

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 2011

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 2011

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 2011

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:32 a.m. in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Robert P. Casey, Jr., Chairman-designate, presiding.

Senators present: Casey.

Representatives present: Brady, Duffy, Amash, Mulvaney, Hinchey, and Cummings.

Staff present: Will Hansen, Gail Cohen, Colleen Healy, Jessica Knowles, Andrew Wilson, Rachel Greszler, Sean Ryan, Jayne McCullough, and Ted Boll.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT P. CASEY, JR., CHAIRMAN-DESIGNATE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Chairman-designate Casey. The Joint Economic Committee hearing will come to order. I know we have a number of members of the House who will be joining us, but they are voting this morning so we will welcome them as they arrive.

I appreciate this opportunity to review the employment situation across the country. We are particularly happy that we have some good news to report, which we will review in a moment. But I do want to thank the members of the Committee for their work in preparing for this hearing, and for our witness, Dr. Hall; and also the continuing opportunity we are going to have on this Committee to examine not just the employment data but areas that we can focus on to create jobs, strategies to create jobs, and also to focus on important sectors in our economy like manufacturing and other indicators of our economic strength as we are recovering.

I do want to thank Vice Chairman-designate Brady, Congressman from the State of Texas, who is working with us today to make sure that we focus on critically important issues that affect jobs.

We do, as I said, have some good news to report. I know that Commissioner Hall will highlight this, but the report today shows that the economy added 230,000 private-sector jobs last month, making March the 13th straight month that we have employment gains in the private sector.

Also, we gained 216,000 jobs overall, despite the loss of many government jobs. I wanted to point to one chart on my left that shows the upward trend in employment over the past 13 months.

In fact, during the last 13 months the economy has added 1.8 million private-sector jobs.

That is good news, but it is not good enough. We have to continue to focus on ways to create jobs at a faster pace every month, not just one month, and not just two months in a row; we need to continue to move in the right direction.

The overall unemployment rate dropped to 8.8 percent, so it has come down. That is down from the peak from October of 2009 of 10.1 percent. But as I said before, the unemployment rate is too high and we have to focus intensively—and especially on particular demographic groups, whether it's veterans who have lost their jobs, very high numbers still for African Americans, for Hispanic Americans, and workers with a disability.

And I also know that when Members appear today, some may not have a chance to do an opening statement, but I want to make sure that Vice Chairman-designate Brady has that opportunity when he arrives after voting.

But I think we will get right to our witness. I want to introduce someone who has appeared before this Committee a number of times. He does not necessarily need an introduction, but I want to make sure that those who may not remember his background and are not familiar with his biography, to give you just a brief sketch.

Dr. Keith Hall is the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the U.S. Department of Labor—what we know as the BLS. BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, to the United States Congress, and to other federal agencies, state and local governments, business, and labor.

Dr. Hall has also served as Chief Economist for the White House's Council of Economic Advisers for two years under President George W. Bush. Prior to that, he was Chief Economist for the United States Department of Commerce, and he also spent 10 years at the United States International Trade Commission.

Dr. Hall received his bachelor's degree from the University of Virginia; his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Economics from Purdue University.

Before turning to Dr. Hall, just one brief interlude. Congressman Hinchey just arrived and, Congressman, I was just saying that some will have the opportunity to give openings depending on when they get here. But if you have any opening comments, I wanted to offer you that opportunity.

Representative Hinchey. Well not really, no. I am anxious to hear what is about to be said, because we are dealing with an issue which is critically important for the future of this country, and also for the political operations in both the House and the Senate.

And so I deeply appreciate the opportunity to be here with you. Thank you very much for setting up this very important hearing here, I appreciate you being here, and I am anxious to hear everything that you are going to say. Thank you, very much.

Chairman-designate Casey. Thanks, Congressman.

Dr. Hall.

[The chart titled "Monthly Change in Private Payrolls" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 28.]

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

Commissioner Hall. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee:

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

In March, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 216,000, and private-sector employment rose by 230,000. The unemployment rate was little changed at 8.8 percent; the rate has declined by 1 percentage point since November of 2010.

Since a recent low point in February of 2010, nonfarm payroll employment has risen by 1.5 million. Private-sector employment rose by 1.8 million over the same period, an average of 138,000 per month.

In March, job growth occurred in professional and business services, health care, leisure and hospitality, and mining. Manufacturing employment continued to trend up over the month.

Professional and business services employment rose by 78,000 in March. This industry has added 692,000 jobs since a recent low in September of 2009. In March, employment in temporary help services rose by 29,000. Temporary help services has added about a half million jobs since August of 2009.

Employment in health care continued to rise in March. The increase was spread among several components, including ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities. Since the start of the recent Recession in December of 2007, health care employment has risen by 902,000, while total nonfarm employment has declined by 7.2 million.

The leisure and hospitality industry added 37,000 jobs in March. Growth in food services and drinking places accounted for most of the increase.

Within goods-producing industries, mining employment rose by 14,000 in March, mostly due to an increase in support activities for mining. Since a recent low in October of 2009, mining employment has risen by 96,000.

Employment in manufacturing continued to trend up in March. Factory job gains continued to be concentrated in durable goods, with over-the-month increases in fabricated metal products and machinery. Construction employment changed little over the month.

Employment in local government continued to trend down over the month. This sector has lost 416,000 jobs since its employment peak in September of 2008.

Turning to measures from the survey of households, the unemployment rate was little changed at 8.8 percent in March. The jobless rate has declined by one percentage point since November of 2010. Over that period, unemployment declined by nearly 1.5 million, and employment rose by 1.4 million, leaving the labor force nearly unchanged on net.

In March, the labor force participation rate held at 64.2 percent, and the employment-to-population ratio at 58.5 percent was little changed.

The number of long-term unemployed remained high at 6.1 million, or 45.5 percent of total unemployment. Over the month, the number of individuals who were working part-time, although they would have preferred full-time work, was 8.4 million, down from 9 million a year earlier.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 216,000 in March, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 8.8 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-11-0436, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 29.]

Chairman-designate Casey. Doctor, thank you very much.

I wanted to ask you about, first of all, the sectors of our economy that we should be most positive about based upon the data. I wanted to get your perspective on, first of all, manufacturing, which is so essential to the strength of our economy.

I just wanted to get your sense of how you compare this month's numbers not just with last month's but with what you have seen over, say, the last six months?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. This month, manufacturing grew by about 17,000 jobs, which has continued a recent trend. We have had job growth in manufacturing. In fact, we have added about 205,000 jobs in manufacturing since February of 2010, which is the employment trough.

Chairman-designate Casey. And do you have a—I guess it is not in the nature of an opinion, but when you compare how we are doing overall with job growth this month, about 216,000, and the fact that the private-sector job growth has hit 230,000 this month, 222,000 last month, are there any trends, or any insights that you can provide as it relates to the significance of those private-sector numbers, at least over the last two months?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well we have had—for more than two months we have had pretty steady job growth. It has been around 135,000–140,000 a month. In the last two months it looks like we may be getting an acceleration in job growth, which would be a good sign.

Chairman-designate Casey. Would you tell us, based upon your experience, how many months, when you see a number of months of consecutive positive job numbers, especially at what we are seeing, which is basically on average about 200,000 jobs added the last two months—192,000 and 216,000—how many months like that in a row would you like to see as evidence that we are growing and recovering at a pace at which we could fully recover? If you can understand my question. Would it be that we would need three months of positive job growth at that number? Or six months? Or how do you analyze that?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well of course even one month, or two months of faster job growth is positive. I do tend to look at the data at about three-month segments. I think steady growth of

three months does put you into another—you get a real picture, I think, of where you are. So three months, typically.

But also if you look back to the trend further than that, we continue to have job growth. Again, that is positive. But like I say, three months is a good rule-of-thumb that I use.

Chairman-designate Casey. How about the total number? When you look at 200,000 in each of these months, roughly, that is a good number. But of course I am trying to get a sense of the historical comparison between this two- or three-month period versus another two- or three-month period when we had a full, and maybe even more, robust recovery.

Obviously I think we would prefer if it were 250,000 a month rather than 200,000, or even higher than that. Is there any way to analogize or to compare where we are now as compared to another three-month period that you can recall, or that you have data for?

Commissioner Hall. I would say the last expansion after the 2001 recession was not a strong expansion. And that averaged at its peak somewhere over 200,000. That was growth, but it was not as strong as it has been in some other periods.

In the 1990s expansion, we frequently had job growth well over 300,000, 400,000 at times. So like I say, 200,000-plus is solid growth, but we could see more.

Chairman-designate Casey. And I know my time is up, but I will come back to you about some of the demographic groups.

Congressman Hinchey.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you very much. Thank you for everything that you are doing in the context of leadership of this very important Committee.

And thank you very much for everything that you were saying. We are very delighted to see the economic circumstances changing now in light of the fact that we had been experiencing an economic situation which was second only to the Great Depression. During the most recent recession, we saw the loss of more than 2 million jobs, something in the neighborhood of 2.3 million jobs in.

Now the situation is improving and changing. I know that you are analyzing this situation, but do you have any inclination to see what the main objectives have been, or rather what is the main driver of this economic growth?

One of the things that we did over the course of the previous two years was pass a major stimulus bill, which injected a very significant amount of funding into the economy, which the economy had not seen in a long time.

I would be very interested to hear what you think are the main elements of the promotion of this economic activity now, and the growing of these jobs?

Commissioner Hall. Well, sure. Well this Recession has been remarkable in how broad the job loss was. So just about every industry, with maybe the exception of health care, lost significant numbers of jobs during this Recession. And the job growth now has been also pretty broad.

Industries like professional business services, education and health, leisure and hospitality, and even manufacturing have all been growing since the trough. Financial activities, construction,

are probably still struggling. They are not growing very much. And government is really the only sector that is losing jobs right now. It's primarily in local government.

Representative Hinchey. Okay. Anything else?

Commissioner Hall. No, I think that is about it. The job growth has been relatively broad. You know, the biggest drivers probably of the job loss have been construction and manufacturing, and it has been nice to see manufacturing job growth start up.

Representative Hinchey. Yes.

Commissioner Hall. But construction still remains pretty flat.

Representative Hinchey. And what you were saying in your opening remarks were that there were significant improvements in the economy in the context of health care and education, things of that nature. What would you say about the prospects of cutting the funding for operations like health care and education by this government?

Commissioner Hall. I would not want to comment on policy things like that. I stay away from that.

Representative Hinchey. No, I understand that, but I was just trying to see if there might be something that you might say about it.

In any case, this is something that I think we need to be deeply concerned about because it would be a deep mistake to reduce the funding for those important elements like education, and health care, as well as other activities which stimulate this economy—like transportation and things of that nature.

In any case, thanks very much. Let me just ask you one or two other things, if I may, if there is time. The Recession hurt certain demographics more than others, as we know. For instance, as of February individuals without a high school diploma had an unemployment rate of 13.9 percent, while those with a college degree had an unemployment rate of 4.3 percent.

Can you talk about which sectors of our economy typically hire individuals without a high school diploma? What has happened to those sectors during this Recession?

Commissioner Hall. Well first let me confirm your picture of job loss by education. For those with less than a high school diploma, the unemployment rate remains high; it's at 13.7 percent this month. Those with a bachelor's degree and higher, it's at 4.4 percent.

This has been a typical recession in the sense that the group with the lower education have started with higher unemployment rates and they've had the unemployment rates go up by more than those with higher education.

As far as the industry breakout, I am probably going to have to get back with you on that, about where the folks are distributed. I don't know that we have the data handy, but I can give you some idea of where the folks with less than a high school diploma, what sort of industries they are employed in.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you very much.

[Letter dated April 19, 2011, transmitting Commissioner Hall's response to Representative Hinchey appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 68.]

Chairman-designate Casey. Thanks, Congressman.

As I mentioned before, the House was voting and Vice Chairman-designate Brady is here now. I do not know how he could have voted and run that fast, but he made it here in record time. I want to turn to our Vice Chairman-designate for an opening statement, if he would like, and questions as well.

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

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. Great. Well first I would like to congratulate Senator Casey on the Chairmanship of the Joint Economic Committee. I look forward to a productive working relationship with the Senator and to insightful hearings as we move forward in the new Congress.

I would also like to welcome Dr. Hall and his staff back again. You have guided this Committee through many employment reports in the past. We appreciate the work you do and the explanation of the data that you provide.

Today's employment report shows some positive signs. Everyone wants the economy to improve, particularly the labor market, and we are glad for the increases in jobs we are seeing. But looking at it closely, while there are job gains, the rate of job creation has not accelerated enough to keep up with the population growth and encourage all of the people who lost their jobs that they soon can find work again.

It has been 21 months since the Recession ended, and we are still down 7.2 million nonfarm payroll jobs from when it started. The unemployment rate at 8.8 percent of course remains unacceptably high, but also is not telling us the whole story—as I will explain in a moment.

There have been fundamental disagreements about the proper role of government in facilitating an economic recovery between Republicans and Democrats and that disagreement continues even now, 39 months after the last recession started. Democrats, unfortunately, in Congress do not want to change course, but the federal spending spree has not been productive.

It loaded up the Nation with debt so large the focus of business managers, investors, foreign governments, international institutions, and the public at large now is how the United States can meet its financial obligations.

How high will taxes rise? And what form will they take? Is the government resorting to money creation to ease its interest and principal payments? Is there a chance it will default on its obligations?

These questions—incredible as it may seem—are being asked of the United States Government. This is a big part of the reason why private investment and hiring have not resurged as they did in the past after similarly severe recessions.

I want to show you a chart of payroll jobs. You know, as you can see we have not moved far from the bottom we hit shortly after the Recession officially ended, and the trajectory of job growth is far weaker than in past recoveries.

I also want to show you a chart of the U.S. labor force participation rate. This chart shows the percentage of the population in the

labor force as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the percentage has shrunk.

The chain of causation is clear: businesses fear the costs of an encroaching and intrusive government and are reluctant to expand sufficiently to create enough job openings for all of our workers. In turn, many people have simply left the labor force.

The labor force now is smaller than 39 months ago, despite the fact that the working age population of 16 years and older has been increasing. This is happening in what used to be called the “land of opportunity.”

Republicans want to cut federal spending to relieve the pressure on the private economy. We must reassure the Nation and the world that the United States will bring its deficits and its debts under control, and it will not burden the economy with stifling taxes either.

Increasing taxes to fund the expansion of government depresses the private economy’s growth prospects over the longer term, and that has chilling effects on businesses and consumers right now.

The Keynesian argument that increased government spending boosts aggregate demand and that a spending reduction would hurt the recovery falls apart completely when investors, businesses, and consumers focus on the increased future size of government, the permanently larger share of resources it will claim, and the myriad ways in which it will hamper private economic growth.

The tepid job and employment growth so long after the Recession ended should convince everyone that high levels of federal spending are not what the economy needs.

To reduce federal borrowing, we must cut federal spending not try to lock it in or raise taxes. The expected after-tax real rate of return drives business investment and hiring decisions. If we want businesses to offer hundreds of thousands of additional jobs month after month for years to come—which is what it will take to return the labor force and the unemployment rate to normal levels—then we must not burden expected returns with higher taxes, inflation, interest rates, and restrictive regulations. And if the private economy grows, there will be more money for government to spend as well, but let us not put that cart before the horse.

With that, I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Representative Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 71.]

[The chart titled “Labor Force Participation Rate” appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 72.]

[The chart titled “An Exceptionally Weak Employment Recovery” appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 73.]

[The chart titled “Private Sector Jobs Increase When Private Investment Increases” appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 74.]

[The chart titled “Increased Federal Spending Has Not Led to Private Sector Job Creation” appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 75.]

[The chart titled “Forecast vs. Reality” appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 76.]

Chairman-designate Casey. We can proceed with questions. Vice Chairman-designate Brady, do you want to do questions now, or move to Congressman Duffy?

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. Why don't I take a quick question. Can we talk about the participation rate really quickly, Commissioner Hall? Obviously it's always good to see the unemployment rate go down, at least in general appearances, but there is more to that story.

There is no reason to celebrate a lower unemployment rate that is caused by more Americans leaving the workforce and fewer entering it. As we know long term, a smaller work force means millions of discouraged workers, lower output in the future, and a weak recovery. Those are not healthy signs.

What can you tell us about the number of discouraged workers? What is the number of marginally attached workers? When can we expect to see the labor participation rate begin to go back up?

Commissioner Hall. The number of discouraged workers is just a little under a million right now. And workers who are marginally attached—which includes discouraged workers, but workers of other types—is about nearly 2.5 million people. So those numbers are still fairly high.

Our broadest measure of labor under-utilization that includes both marginally attached and people working part-time, that remains fairly high. It's at 15.7 percent, although it did go down 2/10ths of a percent this month.

Labor force participation remains at a low level. It is still 64.2 percent. We have not seen big movement lately at all on the labor force. It has actually been fairly flat. But I would expect that if we do start to get strong job growth, and we get a little more confidence, we probably should start to see the labor force participation rate go up.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. Is the labor force participation rate critical for output for a sustainable recovery?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Absolutely.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. Any projections going forward? I know you are very careful about doing those things, but internally have you done any work on what we might see when people will start re-entering the work force?

Commissioner Hall. I would say we are more in the mode of looking for signs that they are, rather than projecting. So we really do not—I really do not think that way very much.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. I understand. Construction, we lost some jobs last month, we had about 30,000 additional—in manufacturing and construction—manufacturing did okay, 17,000 new jobs; construction shrank. Any reasons for that in the data?

Commissioner Hall. Well, no. Construction has remained pretty flat, and I think just historically what you would probably need to see with the construction is you would need to see new housing starts, and new home sales pick up, and pick up for a while before we start to see any significant change in the construction employment.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. Within manufacturing, what did you see?

Commissioner Hall. In manufacturing we are seeing growth. I mean, 17,000 was not a lot, but there has been a trend of growth in manufacturing. And it is something we have not seen for a while, but you are right, it is not really strong; but it is positive growth. A lot of that has been in durable goods. So I would say, for example, the last recession we did not see any growth in manufacturing out of the last recession at all, so that is part of what makes this recovery so far different than the last recession.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. I understand.

And, Senator Casey, we are pleased to be joined by one of our new Members from Wisconsin, Congressman Sean Duffy. You are chairing the meeting, but I just wanted to welcome Congressman Duffy to the Joint Economic Committee.

Chairman-designate Casey. Thank you very much.

Congressman Duffy.

Representative Duffy. Thank you.

Chairman-designate Casey. And welcome.

Representative Duffy. I appreciate it. I have got to figure out where the "talk button" is here. I am new to the Senate.

Commissioner Hall, good morning. I appreciate you coming in this morning. I just have a few questions.

As I am looking at historical data in regard to downturns and then recoveries, usually there is symmetry or a correlation between the depth of the decline and then the strength of the recovery, whether it is a V-shaped decline we will have a V-shaped recovery, or a U-shaped decline a U-shaped recovery.

If you look at what has happened in this Recession, we have seen a pretty significant decline, but then a flat line really in regard to the recovery, which is not consistent with prior recoveries.

Do you have any idea why that is taking place?

Commissioner Hall. No, I really do not. I can say that there have been two schools of thought going into this recovery.

The one is the folks who have observed what you have, that the deeper recessions have had stronger recoveries, the more V-shaped. And those folks of course were optimistic that we are going to get a strong recovery.

Then there are those who have pointed out that the last two recessions had very mild recoveries. But both of the last two recessions were also mild recessions, as well. So it has been one of the instances where nobody has known whether we just now have milder recoveries from recessions, that is the way the labor market has changed; or whether we will go back to the V-shape where when we have a steep drop we have a steep recovery.

Representative Duffy. And maybe I could throw some ideas out there. Because I am from a district in central and northern Wisconsin, and as I talk to job creators in our area I continually hear them talk about uncertainty in the marketplace. And I think if you look at what's happened in Washington in recent years we have done things that we traditionally have not done.

With the new health care bill, I think if you are an employer that creates uncertainty in the marketplace. If you have a \$14 trillion debt, and then this year we are projected to borrow \$1.6 trillion. And then if you look at the President's budget, we are projected to borrow \$1 trillion a year on average for the next 10 years. If you

are a small businessman and you are looking at investing or growing your business, what I keep hearing is this potentially leads to much higher taxes, much less growth, and they are unwilling then to invest in the businesses.

Or if you are a larger business and you can look anywhere in the world to invest, and you look at these massive debt charts in America, they go this has serious economic consequences in America, and they are choosing to invest elsewhere.

I mean, do you have any ideas on what I am hearing in central and northern Wisconsin from our job creators?

Commissioner Hall. I would probably stay away from cause-and-effect, because we are very much a fact-oriented place. So I will beg off on sort of discussing why I think things are happening how they are happening.

Representative Duffy. Let me, if I could do this, are you aware of any economic studies that show a correlation between excessive deficits and large debts and long-term unemployment conditions, a correlation between those two that you have seen in your studies?

Commissioner Hall. Not really. I am not really familiar. I do not know that there is a consensus on any of that. That is not a thing that I have studied before in the past.

Representative Duffy. Okay. I yield back my time.

Chairman-designate Casey. Thank you, Congressman. Congressman Mulvaney.

Representative Mulvaney. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I apologize for being late. I think we just voted on—well, anyway.

Mr. Hall, Commissioner Hall, I have very brief comments. I apologize for missing your testimony, and if these questions have been asked previously please let me know and I will be quiet and yield back my time.

I look at these three graphs, and was looking at them yesterday as we prepared for this meeting, and I wonder, sir, if you are aware of what the unemployment regime was like, what the unemployment benefit regime was like during these last, or these three recessions that are set forth on this board—specifically in 1981, 1982, 1973, 1975. Do you recall that off the top of your head, sir?

Commissioner Hall. I really do not; I am sorry.

Representative Mulvaney. Would it be fair to say that it was some place between 26 and 39 weeks? Because that is where it was during most of the last several recessions?

Commissioner Hall. That sounds reasonable, but I really do not know.

Representative Mulvaney. And it is probably also fair to say that unemployment in 1981–82, unemployment benefits did not extend for 99 weeks? Nor did they do that in 1973–75, because the 99 weeks that we are getting to now is unprecedented in our Nation's history, isn't it?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, the long-term unemployed is really quite—it is unprecedented right now, the number of long-term unemployed.

Representative Mulvaney. Correct. But also the benefits that we have extended is unprecedented? I recognize you are getting to my point, which is that I recognize that you all are not in the business of cause-and-effect looking forward; I am more interested,

however, in possible correlations looking backward with the benefit of hindsight.

And I am just asking you if you have seen any correlation between the length of benefits that we offer and the length of time that folks actually stay unemployed.

Commissioner Hall. I am not an expert in that area. I do know that there has been some research that correlates when people return to work and UI benefits, that there tends to be a pickup in re-employment at the end of benefits.

Representative Mulvaney. And also I think there are some studies that show that there is an increase in re-entrants into the market, folks that have been identified as actually dropping out of the job market do come back at the end of—once benefits go back to their ordinary lengths.

All right, well thank you, Commissioner Hall. I look forward to your testimony in the future.

Chairman-designate Casey. Thanks, Congressman. And, welcome. Thanks for taking the time to be here with us.

Commissioner, I had some follow-up questions on the demographic breakdown. Even as we are happy about the fact that we are at 216,000 by way of an increase overall, and a 230,000 increase in private-sector jobs, there are some demographic numbers which are pretty disturbing.

I was looking at the number, for example, for veterans. Am I correct to say that unemployment among veterans is 9 percent?

Commissioner Hall. Um—

Chairman-designate Casey. I just want to make sure I have the right number.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Sure. I believe that is correct. Yes, it is 9 percent.

Chairman-designate Casey. So just for context, 8.8 percent unemployment overall; but 9 percent for veterans?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that is correct.

Chairman-designate Casey. And would I be correct to say that so-called Gulf Era II Veterans, meaning Iraq and Afghanistan veterans face an unemployment rate of 10.9 percent? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That is correct.

Chairman-designate Casey. So substantially higher than both veterans overall, almost 2 points higher, and significantly higher than the overall unemployment rate. So I think we have got to pay particular attention to those veterans coming back from overseas. That is intolerably too high, 10.9.

I was also looking at the African American unemployment rate, which is—again I just want to make sure I am right—15.5 percent? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That is correct.

Chairman-designate Casey. And that number is almost double, more than double, I should say, from the African American unemployment rate of 7.7 in August of 2007. That is the number that I have.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that sounds right. It was 9.0 percent at the beginning of the Recession, but that would be right back to August.

Chairman-designate Casey. So 15.5 percent unemployment for African Americans. For Hispanic workers, the rate is 11.3? Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. That is correct.

Chairman-designate Casey. And for workers with a disability, 15.6 percent? Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. We will get the number here.

Chairman-designate Casey. Okay.

Commissioner Hall. You have been right so far, so I am——

Chairman-designate Casey. I am just trying to make sure we get the record right. But in particular, is there anything you can tell us about—based upon your knowledge of the labor market, based upon trends you have been able to both identify and analyze over the years, and even more recently, is there anything you can tell us about those particular demographic categories, why they are that high? Or whether these numbers are typical for a time of recession and then recovery? Or maybe there is no conclusion you can reach based upon the numbers only?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Sure. It is absolutely true that the unemployment rates for these groups start out higher than other groups, and in recessions they go up by more. So they are hit more by recessions.

This Recession has been no exception. They have gone up quite a bit. As you mentioned, for example, African American going from 9.0 percent to 15.5 percent is a very large increase.

As far as why, I do not have great insight as to why that happens, but it does happen. And it is a similar pattern I think as some other groups.

Chairman-designate Casey. Do you have any data that compares, for example, if we just take two or three numbers, the African American number at 15.5 and the Hispanic worker number at 11.3, any way to compare those two numbers in particular to a comparable time period, say in the 1990s as we were coming out of a downturn then? Or maybe even 2001–2002? Is there any way to compare those, whether 15.5 is substantially higher for African Americans at a comparable time, or not?

Commissioner Hall. Right. We do not have a time series for that group that goes back quite that far, at least with us. We could probably follow up on that. But the number of 15.5 percent I am sure is a very high rate, but we can follow up and——

Chairman-designate Casey. Yes, that would be great for the Committee, if you can just do kind of a comparison——

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Okay.

Chairman-designate Casey. Because anyone can tell that it is very high. I am just kind of curious about the historical—oh, you might have something?

Commissioner Hall. Okay, actually I do have an answer. We had a table I did not realize we had. This is a very high rate. This is a higher unemployment rate than the last recession, or the 1991 recession. The last time it was this high for African Americans, it was in the early 1980s it looks like. So this is a very high unemployment rate.

Chairman-designate Casey. Thank you. I am over time.
Vice Chairman-designate Brady.

[Letter dated April 19, 2011, transmitting Commissioner Hall's response to Senator Casey appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 77.]

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. Thank you, Chairman.

We talked a moment ago about the unemployment rate going down, but principally because fewer people are in the workforce and many have left it.

We have an honest disagreement in Congress about what the role of federal spending is in our economy and its recovery. You know, following the numbers, I know after we spent some \$800-and-some billion, we have 2 million fewer workers today than when the Stimulus began.

The unemployment rate was predicted to be 6.8 percent this month; we are off by a mile. And many of the economists who were saying don't reduce any spending in Washington, today are the same ones who like Mark Zandi predicted that by the end of 2010 we would see 4 million new jobs. We actually had 3.3 million fewer. He was off by 7 million jobs.

The Joint Economic Committee took a look for the last 40 years, at my request, at the relationship between federal spending and job creation in the private sector along Main Street. This chart identifies it. The black line is federal spending; the darker blue line—remind me to do a different color on that one—is private payroll employment. Not government jobs, jobs along Main Street.

What you can see is there is no correlation between the two—actually, I am wrong. There is a negative correlation. For each of the four decades, as government spending grew jobs along Main Street actually shrunk.

In the next chart, though, it shows sort of a different story. Over the last 40 years we tracked one key indicator. Along with workforce participation and output, the key indicator is private investment, business investment: companies that buy new buildings, new software, new equipment.

As you can tell, there is a very high correlation. When businesses, large and small, buy buildings, buy equipment, buy software to go along with that new technology, jobs along Main Street grow.

As we look forward from here, in looking at the data that you have, what indicators are you following that indicate where and at what speed private business investment is restoring, is picking up, is still fairly flat, where is it in America today?

Commissioner Hall. I do not know that—I do not spend a lot of time looking at leading indicators, because we are not trying to forecast. But I will say such things as hours worked, and things like that, give us some idea of future job growth and future investment levels. In the data, things like temporary help tends to come back quicker than other types of jobs.

Those are the sort of things that tend to be sort of leading indicators of investment and job growth.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. Are there any sectors that would reflect—obviously new buildings, you are looking at construction, new equipment you would be looking at the more durable goods, correct? The larger types of equipment? And new software? Are there within those sectors signs we need to be following?

Commissioner Hall. Well I do think the equipment and software investment, out of the GDP numbers, does track pretty well with payroll jobs. And if that tends to get out ahead of payroll jobs, it shows up in productivity gains but it also signals sometimes future job growth.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. How many jobs are we short of the pre-Recession level right now?

Commissioner Hall. We are down about 7.3 million jobs since January 2008.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. How large would the monthly job gains need to be over the next 18 months for employment to return to that level, to the pre-Recession level?

Commissioner Hall. I think we are looking at—sorry, I am doing my math here; excuse me—I guess we are looking at 403,000. Does that sound about right?

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. It would probably need to be higher than that.

Commissioner Hall. Is it higher than that? Okay.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. That is my back-of-the-envelope estimate. If we continued around 200,000 or so job gains per month, how long will that take for us—my gut feel is around 5 years at that level. Your thoughts?

Commissioner Hall. I have not done that calculation, but if you are talking about something like 2.5 million a year, you are talking about, well, certainly 36.3 months to recover at a rate of 200,000 per month.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. What monthly job gains—we sort of have an indicator, and I am running out of time, how much job gains a month is needed just to keep up with the population growth? We are often asked that question.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that seems to vary over time. I would say right now probably at least on the order of 130,000–140,000 jobs a month just to maintain, with the population growth.

Vice Chairman-designate Brady. Okay, thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman-designate Casey. Thank you, Congressman.
And Congressman Hinchey.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you, very much.

We know what the situation is, how bad it has been, how much employment has declined, and how it is now showing indications of improvement as a result of a number of initiatives by this Congress. And this chart here is very illustrative. It shows the deep drop in employment, and the increase in employment as a result of the activities that were taking place over the course of the previous two years.

I want to talk about manufacturing employment which increased for the fourth straight month, as employers added 33,000 jobs in February. Fortunately, the number of manufacturing jobs has increased by 186,000 since January of 2010. This is a turnaround, a dramatic turnaround, from the 2.3 million jobs that were cut during the deep Recession.

Can you tell us, what is the future of the manufacturing sector? What do you anticipate will be the most influential policies that will affect the manufacturing sector?

Commissioner Hall. Well, you are getting into two areas I try to avoid. One is forecasting; the other is policy. I will say, though, that the last recession we lost 3 million manufacturing jobs and gained none of them back. This Recession we lost another 2 million manufacturing jobs, and we are starting to gain some of them back. We are not anywhere near 2 million back, but we are gaining some back. And that has not happened for a few recessions, a couple of recessions.

Representative Hinchey. Yes, well what do you anticipate will be the most influential policies that will affect the manufacturing sector? What do you think of some of the things that are trying to be done now, will have a positive or negative effect?

Commissioner Hall. I don't think I would want to comment on likely impact of policies, I'm sorry.

Representative Hinchey. Okay. Over 44 percent of the unemployed are considered long-term unemployed, meaning that they have been out of work for 27 weeks or more.

Nearly 73 percent of the long-term unemployed have been unemployed for a year or more. What do you think is the reasoning behind why so many of our unemployed have been unemployed for a year or more? Do you think we are facing a skills mismatch where workers do not have the skills of a changing economy, that they have not been prepared for?

Commissioner Hall. In terms of what the data shows, the number of long-term unemployed during the most recent expansion after the 2001 recession, it never went down very much. The expansion after 2001 was not a strong expansion, and normally the long-term unemployed goes down a lot more than it did during this expansion.

So the first thing that is a contributor to this is the number of long-term was already high when this Recession started. And the second thing is, this was a very deep and a very long Recession, so it really added to that. And those two things made the number at an unprecedented level. It is extremely high.

I do not know. I do not know what sort of issue there is with job matching, job mismatching. I would say that that is certainly something that is going to be of great interest as this expansion goes forward as to how the long-term unemployed get re-employed, and whether there is an issue with job matching or not.

Representative Hinchey. Well based upon your experience, do you come to the conclusion that intelligent economic investment by the government has positive effects on the economy?

Commissioner Hall. I think I will not comment on——

Representative Hinchey. You will pass on that one?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Hinchey. Mr. Ronces, or Dr. Horrigan, any indications of anything on any of the questions that we have asked?

Mr. Ronces. No. I think you will be hard-pressed to find someone from the statistical community willing to comment on policy. I think it is in everyone's interest that the reality and the perception is that the statistical community, the federal statistical community, is really separate from the policy issues. So I think Mr. Hall speaks for—Dr. Hall speaks for all of us in that.

Representative Hinchey. Well, no, I appreciate, because we have done this on a number of occasions in the past—I appreciate how you separate the logic of how things can be improved, and base all of your attention on what the circumstances are, what the facts are, but not how they arrived, and what we might do to make them better.

But nevertheless, we continue to just keep asking questions like that to see if there might be something that you could provide that might be insightful. In any case, I appreciate the responses that you gave to these questions.

Thanks.

Chairman-designate Casey. Commissioner, if you and your team were not so disciplined you could make big news here today, but I know you—[Laughter.]

Are doing your job.

Congressman Amash.

Representative Amash. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Commissioner Hall, long-term unemployment is costly both for individuals who lose valuable skills and experience, as well as the government, which is now providing unemployment insurance benefits to workers for up to 99 weeks.

What impact does long-term unemployment have on workers' future employment prospects?

Commissioner Hall. Well that is one of those areas where the economic research is pretty clear that the longer somebody is unemployed, the harder it is for them to become re-employed. That is why I think, at least for me, one of the absolutely most important things to watch coming out of this Recession is what happens to the long-term unemployment because it is at a very high level.

Representative Amash. And when unemployment benefits run out, what typically happens to the unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. I am not sure that I necessarily see a big impact on the unemployment rate when those numbers work out. People are more likely to stay in the labor force when they are receiving benefits, so there may be some issue where people stop looking once their benefits run out, so that may have an impact on the labor force. But it's not been clear, at least in this data yet, that that is having an impact. It has not been in the past.

Representative Amash. Thank you. When arguing for the Stimulus, the President's economic advisors issued a report projecting the likely effects of unemployment and output with and without a Stimulus similar to that which eventually passed.

The President's advisors projected that the unemployment rate would be about 6.8 percent today if Stimulus was passed, and about 8.2 percent if Stimulus was not passed. What is the unemployment rate today?

Commissioner Hall. It is 8.8 percent.

Representative Amash. And the President's advisors projected total payroll employment at the end of 2010 would be about 138 million with Stimulus and about 134 million without Stimulus. What was the level of payroll employment at the end of 2010?

Commissioner Hall. Let's see. How about if I tell you January. I've got that one handy. It's 130,328,000.

Representative Amash. So that is lower than the President's estimates?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Amash. Massive increases in Federal Government spending have been aimed at increasing employment. Can you reconcile the poor job market with the effects of the spending?

Commissioner Hall. I would not speculate on that.

Representative Amash. Are there indications that private employers are wary of hiring new workers, given the uncertainties surrounding the new health care entitlement and the looming U.S. fiscal crisis?

Commissioner Hall. I do not have any view as to why hiring may be slower.

Representative Amash. So you cannot speculate on—is it possible that the huge amount of spending and the country's indebtedness has been counterproductive to job creation?

Commissioner Hall. I just would not want to comment on that.

Representative Amash. Okay. The Recession has been characterized by a large exit of workers from the labor force. The labor force participation rate has dropped nearly 2 percentage points since the Recession began. Is the absolute number of workers in the labor force smaller now than before the Recession? And by how much?

Commissioner Hall. In terms of payroll jobs we are down by almost 7.3 million payroll jobs.

Representative Amash. And why have workers left the labor force?

Commissioner Hall. Oh, I'm sorry. The question was a labor force question?

Representative Amash. Yes.

Commissioner Hall. I guess it is various reasons. This is part of what always happens during recessions. The unemployment rate goes up and, to some degree, that does not tell you everything that is going on in the labor market because lots of people dropping out of the labor force does not show up in the standard unemployment rate.

The labor force level is about a half a million below what it was before the Recession started. That is despite the population increase.

Representative Amash. And what can you tell us about workers re-entering the labor force?

Commissioner Hall. Let me—we will pull up some data here. [Pause.]

Yes, the levels are still low, people who are coming from unemployed to employed. That still has not picked up much—in and out of the labor force, that is still at a fairly low level. It is well below prior to the Recession.

Representative Amash. Thank you. I see my time has expired. Yield back.

Chairman-designate Casey. Thank you, Congressman. Congressman Duffy.

Representative Duffy. Thank you. Commissioner, just to follow up on some of your points, I think a lot of people are pleased that we have a report of, what, 216,000 jobs this month. But you indi-

cated with regard to the chart that is up here with labor force participation rates, that it happens in all recessions. And I would agree with you.

But also when we see this decline, and then we are this far into the Recession, or this far into job growth, do we not usually see greater participation? Don't we see these rates actually rise in the recovery?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I would expect that we would at some point see that start to rise in a recovery. It happens every recovery.

Representative Duffy. Right. But isn't this a sign that there is a great deal of weakness in the marketplace right now in regard to jobs, when more people are not coming back into the marketplace to seek employment? That would be a leading indicator, potentially, of the strength of the market?

Commissioner Hall. I would say that is true. I would say that seeing people start to re-enter the labor force would be a sign of growing confidence that job growth is going to pick up, and we do typically see that at some point during recoveries.

Representative Duffy. But we are not seeing it right now?

Commissioner Hall. Not yet.

Representative Duffy. Which, if we are concerned about putting our people back to work, that would give all of us concern right now? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, well certainly we would like to see that.

Representative Duffy. Just in regard to long-term, the long-term unemployed, there is a concern about that. Just so I get this right, if you are out of the work force for several years, you potentially lose skills? Is that right? And it is harder to get those who have been long-term unemployed back into the work force? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. I think that is right. You know, a lot of it probably depends on why people have been unemployed for a long-term time period. Obviously some percentage of them are folks whose skills are no longer consistent with industries that have strong job growth.

This time, the number of long-term unemployed is so high I would suspect that a large number of the long-term unemployed have different characteristics than in the past; that their skills may not have eroded; it just may be that we have had a very weak labor market.

Representative Duffy. And I guess my point is leading up to, you know I think all of us would like to—if you lose your job, we want to help people out. I think we all agree in an American safety net. But when you look at extending unemployment benefits for a great length of time, would it be your position that that can encourage people to stay out of the job market until those benefits run out? And then are we really doing a service to those who we are actually trying to help? Or are we doing a disservice with the lengthy extension of unemployment benefits?

Commissioner Hall. I would not want to comment on the impact of something like that. I just don't know.

Representative Duffy. Okay. Well but it is fair to say that with regard to long-term unemployment benefits, people will stay unem-

ployed until their benefits are about running out, and then they will get back into the job market?

Is that a fair assumption of what happens?

Commissioner Hall. Well in the past statistically that has shown up in research. There have been questions about why that is, but that has shown up in research in the past.

Representative Duffy. And there is also a correlation that the longer you stay out of the marketplace the harder it is to find a job that is equivalent to the one you had before you left the marketplace?

Commissioner Hall. That is correct.

Representative Duffy. And so is it fair then to say there is a correlation between long-term unemployment benefits, people staying unemployed for a long period of time, and the difficulty there is for them to get back into the marketplace?

Commissioner Hall. I am not sure I would draw that connection.

Representative Duffy. Okay. I have nothing further. Yield back.

Chairman-designate Casey. Thank you, Congressman.

Commissioner, you are really staying on your job here. We talked earlier about some of the difficult numbers here for large segments of the American people. I mentioned before still high numbers for African Americans, for veterans, and for Hispanic workers. So we want to balance the positive aspects of these numbers overall with the difficulties many people are still having.

I did want to turn to another chart. Maybe we could just move to the GDP chart, to walk through some of these numbers.

What this chart depicts—and the source that I am going to read, this chart was prepared by the Joint Economic Committee staff based upon data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and I may have a question that gets to Commissioner Hall's work and his team—but just to review what it depicts, it is GDP growth for the sixth consecutive quarter. Percent change in real GDP from the 4th quarter of 2007 to 4th quarter of 2010.

Obviously at the end of—or I should say, on the left-hand side—you have negative 4.0 in the 3rd quarter of 2008; negative 6.8 in the 4th quarter of 2008. So the last two quarters of 2008, you have negative growth.

And then you move to the first quarter of 2009, which is when you get into the blue color there, the 4.9 percent, the negative 4.9 percent in early 2009. I would note for the record, there have been a lot of references by our colleagues here to the Recovery Act and other strategies put in place by the Administration, and a lot of votes by Democrats, I might add, that as President Bush was leaving office in the early part of 2009, President Obama is coming into office, you have basically two quarters which are negative, -6.8 in the end of 2008; -4.9 in the first quarter of 2009.

Then of course you see a much-improved number, the -.7 in the second quarter of 2009. Third quarter 2009, 1.6 in positive. So basically it took all those quarters to get into positive territory. You had to go from the second quarter of 2008 to the third quarter of 2009 to get it back into positive territory. Fourth quarter 2009, 5.0

on the plus side. And then every quarter since then in 2010 in positive territory.

I would ask you this. When people see a set of data like that, they say, okay, you are getting growth. You are getting positive GDP growth quarter after quarter, which is good news. But, they say, where are the job numbers to reflect that? And I would ask you this about one theory, and I know you cannot endorse or speculate on theories, but one theory is that one of the basic reasons why you are not seeing nearly enough job growth, even though you are getting positive GDP growth, is because workers and businesses are becoming both more efficient—well, maybe not “both”—but one or the other, either more efficient or more productive, which may go hand in hand. Anything you can say about average hours per week now, this month or the most recent quarter, versus another period, say in 2008 or 2007, anything you can add to that about average hours per week?

[The chart titled “GDP Grows for Sixth Consecutive Quarter” appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 79.]

Commissioner Hall. Sure. We will pull some data up. I can talk about the GDP and payroll jobs, if you like, a little bit.

Chairman-designate Casey. Sure.

Commissioner Hall. As well, more broadly. It is typically the case that GDP starts to grow out of a recession in advance of job growth.

Chairman-designate Casey. Good point.

Commissioner Hall. That is typical. This Recession, it was about an 8-month lag between the end of the Recession and when we started to get job growth. That is not atypical. In fact, that is faster than the last couple of recessions.

Chairman-designate Casey. Let me just interject for a second. Just so we have a point of reference, technically—and we know how many people feel about this—but technically the Recession ended when?

Commissioner Hall. In June of 2009.

Chairman-designate Casey. Okay.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, we have not seen a lot of movement in the hours worked, average weekly hours, all employees. That has actually been pretty flat now for quite awhile. We really have not seen a big pick up at all since the Recession started.

Chairman-designate Casey. So that has been flat?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chairman-designate Casey. Okay. And typically would you see a correlation between that number, average hours worked per week, going up in a further increase in jobs?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, typically you would. In fact, typically that would give you some indication that the labor market is starting to tighten up, and you are going to see job growth. So it is a little bit interesting that we are seeing the job growth occur without having the hours go up.

Chairman-designate Casey. Okay. I know I am over time, but Congressman Mulvaney, did you want a second round?

Representative Mulvaney. Very briefly, Mr. Chairman, if I may.

Mr. Hall, I appreciate your discipline, and for someone who has only been here a couple of months it is actually kind of refreshing to actually see somebody just want to answer questions as opposed to sit up here and letting us testify. So I am going to do something probably unheard of in this environment and actually ask you questions that I do not know the answers to in advance.

Do you all break these things down by different segments? I am particularly interested in the job growth, or lack of it, within small business. Do you have any information that you could provide us on that?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, actually we do. It is not part of this data release, but we do have a couple of different surveys where we do look at job growth by firm size, or establishments.

Representative Mulvaney. Recognizing that you do not have it immediately available to you, what can you tell us about job growth within the realm of small business?

Commissioner Hall. Okay. I think one of the ways this recession has stood out compared to other recessions is the job loss has been very broad across all sized firms.

For example, in the last recession in 2001 the job loss there was focused in large firms. This recession has been much more even. We have had a lot more job loss in smaller firms than we have in past recessions.

Now in terms of the recovery so far, I think there has been a little stronger recovery in the larger firms. But we are still not seeing a lot of job growth in some of the smaller firms.

Representative Mulvaney. To what would you attribute that? Again, I am not asking for policy; I am just asking, based upon the previous recoveries that you have seen, why would you think that small business—to me, for example, let me tell you why I ask the question.

It strikes me, having been involved in primarily small business but also familiar with large businesses, that small business is able to react a little bit more quickly, especially in an upturn. They see opportunities a little bit more quickly and are a little bit more nimble from an organizational standpoint.

So am I wrong about that? Or is there something different here? Why do you think we are seeing a situation where small businesses are slower to return to the job creation than larger businesses?

Commissioner Hall. I will say what I think is the most, one of the most important characteristics of this recession compared to other recessions. In fact, I would say that we were in a mild recession, maybe even borderline not a recession, until the credit market lockup, until the financial market just locked up credit markets.

And that coincided with a real drop off in new-firm creation, which is in large part small firms, and sort of establishment deaths, firms going out of business. So that is one of the most notable things, that the credit markets have been really involved in this recession.

And that is sort of consistent with the idea that the smaller firms have been harder hit, and perhaps—I am not sure why they are slower to recover, I do not really follow the credit markets that closely—

Representative Mulvaney. No, I see where you are going. It actually makes some sense. So what I can divine from that is that small businesses rely probably more heavily on the overall credit markets. It is harder for them to raise credit.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Mulvaney. And if the credit markets remain tight, it might be possible for a larger business to gain access to the credit market, but harder for small business. And that might explain why small businesses are slower to create jobs in the recovery.

Commissioner Hall. It might.

Representative Mulvaney. Let me ask you the same question, very briefly. I have only got a minute-and-a-half. We hear a lot about green jobs, and the green economy. Do you break it down by that as well?

Commissioner Hall. We have not in the past. But in fact we are in the process of doing that. We actually have a new initiative where we are—we have done a fair amount of research in defining “green jobs,” and we will start collecting data on that in fact later this year.

So that next year we will in fact start producing some of this same data we are seeing right now, but broken out by industries that are primarily producing green products.

Representative Mulvaney. Thank you, Doctor. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman-designate Casey. Thanks, Congressman.

Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Commissioner, it is always good to see you, and particularly good to see you when you bring good news.

I want to just pick up on where my colleague left off just a moment ago. A lot of people seem not to fully appreciate the lock up of the credit market and how it does affect small businesses big time.

In my District, a few months ago we had small businesses of all kinds come together and talk to the Federal Reserve. And what they said was: We have opportunities, but we cannot get lines of credit. Our lines of credit have been torn down, and we do not have them.

And so that is very, very significant. And I think the more we can open up those lines of credit, the better off folks will be. Because, again, without a line—I mean, I ran a small business for 15 years—without a line of credit, and it could be for only \$50,000, but it would make a big difference.

Dr. Hall, I wanted to ask you, do you see the unemployment rate continuing to decrease in the near term?

Commissioner Hall. I would not want to speculate. I mean, we have been on a nice trend here where the unemployment rate has dropped and now that drop has held. Obviously I don’t know, going forward.

Representative Cummings. All right. Well let me ask you this: What factors, in your opinion, are currently the biggest drivers of

job creation? I mean, looking at your stats, I know you look at trends and that kind of thing.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. You know, we are getting job growth that is reasonably broad. You know, more than a half of the industries are now adding jobs rather than losing jobs. We have been at that for a while. So it is fairly broad.

It just has not—we have not had it in every industry. Construction and financial activities have been kind of flat, and government has been declining. But everything else has had essentially job growth throughout. So it has been pretty broad.

Representative Cummings. Despite the steady job figures and the positive economic indicators, other indicators present a worrisome picture, Dr. Hall. For instance, a recent Reuters-University of Michigan survey shows a 10 percent drop in consumer confidence last month, the 10th largest drop on record.

An editorial by former Labor Secretary Robert Reich explains that this drop is attributable to a number of factors, including rising food and fuel prices, as well as expectations of fewer jobs and lower wages in the months ahead.

Theoretically, interconnectedness of consumer confidence and employment levels can lead to a somewhat self-fulfilling prophesy. If consumers are unwilling to spend money, the economy slows leading to fewer jobs, thereby further depressing consumer confidence.

However, is consumer anxiety about fewer jobs and lower wages appropriate? And are they right to feel anxious? And I know you do not like to give opinions, but, you know, help me.

Commissioner Hall. I do not know if they are right or not. You know, this is a—

Representative Cummings. Well I am looking at the data. Looking at the data, if it were you, would you feel anxious? Based upon the data that you collect?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I would say we are down a lot of jobs still since the Recession started. The unemployment rate is very high. Labor force participation is low. So that is plenty to worry about.

Representative Cummings. Moreover, what impact, if any, do you believe that this drop in consumer confidence will have on job creation in the months ahead?

Commissioner Hall. I think there the real question is will the consumer confidence lead to lower consumer spending. It does not always happen. Consumer confidence can fluctuate, and the real issue would be does it lower spending? And if consumer spending lowers, then it is going to slow down the economy. That is the real key, that link between buying and confidence.

Representative Cummings. And to what extent is the housing market influencing job creation in the employment outlook?

Commissioner Hall. Housing has not contributed for awhile. In fact, construction employment just has been flat throughout the recovery so far.

Representative Cummings. Now you know I always ask you two questions that I always like to hear your answer to.

One, if you were talking to the President right now, the President called you up and said: Hall, what's the situation? What

would you—I mean, where are we right now? And what do you see for the future? What would you say?

And the other one is, the other question I always ask you, as people look at this on C-SPAN and they are looking at you as the guru of these numbers, and they say, I am wondering what kind of field I ought to go into. What training should I do? Where should I go in the country to find a job? What would you say?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The first question, I think I would characterize it kind of as I did in my statement. It is a positive thing that unemployment rate, after having fallen for a percentage point, has held. We have not had any big movements in the labor force, so that fall in the unemployment rate has been from a reduction in the number of unemployed and an increase in the number of employed.

Job growth at 216,000 is job growth, and that is a bit faster than it has been in prior months. So I would say on the whole this is a positive report. We have got growth in a number of industries.

Going forward in terms of job growth, you know, two things come to mind. In fact, we do have—the one place where we do forecasts is we do 10-year projections on occupations where we try to give people an idea of exactly the answer to your question: Where are the jobs going to be in the next 10 years? And et cetera.

And the thing that continues to jump out there is a lot of the service sector jobs, along with health care, et cetera, jump out as likely areas where we are going to have growth. And a lot of it is going to depend upon, interestingly, I think the demographics. Because one of the things people underestimate is that we have a certain number of jobs that are replacement jobs. As people retire, jobs are going to open up behind them.

And that is an important thing in this. So it is not just identifying sectors where the number of jobs is growing, but also where you have the demographics such that people are retiring and you have replacements in there.

But very broadly, like I say, services in health care jump out at you, especially health care with respect to some of this demographics that I am talking about jump out. And if you like, I can get you some more detail on our forecasts. If you like, next time I can bring some of those numbers with me.

Representative Cummings. Just one thing you left out, and I thank you for your indulgence, Mr. Chairman. Geography.

Commissioner Hall. Sure.

Representative Cummings. I mean, if they are sitting there in a state where things are just really, really, really bad, where would they be looking based upon what you—where might they want to look in other areas of the country?

Commissioner Hall. That is a good question. To be honest, I do not recall the regional aspect to that, but I can—

Representative Cummings. You will get that to me?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Yes.

Representative Cummings. All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Representative Cummings appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 80.]

[Letter dated April 22, 2011, transmitting Commissioner Hall's response to Representative Cummings appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 81.]

Chairman-designate Casey. Congressman, thanks very much. I know we are ready to wrap up, unless my colleagues have more questions.

I just had one quick one, though, about the split by gender, men versus women, in the job growth. There is some sense that women make up a greater share of state and local government jobs, but I just wanted to ask you:

Since February 2010, we have created about a million and a half jobs. I am wondering if you have the number of men versus women on that? Because I know men were way down in this recent report, but I forgot to ask that earlier.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Yes, the job growth, we added about 1.2 million jobs for men, and about 237,000 jobs for women. So it was pretty male-oriented in terms of the job growth.

Chairman-designate Casey. Since February 2010?

Commissioner Hall. That's right, since February 2010. That also was reflected, for what it's worth, in the job loss as well. Men lost jobs something like 3-to-1 compared to women.

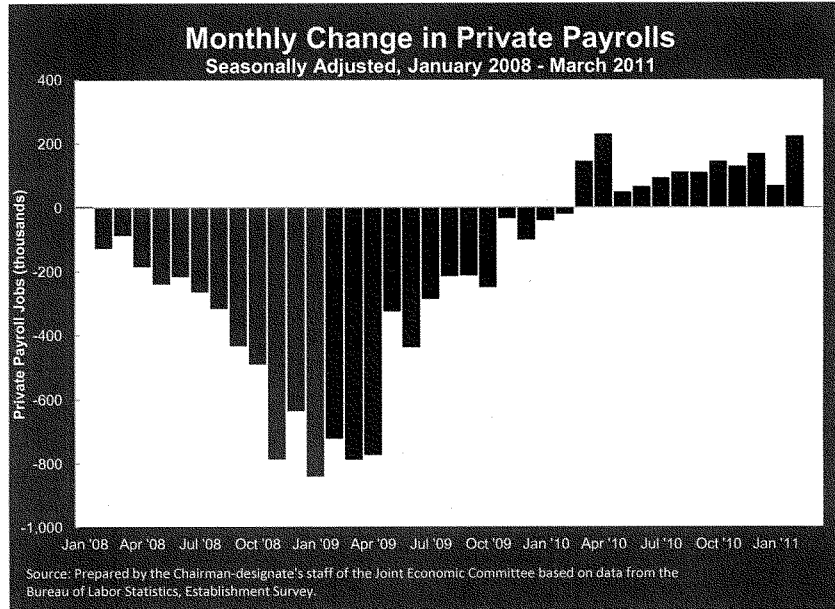
Chairman-designate Casey. Thanks very much. Unless Vice Chairman-designate Brady, or Members have any other questions, I think we are adjourned.

Commissioner, thank you, and Dr. Horrigan and Mr. Ronces, thank you very much for being here.

We are adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:51 a.m., Friday, April 1, 2011, the hearing of the Joint Economic Committee was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD



PREPARED STATEMENT OF 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.

In March, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 216,000, and private-sector employment rose by 230,000. The unemployment rate was little changed at 8.8 percent; the rate has declined by one percentage point since November 2010. Since a recent low point in February 2010, nonfarm payroll employment has risen by 1.5 million. Private-sector employment rose by 1.8 million over the same period, an average of 138,000 per month. In March, job growth occurred in professional and business services, health care, leisure and hospitality, and mining. Manufacturing employment continued to trend up over the month.

Professional and business services employment rose by 78,000 in March. This industry has added 692,000 jobs since a recent low point in September 2009. In March, employment in temporary help services rose by 29,000. Temporary help services has added about a half million jobs since August 2009.

Employment in health care continued to rise in March (+37,000). The increase was spread among several components, including ambulatory health care services (+18,000), hospitals (+10,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+9,000). Since the start of the recent recession in December 2007, health care employment has risen by 902,000, while total nonfarm employment has declined by 7.2 million.

The leisure and hospitality industry added 37,000 jobs in March. Growth in food services and drinking places (+27,000) accounted for most of the increase.

Within goods-producing industries, mining employment rose by 14,000 in March, mostly due to an increase in support activities for mining (+9,000). Since a recent low point in October 2009, mining employment has risen by 96,000. Employment in manufacturing continued to trend up in March (+17,000). Factory job gains continued to be concentrated in durable goods, with over-the-month increases in fabricated metal products (+8,000) and machinery (+5,000). Construction employment changed little over the month.

Employment in local government continued to trend down over the month (-15,000). This sector has lost 416,000 jobs since its employment peak in September 2008.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls were unchanged in March at \$22.87. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 1.7 percent. From February 2010 to February 2011, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 2.2 percent.

Turning to measures from the survey of households, the unemployment rate was little changed at 8.8 percent in March. The jobless rate has declined by one percentage point since November 2010. Over that period, unemployment declined by nearly 1.5 million, and employment rose by 1.4 million, leaving the labor force nearly unchanged on net (after accounting for the population adjustment in January).

In March, the labor force participation rate held at 64.2 percent, and the employment-population ratio, at 58.5 percent, was little changed. The number of long-term unemployed remained high at 6.1 million, 45.5 percent of total unemployment. Over the month, the number of individuals who were working part time although they would have preferred full-time work was 8.4 million, down from 9.0 million a year earlier.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 216,000 in March, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 8.8 percent.

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



NEWS RELEASE



Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until
8:30 a.m. (EDT) Friday, April 1, 2011

USDLE-11-0436

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 – MARCH 2011

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 216,000 in March, and the **unemployment rate** was little changed at 8.8 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Job gains occurred in professional and business services, health care, leisure and hospitality, and mining. Employment in manufacturing continued to trend up.

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

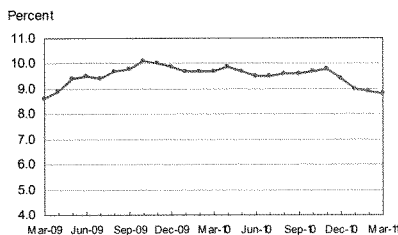
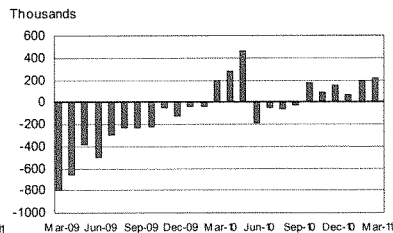


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month
change, seasonally adjusted, March 2009 – March 2011



Household Survey Data

The number of **unemployed persons** (13.5 million) and the **unemployment rate** (8.8 percent) changed little in March. The labor force also was little changed over the month. Since November 2010, the jobless rate has declined by 1.0 percentage point. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rates for adult men (8.6 percent), adult women (7.7 percent), teenagers (24.5 percent), whites (7.9 percent), blacks (15.5 percent), and Hispanics (11.3 percent) showed little change in March. The jobless rate for Asians was 7.1 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of **job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs**, at 8.2 million, was little changed in March but has fallen by 1.3 million since November 2010. The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) was 6.1 million in March; their share of the unemployed increased from 43.9 to 45.5 percent over the month. (See tables A-11 and A-12.)

In March, the **civilian labor force participation rate** held at 64.2 percent, and the **employment-population ratio**, at 58.5 percent, changed little. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was little changed in March, at 8.4 million. 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 March, 2.4 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force**, up slightly from a year earlier. (These 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 921,000 **discouraged workers** in March, little changed from a year earlier. (These 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 1.5 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in March 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** increased by 216,000 in March. Job gains occurred in several service-providing industries and in mining, and manufacturing employment continued to trend up. Since a recent low in February 2010, total payroll employment has grown by 1.5 million. (See table B-1.)

In March, employment in the service-providing sector continued to expand, led by a gain of 78,000 in **professional and business services**. Most of the gain occurred in temporary help services (+29,000) and in professional and technical services (+35,000).

Health care employment continued to increase in March (+37,000). Over the last 12 months, health care has added 283,000 jobs, or an average of 24,000 jobs per month.

Employment in **leisure and hospitality** rose by 37,000 over the month, with more than two-thirds of the increase in food services and drinking places (+27,000).

Manufacturing employment continued to trend up in March (+17,000). Job gains were concentrated in two durable goods industries—fabricated metal products (+8,000) and machinery (+5,000). Employment in durable goods manufacturing has risen by 243,000 since its most recent low in December 2009.

In March, employment in **mining** increased by 14,000, with much of the gain occurring in support activities for mining (+9,000).

Employment in **local government** continued to trend down over the month. Local government has lost 416,000 jobs since an employment peak in September 2008.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.3 hours in March. The manufacturing workweek for all employees edged down by 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours, while factory overtime was unchanged at 3.3 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 33.6 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In March, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls were unchanged at \$22.87. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 1.7 percent. Average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** edged down by 2 cents over the month to \$19.30. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for January was revised from +63,000 to +68,000, and the change for February was revised from +192,000 to +194,000.

The Employment Situation for April is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 6, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted
 (Numbers in thousands)

Category	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Change from: Feb. 2011- Mar. 2011
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	237,159	238,704	238,851	239,000	149
Civilian labor force.....	153,895	153,196	153,246	153,406	160
Participation rate.....	64.9	64.2	64.2	64.2	0.0
Employed.....	138,952	139,323	139,573	139,864	291
Employment-population ratio.....	58.6	58.4	58.4	58.5	0.1
Unemployed.....	14,943	13,863	13,673	13,542	-131
Unemployment rate.....	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.8	-0.1
Not in labor force.....	83,264	85,518	85,605	85,594	-11
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over.....	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.8	-0.1
Adult men (20 years and over).....	10.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	-0.1
Adult women (20 years and over).....	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.7	-0.3
Teenagers (16 to 19 years).....	26.0	25.7	23.9	24.5	0.6
White.....	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.9	-0.1
Black or African American.....	16.5	15.7	15.3	15.5	0.2
Asian (not seasonally adjusted).....	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	-
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.5	11.9	11.6	11.3	-0.3
Total, 25 years and over.....	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	-0.2
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.4	14.2	13.9	13.7	-0.2
High school graduates, no college.....	10.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	0.0
Some college or associate degree.....	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.4	-0.4
Bachelor's degree and higher.....	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	0.1
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	9,368	8,519	8,334	8,209	-125
Job leavers.....	893	910	898	896	-2
Reentrants.....	3,523	3,357	3,352	3,262	-90
New entrants.....	1,185	1,351	1,337	1,360	23
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,654	2,678	2,390	2,449	59
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,210	3,016	3,094	2,914	-180
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,449	2,285	2,179	1,957	-222
27 weeks and over.....	6,517	6,210	5,993	6,122	129
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons.....	9,012	8,407	8,340	8,433	93
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,174	5,771	5,630	5,595	-35
Could only find part-time work.....	2,351	2,510	2,415	2,332	-83
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,334	17,929	18,220	18,417	197
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force.....	2,255	2,800	2,730	2,434	-
Discouraged workers.....	994	993	1,020	921	-

- 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	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011 ^a	Feb. 2011 ^b	Mar. 2011 ^c
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm.....	192	68	194	216
Total private.....	144	94	240	230
Goods-producing.....	34	36	73	31
Mining and logging.....	8	5	4	15
Construction.....	17	-20	37	-1
Manufacturing.....	9	53	32	17
Durable goods ¹	16	57	27	17
Motor vehicles and parts.....	2.2	19.6	0.0	3.2
Nondurable goods.....	-7	-4	5	0
Private service-providing ¹	110	56	167	199
Wholesale trade.....	1.5	12.9	13.6	14.1
Retail trade.....	24.9	30.5	-7.8	17.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	8.3	-47.2	18.1	-0.1
Information.....	-13	-7	-2	-4
Financial activities.....	-14	-10	-3	6
Professional and business services ¹	2	51	44	78
Temporary help services.....	30.0	-1.1	22.7	28.8
Education and health services ¹	56	29	41	45
Health care and social assistance.....	43.3	17.9	34.1	44.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	31	-3	48	37
Other services.....	14	2	14	5
Government.....	48	-26	-46	-14
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES ²				
Total nonfarm women employees.....	49.9	49.6	49.6	49.6
Total private women employees.....	46.5	48.1	48.1	48.1
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees.....	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours.....	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.3
Average hourly earnings.....	\$ 22.48	\$ 22.86	\$ 22.87	\$ 22.87
Average weekly earnings.....	\$766.57	\$781.81	\$784.44	\$784.44
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100) ³	91.4	92.6	93.1	93.3
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100) ⁴	97.9	101.0	101.6	101.8
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours.....	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6
Average hourly earnings.....	\$ 19.93	\$ 19.31	\$ 19.32	\$ 19.30
Average weekly earnings.....	\$630.37	\$644.95	\$647.22	\$648.48
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) ³	98.1	99.4	99.9	100.5
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.6
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100) ⁴	124.0	128.2	129.0	129.6
Over-the-month percent change.....	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span) ⁵				
Total private.....	58.8	60.5	68.7	62.4
Manufacturing.....	53.7	73.5	66.0	63.0

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 410,000 worksites and is drawn from a sampling frame of roughly 8.9 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/cps/#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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	237,159	238,851	239,000	237,159	238,715	238,889	238,704	238,851	239,000
Civilian labor force.....	153,660	152,635	153,022	153,895	153,950	153,690	153,186	153,246	153,406
Participation rate.....	64.8	63.9	64.0	64.9	64.5	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2
Employed.....	137,983	138,093	138,962	138,952	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864
Employment-population ratio.....	58.2	57.8	58.1	58.6	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5
Unemployed.....	15,678	14,542	14,060	14,943	15,041	14,485	13,863	13,673	13,542
Unemployment rate.....	10.2	9.5	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8
Not in labor force.....	83,499	86,216	85,977	83,264	84,765	85,199	85,518	85,605	85,594
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,719	6,405	6,250	5,996	6,248	6,471	6,410	6,410	6,509
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	114,821	115,907	115,988	114,821	115,640	115,731	115,828	115,907	115,988
Civilian labor force.....	81,949	81,360	81,491	81,942	81,986	81,945	81,544	81,720	81,674
Participation rate.....	71.4	70.2	70.3	71.4	70.9	70.7	70.4	70.5	70.4
Employed.....	72,253	72,796	73,187	73,163	73,337	73,600	73,600	74,122	74,108
Employment-population ratio.....	62.9	62.8	63.1	63.7	63.4	63.6	63.7	63.9	63.9
Unemployed.....	9,696	8,564	8,304	8,778	8,649	8,245	7,744	7,588	7,566
Unemployment rate.....	11.8	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3
Not in labor force.....	32,872	34,548	34,497	32,879	33,653	33,886	34,284	34,187	34,313
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	106,198	107,292	107,381	106,198	107,114	107,216	107,203	107,292	107,381
Civilian labor force.....	79,059	78,672	78,768	78,841	78,980	78,906	78,506	78,795	78,764
Participation rate.....	74.4	73.3	73.4	74.2	73.7	73.6	73.2	73.4	73.4
Employed.....	70,238	70,842	71,207	70,977	71,130	71,480	71,589	71,954	71,959
Employment-population ratio.....	66.1	66.0	66.3	66.8	66.4	66.7	66.8	67.1	67.0
Unemployed.....	8,821	7,829	7,561	7,864	7,849	7,426	6,917	6,841	6,805
Unemployment rate.....	11.2	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6
Not in labor force.....	27,139	28,620	28,593	27,357	28,134	28,310	28,698	28,497	28,617
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	122,339	122,944	123,012	122,339	123,075	123,158	122,876	122,944	123,012
Civilian labor force.....	71,712	71,275	71,532	71,954	71,964	71,845	71,642	71,528	71,732
Participation rate.....	58.6	58.0	58.1	58.8	58.5	58.3	58.3	58.2	58.3
Employed.....	65,730	65,297	65,775	65,789	65,572	65,605	65,523	65,451	65,756
Employment-population ratio.....	53.7	53.1	53.5	53.8	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.2	53.5
Unemployed.....	5,982	5,978	5,756	6,165	6,392	6,240	6,119	6,075	5,976
Unemployment rate.....	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3
Not in labor force.....	50,627	51,668	51,481	50,385	51,112	51,313	51,234	51,418	51,280
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	113,974	114,714	114,792	113,974	114,801	114,894	114,637	114,714	114,792
Civilian labor force.....	68,967	68,728	68,903	68,976	69,151	69,027	68,839	68,802	68,898
Participation rate.....	60.5	59.9	60.0	60.5	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0
Employed.....	63,537	63,277	63,681	63,479	63,385	63,428	63,392	63,319	63,566
Employment-population ratio.....	55.7	55.2	55.5	55.7	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.4
Unemployed.....	5,430	5,451	5,223	5,497	5,766	5,599	5,447	5,483	5,332
Unemployment rate.....	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7
Not in labor force.....	45,007	45,986	45,888	44,998	45,651	45,867	45,796	45,912	45,894
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,987	16,845	16,827	16,987	16,800	16,780	16,863	16,845	16,827
Civilian labor force.....	5,635	5,235	5,331	6,078	5,820	5,757	5,841	5,649	5,744
Participation rate.....	33.2	31.1	31.7	35.8	34.6	34.3	34.6	33.5	34.1
Employed.....	4,207	3,974	4,075	4,497	4,393	4,298	4,341	4,300	4,339
Employment-population ratio.....	24.8	23.6	24.2	26.5	26.2	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.8
Unemployed.....	1,427	1,262	1,257	1,581	1,426	1,460	1,500	1,350	1,405
Unemployment rate.....	25.3	24.1	23.6	26.0	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5
Not in labor force.....	11,352	11,610	11,496	10,908	10,980	11,022	11,022	11,196	11,083

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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	191,648	192,601	192,688	191,648	192,641	192,749	192,516	192,601	192,688
Civilian labor force.....	124,950	123,848	124,156	125,103	124,824	124,700	124,192	124,237	124,497
Participation rate.....	65.2	64.3	64.4	65.3	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.6
Employed.....	113,339	113,066	113,877	114,165	113,728	114,079	114,197	114,330	114,706
Employment-population ratio.....	59.1	58.7	59.1	59.6	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.5
Unemployed.....	11,611	10,782	10,279	10,939	11,096	10,620	9,995	9,907	9,791
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9
Not in labor force.....	66,698	68,752	68,532	66,545	67,817	68,049	68,325	68,364	68,191
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	65,277	64,866	64,890	65,082	65,088	65,041	64,673	64,919	64,884
Participation rate.....	74.8	73.8	73.8	74.6	74.1	74.0	73.8	73.9	73.7
Employed.....	58,701	58,939	59,254	59,279	59,137	59,484	59,586	59,660	59,850
Employment-population ratio.....	67.3	67.1	67.4	68.0	67.3	67.7	67.8	68.1	68.0
Unemployed.....	6,576	5,926	5,635	5,784	5,951	5,557	5,086	5,059	5,014
Unemployment rate.....	10.1	9.1	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	55,033	54,685	54,900	55,067	54,953	54,914	54,686	54,677	54,950
Participation rate.....	60.2	59.6	59.8	60.2	59.7	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.8
Employed.....	51,079	50,772	51,169	51,092	50,817	50,920	50,878	50,816	51,184
Employment-population ratio.....	55.9	55.3	55.7	55.9	55.2	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.7
Unemployed.....	3,954	3,913	3,730	3,975	4,136	3,994	3,808	3,860	3,766
Unemployment rate.....	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	4,640	4,297	4,367	4,974	4,783	4,746	4,833	4,841	4,683
Participation rate.....	36.8	33.4	34.0	38.4	37.3	37.1	37.5	36.1	38.4
Employed.....	3,559	3,354	3,454	3,794	3,775	3,676	3,732	3,654	3,672
Employment-population ratio.....	27.5	26.1	26.9	29.3	29.5	28.7	29.0	28.4	28.6
Unemployed.....	1,081	943	913	1,180	1,006	1,070	1,100	987	1,011
Unemployment rate.....	23.3	21.9	20.9	23.7	21.1	22.5	22.8	21.3	21.6
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	28,591	28,976	29,005	28,591	28,865	28,886	28,947	28,976	29,005
Civilian labor force.....	17,795	17,680	17,705	17,901	18,020	17,958	17,857	17,865	17,858
Participation rate.....	62.2	61.0	61.0	62.6	62.4	62.1	61.7	61.7	61.5
Employed.....	14,837	14,922	14,965	14,939	15,142	15,119	15,048	15,124	15,067
Employment-population ratio.....	51.9	51.5	51.6	52.3	52.5	52.3	52.0	52.2	51.9
Unemployed.....	2,957	2,758	2,740	2,962	2,878	2,839	2,809	2,741	2,769
Unemployment rate.....	16.6	15.6	15.5	16.5	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5
Not in labor force.....	10,796	11,296	11,300	10,690	10,845	10,939	11,090	11,112	11,169
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,124	8,014	8,093	8,157	8,099	8,106	8,054	8,053	8,119
Participation rate.....	70.3	67.9	68.5	70.6	69.1	69.1	68.3	68.2	68.7
Employed.....	6,479	6,608	6,635	6,605	6,753	6,764	6,723	6,745	6,758
Employment-population ratio.....	56.1	56.0	56.1	57.2	57.6	57.6	57.1	57.2	57.2
Unemployed.....	1,645	1,406	1,458	1,552	1,346	1,341	1,331	1,309	1,361
Unemployment rate.....	20.2	17.5	18.0	19.0	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	9,004	9,095	8,990	9,029	9,228	9,204	9,146	9,185	9,050
Participation rate.....	62.7	62.5	61.7	62.9	63.6	63.3	62.9	63.1	62.1
Employed.....	7,954	7,956	7,953	7,913	8,017	7,993	7,966	7,993	7,923
Employment-population ratio.....	55.4	54.6	54.6	55.1	55.2	55.0	54.8	54.9	54.4
Unemployed.....	1,050	1,140	1,037	1,116	1,211	1,211	1,179	1,192	1,127
Unemployment rate.....	11.7	12.5	11.5	12.4	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	666	571	623	715	693	648	658	627	668
Participation rate.....	24.9	21.8	23.8	26.7	26.3	24.6	25.1	23.9	25.6
Employed.....	404	358	376	421	372	361	359	386	387
Employment-population ratio.....	15.1	13.7	14.5	15.7	14.1	13.7	13.7	14.7	14.8
Unemployed.....	262	212	245	294	321	287	299	241	281
Unemployment rate.....	39.3	37.2	39.3	41.1	46.3	44.2	45.4	38.4	42.1
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	11,089	11,345	11,301	--	--	--	--	--	--

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						
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	
Civilian labor force.....	7,174	7,351	7,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Participation rate.....	64.7	64.8	65.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed.....	6,633	6,850	6,881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment-population ratio.....	59.8	60.4	60.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed.....	541	502	529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployment rate.....	7.5	6.8	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force.....	3,915	3,994	3,892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	33,414	34,079	34,155	33,414	34,102	34,188	34,001	34,079	34,155
Civilian labor force.....	22,656	22,373	22,585	22,697	22,915	22,868	22,823	22,519	22,676
Participation rate.....	67.8	65.7	66.1	67.9	67.2	66.9	67.1	66.1	66.4
Employed.....	19,650	19,560	19,896	19,854	19,899	19,906	20,099	19,912	20,105
Employment-population ratio.....	58.8	57.5	58.3	59.4	58.4	58.2	59.1	58.4	58.9
Unemployed.....	3,006	2,793	2,690	2,843	3,016	2,962	2,724	2,606	2,571
Unemployment rate.....	13.3	12.5	11.9	12.5	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3
Not in labor force.....	10,758	11,706	11,570	10,716	11,188	11,320	11,178	11,561	11,479
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	12,857	12,844	12,889	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate.....	82.7	81.5	81.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed.....	11,211	11,282	11,452	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio.....	72.1	71.6	72.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed.....	1,647	1,562	1,437	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate.....	12.8	12.2	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force.....	8,763	8,645	8,788	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate.....	59.9	57.9	58.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed.....	7,716	7,685	7,825	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio.....	52.7	51.5	52.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed.....	1,047	960	963	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate.....	12.0	11.1	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force.....	1,035	884	909	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate.....	32.0	26.1	26.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed.....	724	613	619	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio.....	22.4	18.1	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed.....	311	271	290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate.....	30.1	30.6	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force.....	11,803	11,045	11,565	11,842	11,803	11,758	11,383	11,317	11,652
Participation rate.....	46.2	44.4	45.7	46.3	46.6	46.0	45.1	45.5	46.1
Employed.....	9,889	9,293	9,809	10,133	9,955	9,963	9,770	9,749	10,059
Employment-population ratio.....	38.7	37.4	38.8	39.7	39.3	39.0	38.7	39.2	39.8
Unemployed.....	1,914	1,752	1,756	1,709	1,848	1,795	1,613	1,568	1,593
Unemployment rate.....	16.2	15.9	15.2	14.4	15.7	15.3	14.2	13.9	13.7
High school graduates, no college¹									
Civilian labor force.....	38,202	37,806	37,541	38,670	37,824	38,203	37,513	37,525	37,171
Participation rate.....	62.6	60.7	60.6	61.7	61.1	60.9	60.3	60.3	60.0
Employed.....	34,527	33,750	33,604	34,487	34,035	34,465	33,972	33,965	33,654
Employment-population ratio.....	55.1	54.2	54.3	55.0	55.0	54.9	54.6	54.6	54.4
Unemployed.....	4,674	4,056	3,937	4,183	3,789	3,738	3,541	3,560	3,517
Unemployment rate.....	11.9	10.7	10.5	10.8	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force.....	36,579	36,928	36,519	36,647	37,037	36,809	36,841	36,784	36,653
Participation rate.....	70.8	69.7	69.5	70.9	69.8	70.2	70.2	69.5	69.7
Employed.....	33,410	33,916	33,708	33,640	33,832	33,821	33,878	33,919	33,938
Employment-population ratio.....	64.7	64.0	64.1	65.1	63.8	64.5	64.6	64.1	64.6
Unemployed.....	3,170	3,012	2,811	3,007	3,205	2,988	2,963	2,865	2,715
Unemployment rate.....	8.7	8.2	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.4
Bachelor's degree and higher²									
Civilian labor force.....	45,742	46,520	46,979	45,747	46,322	46,312	46,263	46,591	46,919
Participation rate.....	77.1	76.8	77.0	77.1	76.6	76.9	76.4	76.9	76.9
Employed.....	43,570	44,495	44,943	43,540	43,952	44,095	44,322	44,588	44,843
Employment-population ratio.....	73.4	73.4	73.6	73.4	72.7	73.2	73.2	73.6	73.5
Unemployed.....	2,172	2,025	2,036	2,208	2,370	2,217	1,941	2,003	2,076
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4

¹ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.² Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

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

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	
	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	22,124	21,729	20,342	19,932	1,782	1,797
Civilian labor force.....	11,819	11,273	10,727	10,136	1,092	1,137
Participation rate.....	53.4	51.9	52.7	50.9	61.3	63.3
Employed.....	10,656	10,259	9,663	9,234	993	1,025
Employment-population ratio.....	48.2	47.2	47.5	46.3	55.7	57.0
Unemployed.....	1,163	1,014	1,064	902	99	112
Unemployment rate.....	9.8	9.0	9.9	8.9	9.1	9.9
Not in labor force.....	10,305	10,456	9,615	9,796	690	660
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	2,103	2,449	1,743	1,980	360	469
Civilian labor force.....	1,713	1,948	1,451	1,632	262	316
Participation rate.....	81.4	79.6	83.3	82.4	72.7	67.5
Employed.....	1,461	1,736	1,236	1,443	225	293
Employment-population ratio.....	69.5	70.9	70.9	72.9	62.4	62.4
Unemployed.....	252	213	215	189	37	24
Unemployment rate.....	14.7	10.9	14.8	11.6	14.2	7.5
Not in labor force.....	390	500	292	348	98	152
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	2,996	2,953	2,545	2,521	451	432
Civilian labor force.....	2,608	2,480	2,272	2,154	336	326
Participation rate.....	87.0	84.0	89.3	85.4	74.4	75.6
Employed.....	2,360	2,274	2,037	1,973	323	301
Employment-population ratio.....	78.8	77.0	80.1	78.3	71.6	68.6
Unemployed.....	248	207	235	181	13	26
Unemployment rate.....	9.5	8.3	10.3	8.4	3.8	7.9
Not in labor force.....	388	472	273	367	115	105
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	11,113	10,558	10,743	10,236	370	322
Civilian labor force.....	4,014	3,602	3,904	3,473	110	129
Participation rate.....	36.1	34.1	36.3	33.9	29.9	40.0
Employed.....	3,706	3,292	3,599	3,177	106	115
Employment-population ratio.....	33.3	31.2	33.5	31.0	28.7	35.8
Unemployed.....	309	310	305	296	4	14
Unemployment rate.....	7.7	8.6	7.8	8.5	3.8	10.6
Not in labor force.....	7,098	6,956	6,839	6,763	259	193
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	5,912	5,770	5,311	5,196	601	574
Civilian labor force.....	3,484	3,243	3,100	2,877	384	365
Participation rate.....	58.9	56.2	58.4	55.4	63.9	63.6
Employed.....	3,130	2,958	2,791	2,641	339	316
Employment-population ratio.....	52.9	51.3	52.5	50.8	56.4	55.1
Unemployed.....	354	285	309	236	45	49
Unemployment rate.....	10.2	8.8	10.0	8.2	11.7	13.4
Not in labor force.....	2,428	2,527	2,211	2,318	217	209
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	206,214	206,483	89,984	91,497	116,230	116,986
Civilian labor force.....	140,085	140,108	70,338	70,506	69,747	69,602
Participation rate.....	67.9	67.2	78.2	77.1	60.0	59.5
Employed.....	126,083	127,531	61,987	63,349	64,096	64,182
Employment-population ratio.....	61.1	61.2	68.9	69.2	55.1	54.9
Unemployed.....	14,002	12,577	8,351	7,157	5,651	5,420
Unemployment rate.....	10.0	9.0	11.9	10.2	8.1	7.8
Not in labor force.....	66,129	68,375	19,646	20,990	46,483	47,384

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.

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	
	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	26,945	27,631	210,214	211,369
Civilian labor force.....	6,054	5,794	147,607	147,228
Participation rate.....	22.5	21.0	70.2	69.7
Employed.....	5,215	4,891	132,767	134,071
Employment-population ratio.....	19.4	17.7	63.2	63.4
Unemployed.....	839	903	14,839	13,157
Unemployment rate.....	13.9	15.6	10.1	8.9
Not in labor force.....	20,891	21,836	62,608	64,141
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force.....	2,835	2,671	75,455	74,933
Participation rate.....	38.7	35.2	83.1	82.3
Employed.....	2,363	2,196	66,499	67,376
Employment-population ratio.....	32.2	29.0	73.2	74.0
Unemployed.....	472	474	8,956	7,557
Unemployment rate.....	16.6	17.8	11.9	10.1
Not in labor force.....	4,495	4,907	15,359	16,158
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force.....	2,413	2,238	66,307	66,171
Participation rate.....	31.8	29.3	71.4	71.0
Employed.....	2,115	1,876	60,814	60,952
Employment-population ratio.....	27.8	24.5	65.4	65.4
Unemployed.....	298	362	5,493	5,219
Unemployment rate.....	12.4	16.2	8.3	7.9
Not in labor force.....	5,183	5,406	26,614	27,065
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force.....	806	886	5,845	6,124
Participation rate.....	6.7	7.1	22.1	22.6
Employed.....	737	819	5,455	5,743
Employment-population ratio.....	6.1	6.6	20.6	21.2
Unemployed.....	69	67	390	380
Unemployment rate.....	8.5	7.6	6.7	6.2
Not in labor force.....	11,213	11,524	20,635	20,917

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	
	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	34,991	35,996	17,428	17,886	17,564	18,110
Civilian labor force.....	23,855	24,034	14,093	14,259	9,762	9,775
Participation rate.....	68.2	66.8	80.9	79.7	55.6	54.0
Employed.....	21,239	21,728	12,501	12,886	8,739	8,842
Employment-population ratio.....	60.7	60.4	71.7	72.0	49.8	48.8
Unemployed.....	2,616	2,306	1,592	1,373	1,024	933
Unemployment rate.....	11.0	9.6	11.3	9.6	10.5	9.5
Not in labor force.....	11,136	11,961	3,334	3,626	7,802	8,335
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	202,168	203,004	97,393	98,102	104,775	104,902
Civilian labor force.....	129,805	128,988	67,856	67,231	61,949	61,756
Participation rate.....	64.2	63.5	69.7	68.5	59.1	58.9
Employed.....	116,743	117,234	59,752	60,301	56,991	56,933
Employment-population ratio.....	57.7	57.7	61.4	61.5	54.4	54.3
Unemployed.....	13,062	11,754	8,104	6,931	4,958	4,823
Unemployment rate.....	10.1	9.1	11.9	10.3	8.0	7.8
Not in labor force.....	72,363	74,016	29,537	30,870	42,825	43,146

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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries.....	2,103	2,097	2,145	2,212	2,185	2,176	2,256	2,255	2,251
Wage and salary workers ¹	1,242	1,233	1,303	1,370	1,385	1,384	1,390	1,340	1,423
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	835	849	824	851	771	775	861	889	835
Unpaid family workers.....	26	15	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonagricultural industries.....	135,880	135,996	136,818	136,842	136,752	137,001	137,088	137,443	137,738
Wage and salary workers ¹	127,009	127,336	128,060	127,745	127,728	128,043	128,151	128,664	128,800
Government.....	21,472	20,985	21,082	21,250	20,600	20,759	20,740	20,933	20,858
Private industries.....	105,537	106,351	106,978	106,515	107,146	107,303	107,409	107,681	107,946
Private households.....	733	688	695	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other industries.....	104,804	105,663	106,283	105,770	106,516	106,665	106,774	106,965	107,251
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	8,797	8,573	8,652	8,937	8,832	8,763	8,864	8,688	8,773
Unpaid family workers.....	74	87	105	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME²									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons ³	9,343	8,749	8,737	9,012	8,960	8,931	8,407	8,340	8,433
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,443	6,051	5,812	6,174	6,025	6,011	5,771	5,630	5,595
Could only find part-time work.....	2,611	2,402	2,529	2,351	2,557	2,568	2,510	2,415	2,332
Part time for noneconomic reasons ⁴	18,739	18,669	18,912	18,334	18,326	18,184	17,929	18,220	18,417
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons ³	9,210	8,633	8,537	8,903	8,822	8,789	8,242	8,248	8,265
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,343	5,974	5,708	6,093	5,941	5,911	5,661	5,558	5,504
Could only find part-time work.....	2,606	2,388	2,503	2,378	2,555	2,542	2,513	2,383	2,305
Part time for noneconomic reasons ⁴	18,430	18,321	18,565	18,001	17,929	17,829	17,552	17,835	17,984

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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over.....	137,983	136,093	138,962	138,952	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864
16 to 19 years.....	4,207	3,974	4,075	4,497	4,393	4,298	4,341	4,300	4,339
16 to 17 years.....	1,243	1,155	1,172	1,393	1,440	1,434	1,406	1,311	1,326
18 to 19 years.....	2,964	2,819	2,903	3,093	2,961	2,869	2,939	3,000	2,990
20 years and over.....	133,775	134,119	134,887	134,455	134,515	134,908	134,982	135,274	135,525
20 to 24 years.....	12,380	12,664	12,823	12,608	12,774	12,713	12,941	12,954	13,021
25 years and over.....	121,396	121,455	122,064	121,804	121,744	122,196	122,026	122,245	122,479
25 to 54 years.....	93,620	93,017	93,442	94,096	93,723	93,962	93,758	93,764	93,949
25 to 34 years.....	29,860	30,110	30,303	30,115	30,214	30,345	30,438	30,412	30,538
35 to 44 years.....	30,623	30,156	30,453	30,790	30,527	30,447	30,373	30,409	30,605
45 to 54 years.....	33,137	32,751	32,686	33,191	32,982	33,170	32,946	32,943	32,806
55 years and over.....	27,776	28,437	28,622	27,708	28,021	28,234	28,268	28,481	28,530
Men, 16 years and over.....	72,253	72,796	73,187	73,163	73,337	73,600	73,800	74,122	74,108
16 to 19 years.....	2,014	1,953	1,980	2,187	2,206	2,121	2,211	2,168	2,149
16 to 17 years.....	502	562	604	688	688	695	717	688	688
18 to 19 years.....	1,410	1,391	1,376	1,492	1,524	1,420	1,471	1,485	1,454
20 years and over.....	70,236	70,842	71,207	70,977	71,130	71,480	71,589	71,854	71,959
20 to 24 years.....	8,248	8,513	8,579	8,409	8,502	8,568	8,784	8,715	8,731
25 years and over.....	63,990	64,329	64,628	64,566	64,617	64,904	64,789	65,179	65,207
25 to 54 years.....	49,510	49,491	49,659	50,079	49,970	50,117	50,005	50,247	50,241
25 to 34 years.....	15,999	16,347	16,401	16,291	16,331	16,428	16,542	16,627	16,677
35 to 44 years.....	16,475	16,240	16,319	16,635	16,543	16,522	16,394	16,477	16,481
45 to 54 years.....	17,036	16,904	16,939	17,153	17,096	17,168	17,070	17,143	17,083
55 years and over.....	14,481	14,839	14,969	14,507	14,648	14,787	14,784	14,932	14,966
Women, 16 years and over.....	65,730	65,297	65,775	65,789	65,572	65,805	65,523	65,451	65,756
16 to 19 years.....	2,193	2,021	2,095	2,310	2,187	2,177	2,130	2,132	2,190
16 to 17 years.....	640	593	568	705	752	739	689	644	638
18 to 19 years.....	1,552	1,428	1,527	1,602	1,437	1,449	1,468	1,506	1,537
20 years and over.....	63,537	63,277	63,681	63,479	63,385	63,428	63,392	63,319	63,566
20 to 24 years.....	6,132	6,151	6,244	6,198	6,272	6,145	6,157	6,239	6,290
25 years and over.....	57,405	57,125	57,436	57,218	57,127	57,292	57,237	57,065	57,272
25 to 54 years.....	44,110	43,527	43,783	44,017	43,753	43,845	43,752	43,517	43,708
25 to 34 years.....	13,861	13,764	13,902	13,824	13,883	13,917	13,897	13,785	13,862
35 to 44 years.....	14,148	13,916	14,135	14,155	13,983	13,925	13,979	13,931	14,124
45 to 54 years.....	16,101	15,847	15,746	16,038	15,887	16,003	15,877	15,800	15,723
55 years and over.....	13,295	13,598	13,653	13,201	13,374	13,447	13,485	13,549	13,564
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present.....	42,954	42,658	42,636	43,152	43,130	43,081	42,915	42,957	42,880
Married women, spouse present.....	34,900	34,579	34,292	34,810	34,543	34,612	34,571	34,496	34,236
Women who maintain families.....	8,688	8,499	8,744	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL-OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ¹	109,877	110,731	111,186	111,454	111,187	111,744	112,356	112,660	112,775
Part-time workers ²	28,106	27,361	27,776	27,402	27,594	27,394	26,901	26,878	27,087
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders.....	7,063	6,882	6,809	7,002	6,734	6,950	6,840	6,764	6,746
Percent of total employed.....	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8
SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Self-employed workers, incorporated.....	5,446	5,221	5,169	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.....	9,632	9,421	9,476	9,788	9,603	9,559	9,724	9,577	9,608

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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over.....	14,943	13,673	13,542	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8
16 to 19 years.....	1,581	1,350	1,405	26.0	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5
16 to 17 years.....	591	531	542	29.8	24.9	27.1	27.8	28.8	29.0
18 to 19 years.....	990	820	869	24.2	24.2	24.5	24.6	21.5	22.5
20 years and over.....	13,362	12,323	12,137	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.2
20 to 24 years.....	2,351	2,352	2,297	15.7	15.9	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.0
25 years and over.....	11,013	10,013	9,858	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.4
25 to 54 years.....	9,000	8,049	7,933	8.7	8.7	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8
25 to 34 years.....	3,344	3,146	3,068	10.0	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.4	9.1
35 to 44 years.....	2,852	2,436	2,361	8.5	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.2
45 to 54 years.....	2,804	2,467	2,504	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.1
55 years and over.....	2,043	1,962	1,969	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5
Men, 16 years and over.....	8,778	7,598	7,566	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3
16 to 19 years.....	914	757	761	29.5	26.6	27.8	27.2	25.9	26.2
16 to 17 years.....	310	267	275	31.1	28.5	29.0	29.1	28.5	28.5
18 to 19 years.....	605	493	492	28.8	25.5	27.4	26.6	24.8	25.3
20 years and over.....	7,864	6,841	6,805	10.0	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6
20 to 24 years.....	1,429	1,315	1,319	18.2	18.1	16.9	15.9	16.4	16.4
25 years and over.....	6,401	5,565	5,486	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.8
25 to 54 years.....	5,237	4,428	4,396	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.0
25 to 34 years.....	2,038	1,743	1,703	11.1	10.9	10.6	9.8	9.5	9.3
35 to 44 years.....	1,581	1,327	1,287	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.2
45 to 54 years.....	1,617	1,358	1,406	8.6	9.2	8.3	7.5	7.3	7.6
55 years and over.....	1,164	1,137	1,090	7.4	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8
Women, 16 years and over.....	6,165	6,075	5,976	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3
16 to 19 years.....	668	593	644	22.4	22.3	22.8	24.0	21.8	22.7
16 to 17 years.....	281	264	267	28.5	21.2	25.2	26.4	29.1	29.5
18 to 19 years.....	386	327	377	19.4	22.8	21.5	22.5	17.8	19.7
20 years and over.....	5,497	5,483	5,332	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7
20 to 24 years.....	922	1,036	978	13.0	13.5	13.5	14.4	14.2	13.5
25 years and over.....	4,613	4,448	4,372	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.1
25 to 54 years.....	3,763	3,621	3,537	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.5
25 to 34 years.....	1,305	1,403	1,365	8.6	9.8	9.5	8.7	9.2	9.0
35 to 44 years.....	1,271	1,109	1,073	8.2	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.1
45 to 54 years.....	1,187	1,109	1,098	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5
55 years and over ¹	841	825	846	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.8
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present.....	3,128	2,641	2,688	6.8	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
Married women, spouse present.....	2,226	1,964	2,076	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7
Women who maintain families ¹	1,102	1,273	1,224	11.3	13.0	12.0	12.7	13.0	12.3
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers ²	13,067	11,798	11,746	10.5	10.7	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4
Part-time workers ³	1,960	1,873	1,835	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3

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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	10,311	9,212	8,841	9,368	9,471	8,923	8,519	8,334	8,209
On temporary layoff.....	2,015	1,718	1,489	1,570	1,430	1,402	1,249	1,270	1,197
Not on temporary layoff.....	8,296	7,495	7,352	7,798	8,042	7,521	7,270	7,064	7,013
Permanent job losers.....	6,837	6,005	5,877	6,438	6,425	5,995	5,679	5,671	5,625
Persons who completed temporary jobs.....	1,459	1,489	1,475	1,360	1,617	1,526	1,391	1,393	1,388
Job leavers.....	856	888	857	893	864	914	910	898	896
Reentrants.....	3,521	3,338	3,233	3,523	3,427	3,408	3,357	3,352	3,262
New entrants.....	991	1,103	1,129	1,185	1,269	1,311	1,351	1,337	1,360
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	65.8	63.4	62.9	62.6	63.0	61.3	60.3	59.9	59.8
On temporary layoff.....	12.9	11.8	10.6	10.5	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.7
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.9	51.5	52.3	52.1	53.5	51.7	51.4	50.7	51.1
Job leavers.....	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5
Reentrants.....	22.5	23.0	23.0	23.5	22.8	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.8
New entrants.....	6.3	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.....	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4
Job leavers.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Reentrants.....	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
New entrants.....	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,402	2,263	2,161	2,654	2,824	2,725	2,678	2,390	2,449
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,599	3,801	3,230	3,210	3,336	3,184	3,016	3,094	2,914
15 weeks and over.....	9,676	8,478	8,669	8,966	8,843	8,647	8,495	8,172	8,078
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,966	2,420	2,407	2,449	2,515	2,205	2,285	2,179	1,957
27 weeks and over.....	6,711	6,058	6,263	6,517	6,328	6,441	6,210	5,993	6,122
Average (mean) duration, in weeks ¹	32.1	36.7	39.8	31.7	33.9	34.2	36.9	37.1	39.0
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.6	20.6	22.7	20.3	21.7	22.4	21.8	21.2	21.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks.....	15.3	15.6	15.4	17.9	18.8	18.7	18.9	17.5	18.2
5 to 14 weeks.....	23.0	26.1	23.0	21.6	22.2	21.9	21.3	22.7	21.7
15 weeks and over.....	61.7	58.3	61.7	60.5	58.9	59.4	59.9	59.8	60.1
15 to 26 weeks.....	18.9	16.6	17.1	16.5	16.8	15.2	16.1	16.0	14.6
27 weeks and over.....	42.8	41.7	44.5	43.9	42.2	44.3	43.8	43.9	45.5

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	
	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011
Total, 16 years and over ¹	137,983	138,962	15,678	14,060	10.2	9.2
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	52,163	53,243	2,600	2,381	4.7	4.3
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	21,267	21,598	1,212	1,082	5.4	4.8
Professional and related occupations.....	30,896	31,646	1,387	1,299	4.3	3.9
Service occupations.....	24,229	24,223	2,770	2,744	10.3	10.2
Sales and office occupations.....	33,527	33,000	3,352	3,082	9.1	8.5
Sales and related occupations.....	15,366	14,983	1,655	1,441	9.7	8.8
Office and administrative support occupations.....	18,161	18,018	1,697	1,642	8.5	8.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	12,758	12,575	3,028	2,464	19.2	16.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	852	876	238	225	21.8	20.4
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,968	6,898	2,275	1,754	24.6	20.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,938	4,801	515	486	9.4	9.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15,305	15,921	2,888	2,218	15.9	12.2
Production occupations.....	7,544	7,997	1,449	1,059	16.1	11.7
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7,761	7,924	1,440	1,159	15.6	12.8

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	
	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011
Total, 16 years and over ¹	15,678	14,060	10.2	9.2
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers.....	12,901	11,288	10.9	9.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.....	73	46	10.1	5.9
Construction.....	2,251	1,695	24.9	20.0
Manufacturing.....	1,898	1,475	12.6	9.7
Durable goods.....	1,289	957	13.6	10.0
Nondurable goods.....	608	518	10.7	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	2,097	1,796	10.1	8.8
Transportation and utilities.....	569	562	9.7	9.6
Information.....	322	236	10.4	7.6
Financial activities.....	717	649	7.7	7.1
Professional and business services.....	1,785	1,488	12.4	10.0
Education and health services.....	1,101	1,152	5.2	5.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	1,571	1,695	12.5	13.2
Other services.....	517	495	8.4	8.1
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers.....	266	216	18.0	14.5
Government workers.....	881	888	3.9	4.0
Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers.....	639	540	6.2	5.3

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					
	Mar. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.....	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).....	10.2	9.5	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers.....	10.8	10.1	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.6	9.5	9.4
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.....	11.5	11.1	10.6	11.0	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3
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.....	17.5	16.7	16.2	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.1	15.9	15.7

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	
	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force.....	83,499	85,977	32,872	34,497	50,627	51,481
Persons who currently want a job.....	5,719	6,250	2,795	2,987	2,924	3,263
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	2,255	2,434	1,263	1,280	992	1,154
Discouraged workers ²	994	921	624	569	370	351
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,261	1,513	639	711	622	802
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,063	6,809	3,536	3,292	3,527	3,517
Percent of total employed.....	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.5	5.4	5.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time.....	3,821	3,659	2,110	1,994	1,712	1,664
Primary and secondary jobs both part time.....	1,823	1,816	613	555	1,210	1,261
Primary and secondary jobs both full time.....	258	240	174	180	84	60
Hours vary on primary or secondary job.....	1,126	1,048	618	537	508	511

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				Change from Feb. 2011 - Mar. 2011 ¹
	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ¹	Mar. 2011 ¹	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ¹	Mar. 2011 ¹	
Total nonfarm.....	128,584	128,183	128,982	129,907	129,439	130,328	130,522	130,738	216
Total private.....	105,671	106,079	106,527	107,360	106,916	108,102	108,342	108,572	230
Goods-producing.....	17,248	17,304	17,332	17,502	17,701	17,835	17,908	17,939	31
Mining and logging.....	668	723	726	744	680	739	743	758	15
Logging.....	47.7	46.8	47.4	47.3	50.4	48.1	48.7	49.8	1.1
Mining.....	620.6	676.8	678.1	696.9	629.8	691.0	694.3	707.9	13.6
Oil and gas extraction.....	155.6	162.4	163.4	166.4	156.8	163.4	164.9	167.7	2.8
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	193.6	195.3	195.5	200.4	200.7	205.1	205.8	207.2	1.4
Coal mining.....	79.2	83.2	82.6	84.4	79.1	83.2	83.0	84.3	1.3
Support activities for mining.....	271.4	318.9	319.2	330.1	272.3	322.5	323.6	333.0	9.4
Construction.....	5,213	5,067	5,074	5,183	5,560	5,478	5,515	5,514	-1
Construction of buildings.....	1,186.3	1,157.9	1,146.4	1,167.1	1,245.0	1,219.7	1,221.4	1,224.8	3.2
Residential building.....	553.1	526.3	527.5	535.9	585.1	562.4	565.8	566.5	0.6
Nonresidential building.....	633.2	629.6	618.9	631.2	659.9	657.3	655.5	658.1	2.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	735.0	720.2	725.6	750.3	814.8	830.5	837.5	839.9	2.4
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,291.5	3,189.0	3,201.6	3,256.9	3,490.2	3,427.8	3,455.9	3,449.2	-6.7
Residential specialty trade contractors.....	1,388.0	1,338.5	1,339.7	1,354.9	1,487.5	1,445.9	1,454.6	1,446.6	-8.0
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors.....	1,903.5	1,850.5	1,861.9	1,902.0	2,002.7	1,981.9	2,001.3	2,002.6	1.3
Manufacturing.....	11,367	11,514	11,532	11,575	11,471	11,618	11,650	11,667	17
Durable goods.....	6,960	7,132	7,151	7,185	7,010	7,183	7,210	7,227	17
Wood products.....	332.6	332.4	332.8	333.5	343.2	340.9	343.0	343.4	0.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	358.2	351.5	352.2	358.4	371.7	369.6	371.3	371.8	0.5
Primary metals.....	353.4	368.6	371.6	373.9	364.0	369.4	373.3	374.4	1.1
Fabricated metal products.....	1,253.4	1,318.1	1,317.8	1,329.5	1,262.0	1,323.2	1,326.5	1,337.7	8.2
Machinery.....	977.9	1,016.7	1,023.2	1,028.0	981.4	1,018.3	1,025.4	1,030.3	4.9
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,092.8	1,114.0	1,114.8	1,116.7	1,095.0	1,115.2	1,116.6	1,116.9	0.3
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	159.2	167.3	169.5	170.5	159.3	167.6	169.9	170.2	0.3
Communication equipment.....	116.2	119.5	117.4	117.7	116.6	119.2	117.2	118.2	1.0
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	365.6	377.4	378.2	379.1	366.3	377.5	378.7	378.9	0.2
Electronic instruments.....	406.1	405.2	404.5	404.4	406.9	406.3	405.6	404.9	-0.7
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	353.3	368.3	367.6	364.3	355.5	368.2	368.0	366.1	-1.9
Transportation equipment ¹	1,318.7	1,343.8	1,350.5	1,359.8	1,320.5	1,351.8	1,355.2	1,361.3	6.1
Motor vehicles and parts ²	665.8	686.8	692.2	698.2	664.4	693.8	693.8	697.0	3.2
Furniture and related products.....	355.9	346.8	346.4	347.7	359.3	352.2	351.2	350.9	-0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	563.7	571.5	574.5	572.7	567.2	574.2	576.0	574.6	-1.4
Nondurable goods.....	4,407	4,382	4,381	4,390	4,461	4,435	4,440	4,440	0
Food manufacturing.....	1,418.0	1,424.9	1,417.6	1,417.0	1,448.3	1,446.9	1,449.3	1,446.5	-2.8
Beverages and tobacco products.....	178.2	172.6	173.6	173.0	183.8	177.6	179.8	178.4	-1.4
Textile mills.....	118.9	118.7	119.9	120.5	119.2	119.9	120.7	120.8	0.1
Textile product mills.....	117.8	114.7	114.9	115.6	118.9	115.6	116.3	116.2	-0.1
Apparel.....	158.5	154.5	158.9	154.9	159.0	157.9	156.0	155.3	-0.7
Leather and allied products.....	27.4	27.8	28.8	29.4	27.6	28.2	29.1	29.4	0.3
Paper and paper products.....	392.6	396.3	394.5	395.0	395.7	396.5	396.4	397.4	1.0
Printing and related support activities.....	487.4	471.9	470.8	473.3	489.5	476.4	474.7	475.5	0.8
Petroleum and coal products.....	109.8	105.2	107.0	109.7	113.3	111.6	112.7	113.5	0.8
Chemicals.....	784.8	771.2	773.3	774.6	786.6	773.9	775.3	776.1	0.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	613.8	624.6	624.3	627.4	618.9	630.2	629.9	631.2	1.3
Private service-providing.....	88,423	88,775	89,195	89,858	89,215	90,267	90,434	90,633	199
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24,278	24,538	24,379	24,522	24,559	24,740	24,785	24,797	32
Wholesale trade.....	5,410.4	5,440.5	5,452.1	5,487.3	5,444.6	5,492.4	5,506.0	5,520.1	14.1
Durable goods.....	2,694.3	2,725.2	2,734.2	2,748.6	2,708.9	2,744.6	2,754.8	2,763.8	9.0
Nondurable goods.....	1,917.6	1,912.4	1,913.7	1,930.5	1,934.0	1,939.6	1,941.3	1,944.8	3.5
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	798.5	802.9	804.2	808.1	801.7	808.2	809.9	811.5	1.6
Retail trade.....	14,203.6	14,372.6	14,195.0	14,289.3	14,408.4	14,477.7	14,469.9	14,487.6	17.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers ¹	1,599.4	1,621.0	1,630.4	1,641.5	1,614.8	1,650.8	1,654.8	1,656.7	1.9
Automobile dealers.....	997.0	1,011.0	1,016.8	1,020.4	1,002.0	1,023.3	1,025.2	1,024.9	-0.3
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	432.4	440.1	428.3	426.3	438.7	435.4	434.1	433.0	-1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

— Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				Change from: Feb. 2011 - Mar. 2011 ¹
	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ²	Mar. 2011 ³	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ²	Mar. 2011 ³	
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores.....	491.5	504.0	493.7	491.6	492.5	500.0	496.1	494.0	-2.1
Building material and garden supply stores....	1,131.5	1,061.1	1,065.9	1,111.3	1,149.0	1,117.3	1,113.7	1,121.5	7.8
Food and beverage stores.....	2,778.7	2,801.0	2,787.6	2,786.0	2,806.9	2,816.1	2,815.5	2,813.9	-1.6
Health and personal care stores.....	973.9	972.2	965.3	961.2	979.9	971.9	970.0	967.9	-2.1
Gasoline stations.....	804.0	803.6	799.4	805.3	814.4	814.9	812.0	814.9	2.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,318.2	1,414.0	1,363.1	1,365.5	1,364.0	1,412.1	1,413.6	1,415.7	2.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	584.6	611.9	588.9	582.5	602.1	597.6	598.5	599.2	0.7
General merchandise stores ⁴	2,935.0	2,982.8	2,917.8	2,969.3	2,964.6	2,967.2	2,969.1	2,996.1	7.0
Department stores.....	1,453.2	1,513.9	1,464.0	1,478.0	1,484.8	1,496.9	1,501.9	1,506.3	4.4
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	746.5	743.8	748.9	746.4	765.0	758.7	759.0	762.9	3.9
Nonstore retailers.....	407.9	417.1	405.7	402.4	416.5	415.7	413.5	411.8	-1.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,111.2	4,177.5	4,183.3	4,196.3	4,151.5	4,221.2	4,239.3	4,239.2	-0.1
Air transportation.....	461.7	466.6	468.5	471.2	462.5	469.3	470.7	471.3	0.6
Rail transportation.....	210.8	217.2	218.9	219.2	211.7	219.1	220.0	220.0	0.0
Water transportation.....	60.3	63.0	62.8	63.0	62.6	65.1	65.9	65.3	-0.6
Truck transportation.....	1,207.9	1,228.0	1,230.9	1,240.1	1,234.5	1,265.2	1,265.6	1,267.2	1.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	436.5	454.0	454.3	455.0	424.0	443.9	444.6	443.9	-0.7
Pipeline transportation.....	42.4	42.6	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.4	42.6	43.0	0.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	20.7	19.4	20.4	21.5	27.2	27.1	27.4	27.8	0.4
Support activities for transportation.....	532.3	541.3	548.1	547.3	536.9	546.1	550.0	551.2	1.2
Couriers and messengers.....	513.9	522.8	515.1	514.4	521.3	524.9	524.2	524.1	-0.1
Warehousing and storage.....	624.7	622.6	621.8	621.8	628.1	628.1	628.3	625.4	-2.9
Utilities.....	553.0	547.2	548.4	548.9	554.3	548.9	550.1	549.9	-0.2
Information.....	2,715	2,663	2,679	2,678	2,719	2,687	2,685	2,681	-4
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	761.5	753.7	754.3	755.5	762.5	756.2	756.8	756.9	0.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	365.4	352.0	366.0	368.5	367.0	371.1	370.3	370.5	0.2
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	293.5	295.3	295.8	294.8	294.3	295.8	296.8	295.5	-1.3
Telecommunications.....	913.4	876.9	875.9	869.8	912.7	876.8	873.1	869.3	-3.8
Data processing, hosting and related services.....	243.6	238.0	238.3	239.8	243.0	239.8	239.6	239.1	-0.5
Other information services.....	137.6	146.7	148.4	149.6	136.5	147.0	148.5	150.0	1.5
Financial activities.....	7,806	7,560	7,561	7,573	7,643	7,607	7,604	7,610	6
Finance and insurance.....	5,695.1	5,666.0	5,662.0	5,660.3	5,698.0	5,677.0	5,667.8	5,663.4	-4.4
Monetary authorities - central bank.....	20.6	21.0	20.8	21.1	20.6	21.1	21.0	21.1	0.1
Credit intermediation and related activities ⁵	2,543.5	2,542.5	2,538.9	2,534.5	2,543.6	2,543.9	2,538.5	2,535.3	-3.2
Depository credit intermediation ⁶	1,726.6	1,743.9	1,741.7	1,741.3	1,730.3	1,743.1	1,743.0	1,743.8	0.8
Commercial banking.....	1,303.7	1,316.4	1,314.7	1,314.4	1,305.0	1,315.8	1,315.2	1,316.0	0.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	795.6	802.5	804.7	806.5	795.5	804.7	806.0	806.6	0.6
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,249.0	2,213.0	2,210.4	2,211.7	2,251.6	2,220.1	2,215.1	2,213.4	-1.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	86.4	87.0	87.2	86.5	86.7	87.2	87.2	87.0	-0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,910.6	1,893.9	1,898.7	1,913.0	1,944.6	1,929.5	1,936.6	1,946.1	9.5
Real estate.....	1,378.9	1,368.6	1,374.8	1,377.9	1,398.8	1,390.8	1,395.6	1,397.6	2.0
Rental and leasing services.....	506.3	499.8	498.5	509.5	520.1	513.0	515.4	522.8	7.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	25.4	25.5	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	0.1
Professional and business services.....	16,343	16,801	16,736	16,879	16,546	16,953	16,997	17,075	78
Professional and technical services ⁷	7,467.9	7,513.7	7,576.4	7,600.3	7,403.3	7,496.6	7,494.2	7,528.9	34.7
Legal services.....	1,109.1	1,107.2	1,106.2	1,108.4	1,113.4	1,115.1	1,113.1	1,112.6	-0.5
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	1,005.2	977.6	1,019.4	1,019.0	891.1	883.3	878.0	898.2	20.2
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,260.8	1,262.3	1,263.1	1,271.1	1,279.2	1,280.5	1,284.2	1,289.4	5.2
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,416.7	1,467.3	1,472.2	1,473.9	1,424.9	1,472.1	1,475.8	1,482.2	6.4
Management and technical consulting services.....	981.7	1,000.1	1,009.9	1,010.0	989.2	1,011.6	1,017.6	1,017.3	-0.3
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,849.9	1,862.0	1,862.5	1,867.0	1,855.3	1,871.4	1,871.5	1,872.5	1.0
Administrative and waste services.....	7,024.7	7,225.5	7,297.2	7,411.2	7,287.3	7,594.6	7,631.4	7,673.4	42.0

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

— Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				Change from Feb. 2011 to Mar. 2011 ^p
	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p	
Administrative and waste services - Continued									
Administrative and support services ¹	6,681.2	6,872.2	6,945.2	7,059.4	6,936.3	7,234.7	7,270.4	7,313.3	42.9
Employment services ¹	2,517.3	2,693.0	2,756.4	2,817.0	2,639.4	2,867.1	2,899.2	2,935.1	35.9
Temporary help services	1,908.1	2,066.0	2,111.0	2,161.8	2,006.2	2,206.1	2,228.8	2,257.6	28.8
Business support services	809.4	804.6	810.7	813.3	804.6	805.4	808.3	809.2	0.9
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,591.3	1,605.5	1,600.2	1,636.5	1,715.5	1,770.5	1,765.2	1,784.1	-1.1
Waste management and remediation services	343.5	353.3	352.0	351.8	351.0	359.9	361.0	360.1	-0.9
Education and health services	19,599	19,670	19,925	20,019	19,455	19,789	19,830	19,875	45
Educational services	3,284.8	3,113.6	3,336.5	3,352.7	3,131.1	3,190.0	3,196.9	3,198.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance	16,314.4	16,556.0	16,588.3	16,666.1	16,323.8	16,598.5	16,632.6	16,677.1	44.5
Health care ²	13,694.6	13,894.5	13,921.5	13,977.6	13,722.2	13,935.8	13,968.4	14,005.0	36.6
Ambulatory health care services ³	5,924.2	6,031.2	6,060.8	6,065.1	5,935.1	6,056.1	6,079.3	6,096.9	17.6
Offices of physicians	2,305.7	2,328.8	2,334.0	2,343.0	2,309.6	2,333.4	2,338.9	2,346.5	7.6
Outpatient care centers	594.4	610.0	613.7	614.4	594.6	611.8	614.3	615.0	0.7
Home health care services	1,065.9	1,098.1	1,107.5	1,113.5	1,067.9	1,105.0	1,113.6	1,115.6	2.0
Hospitals	4,665.7	4,705.4	4,705.8	4,719.7	4,674.4	4,712.0	4,717.4	4,727.6	10.2
Nursing and residential care facilities ³	3,104.7	3,157.9	3,154.9	3,172.9	3,112.7	3,167.7	3,171.7	3,180.5	8.8
Nursing care facilities	1,649.4	1,675.3	1,668.5	1,678.6	1,654.2	1,679.4	1,678.1	1,682.8	4.7
Social assistance ³	2,619.8	2,661.5	2,666.8	2,688.5	2,601.6	2,662.7	2,664.2	2,672.1	7.9
Child day care services	868.3	868.6	870.6	879.2	849.9	860.2	856.6	860.7	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	12,578	12,399	12,531	12,774	12,963	13,071	13,119	13,156	37
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,740.3	1,652.8	1,690.8	1,738.9	1,836.0	1,886.5	1,895.8	1,898.3	2.5
Performing arts and spectator sports	369.9	360.0	379.8	386.3	393.6	406.8	413.5	413.5	0.0
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	119.3	115.4	117.4	121.3	128.3	128.0	129.3	129.6	0.3
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,251.1	1,177.4	1,193.6	1,231.3	1,374.1	1,351.7	1,353.0	1,355.2	2.2
Accommodation and food services	10,837.9	10,746.0	10,840.3	11,034.9	11,066.6	11,184.3	11,233.2	11,257.7	34.5
Accommodation	1,678.5	1,678.0	1,689.5	1,715.2	1,743.5	1,769.0	1,772.1	1,780.1	8.0
Food services and drinking places	9,159.4	9,068.0	9,150.8	9,319.7	9,323.1	9,415.3	9,461.1	9,477.6	26.5
Other services	5,304	5,344	5,394	5,413	5,331	5,420	5,434	5,439	5
Repair and maintenance	1,127.8	1,129.8	1,140.1	1,150.2	1,130.7	1,148.5	1,150.7	1,152.3	1.6
Personal and laundry services	1,259.1	1,248.3	1,261.1	1,273.0	1,266.1	1,268.0	1,276.2	1,279.3	3.1
Membership associations and organizations	2,916.8	2,965.9	2,983.1	2,989.4	2,933.8	3,003.3	3,007.1	3,007.5	0.4
Government	22,913	22,104	22,455	22,547	22,522	22,226	22,180	22,166	-14
Federal	2,905.0	2,828.0	2,827.0	2,832.0	2,850.0	2,850.0	2,851.0	2,852.0	1.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,244.2	2,189.4	2,196.1	2,205.4	2,261.4	2,210.8	2,216.0	2,221.2	5.2
U.S. Postal Service	661.2	638.7	630.4	626.4	664.9	639.1	634.6	630.7	-3.9
State government	5,280.0	5,049.0	5,232.0	5,253.0	5,142.0	5,136.0	5,119.0	5,119.0	0.0
State government education	2,506.7	2,322.0	2,515.9	2,533.1	2,361.8	2,396.0	2,390.1	2,391.5	1.4
State government, excluding education	2,773.5	2,727.1	2,716.1	2,720.2	2,780.6	2,739.6	2,728.7	2,727.6	-1.1
Local government	14,728.0	14,227.0	14,396.0	14,462.0	14,454.0	14,240.0	14,210.0	14,195.0	-15.0
Local government education	8,432.1	8,047.1	8,214.7	8,271.9	8,058.3	7,939.3	7,916.1	7,906.9	-9.2
Local government, excluding education	6,296.2	6,179.9	6,181.3	6,190.2	6,395.8	6,300.8	6,294.0	6,288.0	-6.0

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private.....	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.3
Goods-producing.....	39.3	39.6	39.9	39.8
Mining and logging.....	43.3	44.1	44.0	44.3
Construction.....	37.3	37.3	38.0	37.8
Manufacturing.....	40.0	40.4	40.6	40.5
Durable goods.....	40.3	40.7	40.9	40.9
Nondurable goods.....	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0
Private service-providing.....	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	34.2	34.4	34.5	34.5
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	38.4	38.5	38.6
Retail trade.....	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	38.1	38.7	38.8	39.0
Utilities.....	40.6	41.8	41.3	41.9
Information.....	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.7
Financial activities.....	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.0
Professional and business services.....	35.3	35.7	35.7	35.7
Education and health services.....	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.9
Other services.....	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing.....	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3
Durable goods.....	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3
Nondurable goods.....	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4

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			
	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p
Total private.....	\$22.48	\$22.86	\$22.87	\$22.87	\$ 766.57	\$ 781.81	\$ 784.44	\$ 784.44
Goods-producing.....	23.92	24.40	24.27	24.28	940.06	966.24	968.37	966.34
Mining and logging.....	27.04	27.99	27.97	28.02	1,170.83	1,234.36	1,230.68	1,241.29
Construction.....	25.17	25.42	25.40	25.41	938.84	948.17	965.20	960.50
Manufacturing.....	23.16	23.70	23.51	23.51	926.40	957.48	954.51	952.16
Durable goods.....	24.65	25.23	25.00	24.99	993.40	1,026.86	1,022.50	1,022.09
Nondurable goods.....	20.78	21.17	21.04	21.06	822.89	844.68	841.60	842.40
Private service-providing.....	22.14	22.50	22.54	22.54	730.62	744.75	748.33	748.33
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.58	19.83	19.86	19.86	669.64	682.15	685.17	685.17
Wholesale trade.....	26.08	26.20	26.18	26.10	988.43	1,006.08	1,007.93	1,007.46
Retail trade.....	15.54	15.65	15.68	15.65	487.96	489.85	492.35	491.41
Transportation and warehousing.....	20.86	21.30	21.42	21.51	794.77	824.31	831.10	838.89
Utilities.....	32.28	33.19	33.10	33.33	1,310.57	1,387.34	1,367.03	1,396.53
Information.....	30.25	31.13	31.30	31.17	1,104.13	1,136.25	1,145.58	1,143.94
Financial activities.....	27.10	27.55	27.57	27.55	999.99	1,019.35	1,020.09	1,019.35
Professional and business services.....	27.15	27.38	27.49	27.56	958.40	977.47	981.39	983.89
Education and health services.....	22.73	23.34	23.40	23.40	745.54	763.22	765.18	765.18
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.09	13.18	13.15	13.14	337.72	340.04	339.27	340.33
Other services.....	20.11	20.41	20.40	20.30	635.48	644.96	644.64	643.51

p Preliminary

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				
	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p	Percent change from: Feb. 2011 - Mar. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p	Percent change from: Feb. 2011 - Mar. 2011 ^p
Total private.....	91.4	92.6	93.1	93.3	0.2	97.9	101.0	101.6	101.8	0.2
Goods-producing.....	79.3	80.5	81.4	81.3	-0.1	85.7	88.7	89.3	89.3	0.0
Mining and logging.....	92.5	102.4	102.7	105.5	2.7	100.4	115.1	115.4	118.7	2.9
Construction.....	71.3	70.4	72.2	71.8	-0.6	78.0	77.8	79.7	79.3	-0.5
Manufacturing.....	82.5	84.4	85.1	85.0	-0.1	88.9	93.1	93.0	92.9	-0.1
Durable goods.....	79.5	82.3	83.0	83.2	0.2	87.1	92.2	92.2	92.4	0.2
Nondurable goods.....	88.2	88.3	88.6	88.6	0.0	93.0	94.9	94.6	94.7	0.1
Private service-providing.....	94.6	96.0	96.4	96.6	0.2	101.4	104.6	105.3	105.5	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	91.3	92.5	92.9	93.0	0.1	96.2	98.7	99.3	99.4	0.1
Wholesale trade.....	90.0	92.0	92.5	93.0	0.5	98.0	100.6	101.1	101.3	0.2
Retail trade.....	91.9	92.0	92.3	92.4	0.1	94.4	95.2	95.7	95.6	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	90.5	93.5	94.1	94.6	0.5	95.8	101.1	102.3	103.3	1.0
Utilities.....	97.3	99.2	98.3	99.7	1.4	103.8	108.8	107.5	109.8	2.1
Information.....	90.6	89.6	89.7	89.9	0.2	97.6	99.3	100.0	99.7	-0.3
Financial activities.....	92.9	92.7	92.7	92.8	0.1	98.3	99.7	99.8	99.8	0.0
Professional and business services.....	91.9	95.2	95.4	95.9	0.5	101.0	105.6	106.3	107.0	0.7
Education and health services.....	103.9	105.3	105.5	105.8	0.3	110.6	115.2	115.7	116.0	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	95.4	96.2	96.6	97.2	0.6	100.8	102.3	102.5	103.1	0.6
Other services.....	93.3	94.9	95.1	95.5	0.4	106.5	109.9	110.1	110.1	0.0

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			
	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p
Total nonfarm.....	64,649	64,662	64,728	64,814	49.9	49.6	49.6	49.6
Total private.....	51,810	52,037	52,112	52,199	48.5	48.1	48.1	48.1
Goods-producing.....	4,105	4,067	4,068	4,071	23.2	22.8	22.7	22.7
Mining and logging.....	96	101	102	103	14.1	13.7	13.7	13.6
Construction.....	736	712	713	711	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.9
Manufacturing.....	3,273	3,254	3,253	3,257	28.5	28.0	27.9	27.9
Durable goods.....	1,727	1,724	1,725	1,728	24.6	24.0	23.9	23.9
Nondurable goods.....	1,546	1,530	1,528	1,529	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.4
Private service-providing.....	47,705	47,970	48,044	48,128	53.5	53.1	53.1	53.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	10,039	9,991	9,997	10,007	40.9	40.4	40.4	40.4
Wholesale trade.....	1,647.5	1,650.1	1,655.1	1,656.0	30.3	30.0	30.1	30.0
Retail trade.....	7,251.7	7,205.2	7,205.4	7,216.1	50.3	49.8	49.8	49.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	998.8	1,001.0	1,001.8	1,000.5	24.1	23.7	23.6	23.6
Utilities.....	140.5	134.3	134.3	134.6	25.3	24.5	24.4	24.5
Information.....	1,114	1,094	1,092	1,093	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8
Financial activities.....	4,513	4,451	4,439	4,447	59.0	58.5	58.4	58.4
Professional and business services.....	7,401	7,512	7,554	7,575	44.7	44.3	44.4	44.4
Education and health services.....	15,019	15,223	15,244	15,265	77.2	76.9	76.9	76.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	6,794	6,832	6,850	6,877	52.4	52.3	52.2	52.3
Other services.....	2,825	2,867	2,868	2,864	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.7
Government.....	12,839	12,625	12,616	12,615	57.0	56.8	56.9	56.9

p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹
 (In thousands)

Industry	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p
Total private.....	88,134	89,058	89,274	89,492
Goods-producing.....	12,744	12,845	12,897	12,942
Mining and logging.....	502	555	557	569
Construction.....	4,201	4,157	4,183	4,189
Manufacturing.....	8,041	8,133	8,157	8,184
Durable goods.....	4,789	4,906	4,929	4,955
Nondurable goods.....	3,252	3,227	3,228	3,229
Private service-providing.....	75,390	76,213	76,377	76,550
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20,835	20,926	20,946	20,963
Wholesale trade.....	4,384.5	4,395.8	4,407.2	4,419.5
Retail trade.....	12,395.3	12,458.2	12,458.0	12,464.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,608.2	3,635.1	3,643.1	3,641.2
Utilities.....	446.6	436.8	437.9	437.8
Information.....	2,162	2,158	2,159	2,149
Financial activities.....	5,910	5,835	5,831	5,831
Professional and business services.....	13,552	13,917	13,971	14,049
Education and health services.....	17,050	17,343	17,374	17,412
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,429	11,491	11,543	11,587
Other services.....	4,452	4,543	4,553	4,559

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 adjusted¹

Industry	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private.....	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6
Goods-producing.....	40.0	40.2	40.7	40.7
Mining and logging.....	44.2	46.2	45.8	46.2
Construction.....	37.7	37.6	38.6	38.5
Manufacturing.....	41.0	41.1	41.4	41.5
Durable goods.....	41.2	41.5	41.7	41.9
Nondurable goods.....	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.8
Private service-providing.....	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.1	33.5	33.6	33.8
Wholesale trade.....	37.8	38.3	38.4	38.5
Retail trade.....	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.7	37.4	37.9	38.1
Utilities.....	41.5	42.4	42.2	42.6
Information.....	36.5	36.3	36.4	36.3
Financial activities.....	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.2
Professional and business services.....	35.0	35.1	35.2	35.1
Education and health services.....	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	25.0	24.7	24.8	24.9
Other services.....	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing.....	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3
Durable goods.....	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.4
Nondurable goods.....	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1

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-8. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted¹

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p
Total private.....	\$18.93	\$19.31	\$19.32	\$19.30	\$ 630.37	\$ 644.95	\$ 647.22	\$ 648.48
Goods-producing.....	20.16	20.55	20.58	20.59	806.40	826.11	837.61	838.01
Mining and logging.....	23.85	24.14	24.24	24.38	1,054.17	1,115.27	1,110.19	1,126.36
Construction.....	23.12	23.48	23.49	23.48	871.62	882.85	906.71	903.98
Manufacturing.....	18.49	18.91	18.91	18.92	758.09	777.20	782.87	785.18
Durable goods.....	19.68	20.14	20.12	20.09	810.82	835.81	839.00	841.77
Nondurable goods.....	16.72	16.99	17.02	17.07	680.50	688.10	694.42	696.46
Private service-providing.....	18.67	19.05	19.05	19.02	601.17	615.32	615.32	616.25
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.72	17.04	17.03	17.02	553.43	570.84	572.21	575.28
Wholesale trade.....	21.36	21.90	21.86	21.86	807.41	839.77	839.42	841.61
Retail trade.....	13.17	13.37	13.37	13.35	396.42	406.45	405.11	407.18
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.12	19.47	19.38	19.30	701.70	728.18	734.50	735.33
Utilities.....	29.65	30.23	30.15	30.59	1,230.48	1,281.75	1,272.33	1,303.13
Information.....	25.64	26.23	26.32	26.14	935.86	952.15	958.05	948.88
Financial activities.....	21.40	21.74	21.63	21.64	772.54	789.16	785.17	783.37
Professional and business services.....	22.62	23.02	23.02	23.06	791.70	808.00	810.30	809.41
Education and health services.....	19.91	20.48	20.50	20.45	639.11	657.41	660.10	656.45
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.32	11.32	11.35	11.36	283.00	279.60	281.48	282.86
Other services.....	16.98	17.22	17.21	17.14	521.29	528.65	528.35	527.91

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 adjusted¹
 [2002=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours ²					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls ³				
	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p	Percent change from: Feb. 2011 - Mar. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011 ^p	Mar. 2011 ^p	Percent change from: Feb. 2011 - Mar. 2011 ^p
Total private.....	98.1	99.4	99.9	100.5	0.6	124.0	128.2	129.0	129.6	0.5
Goods-producing.....	77.9	78.9	80.2	80.5	0.4	96.2	99.3	101.1	101.5	0.4
Mining and logging.....	117.9	136.3	135.6	139.7	3.0	163.5	191.3	191.1	198.1	3.7
Construction.....	79.3	78.3	80.8	80.8	0.0	99.0	99.2	102.5	102.4	-0.1
Manufacturing.....	75.7	76.7	77.5	77.9	0.5	91.5	94.9	95.8	96.4	0.6
Durable goods.....	74.1	76.5	77.2	78.0	1.0	91.1	96.2	97.0	97.8	0.8
Nondurable goods.....	78.0	77.0	77.6	77.6	0.0	92.1	92.5	93.3	93.6	0.3
Private service-providing.....	103.8	105.3	105.5	106.1	0.6	132.9	137.5	137.8	138.3	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	96.1	97.7	98.1	98.8	0.7	114.7	118.8	119.2	119.9	0.6
Wholesale trade.....	97.6	99.1	99.7	100.2	0.5	122.8	127.9	128.3	129.0	0.5
Retail trade.....	94.4	95.9	95.5	96.2	0.7	106.6	109.9	109.5	110.1	0.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	99.7	102.3	103.9	104.4	0.5	120.9	126.4	127.8	127.9	0.1
Utilities.....	94.8	94.7	94.5	95.4	1.0	117.3	119.5	118.9	121.8	2.4
Information.....	90.1	89.4	89.7	89.1	-0.7	114.3	116.1	116.9	115.2	-1.5
Financial activities.....	102.1	101.4	101.3	101.0	-0.3	135.1	136.2	135.5	135.2	-0.2
Professional and business services.....	106.3	109.5	110.2	110.5	0.3	143.1	150.0	151.0	151.6	0.4
Education and health services.....	118.1	120.1	120.7	120.6	-0.1	154.5	161.7	162.6	162.1	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	104.7	104.0	104.9	105.8	0.9	134.6	133.7	135.2	136.4	0.9
Other services.....	95.9	97.8	98.1	98.5	0.4	118.6	122.8	123.0	123.0	0.0

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.

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 payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and employment.

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APR 19 2011

The Honorable Maurice Hinchey
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hinchey:

I appreciated the opportunity to participate in the Joint Economic Committee's April 1, 2011, hearing on the Employment Situation report. At that hearing, you asked me about sectors of the economy that typically employ persons with less than a high school diploma. I am writing with more information about these individuals.

The enclosed table shows the number and percent distribution of employed persons age 25 and over with less than a high school diploma by industry for 2007 and 2010. As you can see, these individuals are employed across all industries, though substantial proportions work in construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and leisure and hospitality. As was the case throughout most of the economy, these industries experienced job losses both during the recent recession and during the months following its official end. (The National Bureau of Economic Research established the starting and ending dates of the recent recession as December 2007 and June 2009.) With regard to the recent trends in these industries, construction has been essentially flat for the past year. Manufacturing employment has been trending up for the last several months. Wholesale and retail trade experienced job losses through the end of 2009 and was up slightly in 2010 and thus far this year. Leisure and hospitality, which includes both food services and accommodation, has shown modest job growth this year.

The Honorable Maurice Hinchey--2

I hope you find this information useful. If you have any questions,
please do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 691-7800.

Sincerely yours,

KEITH HALL
Commissioner

Enclosure

DOL/BLS/OEUS/OCEA/DLFS

ALLARD/btf X16378

cc: Comm. Ofc., Galvin, Nardone, Allard, R.F., D.F.

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**Employed persons age 25 and over with less than a high school diploma by industry
2007 and 2010 annual averages**

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	Less than a high school diploma			
	2007		2010	
	Employed	Percent Distribution	Employed	Percent Distribution
Total, 25 years and older	11,521	100.0	10,115	100.0
Agriculture and related industries	463	4.0	474	4.7
Nonagricultural industries	11,058	96.0	9,641	95.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	74	0.6	69	0.7
Construction	2,130	18.5	1,545	15.3
Manufacturing	1,792	15.6	1,472	14.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,495	13.0	1,383	13.7
Transportation and utilities	620	5.4	545	5.4
Information	75	0.7	52	0.5
Financial activities	258	2.2	206	2.0
Professional and business services	1,046	9.1	1,080	10.7
Education and health services	1,164	10.1	1,098	10.9
Leisure and hospitality	1,461	12.7	1,352	13.4
Other services	799	6.9	719	7.1
Public administration	142	1.2	119	1.2

(Source: Current Population Survey)

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

I would like to congratulate Senator Casey on the Chairmanship of the Joint Economic Committee. I look forward to a productive working relationship with the Senator and to insightful hearings as we move forward in the new Congress.

I also would like to welcome Dr. Hall and his staff again. You have guided this committee through many employment reports in the past. We appreciate the work you do and the explanations of the data you provide.

Today's employment report shows some positive signs. Everyone wants the economy to improve, particularly the labor market, and we are glad for the increases in jobs we are seeing. But let us be frank, while there are job gains, the rate of job creation has not accelerated enough to keep up with population growth and encourage all the people who lost their jobs that they soon can find work again. It has been 21 months since the recession ended and we are still down 7.2 million nonfarm payroll jobs from when it started. The unemployment rate at 8.8%, of course, remains unacceptably high but also is not telling us the whole story, as I will explain shortly.

There has been fundamental disagreement about the proper role of government in facilitating an economic recovery between Republicans and Democrats and that disagreement continues even now, 39 months after the last recession started. Democrats still do not want to change course.

The federal spending spree has not been productive. It loaded up the Nation with debt so large that the focus of business managers, investors, foreign governments, international institutions, and the public at large now is on how the United States can meet its obligations. How high will taxes rise and what form will they take? Is the government resorting to money creation to ease its interest and principal payments? Is there a chance it will default on its obligations? These questions—incredible as it may seem—are being asked of the U.S. government. This is a big part of the reason why private investment and hiring have not resurged as they did in the past after similarly severe recessions.

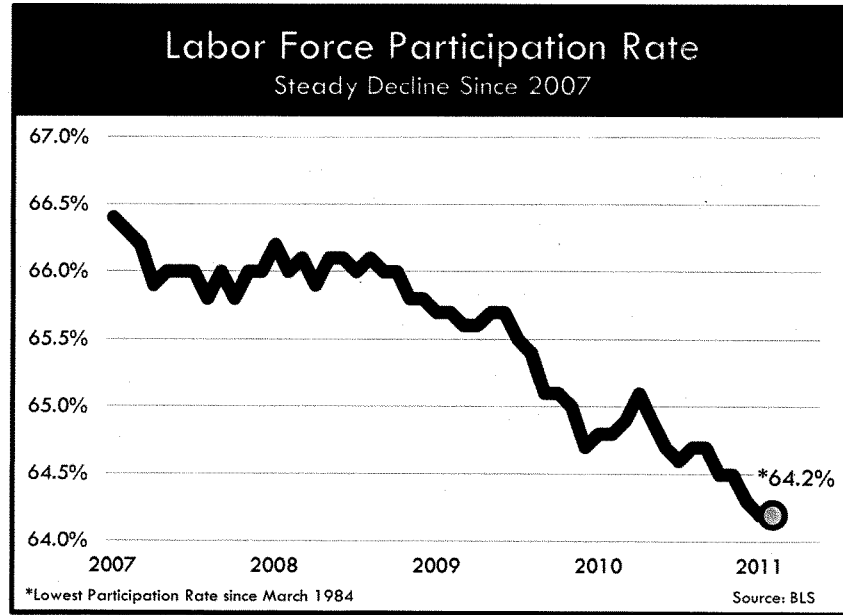
I want to show you a chart of payroll jobs. As you can see, we have not moved far from the bottom we hit shortly after the recession officially ended and the trajectory of job growth is far weaker than in past recoveries. I also want to show you a chart of the U.S. labor force participation rate. This chart shows the percentage of the population in the labor force as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the percentage has shrunk. The chain of causation is clear: businesses fear the costs of an encroaching and intrusive government and are reluctant to expand sufficiently to create enough job openings for all of our workers; in turn, many people have left the labor force. The labor force now is smaller than 39 months ago, despite the fact that the working age population of 16 years and older has been increasing. This is happening in what used to be called the "land of opportunity."

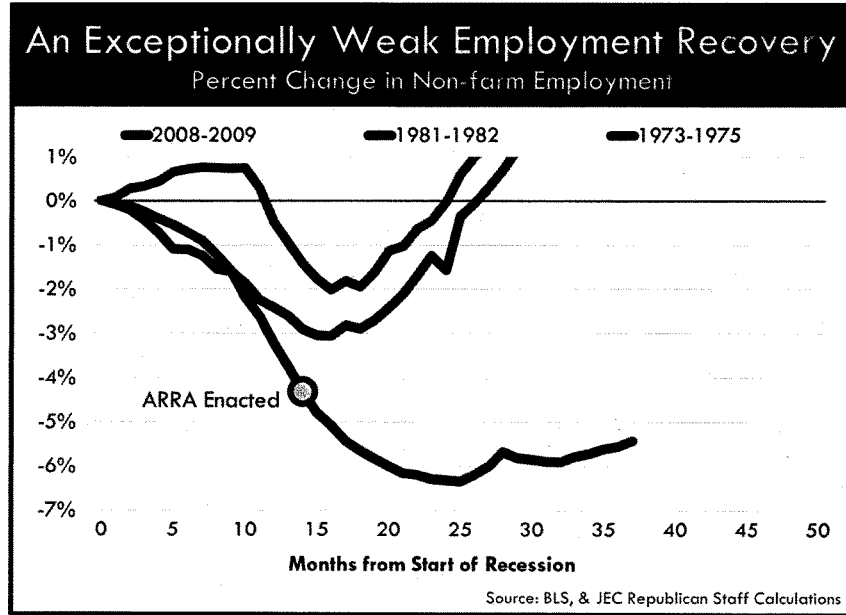
Republicans want to cut federal spending to relieve the pressure on the private economy. We must reassure the Nation and the world that the United States will bring its deficit and debt under control and that we will not burden the economy with stifling taxes either.

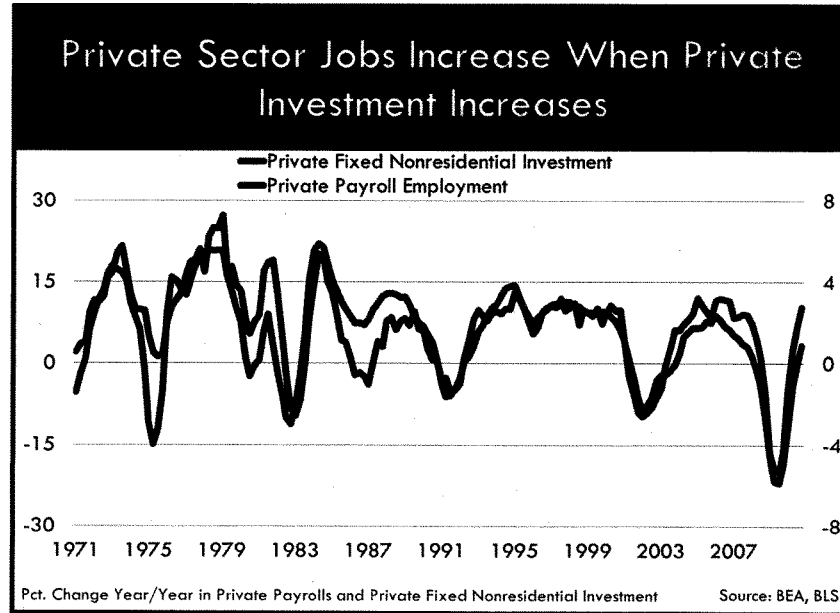
Increasing taxes to fund the expansion of government depresses the private economy's growth prospects over the longer term, and that has chilling effects on businesses and consumers right now. The Keynesian argument that increased government spending boosts aggregate demand and that a spending reduction would hurt the recovery falls apart completely when investors, businesses, and consumers focus on the increased future size of government, the permanently larger share of resources it will claim, and the myriad ways in which it will hamper private economic growth.

The tepid job and employment growth so long after the recession ended should convince everyone that high levels of federal spending are not what the economy needs. To reduce federal borrowing we must cut federal spending, not try to lock it in by raising taxes. The expected after-tax real rate of return drives business investment and hiring decisions. If we want businesses to offer hundreds of thousands of additional jobs month after month for years to come—which is what it will take to return the labor force and the unemployment rate to normal levels—then we must not burden expected returns with higher taxes, inflation, interest rates, and restrictive regulations. If the private economy grows, there will be more money for government to spend as well, but let us not put that cart before the horse.

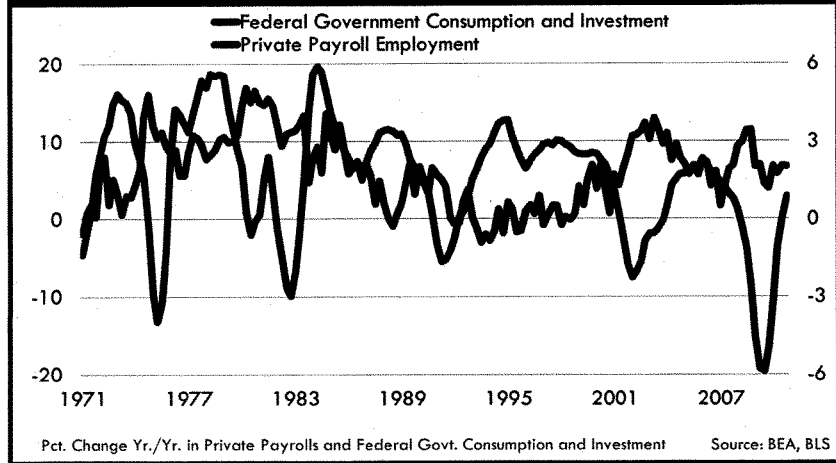
Dr. Hall, I look forward to hearing your testimony.

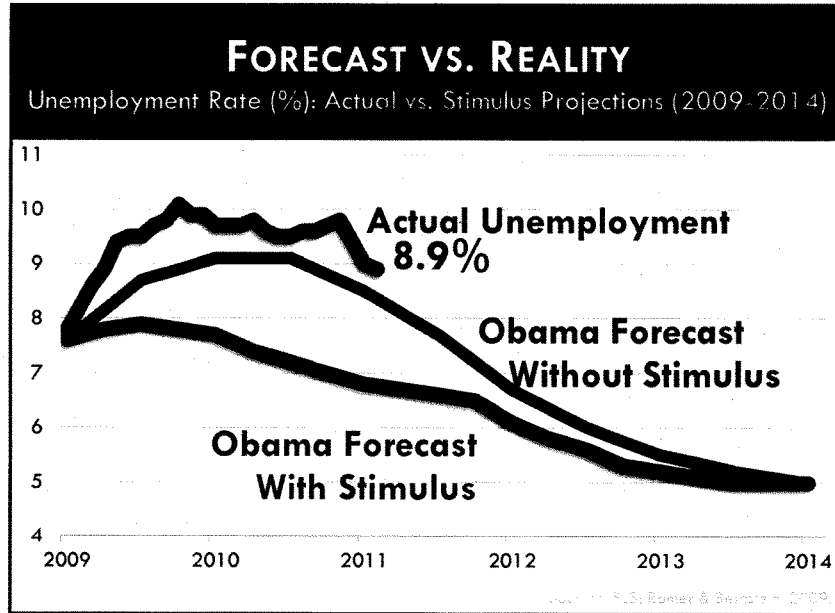






Increased Federal Spending Has Not Led to Private Sector Job Creation





APR 19 2011

The Honorable Robert P. Casey
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Casey:

I appreciated the opportunity to participate in the Joint Economic Committee's April 1, 2011, hearing on the Employment Situation report. At that hearing, you asked me about the unemployment rates of African Americans and Hispanics and how the rates had changed relative to comparable time periods after the recessions of 1990-91 and 2001.

In March 2011 - 20 months after the trough of the recent recession in June 2009 - the unemployment rate for African Americans was 15.5 percent. This was 0.6 percentage point higher than it was in June 2009. By comparison, the jobless rate for African Americans 20 months after the 1990-91 recession (November 1992) was 14.1 percent, 1.6 percentage points higher than at the recession's trough. Twenty months after the trough of the 2001 recession, the rate had increased by 1.1 percentage points and stood at 10.9 percent.

For Hispanics, the rate in March 2011 was 11.3 percent, 0.9 percentage point lower than it was at the trough of the 2007-09 recession. In November 1992, the rate for Hispanics was 12.0 percent, 2.2 percentage points higher than at the trough of the 1990-91 recession. Twenty months after the trough of the 2001 recession, the jobless rate was 8.1 percent and had increased by 0.8 percentage point.

During the recent hearing, you also asked about the unemployment rate for persons with a disability. In March, the unemployment rate for persons with a disability was 15.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted). This compares with a rate of 8.9 percent for persons with no disability.

The Honorable Robert P. Casey--2

APR 19 2011

I hope you find this information useful. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 691-7800.

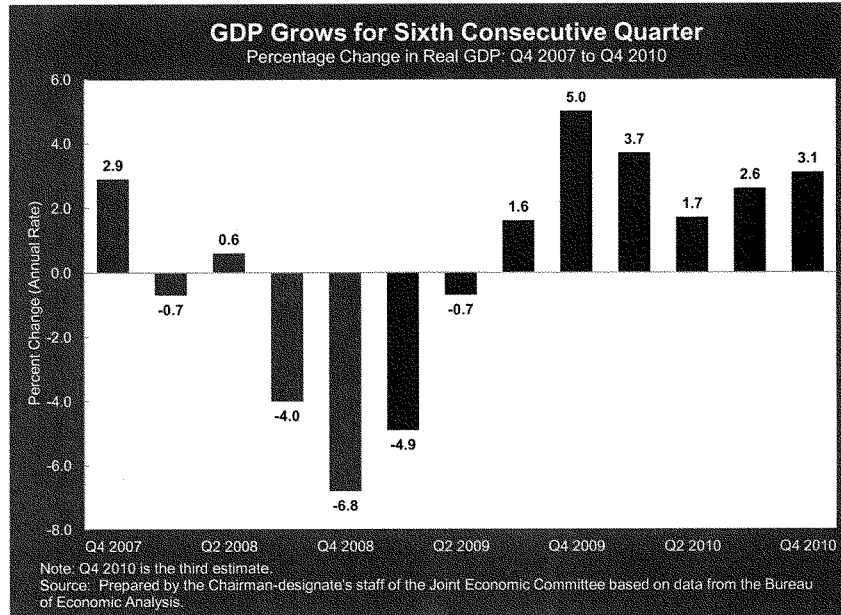
Sincerely yours,

KEITH HALL
Commissioner

DOL/BLS/OEUS/DLFS
ALLARD/btf X16378

cc: Comm. Ofc., Galvin, Nardone, Allard, R.F., D.F.

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PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I thank you for calling the first hearing of the Joint Economic Committee in the 112th Congress, to enable us to examine the current state of employment in America.

I congratulate you, Senator Casey, on your new position as Chairman of this Committee, and look forward to your leadership.

I also thank our witness, Dr. Keith Hall, for appearing before us today to help us examine the latest jobs report. It is good to see you as always.

We learn from today's report that in March, nonfarm payrolls increased by 216,000 and the unemployment rate is 8.8 percent.

These numbers build on the 881,000 private sector jobs created throughout the preceding six months, and the 1.5 million jobs created over the past year.

When contrasted to an earlier period—January of 2008, through February of 2010, during which our economy shed 8.8 million jobs—it is clear that we have averted disaster.

Yet, a lot of work remains before we can confidently say that our Nation is back on the path to prosperity and growth.

Despite increased hiring, 13.5 million Americans remain unemployed. Almost a third of these individuals have been unable to find work for more than one year.

Moreover, those without a high-school or college diploma continue to experience unemployment rates of 13.7 percent, and 9.5 percent, respectively. African-American workers remain unemployed at an unacceptably high rate of 15.5 percent.

Certain critical factors continue to hamper job creation and economic growth, notably, consumer confidence, which has dropped considerably in recent months. However, the heaviest drag on our economy is the continuing foreclosure crisis—a crisis that is being driven by mortgage servicing companies that continue to put their bottom lines before American homeowners and the Nation's economic stability.

Given this mixed picture, I believe that we are at a critical juncture in our Nation's journey.

We avoided the iceberg that threatened in 2008, yet too many of our fellow Americans are floating adrift, or are even drowning in the recession's aftermath.

To complicate matters, we are faced with a national debt that has doubled over the past decade.

I believe that the path forward requires smart choices, and compromise.

Nobel-Prize winning economist Joseph Stiglitz wrote in *Politico* earlier this week, "the ballooning of the deficit . . . has understandably moved deficit reduction back to the center of the debate. But the best way to reduce the deficit is to put America back to work."

I agree with Mr. Stiglitz when he argues that we must invest in infrastructure, education, and technology; increase the progressivity of the tax system; and eliminate the corporate welfare hidden in our tax system and in the giveaways of our country's natural resources to oil, gas and mining companies.

By making these smart choices, according to Mr. Stiglitz, our Nation can easily generate trillions in revenue while also creating a fairer society, a cleaner environment, and a more stable economy.

Instead of making such investments, however, the House majority's fiscal year 2011 budget proposal cuts job training programs, Head Start, Pell Grants for college, and veterans housing programs.

According to calculations by the Congressional Budget Office and economist Mark Zandi, the GOP's budget plan will reduce our projected FY2011 deficit by less than 4 percent, and yet is projected to cost our Nation 400,000 jobs through the end of 2011, and 700,000 jobs through the end of 2012.

These cuts are ostensibly defended with the argument that tough times require tough choices and sacrifice.

I would submit, however, that tough choices and sacrifice have already been borne by those who can afford them the least—the children, the elderly, the vulnerable, and America's middle-class.

This is not the time for symbolism.

This is the time for smart choices that will create jobs and once again make our Nation the land of opportunity for all Americans.

Again, I thank the Chairman and our witness and I yield back.

U.S. Department of Labor

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

APR 22 2011

The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cummings:

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the Joint
Economic Committee's April 1, 2011 hearing on the March
Employment Situation report.

At that hearing, you asked me what I would tell people who ask
questions about what field they should go into, what training
they should receive, and what part of the country they should go
to in order to find a job.

For the first two questions, I mentioned that the BLS Employment
Projections program prepares long-term occupational projections.
I discussed where some of the employment growth is expected and
that significant opportunities would arise from the need to
replace workers who retire. In particular, the services
occupational group is expected to add many new jobs, and
occupations related to health care are expected to grow quickly.
A table showing the 30 fastest growing occupations, 2008 and
projected 2018, is enclosed.

This letter provides additional information about your third
question, which asked where the best job opportunities would be
in the country. The BLS Employment Projections program develops
projections at the national level only. However, individual
States, through their Labor Market Information programs and with
funding from the Employment and Training Administration, prepare

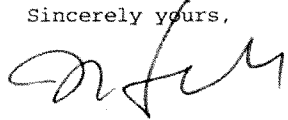
The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings--2

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State and local area employment projections. These projections are prepared every two years and are compiled in one web site at www.projectionscentral.com. The State projections information is also available through the Career OneStop site at <http://www.careeronestop.org/>. The States develop employment projections independent of the BLS, although BLS does provide national data to the States to assist them.

I hope that you will find this information helpful.

Sincerely yours,



KEITH HALL
Commissioner

Enclosure

Table 1.3 Fastest growing occupations, 2008 and projected 2018
(Numbers in thousands)

2008 National Employment Matrix title and code		Employment		Change, 2008-18		Median Annual wage quartile	Most significant source of postsecondary education or training
Major occupational group		2008	2018	Number	Percent		
Biomedical engineers	17-2031	16.0	27.6	11.6	72.02	VH	Bachelor's degree
Network systems and data communications analysts	15-1081	292.0	447.8	155.8	53.36	VH	Bachelor's degree
Home health aides	31-1011	921.7	1382.6	460.9	50.01	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
Personal and home care aides	39-9021	817.2	1,193.0	375.8	45.99	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
Financial examiners	13-2061	27.0	38.1	11.1	41.16	VH	Bachelor's degree
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	19-1042	109.4	153.6	44.2	40.36	VH	Doctoral degree
Physician assistants	28-1071	74.6	103.9	29.2	38.99	VH	Master's degree
Skin care specialists	39-5004	38.8	53.5	14.7	37.86	L	Postsecondary vocational award
Biochemists and biophysicists	19-1021	23.2	31.9	8.7	37.42	VH	Doctoral degree
Athletic trainers	29-8091	16.3	22.4	6.0	36.95	H	Bachelor's degree
Physical therapist aides	31-2022	46.1	62.8	16.7	36.29	L	Short-term on-the-job training
Dental hygienists	29-2021	174.1	237.0	62.9	36.14	VH	Associate degree
Veterinary technologists and technicians	29-2056	79.6	108.1	28.5	35.77	L	Associate degree
Dental assistants	31-9091	295.3	400.9	105.6	35.75	L	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Computer software engineers, applications	15-1031	514.8	689.9	175.1	34.01	VH	Bachelor's degree
Medical assistants	31-9092	483.6	647.5	163.9	33.9	L	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Physical therapist assistants	31-2021	63.8	85.0	21.2	33.28	H	Associate degree
Veterinarians	29-1131	59.7	79.4	19.7	32.95	VH	First professional degree
Self-enrichment education teachers	25-3021	253.6	334.9	81.3	32.05	H	Work experience in a related occupation
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation	13-1041	260.2	341.0	80.8	31.05	H	Long-term on-the-job training
Occupational therapist aides	31-2012	7.8	10.2	2.4	30.74	L	Short-term on-the-job training
Environmental engineers	17-2081	54.3	70.9	16.6	30.62	VH	Bachelor's degree
Pharmacy technicians	29-2052	326.3	426.0	99.8	30.57	L	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Computer software engineers, systems software	15-1032	394.8	515.0	120.2	30.44	VH	Bachelor's degree
Survey researchers	19-3022	23.4	30.5	7.1	30.36	H	Bachelor's degree
Physical therapists	29-1123	185.5	241.7	56.2	30.27	VH	Master's degree
Personal financial advisors	13-2052	208.4	271.2	62.8	30.13	VH	Bachelor's degree
Environmental engineering technicians	17-3025	21.2	27.5	6.4	30.1	H	Associate degree
Occupational therapist assistants	31-2011	28.6	34.6	7.9	29.78	H	Associate degree
Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors	39-9031	261.1	337.9	76.8	29.41	L	Postsecondary vocational award

Source: Employment Projections Program, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics