school graduates, no college	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	-0.1
Some college or associate degree	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.3	-0.1
Bachelor's degree and higher	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.4	0.2
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	9,070	8,203	8,121	8,006	-115
Job leavers	854	963	967	1,072	105
Reentrants	3,498	3,532	3,504	3,400	-104
New entrants	1,278	1,241	1,327	1,293	-34
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	2,659	2,755	2,772	2,694	-78
5 to 14 weeks	3,427	3,050	2,904	3,250	346
15 to 26 weeks	2,500	2,239	2,086	2,048	-38
27 weeks and over	6,234	6,034	6,242	5,876	-366
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	9,100	8,826	9,270	8,896	-374
Slack work or business conditions	6,174	5,833	5,963	5,901	-62
Could only find part-time work	2,564	2,736	2,852	2,631	-221
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,230	18,208	18,308	18,392	84
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,602	2,575	2,511	2,555	–
Discouraged workers	1,219	977	1,037	967	–

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	171	104	158	80
Total private	143	72	191	104
Goods-producing	1	-13	29	-10
Mining and logging	9	2	5	5
Construction	-2	-14	27	-20
Manufacturing	-6	-1	-3	5
Durable goods[1]	2	-5	2	11
Motor vehicles and parts	2.7	-4.8	2.0	6.2
Nondurable goods	-8	4	-5	-6
Private service-providing[1]	142	85	162	114
Wholesale trade	11.4	4.8	-6.0	8.1
Retail trade	26.3	2.5	13.3	17.8
Transportation and warehousing	3.8	6.7	2.5	9.4
Information	-4	-50	34	-5
Financial activities	1	6	-5	4
Professional and business services[1]	40	45	50	32
Temporary help services	27.2	22.6	21.1	15.0
Education and health services[1]	64	38	58	28
Health care and social assistance	38.9	32.3	46.1	16.3
Leisure and hospitality	-31	23	13	22
Other services	29	8	1	-2
Government	28	32	-33	-24
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES[2]				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.7	49.4	49.4	49.4
Total private women employees	48.2	47.9	47.9	47.9
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.5
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.2	34.3	34.3
Average hourly earnings	$ 22.77	$ 23.08	$ 23.14	$ 23.19
Average weekly earnings	$781.01	$789.34	$793.70	$795.42
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100)[3]	92.6	93.6	94.1	94.2
Over-the-month percent change	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.1
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100)[4]	100.5	103.0	103.8	104.1
Over-the-month percent change	0.7	-0.5	0.8	0.3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7
Average hourly earnings	$ 19.23	$ 19.47	$ 19.50	$ 19.53
Average weekly earnings	$644.21	$652.25	$655.20	$658.16
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100)[3]	99.4	100.8	101.3	101.7
Over-the-month percent change	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.4
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100)[4]	127.7	131.1	132.0	132.7
Over-the-month percent change	0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.5
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span)[5]				
Total private	58.2	57.1	56.7	60.7
Manufacturing	45.1	49.4	50.0	51.9

1 Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

p Preliminary

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

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

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

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

Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

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

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

Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

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

Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

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

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

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

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

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

How can unusually severe weather affect employment and hours estimates?

In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Unusually severe weather is more likely to have an impact on average weekly hours than on employment. Average weekly hours are estimated for paid time during the pay period, including pay for holidays, sick leave, or other time off. The impact of severe weather on hours estimates typically, but not always, results in a reduction in average weekly hours. For example, some employees may be off work for part of the pay period and not receive pay for the time missed, while some workers, such as those dealing with cleanup or repair, may work extra hours.

In order for severe weather conditions to reduce the estimate of payroll employment, employees have to be off work without pay for the entire pay period. About half of all employees in the payroll survey have a 2-week, semi-monthly, or monthly pay period. Employees who receive pay for any part of the pay period, even 1 hour, are counted in the payroll employment figures. It is not possible to quantify the effect of extreme weather on estimates of employment from the establishment survey.

In the household survey, the reference period is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th of the month. Persons who miss the entire week's work for weather-related events are counted as employed whether or not they are paid for the time off. The household survey collects data on the number of persons who usually work full time but had reduced hours, or had a job but were not at work the entire week, due to bad weather. Current and historical data are available on the household survey's most requested statistics page at http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?ln.

Technical Note

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

The establishment survey provides information on employment, hours, and earnings of employees on nonfarm payrolls; the data appear in the "B" tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. BLS collects these data each month from the payroll records of a sample of nonagricultural business establishments. The sample includes about 140,000 businesses and government agencies representing approximately 440,000 worksites and is drawn from a sampling frame of roughly 9 million unemployment insurance tax accounts. The active sample includes approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll employees.

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

The *civilian labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population. Additional information about the household survey can be found at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as from federal, state, and local government entities. *Employees on nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are produced for the private sector for all employees and for production and nonsupervisory employees. *Production and nonsupervisory employees* are defined as production and related employees in manufacturing and mining and logging, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-providing industries.

Industries are classified on the basis of an establishment's principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System. Additional information about the establishment survey can be found at www.bls.gov/ces/#technical.

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

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.

- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.

- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.

- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll are counted separately for each appearance.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo regularly occurring fluctuations. These events may result from seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal variation. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in employment or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, in the household survey, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. Similarly, in the establishment survey, payroll employment in education declines by about 20 percent at the end of the spring term and later rises with the start of the fall term, obscuring the underlying employment trends in the industry. Because seasonal employment changes at the end and beginning of the school year can be estimated, the statistics can be adjusted to make underlying employment patterns more discernable. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in month-to-month economic activity.

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

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. The prior 2 months are routinely revised to incorporate additional sample reports and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. In both surveys, 5-year revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total nonfarm employment from the establishment survey is on the order of plus or minus 100,000. Suppose the estimate of nonfarm employment increases by 50,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -50,000 to +150,000 (50,000 +/- 100,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that nonfarm employment had, in fact, increased that month. If, however, the reported nonfarm employment rise was 250,000, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that nonfarm employment had, in fact, risen that month. At an unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment as measured by the household survey is about +/- 280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- 0.19 percentage point.

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

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

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

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component excludes employment losses from business deaths from sample-based estimation in order to offset the missing employment gains from business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based estimation procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same employment trend as the other firms in the sample. This procedure accounts for most of the net birth/death employment.

The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past 5 years.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, absolute benchmark revisions for total nonfarm employment have averaged 0.3 percent, with a range from -0.7 to 0.6 percent.

Other information

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age
[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	238,530	240,071	240,269	238,530	239,489	239,671	239,871	240,071	240,269
Civilian labor force	153,652	154,022	154,088	153,960	153,421	153,228	153,594	154,017	154,198
Participation rate	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.5	64.1	63.9	64.0	64.2	64.2
Employed	139,749	140,502	140,987	139,084	139,334	139,296	139,627	140,025	140,302
Employment-population ratio	58.6	58.5	58.7	58.3	58.2	58.1	58.2	58.3	58.4
Unemployed	13,903	13,520	13,102	14,876	14,087	13,931	13,967	13,992	13,897
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.8	8.5	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0
Not in labor force	84,878	86,049	86,181	84,570	86,069	86,443	86,278	86,054	86,071
Persons who currently want a job	5,867	5,929	5,969	6,279	6,537	6,575	6,493	6,241	6,403
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	115,542	116,559	116,664	115,542	116,250	116,347	116,453	116,559	116,664
Civilian labor force	81,675	82,011	82,081	82,000	81,966	81,751	81,975	82,123	82,252
Participation rate	70.7	70.4	70.4	71.0	70.5	70.3	70.4	70.5	70.5
Employed	73,970	74,821	74,931	73,470	74,014	73,908	74,122	74,364	74,442
Employment-population ratio	64.0	64.2	64.2	63.6	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.8	63.8
Unemployed	7,705	7,189	7,151	8,530	7,952	7,844	7,853	7,758	7,809
Unemployment rate	9.4	8.8	8.7	10.4	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.5
Not in labor force	33,867	34,549	34,583	33,542	34,284	34,596	34,478	34,436	34,413
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	107,007	107,994	108,104	107,007	107,668	107,773	107,884	107,994	108,104
Civilian labor force	78,859	79,224	79,329	79,016	79,104	78,906	79,043	79,227	79,349
Participation rate	73.7	73.4	73.4	73.8	73.5	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.4
Employed	71,960	72,796	72,924	71,365	71,937	71,836	72,015	72,276	72,336
Employment-population ratio	67.2	67.4	67.5	66.7	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.9	66.9
Unemployed	6,899	6,427	6,405	7,651	7,167	7,070	7,028	6,952	7,013
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.1	8.1	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8
Not in labor force	28,147	28,771	28,776	27,991	28,564	28,867	28,841	28,767	28,756
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	122,988	123,512	123,605	122,988	123,239	123,324	123,418	123,512	123,605
Civilian labor force	71,977	72,011	72,007	71,960	71,455	71,476	71,619	71,894	71,947
Participation rate	58.5	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.2	58.2
Employed	65,779	65,680	66,056	65,613	65,320	65,388	65,505	65,661	65,859
Employment-population ratio	53.5	53.2	53.4	53.3	53.0	53.0	53.1	53.2	53.3
Unemployed	6,198	6,331	5,951	6,346	6,134	6,088	6,114	6,233	6,087
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.8	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.5
Not in labor force	51,011	51,501	51,598	51,028	51,784	51,847	51,800	51,618	51,659
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,704	115,338	115,437	114,704	115,045	115,138	115,238	115,338	115,437
Civilian labor force	69,131	69,266	69,208	69,018	68,618	68,666	68,771	69,019	69,060
Participation rate	60.3	60.1	60.0	60.2	59.6	59.6	59.7	59.8	59.8
Employed	63,645	63,529	63,837	63,400	63,098	63,216	63,300	63,398	63,569
Employment-population ratio	55.5	55.1	55.3	55.3	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.1
Unemployed	5,487	5,737	5,371	5,618	5,520	5,450	5,472	5,622	5,491
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0
Not in labor force	45,573	46,072	46,229	45,687	46,427	46,472	46,467	46,318	46,377
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,819	16,739	16,728	16,819	16,776	16,760	16,749	16,739	16,728
Civilian labor force	5,661	5,532	5,552	5,927	5,698	5,656	5,779	5,770	5,790
Participation rate	33.7	33.1	33.2	35.2	34.0	33.7	34.5	34.5	34.6
Employed	4,144	4,177	4,226	4,319	4,299	4,244	4,312	4,352	4,397
Employment-population ratio	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.3	25.7	26.0	26.3
Unemployed	1,517	1,356	1,326	1,607	1,399	1,412	1,467	1,418	1,393
Unemployment rate	26.8	24.5	23.9	27.1	24.5	25.0	25.4	24.6	24.1
Not in labor force	11,158	11,206	11,176	10,893	11,078	11,104	10,970	10,969	10,938

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	192,527	193,365	193,493	192,527	192,989	193,106	193,236	193,365	193,493
Civilian labor force	124,749	124,812	124,870	124,914	124,493	124,503	124,563	124,702	124,870
Participation rate	64.8	64.5	64.5	64.9	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5
Employed	114,588	115,266	115,421	113,975	114,358	114,420	114,631	114,751	114,849
Employment-population ratio	59.5	59.6	59.7	59.2	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.4
Unemployed	10,161	9,545	9,449	10,940	10,135	10,083	9,932	9,951	10,021
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.6	7.6	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
Not in labor force	67,778	68,553	68,623	67,612	68,496	68,603	68,673	68,662	68,623
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,066	65,290	65,315	65,215	65,203	65,099	65,105	65,269	65,333
Participation rate	74.1	73.9	73.9	74.3	74.0	73.8	73.7	73.9	73.9
Employed	59,872	60,648	60,608	59,425	59,943	59,929	60,108	60,235	60,187
Employment-population ratio	68.2	68.6	68.5	67.7	68.0	67.9	68.1	68.2	68.1
Unemployed	5,194	4,642	4,707	5,790	5,261	5,170	4,997	5,034	5,146
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.1	7.2	8.9	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	55,076	54,949	54,952	54,846	54,633	54,696	54,655	54,706	54,727
Participation rate	59.9	59.6	59.6	59.7	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.3	59.3
Employed	51,185	51,002	51,217	50,835	50,775	50,866	50,826	50,795	50,899
Employment-population ratio	55.7	55.3	55.5	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.1	55.2
Unemployed	3,891	3,947	3,735	4,012	3,858	3,830	3,828	3,911	3,828
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	4,607	4,573	4,604	4,853	4,657	4,708	4,803	4,728	4,810
Participation rate	35.9	35.8	36.0	37.8	36.3	36.8	37.5	37.0	37.6
Employed	3,531	3,616	3,596	3,715	3,640	3,625	3,697	3,722	3,763
Employment-population ratio	27.5	28.3	28.1	29.0	28.4	28.3	28.9	29.1	29.4
Unemployed	1,076	956	1,008	1,138	1,017	1,083	1,106	1,006	1,047
Unemployment rate	23.4	20.9	21.9	23.4	21.8	23.0	23.0	21.3	21.8
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,831	29,193	29,228	28,831	29,093	29,123	29,158	29,193	29,228
Civilian labor force	17,913	18,051	18,047	17,946	17,733	17,582	17,930	18,103	18,052
Participation rate	62.1	61.8	61.7	62.2	61.0	60.4	61.5	62.0	61.8
Employed	15,199	15,186	15,471	15,127	14,855	14,786	14,941	15,209	15,332
Employment-population ratio	52.7	52.0	52.9	52.5	51.1	50.8	51.2	52.1	52.5
Unemployed	2,715	2,865	2,576	2,818	2,877	2,796	2,989	2,893	2,720
Unemployment rate	15.2	15.9	14.3	15.7	16.2	15.9	16.7	16.0	15.1
Not in labor force	10,918	11,142	11,181	10,885	11,360	11,541	11,229	11,091	11,176
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,076	8,108	8,182	8,072	8,111	8,044	8,151	8,146	8,176
Participation rate	69.0	68.0	68.5	69.0	68.3	67.7	68.4	68.3	68.4
Employed	6,837	6,830	6,960	6,763	6,736	6,680	6,682	6,774	6,855
Employment-population ratio	58.5	57.3	58.3	57.8	56.7	56.2	56.1	56.8	57.4
Unemployed	1,239	1,279	1,221	1,309	1,375	1,364	1,469	1,372	1,321
Unemployment rate	15.3	15.8	14.9	16.2	17.0	17.0	18.0	16.8	16.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,158	9,348	9,254	9,173	8,953	8,945	9,153	9,291	9,252
Participation rate	63.2	63.7	62.9	63.3	61.2	61.1	62.4	63.3	62.9
Employed	7,996	8,027	8,116	7,998	7,718	7,745	7,923	8,064	8,089
Employment-population ratio	55.2	54.7	55.2	55.2	52.8	52.9	54.0	54.9	55.0
Unemployed	1,162	1,320	1,138	1,176	1,235	1,200	1,230	1,227	1,164
Unemployment rate	12.7	14.1	12.3	12.8	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	680	595	611	700	669	594	626	665	624
Participation rate	25.7	23.1	23.7	26.5	25.8	22.9	24.2	25.8	24.2
Employed	365	329	394	366	402	361	335	371	388
Employment-population ratio	13.8	12.7	15.3	13.9	15.5	13.9	13.0	14.4	15.1
Unemployed	314	266	216	334	267	233	291	294	236
Unemployment rate	46.2	44.8	35.4	47.7	39.9	39.2	46.5	44.2	37.8
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,306	11,523	11,614	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
Civilian labor force	7,317	7,360	7,462	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	64.7	63.9	64.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	6,798	6,784	6,916	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	60.1	58.9	59.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	519	577	546	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.8	7.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	3,988	4,162	4,151	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

- Data not available.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	34,014	34,640	34,724	34,014	34,391	34,470	34,555	34,640	34,724
Civilian labor force	22,784	23,058	23,313	22,814	22,816	22,741	22,917	22,993	23,259
Participation rate	67.0	66.6	67.1	67.1	66.3	66.0	66.3	66.4	67.0
Employed	20,051	20,569	20,757	19,936	20,164	20,171	20,332	20,389	20,600
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.4	59.8	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.8	58.9	59.3
Unemployed	2,733	2,488	2,555	2,878	2,653	2,570	2,585	2,604	2,660
Unemployment rate	12.0	10.8	11.0	12.6	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4
Not in labor force	11,230	11,582	11,412	11,201	11,574	11,728	11,638	11,647	11,465
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,964	13,112	13,182	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	81.8	81.7	82.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	11,566	11,887	11,891	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	73.0	74.1	73.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	1,398	1,225	1,291	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	10.8	9.3	9.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,867	9,000	9,141	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	59.5	59.3	60.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	7,833	7,993	8,183	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	52.5	52.7	53.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	1,034	1,007	958	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	11.7	11.2	10.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	953	946	990	–	–	–	–	–	–
Participation rate	29.3	27.7	28.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	651	689	683	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employment-population ratio	20.0	20.2	19.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	301	257	307	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployment rate	31.6	27.1	31.0	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

- Data not available.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	11,519	11,840	11,570	11,800	11,392	11,704	11,664	11,738	11,768
Participation rate	45.9	46.9	46.6	47.0	45.0	46.9	46.7	46.5	47.4
Employed	9,908	10,303	10,105	9,995	9,768	9,952	10,002	10,092	10,141
Employment-population ratio	39.4	40.8	40.7	39.8	38.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.8
Unemployed	1,611	1,536	1,465	1,805	1,624	1,752	1,663	1,646	1,628
Unemployment rate	14.0	13.0	12.7	15.3	14.3	15.0	14.3	14.0	13.8
High school graduates, no college[1]									
Civilian labor force	37,638	37,210	37,140	38,051	37,612	37,505	36,956	37,319	37,437
Participation rate	60.9	60.4	60.1	61.6	60.6	60.6	60.0	60.5	60.6
Employed	34,186	33,841	33,882	34,225	33,836	34,006	33,425	33,686	33,841
Employment-population ratio	55.3	54.9	54.8	55.4	54.5	54.9	54.3	54.7	54.8
Unemployed	3,452	3,369	3,258	3,826	3,775	3,499	3,531	3,632	3,596
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.1	8.8	10.1	10.0	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.6
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	37,445	37,172	37,114	37,120	36,786	36,686	37,013	37,164	36,895
Participation rate	70.6	69.5	69.4	70.0	69.8	68.9	69.2	69.5	69.0
Employed	34,417	34,072	34,119	33,972	33,708	33,657	33,975	34,031	33,826
Employment-population ratio	64.9	63.7	63.8	64.0	63.9	63.2	63.5	63.7	63.3
Unemployed	3,028	3,101	2,995	3,148	3,079	3,028	3,038	3,133	3,069
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.3
Bachelor's degree and higher[2]									
Civilian labor force	46,451	47,021	47,346	46,132	46,963	46,680	46,813	46,915	47,008
Participation rate	76.6	76.4	76.4	76.1	76.8	76.1	76.0	76.2	75.8
Employed	44,370	45,048	45,348	43,971	44,894	44,677	44,808	44,931	44,951
Employment-population ratio	73.2	73.2	73.1	72.6	73.4	72.9	72.7	73.0	72.5
Unemployed	2,081	1,973	1,998	2,161	2,069	2,003	2,005	1,985	2,058
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4

1 Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

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HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-5. Employment status of the civilian population 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, not seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,896	21,496	20,105	19,692	1,791	1,804
Civilian labor force	11,609	11,209	10,517	10,082	1,092	1,128
Participation rate	53.0	52.1	52.3	51.2	61.0	62.5
Employed	10,646	10,350	9,640	9,308	1,007	1,042
Employment-population ratio	48.6	48.1	47.9	47.3	56.2	57.8
Unemployed	962	859	877	774	85	85
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.8	7.6
Not in labor force	10,287	10,287	9,588	9,610	699	676
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,321	2,405	1,902	2,036	419	369
Civilian labor force	1,900	1,980	1,612	1,715	289	265
Participation rate	81.9	82.3	84.8	84.2	68.8	71.9
Employed	1,699	1,740	1,445	1,503	254	236
Employment-population ratio	73.2	72.3	76.0	73.8	60.7	64.1
Unemployed	201	240	167	211	34	29
Unemployment rate	10.6	12.1	10.4	12.3	11.9	10.9
Not in labor force	420	425	290	322	131	103
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,816	2,941	2,401	2,469	415	472
Civilian labor force	2,448	2,489	2,127	2,127	321	361
Participation rate	86.9	84.6	88.6	86.2	77.3	76.5
Employed	2,265	2,343	1,973	2,004	292	339
Employment-population ratio	80.4	79.7	82.2	81.2	70.3	71.8
Unemployed	183	146	154	124	29	22
Unemployment rate	7.5	5.9	7.3	5.8	9.0	6.2
Not in labor force	368	453	274	342	94	111
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,900	10,279	10,544	9,955	356	324
Civilian labor force	3,947	3,329	3,835	3,239	112	90
Participation rate	36.2	32.4	36.4	32.5	31.3	27.8
Employed	3,608	3,088	3,503	3,005	105	83
Employment-population ratio	33.1	30.0	33.2	30.2	29.4	25.6
Unemployed	339	241	332	234	7	7
Unemployment rate	8.6	7.2	8.7	7.2	6.1	7.9
Not in labor force	6,953	6,951	6,708	6,716	244	234
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,860	5,870	5,259	5,232	601	639
Civilian labor force	3,314	3,412	2,943	3,001	371	411
Participation rate	56.6	58.1	56.0	57.4	61.7	64.3
Employed	3,075	3,180	2,719	2,796	355	384
Employment-population ratio	52.5	54.2	51.7	53.4	59.2	60.1
Unemployed	239	232	223	205	15	27
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.8	7.6	6.8	4.2	6.6
Not in labor force	2,546	2,458	2,316	2,231	230	228
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	207,459	209,934	90,791	92,437	116,669	117,497
Civilian labor force	140,044	140,986	70,220	71,148	69,823	69,838
Participation rate	67.5	67.2	77.3	77.0	59.8	59.4
Employed	127,693	129,190	63,707	64,997	63,986	64,193
Employment-population ratio	61.6	61.5	70.2	70.3	54.8	54.6
Unemployed	12,350	11,796	6,513	6,151	5,837	5,645
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.4	9.3	8.6	8.4	8.1
Not in labor force	67,416	68,949	20,570	21,289	46,846	47,659

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

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HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-6. Employment status of the civilian population by sex, age, and disability status, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Persons with a disability		Persons with no disability	
	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	26,545	27,214	211,986	213,055
Civilian labor force	5,682	5,802	147,970	148,286
Participation rate	21.4	21.3	69.8	69.6
Employed	4,842	5,037	134,907	135,949
Employment-population ratio	18.2	18.5	63.6	63.8
Unemployed	840	765	13,063	12,337
Unemployment rate	14.8	13.2	8.8	8.3
Not in labor force	20,863	21,412	64,015	64,769
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,643	2,649	75,282	75,325
Participation rate	36.1	34.9	82.4	82.4
Employed	2,204	2,262	68,269	68,806
Employment-population ratio	30.1	29.8	74.7	75.2
Unemployed	439	387	7,012	6,519
Unemployment rate	16.6	14.6	9.3	8.7
Not in labor force	4,668	4,938	16,080	16,114
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,262	2,257	66,634	66,490
Participation rate	30.8	30.6	71.2	70.9
Employed	1,924	1,960	60,931	61,099
Employment-population ratio	26.2	26.6	65.1	65.1
Unemployed	337	297	5,703	5,391
Unemployment rate	14.9	13.2	8.6	8.1
Not in labor force	5,090	5,114	26,966	27,337
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	777	896	6,054	6,471
Participation rate	6.5	7.3	22.4	23.3
Employed	714	815	5,706	6,044
Employment-population ratio	6.0	6.7	21.1	21.7
Unemployed	64	80	348	427
Unemployment rate	8.2	9.0	5.8	6.6
Not in labor force	11,105	11,360	20,969	21,318

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-7. Employment status of the civilian population by nativity and sex, not seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and nativity	Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	36,341	37,001	18,122	18,378	18,219	18,624
Civilian labor force	24,530	24,849	14,387	14,532	10,143	10,317
Participation rate	67.5	67.2	79.4	79.1	55.7	55.4
Employed	22,281	22,648	13,083	13,303	9,198	9,345
Employment-population ratio	61.3	61.2	72.2	72.4	50.5	50.2
Unemployed	2,249	2,201	1,304	1,230	945	971
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.5	9.3	9.4
Not in labor force	11,811	12,152	3,734	3,845	8,077	8,307
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	202,189	203,268	97,421	98,287	104,769	104,981
Civilian labor force	129,122	129,239	67,288	67,549	61,834	61,690
Participation rate	63.9	63.6	69.1	68.7	59.0	58.8
Employed	117,468	118,338	60,887	61,628	56,581	56,711
Employment-population ratio	58.1	58.2	62.5	62.7	54.0	54.0
Unemployed	11,654	10,901	6,401	5,921	5,253	4,980
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.4	9.5	8.8	8.5	8.1
Not in labor force	73,067	74,029	30,133	30,738	42,935	43,291

NOTE: The foreign born are those residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The native born are persons who were born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-8. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status
[In thousands]

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,360	2,281	2,246	2,348	2,217	2,245	2,355	2,267	2,250
Wage and salary workers[1]	1,475	1,409	1,339	1,446	1,383	1,419	1,475	1,380	1,325
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	840	839	873	823	829	810	843	839	862
Unpaid family workers	45	33	34	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonagricultural industries	137,389	138,221	138,740	136,797	137,035	136,837	137,146	137,840	138,137
Wage and salary workers[1]	128,487	129,756	130,189	127,852	128,437	128,393	128,552	129,606	129,565
Government	20,900	20,569	20,682	20,717	20,318	20,302	20,286	20,568	20,519
Private industries	107,587	109,187	109,507	107,100	108,209	108,070	108,275	108,742	108,980
Private households	562	756	771	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other industries	107,025	108,431	108,736	106,470	107,511	107,319	107,556	107,992	108,160
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	8,817	8,411	8,501	8,862	8,543	8,525	8,551	8,334	8,521
Unpaid family workers	85	55	50	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[2]									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons[3]	8,408	8,541	8,258	9,100	8,552	8,396	8,826	9,270	8,896
Slack work or business conditions	5,695	5,497	5,518	6,174	5,806	5,687	5,833	5,963	5,901
Could only find part-time work	2,442	2,766	2,488	2,564	2,401	2,517	2,736	2,852	2,631
Part time for noneconomic reasons[4]	18,717	18,647	18,941	18,230	18,470	18,258	18,208	18,308	18,392
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons[3]	8,279	8,423	8,151	8,991	8,400	8,218	8,670	9,112	8,784
Slack work or business conditions	5,619	5,410	5,444	6,108	5,704	5,569	5,732	5,864	5,829
Could only find part-time work	2,421	2,749	2,472	2,534	2,341	2,466	2,720	2,868	2,613
Part time for noneconomic reasons[4]	18,302	18,249	18,543	17,848	18,151	17,880	17,813	17,877	17,985

1 Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

2 Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey reference week and excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire week.

3 Refers to those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for an economic reason such as slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand.

4 Refers to persons who usually work part time for noneconomic reasons such as childcare problems, family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and other reasons. This excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as vacations, holidays, illness, and bad weather.

- Data not available.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-9. Selected employment indicators
[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	139,749	140,502	140,987	139,084	139,334	139,296	139,627	140,025	140,302
16 to 19 years	4,144	4,177	4,226	4,319	4,299	4,244	4,312	4,352	4,397
16 to 17 years	1,409	1,450	1,447	1,434	1,358	1,343	1,341	1,414	1,442
18 to 19 years	2,735	2,727	2,779	2,894	2,945	2,890	2,981	2,944	2,961
20 years and over	135,605	136,325	136,761	134,764	135,035	135,052	135,315	135,673	135,905
20 to 24 years	12,723	13,061	13,306	12,774	12,911	12,860	12,895	13,072	13,357
25 years and over	122,881	123,264	123,454	121,910	122,175	122,228	122,447	122,610	122,496
25 to 54 years	94,791	93,920	94,108	94,011	93,505	93,550	93,568	93,460	93,338
25 to 34 years	30,589	30,750	30,806	30,323	30,416	30,322	30,635	30,587	30,557
35 to 44 years	30,886	30,228	30,295	30,650	30,197	30,249	30,017	30,053	30,043
45 to 54 years	33,315	32,941	33,007	33,037	32,892	32,979	32,916	32,819	32,738
55 years and over	28,091	29,345	29,346	27,899	28,670	28,677	28,880	29,150	29,158
Men, 16 years and over	73,970	74,821	74,931	73,470	74,014	73,908	74,122	74,364	74,442
16 to 19 years	2,010	2,025	2,007	2,106	2,077	2,072	2,107	2,089	2,106
16 to 17 years	623	692	626	660	646	652	629	674	666
18 to 19 years	1,387	1,334	1,381	1,443	1,451	1,429	1,492	1,418	1,443
20 years and over	71,960	72,796	72,924	71,365	71,937	71,836	72,015	72,276	72,336
20 to 24 years	6,481	6,874	7,017	6,542	6,754	6,711	6,747	6,858	7,084
25 years and over	65,479	65,923	65,907	64,803	65,193	65,163	65,289	65,429	65,262
25 to 54 years	50,805	50,373	50,406	50,209	50,096	50,018	50,019	50,022	49,844
25 to 34 years	16,668	16,852	16,884	16,434	16,607	16,481	16,674	16,686	16,658
35 to 44 years	16,737	16,395	16,360	16,573	16,365	16,371	16,226	16,277	16,201
45 to 54 years	17,400	17,127	17,162	17,202	17,124	17,167	17,118	17,059	16,986
55 years and over	14,675	15,549	15,501	14,594	15,097	15,146	15,271	15,407	15,418
Women, 16 years and over	65,779	65,680	66,056	65,613	65,320	65,388	65,505	65,661	65,859
16 to 19 years	2,134	2,152	2,219	2,214	2,222	2,172	2,205	2,263	2,290
16 to 17 years	786	759	821	774	713	691	712	740	777
18 to 19 years	1,348	1,393	1,398	1,452	1,494	1,461	1,489	1,525	1,518
20 years and over	63,645	63,529	63,837	63,400	63,098	63,216	63,300	63,398	63,569
20 to 24 years	6,242	6,187	6,290	6,232	6,157	6,149	6,148	6,214	6,273
25 years and over	57,402	57,341	57,547	57,106	56,982	57,064	57,158	57,181	57,233
25 to 54 years	43,986	43,546	43,703	43,801	43,409	43,533	43,549	43,438	43,494
25 to 34 years	13,921	13,899	13,923	13,889	13,809	13,841	13,960	13,901	13,899
35 to 44 years	14,150	13,833	13,935	14,077	13,833	13,879	13,790	13,776	13,843
45 to 54 years	15,915	15,815	15,844	15,836	15,768	15,813	15,798	15,760	15,752
55 years and over	13,416	13,795	13,845	13,305	13,573	13,532	13,609	13,744	13,740
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	43,492	43,938	43,940	43,301	43,004	43,145	43,184	43,637	43,632
Married women, spouse present	34,642	34,095	34,401	34,553	33,676	33,734	33,845	34,052	34,239
Women who maintain families	8,959	9,173	9,101	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[1]	112,342	112,980	113,456	111,585	111,907	111,859	112,330	112,357	112,778
Part-time workers[2]	27,407	27,522	27,530	27,433	27,631	27,606	27,407	27,704	27,514
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	6,817	6,946	6,989	6,679	6,880	6,741	6,927	6,964	6,887
Percent of total employed	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9
SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Self-employed workers, incorporated	5,037	4,950	5,030	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	9,657	9,249	9,374	9,684	9,372	9,335	9,394	9,173	9,383

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	14,876	13,992	13,897	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0
16 to 19 years	1,607	1,418	1,393	27.1	24.5	25.0	25.4	24.6	24.1
16 to 17 years	624	511	488	30.3	28.2	28.7	29.6	26.5	25.3
18 to 19 years	952	893	898	24.7	22.8	23.1	24.5	23.3	23.3
20 years and over	13,269	12,573	12,504	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
20 to 24 years	2,300	2,249	2,176	15.3	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.0
25 years and over	10,942	10,339	10,342	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
25 to 54 years	8,761	8,284	8,147	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0
25 to 34 years	3,350	3,287	3,313	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.8
35 to 44 years	2,616	2,443	2,339	7.9	7.8	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.2
45 to 54 years	2,796	2,554	2,495	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1
55 years and over	2,169	2,106	2,187	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.0
Men, 16 years and over	8,530	7,758	7,809	10.4	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.5
16 to 19 years	879	807	796	29.4	27.4	27.2	28.1	27.9	27.4
16 to 17 years	337	257	249	33.8	30.7	29.9	28.6	27.6	27.2
18 to 19 years	529	533	551	26.8	25.7	25.6	28.9	27.3	27.6
20 years and over	7,651	6,952	7,013	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8
20 to 24 years	1,297	1,286	1,222	16.5	15.5	15.7	16.5	15.8	14.7
25 years and over	6,321	5,712	5,808	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.2
25 to 54 years	5,007	4,572	4,605	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5
25 to 34 years	1,913	1,817	1,895	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.8	9.8	10.2
35 to 44 years	1,479	1,354	1,324	8.2	8.1	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.6
45 to 54 years	1,615	1,401	1,386	8.6	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.5
55 years and over	1,315	1,139	1,203	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.2
Women, 16 years and over	6,346	6,233	6,087	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.5
16 to 19 years	728	612	597	24.8	21.6	22.7	22.6	21.3	20.7
16 to 17 years	287	254	239	27.0	25.9	27.5	30.5	25.5	23.6
18 to 19 years	423	360	347	22.6	19.7	20.6	19.4	19.1	18.6
20 years and over	5,618	5,622	5,491	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0
20 to 24 years	1,003	963	954	13.9	13.4	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.2
25 years and over	4,620	4,628	4,533	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3
25 to 54 years	3,754	3,712	3,542	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.5
25 to 34 years	1,436	1,470	1,418	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.3
35 to 44 years	1,137	1,088	1,015	7.5	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.3	6.8
45 to 54 years	1,181	1,153	1,110	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6
55 years and over[1]	846	978	970	5.9	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	3,225	2,738	2,707	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8
Married women, spouse present	2,079	2,127	2,092	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.8
Women who maintain families[1]	1,267	1,294	1,275	12.4	12.8	12.1	11.9	12.4	12.3
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[2]	13,027	12,240	11,998	10.5	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6
Part-time workers[3]	1,854	1,774	1,892	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.4

1 Not seasonally adjusted.
2 Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.
3 Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.
NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment
[Numbers in thousands]

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	8,331	7,636	7,390	9,070	8,261	8,215	8,203	8,121	8,006
On temporary layoff	890	813	861	1,293	1,251	1,268	1,247	1,196	1,236
Not on temporary layoff	7,441	6,823	6,528	7,777	7,010	6,947	6,956	6,925	6,770
Permanent job losers	6,009	5,383	5,170	6,254	5,606	5,567	5,545	5,500	5,362
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,432	1,440	1,359	1,523	1,405	1,380	1,411	1,426	1,409
Job leavers	876	1,064	1,103	854	965	928	963	967	1,072
Reentrants	3,466	3,500	3,368	3,498	3,430	3,410	3,532	3,504	3,400
New entrants	1,230	1,320	1,242	1,278	1,222	1,270	1,241	1,327	1,293
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	59.9	56.5	56.4	61.7	59.5	59.4	58.8	58.3	58.1
On temporary layoff	6.4	6.0	6.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.6	9.0
Not on temporary layoff	53.5	50.5	49.8	52.9	50.5	50.3	49.9	49.8	49.2
Job leavers	6.3	7.9	8.4	5.8	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.8
Reentrants	24.9	25.9	25.7	23.8	24.7	24.7	25.3	25.2	24.7
New entrants	8.8	9.8	9.5	8.7	8.8	9.2	8.9	9.5	9.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
Job leavers	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Reentrants	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
New entrants	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8

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

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

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,432	2,760	2,443	2,659	3,076	2,689	2,755	2,772	2,694
5 to 14 weeks	3,037	2,726	2,985	3,427	2,972	3,088	3,050	2,904	3,250
15 weeks and over	8,434	8,034	7,674	8,734	8,125	8,150	8,273	8,328	7,924
15 to 26 weeks	2,335	1,816	1,936	2,500	1,836	1,965	2,239	2,086	2,048
27 weeks and over	6,099	6,217	5,738	6,234	6,289	6,185	6,034	6,242	5,876
Average (mean) duration, in weeks[1]	34.9	41.0	39.8	33.9	39.9	40.4	40.3	40.5	39.4
Median duration, in weeks	21.9	22.2	21.1	21.3	22.5	21.2	21.8	22.2	20.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	17.5	20.4	18.6	17.9	21.7	19.3	19.6	19.8	19.4
5 to 14 weeks	21.8	20.2	22.8	23.1	21.0	22.2	21.7	20.7	23.4
15 weeks and over	60.7	59.4	58.6	58.9	57.3	58.5	58.8	59.5	57.1
15 to 26 weeks	16.8	13.4	14.8	16.9	13.0	14.1	15.9	14.9	14.8
27 weeks and over	43.9	46.0	43.8	42.1	44.4	44.4	42.9	44.6	42.4

1 Beginning in January 2011, this series reflects a change to the collection of data on unemployment duration. For more information, see www.bls.gov/cps/duration.htm.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-13. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011
Total, 16 years and over[1]	139,749	140,987	13,903	13,102	9.0	8.5
Management, professional, and related occupations	51,818	52,864	2,417	2,410	4.5	4.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,699	21,700	1,089	1,068	5.0	4.7
Professional and related occupations	31,119	31,164	1,328	1,342	4.1	4.1
Service occupations	24,540	25,108	2,758	2,772	10.1	9.9
Sales and office occupations	33,394	32,932	3,300	3,023	9.0	8.4
Sales and related occupations	15,439	15,323	1,548	1,368	9.1	8.2
Office and administrative support occupations	17,955	17,609	1,752	1,655	8.9	8.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,091	13,121	2,060	1,746	13.6	11.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,085	1,028	155	174	12.5	14.5
Construction and extraction occupations	7,026	7,125	1,456	1,184	17.2	14.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,980	4,969	449	388	8.3	7.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	16,906	16,963	2,091	1,857	11.0	9.9
Production occupations	8,255	8,474	1,134	897	12.1	9.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,651	8,489	958	961	10.0	10.2

1 Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2011 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey, or household survey. This classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2011 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-14. Unemployed persons by industry and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

Industry and class of worker	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011
Total, 16 years and over[1]	13,903	13,102	9.0	8.5
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	10,990	10,126	9.3	8.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	89	69	10.4	7.8
Construction	1,445	1,129	17.3	13.7
Manufacturing	1,474	1,200	9.5	7.7
Durable goods	937	759	9.8	8.0
Nondurable goods	537	441	9.0	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,888	1,764	9.2	8.6
Transportation and utilities	404	462	6.9	7.8
Information	300	195	9.8	6.6
Financial activities	590	524	6.7	5.8
Professional and business services	1,525	1,495	10.6	10.1
Education and health services	1,263	1,221	5.8	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	1,458	1,448	11.1	10.8
Other services	554	618	8.8	9.6
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	176	198	11.0	13.4
Government workers	950	924	4.3	4.3
Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers	557	612	5.4	6.1

1 Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization
[Percent]

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 2010	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011	Oct. 2011
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	9.0	8.8	8.5	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	9.8	9.4	9.1	10.4	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	10.6	10.2	10.0	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.5
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	15.9	15.7	15.3	17.0	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.5	16.2

NOTE: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-16. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2011
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	84,878	86,181	33,867	34,583	51,011	51,598
Persons who currently want a job	5,867	5,969	2,806	2,818	3,061	3,151
Marginally attached to the labor force[1]	2,602	2,555	1,345	1,358	1,258	1,196
Discouraged workers[2]	1,219	967	712	575	507	392
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force[3]	1,383	1,588	633	783	751	805
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	6,817	6,989	3,177	3,415	3,640	3,574
Percent of total employed	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.5	5.4
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,653	3,631	1,834	1,993	1,819	1,638
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,850	1,851	647	588	1,203	1,263
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	197	222	118	156	80	65
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,103	1,251	573	659	531	592

1 Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the prior 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.
2 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for reasons such as thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.
3 Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a number for whom reason for nonparticipation was not determined.
4 Includes a small number of persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.
NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]	Change from: Sept.2011 - Oct.2011[p]
Total nonfarm	131,071	131,058	131,689	132,572	130,015	131,278	131,436	131,516	80
Total private	108,429	110,193	109,876	110,230	107,713	109,242	109,433	109,537	104
Goods-producing	18,103	18,507	18,438	18,408	17,785	18,075	18,104	18,094	-10
Mining and logging	743	814	816	823	734	800	805	810	5
Logging	51.4	49.4	49.7	48.6	49.1	47.1	47.3	46.4	-0.9
Mining	692.0	764.4	766.1	774.0	685.0	753.0	757.4	763.5	6.1
Oil and gas extraction	161.5	178.6	179.9	183.0	162.5	177.4	180.6	183.6	3.0
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	210.4	222.0	219.6	220.5	206.1	214.4	214.4	215.2	0.8
Coal mining	82.3	87.0	87.0	87.0	82.4	86.7	86.9	87.1	0.2
Support activities for mining	320.1	363.8	366.6	370.5	316.4	361.2	362.4	364.7	2.3
Construction	5,748	5,833	5,791	5,765	5,512	5,518	5,545	5,525	-20
Construction of buildings	1,256.9	1,275.3	1,272.4	1,269.1	1,217.1	1,220.7	1,231.7	1,230.5	-1.2
Residential building	579.8	581.4	577.0	580.5	559.5	555.9	559.3	562.6	3.3
Nonresidential building	677.1	693.9	695.4	688.6	657.6	664.8	672.4	667.9	-4.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	906.6	911.0	912.2	915.6	845.1	843.0	847.4	851.1	3.7
Specialty trade contractors	3,584.0	3,647.1	3,606.7	3,580.7	3,450.1	3,454.3	3,465.8	3,443.7	-22.1
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,504.7	1,536.2	1,521.2	1,514.4	1,438.8	1,452.9	1,452.7	1,453.1	0.4
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,079.3	2,110.9	2,085.5	2,066.3	2,011.3	2,001.4	2,013.1	1,990.6	-22.5
Manufacturing	11,612	11,860	11,831	11,820	11,539	11,757	11,754	11,759	5
Durable goods	7,135	7,354	7,341	7,348	7,097	7,308	7,310	7,321	11
Wood products	339.0	339.1	335.6	332.7	336.0	330.5	330.8	331.0	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	379.9	380.9	377.1	375.3	371.8	369.5	367.9	367.1	-0.8
Primary metals	367.0	387.9	390.8	392.6	365.3	387.9	389.4	391.7	2.3
Fabricated metal products	1,313.5	1,372.2	1,368.8	1,370.3	1,300.6	1,361.4	1,360.5	1,361.1	0.6
Machinery	1,004.8	1,057.4	1,054.9	1,062.7	1,000.2	1,054.3	1,057.0	1,060.9	3.9
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,103.3	1,133.7	1,129.3	1,127.4	1,102.9	1,129.6	1,129.6	1,128.5	-1.1
Computer and peripheral equipment	163.7	173.3	172.9	172.8	163.5	173.0	172.8	173.0	0.2
Communication equipment	120.2	117.0	116.6	115.0	120.1	116.5	116.2	114.7	-1.5
Semiconductors and electronic components	372.5	390.5	389.5	389.2	372.1	388.4	389.2	389.5	0.3
Electronic instruments	403.3	403.9	402.1	402.1	403.8	402.9	402.8	402.8	0.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	365.3	374.0	371.8	372.1	364.7	371.7	371.2	371.7	0.5
Transportation equipment[1]	1,336.1	1,372.2	1,382.2	1,389.1	1,333.3	1,373.9	1,376.9	1,386.4	9.5
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	680.5	700.0	709.1	713.0	678.2	702.2	704.2	710.4	6.2
Furniture and related products	355.1	357.2	354.3	351.1	354.5	351.7	351.2	350.1	-1.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	571.3	579.1	575.8	574.7	567.5	577.7	575.3	572.9	-2.4
Nondurable goods	4,477	4,506	4,490	4,472	4,442	4,449	4,444	4,438	-6
Food manufacturing	1,463.0	1,479.7	1,472.3	1,464.1	1,440.3	1,443.4	1,442.2	1,442.9	0.7
Beverages and tobacco products	188.3	194.9	193.8	191.5	184.4	189.4	187.7	186.8	-0.9
Textile mills	119.3	122.5	121.4	120.1	118.8	122.0	121.2	120.1	-1.1
Textile product mills	118.3	116.2	113.2	113.8	117.1	116.1	113.7	113.1	-0.6
Apparel	156.6	155.6	157.5	156.4	156.6	154.6	155.6	156.1	0.5
Leather and allied products	28.9	29.2	30.2	30.5	28.3	29.0	29.8	30.0	0.2
Paper and paper products	397.2	400.8	400.4	400.9	396.6	399.2	399.5	399.9	0.4
Printing and related support activities	483.5	470.2	465.0	464.2	481.3	468.7	463.8	461.9	-1.9
Petroleum and coal products	117.6	114.3	114.3	116.8	115.5	111.4	112.3	113.6	1.3
Chemicals	777.2	785.8	785.6	781.1	779.4	783.2	785.6	782.8	-2.8
Plastics and rubber products	627.0	636.7	636.0	632.7	623.9	631.7	632.5	630.9	-1.6
Private service-providing	90,326	91,686	91,438	91,822	89,928	91,167	91,329	91,443	114
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,747	24,959	24,898	25,077	24,670	24,957	24,968	25,003	35
Wholesale trade	5,488.5	5,573.9	5,547.1	5,568.5	5,467.4	5,547.8	5,541.8	5,549.9	8.1
Durable goods	2,736.6	2,790.8	2,774.8	2,784.7	2,728.3	2,776.9	2,774.3	2,778.2	3.9
Nondurable goods	1,941.5	1,962.2	1,954.3	1,961.3	1,931.8	1,952.8	1,951.6	1,952.1	0.5
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	810.4	820.9	818.0	822.5	807.3	818.1	815.9	819.6	3.7
Retail trade	14,455.8	14,591.7	14,481.8	14,623.3	14,456.6	14,581.6	14,594.9	14,612.7	17.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,642.4	1,696.3	1,692.3	1,694.7	1,634.9	1,678.7	1,681.3	1,687.6	6.3
Automobile dealers	1,016.5	1,051.0	1,051.7	1,053.1	1,012.6	1,043.7	1,045.9	1,049.8	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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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				
	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]	Change from: Sept.2011 - Oct.2011[p]
Retail trade - Continued									
Furniture and home furnishings stores	444.0	430.2	431.7	449.7	439.6	437.2	438.6	443.0	4.4
Electronics and appliance stores	508.3	485.8	477.0	488.1	506.1	493.8	485.6	486.5	0.9
Building material and garden supply stores	1,098.0	1,128.4	1,107.8	1,103.7	1,109.9	1,119.9	1,119.6	1,120.5	0.9
Food and beverage stores	2,815.1	2,855.0	2,840.5	2,848.9	2,810.6	2,840.1	2,846.7	2,844.5	-2.2
Health and personal care stores	974.7	977.4	974.7	978.3	977.6	977.5	980.4	979.7	-0.7
Gasoline stations	816.2	835.6	822.8	822.2	814.4	821.2	816.9	820.2	3.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,396.8	1,435.7	1,410.4	1,444.7	1,401.1	1,436.5	1,444.5	1,445.9	1.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	598.7	598.4	596.4	595.0	597.4	600.1	598.7	595.7	-3.0
General merchandise stores[1]	2,967.3	2,966.6	2,941.3	2,995.9	2,988.2	2,991.0	2,997.2	3,007.2	10.0
Department stores	1,479.4	1,478.5	1,460.8	1,495.7	1,495.1	1,500.2	1,502.6	1,508.0	5.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	765.7	771.0	768.3	772.2	757.8	766.7	768.3	764.7	-3.6
Nonstore retailers	428.6	411.3	418.6	429.9	419.0	418.9	417.1	417.2	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,253.1	4,238.5	4,315.1	4,331.6	4,196.2	4,274.5	4,277.0	4,286.4	9.4
Air transportation	464.6	479.7	476.1	475.0	463.7	475.7	475.1	474.9	-0.2
Rail transportation	218.7	226.9	227.1	227.1	218.4	226.5	226.1	226.6	0.5
Water transportation	64.0	65.8	64.7	65.3	63.5	63.6	64.0	64.7	0.7
Truck transportation	1,271.7	1,305.2	1,305.5	1,306.7	1,250.2	1,281.8	1,283.7	1,286.8	3.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	462.0	377.4	455.8	462.5	442.9	445.0	444.0	444.6	0.6
Pipeline transportation	42.0	43.0	43.2	43.2	41.8	42.9	43.2	43.1	-0.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.6	37.0	34.0	31.0	28.1	28.9	28.6	29.7	1.1
Support activities for transportation	546.3	558.0	557.0	562.6	543.0	556.1	557.0	559.3	2.3
Couriers and messengers	519.4	513.4	517.1	515.6	516.5	521.9	522.8	521.8	-1.0
Warehousing and storage	635.8	632.1	634.6	642.6	628.1	632.1	632.5	634.9	2.4
Utilities	549.5	554.8	553.6	553.2	549.8	552.6	554.1	553.5	-0.6
Information	2,696	2,637	2,651	2,652	2,697	2,627	2,661	2,656	-5
Publishing industries, except Internet	759.1	756.5	753.4	756.0	758.9	755.3	754.5	755.4	0.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries	368.2	376.7	358.2	353.4	372.0	366.5	361.2	358.5	-2.7
Broadcasting, except Internet	297.3	293.5	294.0	295.1	296.0	294.3	294.4	293.8	-0.6
Telecommunications	887.3	809.6	846.2	844.0	886.2	809.6	849.1	844.2	-4.9
Data processing, hosting and related services	240.3	237.5	237.0	238.6	240.6	239.5	238.5	238.9	0.4
Other information services	143.5	163.3	162.6	164.5	143.3	162.0	163.0	164.8	1.8
Financial activities	7,621	7,657	7,610	7,615	7,617	7,612	7,607	7,611	4
Finance and insurance	5,683.8	5,678.6	5,655.1	5,665.2	5,685.6	5,670.4	5,666.1	5,665.9	-0.2
Monetary authorities - central bank	20.7	22.0	21.8	21.9	20.8	21.8	21.8	22.0	0.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,548.8	2,545.6	2,537.1	2,539.8	2,552.0	2,542.9	2,542.8	2,540.8	-2.0
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,737.5	1,763.8	1,753.5	1,754.5	1,738.9	1,757.8	1,757.8	1,756.7	-1.1
Commercial banking	1,311.9	1,330.0	1,322.9	1,323.3	1,313.8	1,325.8	1,325.4	1,324.5	-0.9
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	801.5	814.1	807.2	808.5	800.3	811.7	809.2	808.3	-0.9
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,225.6	2,211.1	2,203.7	2,208.9	2,225.7	2,208.2	2,206.5	2,209.0	2.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.2	85.8	85.3	86.1	86.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,936.8	1,978.8	1,954.5	1,949.5	1,931.7	1,941.9	1,941.2	1,945.2	4.0
Real estate	1,396.6	1,423.7	1,403.1	1,405.9	1,391.6	1,402.6	1,396.5	1,401.3	4.8
Rental and leasing services	515.0	529.2	525.6	517.6	514.7	513.5	518.8	517.9	-0.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	25.2	25.9	25.8	26.0	25.4	25.8	25.9	26.0	0.1
Professional and business services	16,950	17,368	17,358	17,490	16,759	17,239	17,289	17,321	32
Professional and technical services[1]	7,398.0	7,624.6	7,600.3	7,653.7	7,422.9	7,661.0	7,684.0	7,687.2	3.2
Legal services	1,116.3	1,118.2	1,109.1	1,113.8	1,115.9	1,113.7	1,112.5	1,112.9	0.4
Accounting and bookkeeping services	805.7	849.8	851.3	860.5	871.4	924.6	930.2	932.2	2.0
Architectural and engineering services	1,282.7	1,320.3	1,309.6	1,311.3	1,272.6	1,301.5	1,304.4	1,302.2	-2.2
Computer systems design and related services	1,465.1	1,520.7	1,517.1	1,530.1	1,456.9	1,515.2	1,519.9	1,522.8	2.9
Management and technical consulting services	1,003.4	1,055.6	1,052.0	1,069.5	994.6	1,053.6	1,057.3	1,061.1	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted: Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p	Seasonally adjusted: Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p	Change from: Sept.2011 - Oct.2011p
Professional and business services - Continued									
Management of companies and enterprises....	1,868.7	1,895.9	1,892.9	1,897.7	1,869.9	1,887.8	1,892.6	1,896.8	4.2
Administrative and waste services..............	7,683.5	7,847.8	7,864.4	7,938.9	7,466.3	7,690.1	7,712.0	7,737.4	25.4
Administrative and support services[1]	7,321.8	7,472.8	7,491.5	7,568.9	7,106.6	7,323.6	7,343.7	7,369.7	26.0
Employment services[1]	2,912.2	2,982.6	3,036.9	3,107.0	2,765.8	2,937.0	2,959.4	2,973.8	14.4
Temporary help services................	2,259.0	2,296.6	2,354.9	2,423.8	2,137.3	2,270.3	2,291.4	2,306.4	15.0
Business support services................	816.6	795.9	794.8	805.2	809.2	804.4	802.6	797.5	-5.1
Services to buildings and dwellings........	1,794.9	1,866.0	1,830.6	1,819.3	1,747.9	1,765.3	1,766.1	1,773.2	7.1
Waste management and remediation services..................................	361.7	375.0	372.9	370.0	359.7	366.5	368.3	367.7	-0.6
Education and health services..................	19,865	19,694	20,014	20,297	19,695	20,036	20,094	20,122	28
Educational services..........................	3,320.1	2,907.6	3,188.6	3,398.9	3,170.1	3,225.7	3,237.6	3,248.6	11.0
Health care and social assistance.............	16,544.6	16,786.4	16,825.7	16,898.4	16,524.4	16,810.5	16,856.6	16,872.9	16.3
Health care[3]	13,884.0	14,160.0	14,160.3	14,201.7	13,875.0	14,131.7	14,176.7	14,188.3	11.6
Ambulatory health care services[1]	6,039.1	6,185.9	6,190.5	6,218.2	6,033.4	6,178.0	6,201.7	6,206.5	4.8
Offices of physicians....................	2,330.1	2,374.3	2,377.9	2,398.1	2,327.8	2,373.3	2,383.8	2,392.0	8.2
Outpatient care centers.................	606.9	622.9	625.5	630.9	607.2	622.4	627.1	630.0	2.9
Home health care services.............	1,097.4	1,133.5	1,139.8	1,144.0	1,096.1	1,133.9	1,139.9	1,141.9	2.0
Hospitals..................................	4,696.6	4,767.8	4,772.9	4,779.5	4,694.1	4,758.0	4,774.8	4,778.1	3.3
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,148.3	3,206.3	3,196.9	3,204.0	3,147.5	3,195.7	3,200.2	3,203.7	3.5
Nursing care facilities...................	1,667.9	1,687.6	1,683.1	1,686.7	1,667.0	1,683.6	1,684.4	1,686.9	2.5
Social assistance[1]	2,660.6	2,626.4	2,665.4	2,696.7	2,649.4	2,678.8	2,679.9	2,684.6	4.7
Child day care services....................	867.6	804.9	848.7	862.1	856.1	853.9	852.6	852.7	0.1
Leisure and hospitality...........................	13,031	13,870	13,462	13,238	13,072	13,240	13,253	13,275	22
Arts, entertainment, and recreation............	1,861.8	2,160.0	1,978.7	1,866.5	1,899.8	1,897.5	1,895.6	1,902.1	6.5
Performing arts and spectator sports.........	410.9	431.4	433.2	410.2	404.8	401.6	406.7	404.1	-2.6
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks...	126.3	144.2	132.9	131.9	125.9	131.7	130.8	131.8	1.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation......	1,324.6	1,584.4	1,412.6	1,324.4	1,369.1	1,364.2	1,358.1	1,366.2	8.1
Accommodation and food services............	11,169.0	11,709.8	11,483.2	11,371.8	11,172.4	11,342.7	11,357.2	11,373.0	15.8
Accommodation.............................	1,755.0	1,954.0	1,846.2	1,798.8	1,766.2	1,811.9	1,808.1	1,811.1	3.0
Food services and drinking places...........	9,414.0	9,755.8	9,637.0	9,573.0	9,406.2	9,530.8	9,549.1	9,561.9	12.8
Other services....................................	5,416	5,501	5,445	5,453	5,418	5,456	5,457	5,455	-2
Repair and maintenance........................	1,146.0	1,159.0	1,157.4	1,158.2	1,145.2	1,152.7	1,155.6	1,156.8	1.2
Personal and laundry services.................	1,268.4	1,293.9	1,288.3	1,284.1	1,272.3	1,287.1	1,289.9	1,288.0	-1.9
Membership associations and organizations....	3,002.0	3,048.3	2,998.9	3,010.7	3,000.0	3,016.2	3,011.1	3,009.9	-1.2
Government..	22,642	20,865	21,813	22,342	22,302	22,036	22,003	21,979	-24
Federal..	2,850.0	2,837.0	2,825.0	2,813.0	2,847.0	2,818.0	2,814.0	2,812.0	-2.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.............	2,198.5	2,219.7	2,214.2	2,191.2	2,199.9	2,197.3	2,199.1	2,194.6	-4.5
U.S. Postal Service...............................	651.1	617.1	610.7	622.0	646.6	620.7	614.8	617.5	2.7
State government..................................	5,297.0	4,816.0	5,095.0	5,210.0	5,146.0	5,086.0	5,078.0	5,058.0	-20.0
State government education......................	2,552.1	2,114.4	2,409.2	2,551.3	2,393.7	2,402.7	2,397.0	2,392.7	-4.3
State government, excluding education...........	2,744.6	2,701.5	2,686.2	2,658.8	2,752.2	2,682.8	2,680.9	2,665.3	-15.6
Local government..................................	14,495.0	13,212.0	13,893.0	14,319.0	14,309.0	14,132.0	14,111.0	14,109.0	-2.0
Local government education......................	8,206.5	6,772.2	7,637.7	8,107.7	7,980.0	7,874.5	7,860.4	7,861.6	1.2
Local government, excluding education...........	6,288.7	6,439.8	6,254.9	6,211.6	6,328.6	6,257.6	6,250.7	6,247.2	-3.5

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

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

Industry	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.3	34.2	34.3	34.3
Goods-producing	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.0
Mining and logging	43.6	44.2	44.3	44.9
Construction	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.2
Manufacturing	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.5
Durable goods	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.9
Nondurable goods	40.0	39.7	39.6	40.0
Private service-providing	33.2	33.1	33.2	33.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.4	34.3	34.5	34.4
Wholesale trade	38.4	38.5	38.8	38.8
Retail trade	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.3
Transportation and warehousing	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.5
Utilities	41.7	41.6	42.3	42.3
Information	36.8	36.3	36.6	36.8
Financial activities	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.3
Professional and business services	35.8	35.7	35.8	35.8
Education and health services	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.9
Other services	31.7	31.5	31.6	31.7
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Durable goods	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
Nondurable goods	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2

p Preliminary

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p
Total private	$22.77	$23.08	$23.14	$23.19	$ 781.01	$ 789.34	$ 793.70	$ 795.42
Goods-producing	24.20	24.45	24.52	24.58	963.16	973.11	978.35	983.20
Mining and logging	27.71	28.06	28.28	28.23	1,208.16	1,240.25	1,252.80	1,267.53
Construction	25.25	25.48	25.50	25.48	964.55	973.34	981.75	973.34
Manufacturing	23.49	23.72	23.79	23.90	949.00	955.92	958.74	967.95
Durable goods	24.95	25.27	25.33	25.48	1,012.97	1,025.96	1,030.93	1,042.13
Nondurable goods	21.11	21.12	21.18	21.23	844.40	838.46	838.73	849.20
Private service-providing	22.43	22.76	22.81	22.86	744.68	753.36	757.29	758.95
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.79	20.05	20.07	20.11	680.78	687.72	692.42	691.78
Wholesale trade	26.29	26.31	26.31	26.43	1,009.54	1,012.94	1,020.83	1,025.48
Retail trade	15.63	15.76	15.79	15.81	490.78	493.29	495.81	494.85
Transportation and warehousing	21.16	21.89	21.84	21.81	816.78	840.58	836.47	839.69
Utilities	32.84	33.74	34.00	33.97	1,369.43	1,403.58	1,438.20	1,436.93
Information	31.03	31.43	31.29	31.25	1,141.90	1,140.91	1,145.21	1,150.00
Financial activities	27.38	27.82	27.94	28.01	1,013.06	1,032.12	1,044.96	1,044.77
Professional and business services	27.47	27.85	27.91	28.02	983.43	994.25	999.18	1,003.12
Education and health services	23.15	23.63	23.67	23.73	759.32	772.70	774.01	773.60
Leisure and hospitality	13.12	13.23	13.27	13.28	339.81	341.33	342.37	343.95
Other services	20.36	20.52	20.53	20.55	645.41	646.38	648.75	651.44

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[2007=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours[1]					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls[2]				
	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]	Percent change from: Sept. 2011 - Oct. 2011[p]	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]	Percent change from: Sept. 2011 - Oct. 2011[p]
Total private	92.6	93.6	94.1	94.2	0.1	100.5	103.0	103.8	104.1	0.3
Goods-producing	80.6	82.0	82.3	82.5	0.2	88.2	90.6	91.2	91.6	0.4
Mining and logging	100.6	111.1	112.1	114.3	2.0	111.9	125.2	127.2	129.5	1.8
Construction	72.6	72.6	73.6	72.7	-1.2	79.6	80.4	81.5	80.5	-1.2
Manufacturing	83.9	85.2	85.2	85.7	0.6	91.6	94.0	94.3	95.2	1.0
Durable goods	81.1	83.5	83.8	84.3	0.6	89.9	93.8	94.2	95.4	1.3
Nondurable goods	88.7	88.2	87.8	88.6	0.9	95.0	94.5	94.4	95.4	1.1
Private service-providing	95.9	96.9	97.4	97.5	0.1	104.2	106.9	107.6	108.0	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	92.2	93.0	93.6	93.5	-0.1	98.2	100.4	101.1	101.2	0.1
Wholesale trade	91.6	93.2	93.8	94.0	0.2	100.5	102.3	103.0	103.6	0.6
Retail trade	92.2	92.7	93.1	92.9	-0.2	95.3	96.6	97.2	97.1	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	92.7	93.9	93.8	94.5	0.7	99.5	104.4	103.9	104.5	0.6
Utilities	99.2	99.4	101.4	101.3	-0.1	107.6	110.8	113.9	113.7	-0.2
Information	90.6	87.1	88.9	89.3	0.4	100.1	97.5	99.1	99.3	0.2
Financial activities	92.9	93.1	93.7	93.5	-0.2	99.3	101.1	102.2	102.3	0.1
Professional and business services	94.4	96.8	97.3	97.5	0.2	105.0	109.2	110.1	110.7	0.5
Education and health services	105.1	106.6	106.9	106.8	-0.1	114.0	118.0	118.6	118.7	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	96.6	97.5	97.6	98.1	0.5	102.3	104.0	104.4	105.1	0.7
Other services	95.2	95.2	95.5	95.8	0.3	110.0	110.9	111.3	111.7	0.4

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

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

p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Women employees (in thousands)				Percent of all employees			
	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p
Total nonfarm	64,609	64,911	64,952	65,018	49.7	49.4	49.4	49.4
Total private	51,950	52,376	52,431	52,491	48.2	47.9	47.9	47.9
Goods-producing	4,057	4,053	4,052	4,049	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.4
Mining and logging	99	107	107	109	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.5
Construction	710	709	711	710	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9
Manufacturing	3,248	3,237	3,234	3,230	28.1	27.5	27.5	27.5
Durable goods	1,714	1,716	1,714	1,711	24.2	23.5	23.4	23.4
Nondurable goods	1,534	1,521	1,520	1,519	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.2
Private service-providing	47,893	48,323	48,379	48,442	53.3	53.0	53.0	53.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,000	10,006	9,989	10,000	40.5	40.1	40.0	40.0
Wholesale trade	1,642.9	1,670.0	1,668.5	1,668.1	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.1
Retail trade	7,217.8	7,194.7	7,185.9	7,194.6	49.9	49.3	49.2	49.2
Transportation and warehousing	1,002.6	1,006.6	1,000.0	1,003.1	23.9	23.5	23.4	23.4
Utilities	136.3	134.4	134.6	134.4	24.8	24.3	24.3	24.3
Information	1,095	1,076	1,081	1,079	40.6	41.0	40.6	40.6
Financial activities	4,468	4,439	4,425	4,419	58.7	58.3	58.2	58.1
Professional and business services	7,456	7,656	7,675	7,705	44.5	44.4	44.4	44.5
Education and health services	15,181	15,373	15,413	15,433	77.1	76.7	76.7	76.7
Leisure and hospitality	6,826	6,890	6,916	6,928	52.2	52.0	52.2	52.2
Other services	2,867	2,883	2,880	2,878	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.8
Government	12,659	12,535	12,521	12,527	56.8	56.9	56.9	57.0

p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

[In thousands]

Industry	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p
Total private	88,785	90,034	90,227	90,319
Goods-producing	12,809	13,020	13,047	13,044
Mining and logging	550	601	603	607
Construction	4,187	4,171	4,195	4,182
Manufacturing	8,072	8,248	8,249	8,255
Durable goods	4,846	5,010	5,011	5,022
Nondurable goods	3,226	3,238	3,238	3,233
Private service-providing	75,976	77,014	77,180	77,275
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20,880	21,123	21,143	21,168
Wholesale trade	4,373.3	4,446.3	4,440.7	4,448.4
Retail trade	12,445.8	12,552.2	12,574.5	12,582.0
Transportation and warehousing	3,620.3	3,683.4	3,686.2	3,697.2
Utilities	440.9	441.2	441.4	440.0
Information	2,167	2,100	2,137	2,135
Financial activities	5,856	5,823	5,821	5,829
Professional and business services	13,724	14,184	14,218	14,241
Education and health services	17,275	17,548	17,596	17,626
Leisure and hospitality	11,535	11,672	11,699	11,707
Other services	4,539	4,564	4,566	4,569

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

p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-7. Average weekly hours and overtime of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7
Goods-producing	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.9
Mining and logging	44.6	46.3	46.7	47.1
Construction	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.9
Manufacturing	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.5
Durable goods	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.8
Nondurable goods	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.9
Private service-providing	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.7
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.7
Retail trade	30.2	30.4	30.4	30.5
Transportation and warehousing	37.4	37.7	37.6	37.7
Utilities	42.6	42.0	42.2	42.3
Information	36.3	35.9	36.1	36.2
Financial activities	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.6
Professional and business services	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.2
Education and health services	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4
Leisure and hospitality	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.9
Other services	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.8
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1
Durable goods	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.2
Nondurable goods	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0

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

p Preliminary

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-8. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011[p]	Oct. 2011[p]
Total private	$19.23	$19.47	$19.50	$19.53	$ 644.21	$ 652.25	$ 655.20	$ 658.16
Goods-producing	20.41	20.71	20.68	20.74	828.65	844.97	843.74	848.27
Mining and logging	23.86	24.54	24.41	24.47	1,064.16	1,136.20	1,139.95	1,152.54
Construction	23.38	23.79	23.74	23.72	909.48	927.81	925.86	922.71
Manufacturing	18.71	18.92	18.91	19.01	770.85	781.40	780.98	788.92
Durable goods	19.88	20.08	20.07	20.20	823.03	837.34	838.93	844.36
Nondurable goods	16.92	17.07	17.06	17.11	692.03	693.04	694.34	699.80
Private service-providing	18.98	19.21	19.25	19.28	613.05	620.48	623.70	626.60
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.99	17.15	17.19	17.24	567.47	576.24	577.58	580.99
Wholesale trade	21.82	21.98	21.99	22.06	833.52	844.03	848.81	853.72
Retail trade	13.38	13.46	13.47	13.56	404.08	409.18	409.49	413.58
Transportation and warehousing	19.22	19.52	19.62	19.58	718.83	735.90	737.71	738.17
Utilities	30.38	30.94	31.19	30.91	1,294.19	1,299.48	1,316.22	1,307.49
Information	26.22	26.53	26.66	26.74	951.79	952.43	962.43	967.99
Financial activities	21.68	21.75	21.86	21.92	786.98	789.53	797.89	802.27
Professional and business services	23.00	23.14	23.14	23.22	811.90	812.21	814.53	817.34
Education and health services	20.33	20.83	20.85	20.86	656.66	672.81	675.54	675.86
Leisure and hospitality	11.30	11.47	11.45	11.44	281.37	283.31	282.82	284.86
Other services	17.19	17.25	17.27	17.28	529.45	529.58	530.19	532.22

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

p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-9. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours and payrolls for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted[1]

[2002=100]

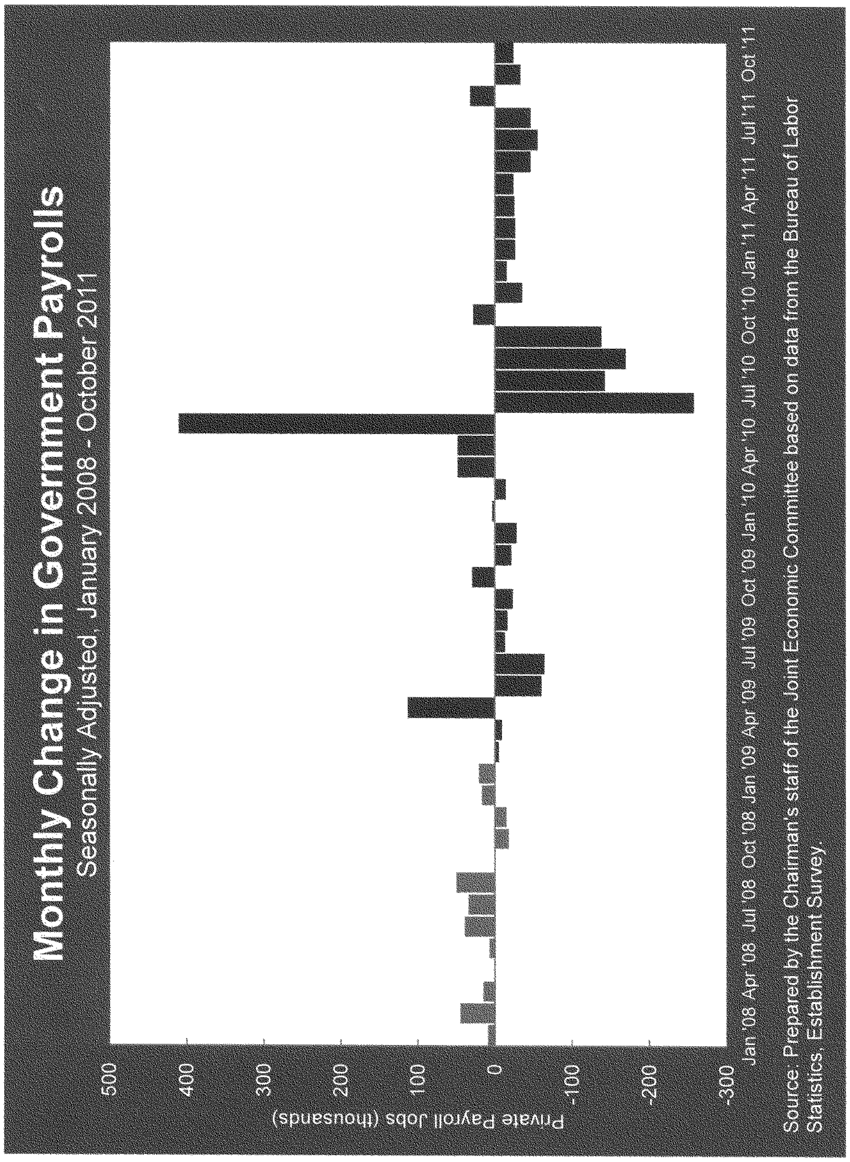
Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours[2]					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls[3]				
	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p	Percent change from: Sept. 2011 - Oct. 2011p	Oct. 2010	Aug. 2011	Sept. 2011p	Oct. 2011p	Percent change from: Sept. 2011 - Oct. 2011p
Total private	99.4	100.8	101.3	101.7	0.4	127.7	131.1	132.0	132.7	0.5
Goods-producing	79.5	81.2	81.3	81.5	0.2	99.3	102.9	103.0	103.5	0.5
Mining and logging	130.4	147.9	149.6	151.9	1.5	180.9	211.0	212.4	216.2	1.8
Construction	81.6	81.4	81.9	81.5	-0.5	103.0	104.6	105.0	104.3	-0.7
Manufacturing	76.3	78.2	78.2	78.6	0.5	93.4	96.7	96.7	97.7	1.0
Durable goods	75.4	78.5	78.7	78.9	0.3	93.5	98.4	98.6	99.5	0.9
Nondurable goods	77.7	77.5	77.6	77.9	0.4	93.0	93.4	93.6	94.2	0.6
Private service-providing	104.9	106.4	106.9	107.4	0.5	136.5	140.1	141.1	142.0	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.2	98.9	99.0	99.4	0.4	117.8	121.0	121.4	122.3	0.7
Wholesale trade	98.4	100.5	100.9	101.4	0.5	126.5	130.2	130.8	131.7	0.7
Retail trade	95.1	96.6	96.8	97.1	0.3	109.1	111.4	111.7	112.9	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	101.9	104.5	104.3	104.9	0.6	124.3	129.4	129.9	130.3	0.3
Utilities	96.1	94.8	95.3	95.2	-0.1	121.8	122.4	124.0	122.8	-1.0
Information	89.8	86.1	88.1	88.2	0.1	116.6	113.0	116.2	116.8	0.5
Financial activities	101.7	101.2	101.7	102.1	0.4	136.4	136.0	137.4	138.4	0.7
Professional and business services	108.6	111.6	112.2	112.3	0.1	148.6	153.6	154.4	155.2	0.5
Education and health services	120.4	122.3	123.0	123.2	0.2	160.9	167.4	168.6	168.9	0.2
Leisure and hospitality	105.3	105.7	105.9	106.8	0.8	135.1	137.6	137.7	138.8	0.8
Other services	98.1	98.3	98.3	98.7	0.4	122.8	123.5	123.7	124.3	0.5

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

2 The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate hours. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and employment.

3 The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate weekly payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average aggregate weekly payrolls. Aggregate payrolls estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

p Preliminary



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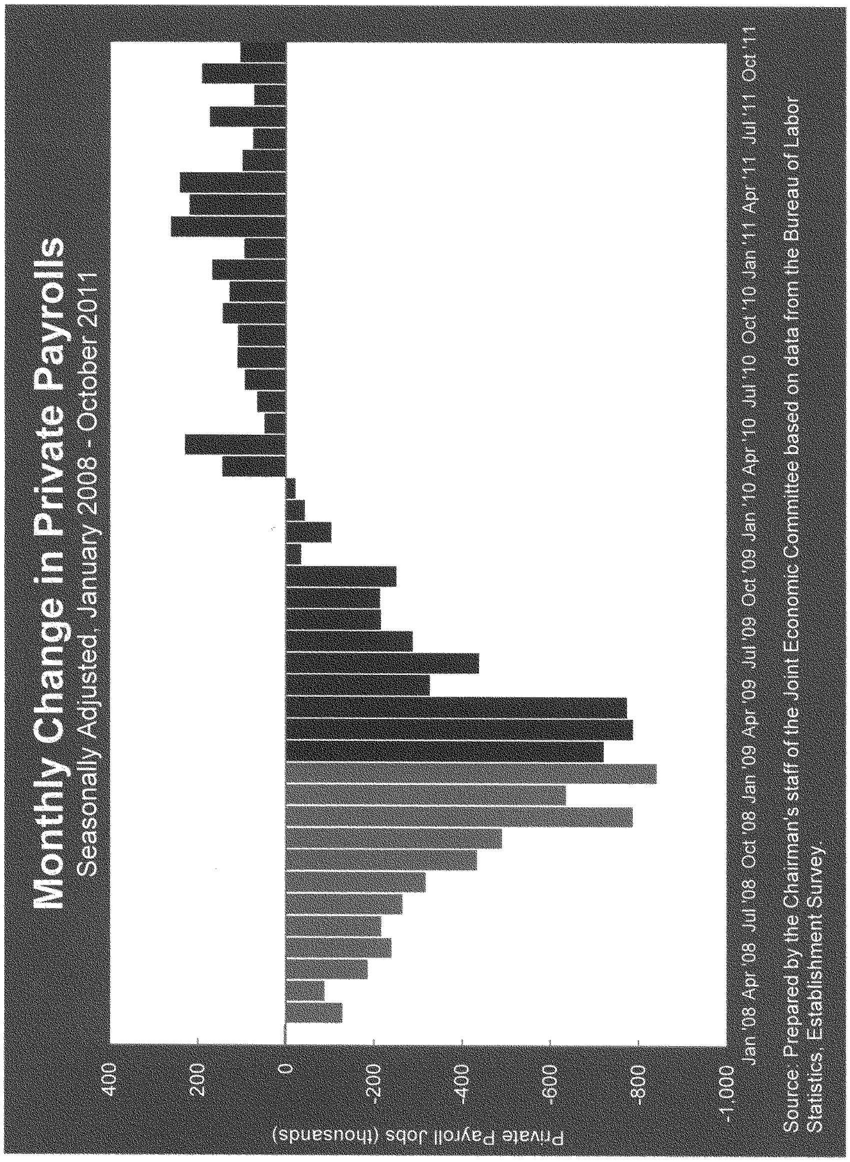

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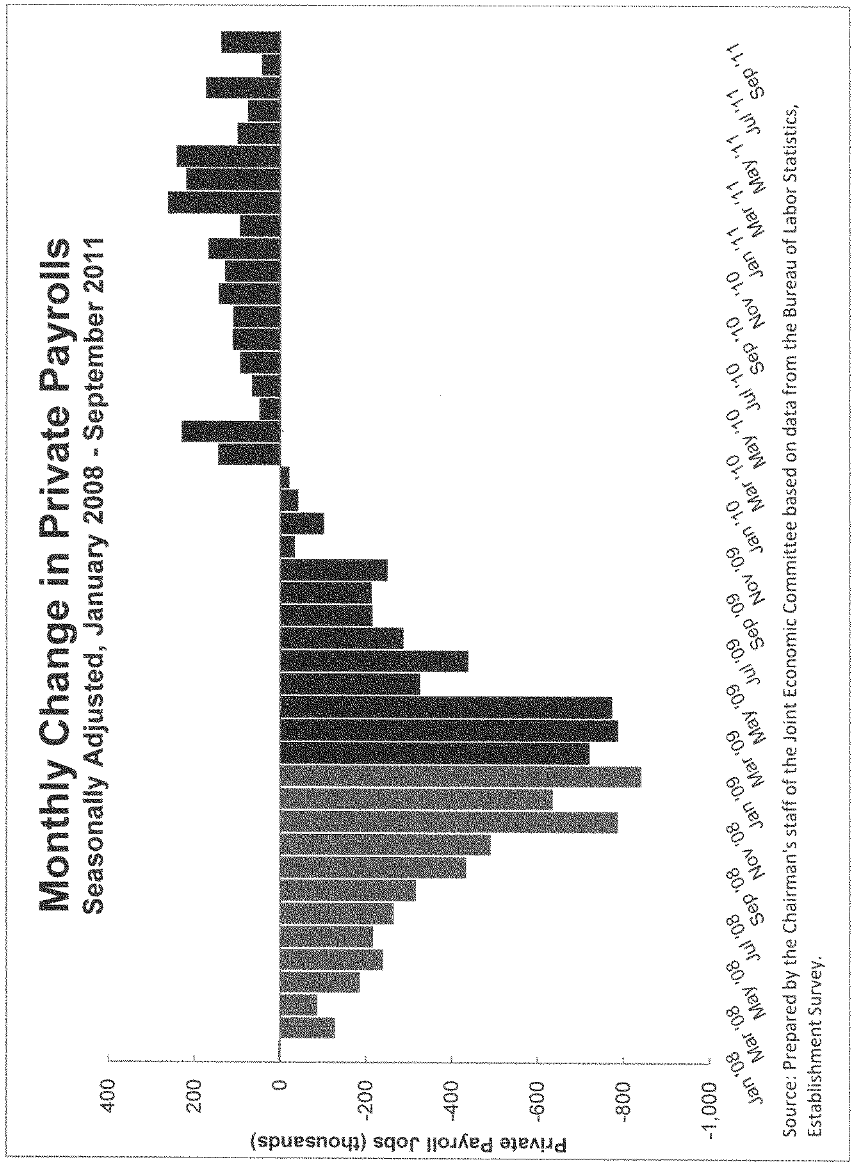

Source: Prepared by the Chairman's staff of the Joint Economic Committee based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Establishment Survey.

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NOV 22 2011

The Honorable Carolyn Maloney
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Maloney:

I appreciated the opportunity to participate in the Joint Economic Committee's November 4, 2011, hearing on the Employment Situation report. I am following up with information you had requested on changes in employment of women during the most recent recession and since the onset of the recovery.

During the most recent recession total nonfarm employment declined by 7.49 million; women employees accounted for 2.14 million of those losses. In percentage terms, employment of women decreased by 1.6 percent while total nonfarm employment fell by 5.4 percent. The largest jobs losses among women occurred in professional and business services (-644,000), manufacturing (-600,000), and retail trade (-459,000). The number of women employees in education and health services, on the other hand, grew 491,000 during the recession.

Since the official end of the recession in June 2009, total nonfarm employment has increased by 1.02 million while employment of women has fallen by 117,000. Government employment has fallen by 578,000 over that time period, and women have accounted for 369,000 of those losses. Women experienced job gains in education and health services (596,000) and in professional and business services (283,000).

We have enclosed a table showing employment changes during the most recent recession and since the onset of the recovery, disaggregated by industry and gender.

The Honorable Carolyn Maloney--2

NOV 22 2011

I hope you will find this information useful, and I look forward to continued discussions with you and the Committee about economic developments. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me on (202) 691-7800.

Sincerely yours,

KEITH HALL
Commissioner

Enclosure

DOL/BLS/OEUS/OIES
Robertson/ch: 11/21/11
cc: Comm Ofc, Galvin, Nardone, Robertson, Clinton, Kelter

Women Employees and All Employees, selected time periods, seasonally adjusted

	Dec '07[1] - Jun '09[2]			
	Change in Thousands		Percent Change	
	Women Employees	All Employees	Women Employees	All Employees
Total nonfarm	-2,139	-7,490	-1.6%	-5.4%
Total private	-2,271	-7,670	-2.0%	-6.6%
Goods-producing	-737	-3,550	-3.4%	-16.2%
Service-providing	-1,402	-3,940	-1.2%	-3.4%
Mining & logging	0	-54	0.0%	-7.3%
Construction	-137	-1,484	-1.8%	-19.8%
Manufacturing	-600	-2,012	-4.4%	-14.6%
Wholesale trade	-142	-458	-2.3%	-7.6%
Retail trade	-459	-1,047	-2.9%	-6.7%
Transportation & warehousing	-92	-333	-2.0%	-7.3%
Information	-114	-229	-3.8%	-7.6%
Financial activities	-284	-473	-3.5%	-5.8%
Professional & business services	-644	-1,608	-3.6%	-8.9%
Education & health services	491	619	2.6%	3.3%
Leisure & hospitality	-244	-454	-1.8%	-3.4%
Other services	-33	-140	-0.6%	-2.5%
Government	132	180	0.6%	0.8%

[1] Beginning of recession, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research

[2] End of recession, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Survey

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Women Employees and All Employees, selected time periods, seasonally adjusted

	Jun '09[2] - Oct '11			
	Change in Thousands		Percent Change	
	Women Employees	All Employees	Women Employees	All Employees
Total nonfarm	-117	1,023	-0.2%	0.8%
Total private	252	1,601	0.5%	1.5%
Goods-producing	-214	-323	-5.0%	-1.8%
Service-providing	97	1,346	0.2%	1.2%
Mining & logging	12	124	12.4%	18.1%
Construction	-90	-478	-11.3%	-8.0%
Manufacturing	-136	31	-4.0%	0.3%
Wholesale trade	-33	-30	-1.9%	-0.5%
Retail trade	-179	80	-2.4%	0.5%
Transportation & warehousing	-24	64	-2.3%	1.5%
Information	-90	-139	-7.7%	-5.0%
Financial activities	-179	-141	-3.9%	-1.8%
Professional & business services	283	877	3.8%	5.3%
Education & health services	596	948	4.0%	4.9%
Leisure & hospitality	62	191	0.9%	1.5%
Other services	37	81	1.3%	1.5%
Government	-369	-578	-2.9%	-2.6%

[2] End of recession, as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Survey

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DEC - 1 2011

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burgess:

I appreciated the opportunity to participate in the Joint Economic Committee's November 4, 2011, hearing on the Employment Situation report. I am following up with information you had requested on changes in private and public health care employment prior to and during the most recent recession, and since the onset of the recovery.

Fluctuations in the business cycle and in total nonfarm employment have had a modest impact on employment in the private health care industry, which has experienced growth over the last two decades as shown in the enclosed chart. While private health care employment continued to increase prior to, during, and following the end of the most recent recession, the rate of growth has slowed. Prior to the onset of the recession, private health care employment increased by 2.6 percent in 2006 and by 2.7 percent in 2007. During the recession, health care employment expanded by 2.4 percent in 2008 and by 1.8 percent in 2009. Since the end of the recession, employment in the industry has expanded by 1.9 percent (annualized) as of October 2011.

In terms of government health care, we have data on employment in federal, state, and local hospitals. Employment growth in public hospitals has varied more than private health care employment. Federal hospital employment, which includes military and veterans hospitals, expanded by 3.1 percent in 2006 and 2.8 percent in 2007. Federal hospital employment growth rose to 7.5 in 2008 and then slowed in each of the three following years.

Over the same period, both State hospital employment and local hospital employment have grown more slowly than federal hospital employment and private health care employment. In fact in 2009, State and local hospital employment fell by 1.1 and 0.8 percent, respectively.

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess--2

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I have enclosed a table showing growth rates in health-care related employment prior to and during the most recent recession and since the onset of the recovery.

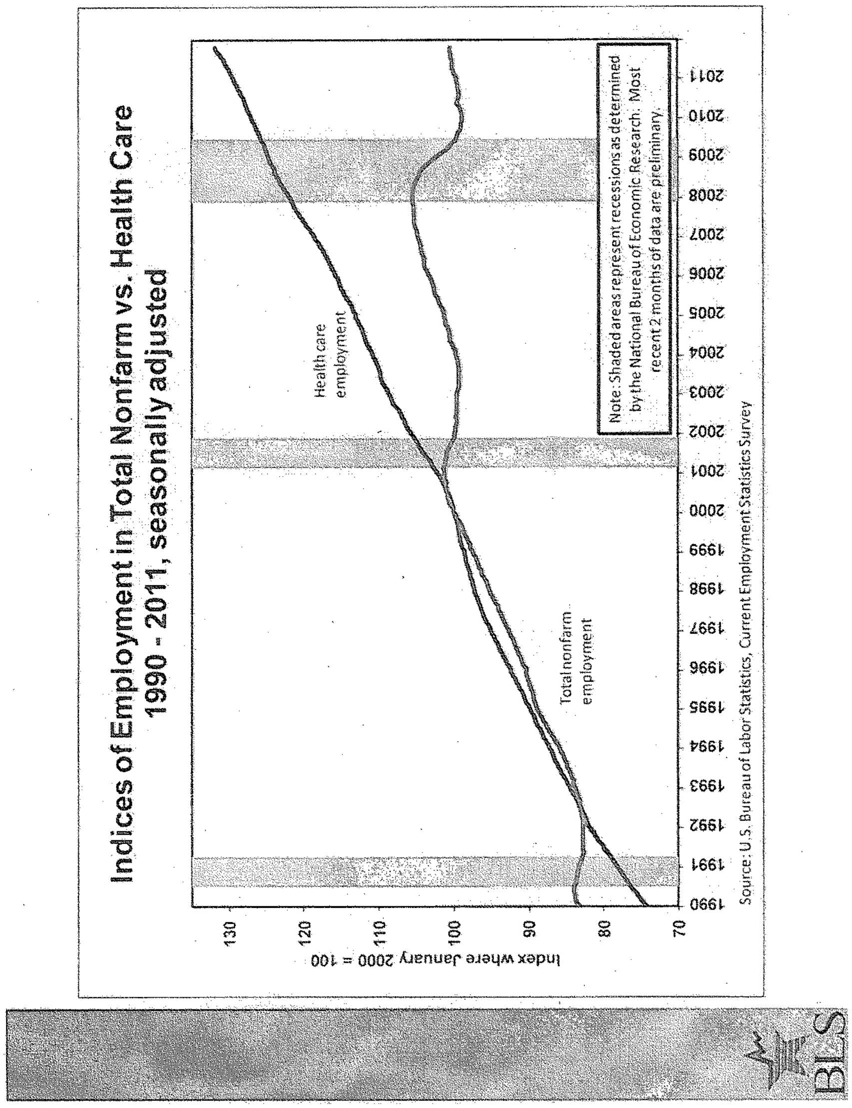
I hope you will find this information useful, and I look forward to continued discussions with you and the Committee about economic developments. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me on (202) 691-7800.

Sincerely yours,

KEITH HALL
Commissioner

Enclosure

DOL/BLS/OEUS/OIES
Robertson/ch: 11/21/11
cc: Comm Ofc, Galvin, Robertson, Nardone, Clinton, Kelter



Indices of Employment in Total Nonfarm vs. Health Care
1990 - 2011, seasonally adjusted
Index where January 2000 = 100
Health care employment
Total nonfarm employment
Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Most recent 2 months of data are preliminary.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Survey
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Annualized growth rates of select health care and hospital industries

Industry	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011[2]
	Rate[1]						
Health care (private)	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%
Hospitals (public)	-0.2%	0.9%	1.3%	2.0%	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%
Federal hospitals	-0.3%	3.1%	2.8%	7.5%	5.1%	4.4%	1.8%
State hospitals	2.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.1%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Local hospitals	-1.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	-0.8%	0.2%	1.4%

[1] Rate is based upon December to December, seasonally adjusted change

[2] Rate is based upon December to October 2011 for health care (private) and September 2011 for all hospital (public) industries

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Survey

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