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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2011

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

MAY 6, 2011

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2011

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 2011

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

The committee met, persuant to call, at 9:31 a.m. in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Robert P. Casey, Jr., Chairman, presiding.

Senators present: Casey.

Representatives present: Brady, Burgess, and Cummings.

Staff present: Will Hansen, Brenda Arredondo, Gail Cohen, Colleen Healy, Andrew Wilson, Jayne McCullough, Ted Boll, and Robert O'Quinn.

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

Chairman Casey. The Committee hearing will come to order. I want to thank everyone for being here, and I have an opening statement I will make and then I will turn to our Vice Chairman, Congressman Brady, and any other Members who want to make a statement before introducing Commissioner Hall for his statement.

We are again pleased to have Commissioner Hall and his team here with us today. We appreciate your service to the country. We have a lot to report on today. Before we get into the numbers for this month, I just wanted to add a few words about some of the trends we have been seeing over the last couple of months.

While the labor market is still facing significant challenges, we know that unemployment is too high, and overall employment is still well below the levels prior to the recession. We have seen some real strengthening in the labor market since the spring of 2010. More private-sector jobs have been created, and the unemployment rate has begun to come down, though it ticked up this month—and we will get to that in a moment.

If we look at the last 14 months, we have now recorded over those 14 months private-sector job gains. During that time we have added 2.1 million private-sector jobs. Since the beginning of 2011, the labor market has also shown resilience in the face of rapidly rising oil and gas prices, continued weakness in the housing market, slowing export growth, and winter blizzards that delayed some investment and hiring.

Against these challenges, the trend has been clear. In eight of the past nine months the economy has added more than 100,000 private-sector jobs during each month. In February, March, and now April, we have added more than 200,000 private-sector jobs

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each month. And I think that is a very good sign and a very good trend.

We are moving in the right direction. We are benefitting, in my judgment, from the actions taken in 2009 and 2010 in dealing with this challenge. These actions that we have taken have put us on the path to growth, and I am pleased to see some signs of that this month as well.

Today's employment report provides further evidence that the labor market is getting healthier as the economy continues to improve and the recovery continues.

During April, the economy added 268,000 private-sector jobs. Due to the loss of government jobs, overall, the economy added 244,000 jobs in April. One of the charts behind me clearly shows the trend in employment over the past 14 months, a sign that some of the work that we have done in the last 14 months or so has begun to have an impact.

[The chart titled "Monthly Change in Private Payrolls" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 24.]

[The chart titled "An Exceptionally Weak Employment Recovery" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 25.]

[The chart titled "Labor Force Participation Rate Lowest Since 1984" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 26.]

One sector that has been showing sustained employment growth is the manufacturing sector, a key source of good-paying jobs and central to our nation's long-term competitiveness. In April this sector added 29,000 jobs, and since the end of 2009, manufacturing has added a quarter of a million jobs.

In addition, the professional and business sector added 51,000 jobs, it's ninth consecutive monthly gain.

As we know from the news this morning, and we'll hear more about this, in the hearing, the unemployment rate has edged up to 9.0 from 8.8 in March. While down from its peak of 10.1 percent in October of 2009, the unemployment rate remains too high, with 13.7 million Americans looking for work who cannot find it.

As Chairman of this Committee, I monitor these unemployment numbers for each demographic group to ensure that as the overall employment rate continues to drop, the unemployment rate falls for every group; but unfortunately that is not the case.

The unemployment rate for this month for workers with a disability, as one example, workers with a disability, their unemployment rate was 14.5 percent, compared to 15.2 percent a year ago.

The high rate of unemployment among people with disabilities underscores the need for legislation that I and others have worked on. I will be reintroducing, along with Congressman Crenshaw from Florida, the Achieving A Better Life Experience Act, the so-called A–B–L–E, ABLE Act. In the previous Congress, this legislation had substantial bipartisan support in both Chambers. The ABLE Act will give individuals with disabilities and/or their families access to new, highly flexible tax-free savings accounts that could be used to help cover a variety of essential expenses for people with disabilities, including employment training and educational expenses.

In combination with other support, the ABLE Act can help people with disabilities gain new skills and training and strengthen their employment prospects.

Additionally, when we look at particular demographic groups—the unemployment rate for veterans was 7.7 percent, which is below the overall 9.0 rate. Gulf-Era II veterans, meaning those who have served in Iraq and Afghanistan, faced an unemployment rate of 10.9 percent. Obviously it is higher than both the overall veteran rate and higher than the overall unemployment rate.

The unemployment rate in the African-American community was 16.1 percent, well above its prerecession level. That number for African-Americans was as low as 7.7 percent in August of 2007.

For Hispanic workers, the unemployment rate was 11.8, which is much higher than it was in 2007. We have got to examine these numbers as well as the overall rate.

In summary, the unemployment rate shows that we are on the right track. The economy is continuing its recovery. The economy is stronger than a year ago. More people are working. Fewer are unemployed. But we must do more to continue down the path of this recovery.

As the first-quarter GDP data show, the recovery is modest, and the recent spike in oil and gas prices and continued weakness in the housing market present real challenges.

Federal Reserve Chairman Bernanke and others have noted that the weather and other transitory factors contributed to the slowdown in the rate of economic growth in the first quarter. While they have said that, it is important that Congress tackles issues that will protect American workers and families now and in the future.

I believe we need to stop subsidizing the major oil and gas companies at a time when the price of oil has spiked, and their profits have surged. We have this strange situation where they get our tax subsidies; they're getting record profits; and the gas prices for families go through the roof.

I think we must crack down on the unfair trade practices that China engages in on a daily basis, and we need to put our fiscal house in order: cutting spending, reducing waste, fraud, and abuse, and bringing down the deficit and especially long-term debt.

The job before us is to build upon the progress to date, creating more jobs and bringing the unemployment rate down, and I look forward to working with members of the Committee on these and other challenges to support the economic recovery.

And now I would like to turn to our Vice Chairman, Congressman Brady.

[The prepared statement of Senator Casey appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 27.]

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

Vice Chairman Brady. Well thank you, Chairman.

Dr. Hall, we welcome you and your colleagues again this morning.

During April, initial unemployment claims surged from 385,000 for the first week to 474,000 for the last week in April. The last

time that initial claims were this high was October of last year. This development is extremely unsettling, as we have been expecting continued improvement in the labor market.

While the job growth is welcomed, today's employment report, coming on the heels of these troubling initial claims data, is showing some disconcerting signs. Nine percent unemployment and a rise in the number of workers who have recently lost their jobs are disappointing statistics. We need still faster private sector job creation. Otherwise, millions of U.S. workers will languish in unemployment whether they are counted as such or have dropped out of the labor force, and millions more will remain underemployed or live in fear of losing their jobs. The Economist recently asked the question: "What's wrong with America's economy?" In answering its question, The Economist pointed to America's public finances and its labor market. Moreover, The Economist stated that the recent decline in the unemployment rate is misleading because it is a result of surprisingly small growth in the work force as discouraged workers drop out. The labor force participation rate remains at the lowest level in more than a quarter century.

It is frustrating beyond words to see the excruciatingly slow progress in employment growth, especially while President Obama pursues policies that obstruct economic activity and job creation. The energy industry in America is a prime example. Under this Administration, the energy manufacturing and energy services industry is suffering from the de facto drilling moratorium on vast offshore areas, a molasses-like permitting process, and threats of adverse tax changes that will ship jobs and production overseas.

We should not be content with pouring over these employment numbers month after month and bemoaning the slow progress. Perhaps we can blame it on the weather, or China, or on American energy, but we know what is causing this growth problem. So let's fix it.

Let me show you again, as I did at last month's hearing, the payroll job performance during and after this recession, compared with that during and after the other two major postwar recessions. This chart demonstrates how we are underperforming relative to past experience. This is an exceptionally weak recovery.

There is no excuse for the dismal job performance. You cannot explain it by saying the financial crisis caused the severe recession but then fail to encourage private-sector growth by every means possible. Why does the President have an obsession with raising taxes? Why does he persist with his "green jobs" mantra when the one percent of our energy sector for which wind and solar account clearly cannot revive America's job market? Americans are demanding real solutions.

JEC Republicans released one paper in the summer and another in the fall of last year that warned treating the BP Gulf oil spill as simply an environmental disaster would be a mistake.

By the time the second paper came out in October, the price of crude oil had just risen above $80 per barrel. These papers explained the importance of continued exploration and development in the fastest growth areas for oil production in the country to help counteract future oil price volatility.

In 2010, the United States was the largest source of oil supply growth outside of OPEC on the strength of offshore production. But this year, the Energy Information Administration expects federal Gulf of Mexico oil production to fall by 240,000 barrels each and every day.

Energy consulting firm Wood McKinsey estimates a drop of 375,000 barrels per day in 2011 oil production because new development wells could not be brought online. If those barrels are imported, how does that help stabilize oil prices? How does that help our economy? How does that help our job seekers?

The price of oil is now $100 per barrel, while the average price of gasoline nationwide is just shy of $4 per gallon.

The private sector is boosting labor productivity. First-quarter productivity was up by 1.6 percent. However, businesses also are sitting on $2 trillion of cash that they will not invest because of regulatory uncertainty and fear of higher taxes and inflation.

Therefore, businesses are not creating the jobs necessary to reemploy more people and increase the Nation's output sufficiently to generate enough tax revenue to support those who are sick, retired, or remain unemployed. The annual rate of real GDP growth slowed to 1.8 percent in the first quarter.

President Obama has put the Federal Reserve in a position where it feels compelled to hold the federal funds rate at zero and buy hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of Treasury Bonds.

The Joint Economic Committee Republicans just released a paper on that subject as well entitled, "Too Lose for Too Long." The Federal Reserve is taking a great risk with inflation that would not be necessary if the other levers of the private economy that the government can impact were set to "go."

Dr. Hall, I look forward to your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Representative Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 27.]

Chairman Casey. Thank you.

Congressman Cummings.

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

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I want to thank you for calling this hearing today to enable us to examine the current state of employment in our Nation.

I also thank our witness, Dr. Hall, for appearing before us today and for following up with my office regarding my questions from last month's hearing.

We learn from today's report, Mr. Chairman, that in April the private sector added 268,000 jobs, resulting in an increase in nonfarm payrolls of 244,000 jobs.

These numbers are heartening because they follow 13 consecutive months of positive job creation. In fact, 1.8 million new jobs have been created since February 2010.

When contrasted to an earlier period, January 2008 through February 2010, a period during which our economy shed 8.8 million jobs, it is clear that we have averted a disaster. Nonetheless, other indicators clearly show that we must continue to make job growth our top economic policy priority.

We learned yesterday that new claims for unemployment unexpectedly rose to an eight-month high of 474,000 applications. There are currently 13.7 million Americans who are unemployed. Almost a third of these individuals have been unable to find work for more than one year.

One out of every ten Americans without a college diploma cannot find work. And one out of every six African American workers remain unemployed.

Equally worrisome was a report Monday by The Wall Street Journal indicating that there are currently 5.5 million long-term unemployed Americans who are no longer receiving any unemployment benefits. These are our fellow Americans, and they are fighting for survival.

On April 18th I held my annual job fair in Baltimore which connects employers with job seekers, and thousands of people attended. I saw first-hand the determination and humility of my constituents who were simply seeking the opportunity to provide for themselves and for their families.

They are resilient, but they need a chance to succeed. That is why I commend Congressman Hoyer and my House Democratic colleagues who earlier this week unveiled the continuation of our Make It In America Agenda.

This Agenda consists of numerous bills that will support job creation today and in the future by encouraging investment in innovation, infrastructure, and education right here at home in America. Unfortunately, I fear that my friends across the aisle are sacrificing our future in an effort to pay off debts created by tax breaks and two wars.

Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz wrote in Politico last month, and I quote, "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." End of quote.

Yet instead of making these critical investments, the House Majority's budget proposes to slash job-training programs, Head Start, and Pell Grants for college students. This week the House Majority voted to pass H.R. 1214, which would repeal the section of the Affordable Care Act that funds the construction and improvement of school-based health centers. Funding the construction of these centers not only ensures children's access to these vital and cost-effective services, it creates jobs in one of the hardest-hit sectors of the economy: construction.

The Majority's proposed cuts—whether it's the school-based health centers, or job training programs—are ostensibly defended with the argument that tough times require tough choices and sacrifices.

Unfortunately, these senseless cuts fail to meaningfully reduce the debt and instead threaten hundreds of thousands of jobs and the well-being of our fellow Americans. 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.

I urge the House Majority to work across the aisle to find solutions that will reduce the deficit, help the middle class, and put Americans back to work.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this hearing, and I yield back.

Chairman Casey. Thank you, Congressman Cummings.

Congressman Burgess.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS, M.D., A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Hall, Commissioner Hall, always good to see you. Always good to start the month off with Commissioner Hall.

I do want to talk about why the U.S. economy has not recovered, and some of the steps we could take to bring the economy back. I would like to actually offer, as an example, the State where Mr. Brady lives, and where I live, Texas, as a good example of the direction where we might—should—head.

The unemployment rate in Texas is 8.1 percent, certainly below the national average, certainly much higher than we would like it to be in the State of Texas but nevertheless the Texas economy has performed better than any other state because of, why? A job-friendly regulatory regime, no state income taxes, and the fact that Texas is a right-to-work state.

As of March, annual job growth in Texas was 3.6 percent, compared with a U.S. job-rate growth of 2 percent. The Dallas Fed says the unemployment rate in Texas would be even lower except for the fact that Texas has had a rapid population increase in the last 10 years, of which we are all aware.

We also accounted for 14 percent of the United States' employment growth over the last year. The agreeable weather in Texas, better job conditions, are attracting people from all over the country, and people are voting with their feet and moving to the Lone Star State.

Over 200,000 jobs were created in the last year. Other states could achieve this growth by duplicating Texas's job-friendly environment.

In spite of these statistics, our economy in Texas is not perfect. We are concerned about unemployment rates for young people just getting out of—beginning their earning years. Unemployment rates for minorities are unacceptably high, and the overall unemployment rate is still, as I said, over 8 percent, and that is high for Texas.

But the statistics cited earlier demonstrate that compared to the rest of the country something in Texas is working, and perhaps Washington and other states could consider a more job-friendly regulatory regime in order to restore those jobs that Mr. Cummings says we need in order to recover the economy.

One sector of the economy on which I would like to focus is the housing market. Housing prices have continued to drop, and demand for homes remains low. The housing market, which helps drive our economy, is an area that can create job growth and will be needed to boost our recovery.

I would like for Dr. Hall today to discuss the housing market's drag on the economy and how that affects our national growth.

Another area of concern, already mentioned by other people on this dais, is high commodity prices. Consumers across the country face higher oil and food prices. If we do not want the economic revival to stall, these prices have to come down.

The good news yesterday is that oil prices did come under $100 a barrel for the first time in a long time. In fact, it was rather a significant drop.

Now what happened yesterday? Oh, the House passed a bill. And here we are in the Senate today, and I would just mention to the Senate that our bill yesterday to expedite lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico, those very leases that have been delayed or cancelled by the Administration in the past year, the fact that we are willing to expedite those lease sales had a profound effect on those people who like to speculate and hedge in the oil market.

They saw that the Republican House was serious about addressing the issue of the supply of our oil produced within our shores. The Administration has harmed offshore exploration in the past year. I don't think there is any question about that. We have seen the effect by the price at the pump.

What will not create jobs is the debt. And the federal debt at $14.3 trillion, the number has grown so large that most people just simply cannot comprehend it and have given up even trying. Canada's debt, to put it in perspective, is about $500 billion, a half a trillion dollars.

The Federal Government must find ways to operate like a normal family. We all hear about cuts that need to be made, and one of the first things we probably need to do is cut up the government credit card and stop spending.

The talk in Washington recently has been about cutting spending, and there are cuts that need to be made. But there are other things we could be doing here in Congress to cut down on government expenses, which are things like waste, which in turn frees up resources for Congress to reduce the deficit and help those Americans who are out of work.

Let me just comment briefly—and I will submit the rest of my comments for the record. Mr. Cummings mentioned H.R. 1214 that passed in the House yesterday. This indeed was a bill that would take back $100 million, I believe erroneously included as a forward-appropriation, a blank check, if you will, a blank postdated check, that was included in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. The Affordable Care Act is riddled with this type of policy where the Federal Government has written blank checks, postdated them, put them in the last, and all of them are overdrawing the American account.

Yes, this was a relatively small sum of money, $100 million, but here's the deal. This money was for the construction of clinics. The money—it said in statute, the money could not be used to hire a doctor or a nurse, or anyone else, to provide care in that clinic.

Well that is crazy. The American people recognize that that is crazy. Even the Administration recognized that it was crazy, because this is the only one of the so-called cut bills in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act where the Administration has

refused to issue a veto threat as a statement of Administration policy.

Even the President was embarrassed by slipping this $100 million into the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. I assume it was done over here in the Senate for some reason, as a payoff to someone. I don't—can't identify who, or how, or why, but that's the way most of these things work.

But it was appropriate to bring this money back. We are not against school-based clinics. We are against the funding of a clinic with no provision for funding for staffing that clinic.

The normal Federal Qualified Health Center statute says we won't build it. You build it; we will help you staff it. This legislation had turned things on its head and it was appropriate to reverse that course.

I thank the Chairman for his indulgence, and I will yield back the balance of my time and submit the balance of my statement for the record.

[The prepared statement of Representative Burgess appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 28.]

Chairman Casey. Thank you very much.

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

Dr. Hall also served as the Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers for two years under President George W. Bush. Prior to that, he was Chief Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Hall also spent 10 years at the U.S. International Trade Commission. He received his B.A. from the University of Virginia, and his Ph.D. and M.S. degrees from Purdue University.

Doctor, thanks again for being here. We are grateful to have your testimony.

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

Commissioner Hall. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 244,000 in April, and the unemployment rate edged up to 9.0 percent. Over the last three months, payroll employment has risen by an average of 233,000 compared with an average of 104,000 in the prior 3 months.

In April, employment increased in several service-providing industries, manufacturing, and mining. Retail trade added 57,000 jobs in April. This increase followed two months in which retail employment changed little.

Over the month, job gains occurred in electronics and appliance stores, building and garden supply stores, and automobile dealerships. An employment increase in general merchandise stores offset a decline of similar size in March.

Employment in professional and business services rose by 51,000 in April. Since a low point in September of 2009, employment in this industry has increased by 745,000. Several component industries continued to add jobs in April, including management and technical consulting services, and computer systems design services. Employment in temporary help services was essentially unchanged in April.

Employment in leisure and hospitality grew by 46,000 over the month and by 151,000 in the last 3 months. Food services and drinking places added 27,000 jobs in April and has accounted for nearly two-thirds of the gain in leisure and hospitality since January.

Health care employment continued to increase in April, with job growth occurring in ambulatory health care and in hospitals.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment rose by 29,000 in April. Since December 2009, manufacturing has added a quarter of a million jobs. Durable-goods manufacturing has been the source of this growth. Over the month, job gains continued in machinery, primary metals, and computer and electronic products.

Employment in mining increased by 11,000 in April following a gain of similar magnitude in March. Most of the growth occurred in support activities for mining. Since a recent low in October of 2009, mining employment has risen by 107,000. Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment was about unchanged over the month. It has shown little movement since early 2010, after falling sharply during the prior 3 years.

Employment in state and local government continued to trend down in April. Both have been losing jobs since the second half of 2008.

Turning now to measures from the Survey of Households, the jobless rate edged up from 8.8 to 9.0 percent in April. However, the rate was 0.8 percentage point lower than in November of last year. In April, there were 13.7 million unemployed persons, little changed from the prior month. The number of people unemployed for less than 5 weeks increased by 242,000 in April. The number jobless for 27 weeks and over declined by 283,000 to 5.8 million.

Other household indicators showed little or no change over the month. The labor force participation rate has been 64.2 percent since January. The employment-to-population ratio has changed little at 58.4 percent in April.

Despite increases in the Household Survey employment since late 2009, the ratio has shown little movement. Among the employed, the number of individuals working part time who preferred full-time work was little changed at 8.6 million.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 244,000 in April, and the unemployment rate edged up to 9 percent.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall, together with Press Release No. USDL–11–0622, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 28.]

Chairman Casey. Doctor, thanks so much.

I wanted to start with the private sector numbers. Those numbers, fortunately, have been going up the last several months. I wanted to ask you, just by way of review, the number for the month of April, that we are looking at is an increase of private-sector jobs of 265,000?

Commissioner Hall. 268,000.

Chairman Casey. 268,000, I'm sorry. Can you give me the numbers for January, February, and March?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well, the last three months it has averaged 253,000.

Chairman Casey. That is the average for the first three months of the year?

Commissioner Hall. The last three months.

Chairman Casey. The last three months, okay.

Commissioner Hall. And then the particular months before were—yes, total private was 231,000 in March and 261,000 in February.

Chairman Casey. Okay. And in particular I was just wondering if you could comment by way of your analysis on the sectors, the particular sectors within the private sector overall. What are the sectors you see recovering most rapidly? And where are there still areas of weakness?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The sectors that are showing the quickest recovery are professional and business services. We have added 584,000 jobs since the labor market trough. Education and health has added a little over a half a million jobs. Leisure and hospitality has added 290,000 jobs. And manufacturing has added 244,000 jobs.

Still struggling are financial activities. That has actually continued to lose jobs. They've lost about 42,000 jobs since February of 2010. And construction has held pretty flat. They've dropped about 9,000 jobs.

The biggest declining industry has been—it's not in the private sector—has been government. Government has actually dropped about 391,000 jobs since June of 2009, since the recession ended.

Chairman Casey. Since June of 2009. And all those other numbers refer to that same period?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, those are since the labor market trough. Those were since February of 2010. I changed times on you a little bit there.

Chairman Casey. Okay. We know that this month the two surveys, the household survey and the payroll survey, show numbers that are in conflict. I just wanted to have you review that.

The payroll survey shows strong growth in overall job creation, about 200,000 jobs added. But the household survey shows that there were 200,000 fewer workers employed. Is that typical to have conflicting stories from those two surveys during a recovery?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. It's certainly not typical. We often get some slightly mixed signals. And the main reason is that they are different surveys. So there is some variation between the surveys.

I do find, though, that over say three months or so they do tend to come into alignment, but month by month they sometimes give you slightly mixed signals.

Chairman Casey. Could you just give us 30 seconds on the difference between the two surveys? How they're compiled, what they tell?

Commissioner Hall. Okay, sure. When we talk about payroll jobs, we are actually talking about a very large survey where we survey business establishments. We are asking them how many people are on your payrolls.

We are taking advantage of the Unemployment Insurance Program because they look at the Unemployment Insurance records. That is a very, very large survey, and it in fact represents about 4 million people. So that is 4 million out of 130 million payroll jobs. So that is what makes that a fairly accurate number. And when we say we gained 244,000 jobs, we are looking at that survey.

With the household survey, that is actually a telephone survey. It is a much smaller survey. And it is designed to give you an unemployment rate. It is not designed to give you a number employed. So, for example, when the Household Survey, you said it showed a drop of 200,000 jobs?

Chairman Casey. Right.

Commissioner Hall. The uncertainty in that is about 400,000 jobs. So really we are talking about plus-or-minus 400,000 jobs when we say "minus 200." So it is either like we gain 200,000 or we dropped 600,000. That is the range.

Chairman Casey. So it is almost like, I don't want to create too much of a direct analogy, but it is more like a survey; it is more like polling, in a sense. You have a margin of error there.

Commissioner Hall. Right. Yes, that's right. And it is really designed to give you a focus on the accuracy of the unemployment rate itself. So, for example, typically the uncertainty in the unemployment rate is point, two-tenths of a percent. So it is fairly accurate for that, but not so accurate for the levels.

Chairman Casey. Okay. Just so people are clear what we are discussing, the household survey leads to the percentage unemployment rate that we——

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's correct.

Chairman Casey [continuing]. Pay attention to.

Thank you very much. Vice Chair Brady.

Vice Chairman Brady. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Hall.

Every month of new job growth is welcome, but this is by any measure an exceptionally weak recovery, especially given the trillions of dollars thrown at the economy by the White House and the Federal Reserve. And I always note that here we are, after having spent all of that federal stimulus money, and we actually have 1.8 million fewer Americans working than before when all that money was spent.

As to this month, usually a small jump in the unemployment rate signals people moving back into the work force, which can be a good thing. But the rise in jobless claims and the jump in workers recently laid off are not signs of a healthy economy, or a healthy recovery.

The number of unemployed who lost their jobs recently increased by 242,000. This jump comes on the heels of large increases in initial unemployment claims, the 474,000, which we have not seen that high since last summer.

Commissioner, shouldn't we be watching the statistics very carefully going forward?

Commissioner Hall. I would say absolutely. The payroll job growth is, at least the last three months, has been—is accelerated. So that is a good sign. But we have not yet seen some things that we would like to see in a strengthening recovery.

Vice Chairman Brady. Well Initial Job Claims, that was a big jump. We have had four weeks in a row of——

Commissioner Hall. Sure.

Vice Chairman Brady. [continuing] Increasing jobless claims. That is not expected in a healthy recovery. And those who have just lost their jobs recently is large, as well.

Could these data be pointing to a weakening job market? Because normally we ought to have—it ought to be going in the other direction.

Commissioner Hall. Right. I would say that the number of new unemployment claims is in fact a helpful data. And that is a—that rise is not a good signal.

Vice Chairman Brady. Yes. What do you think is happening here?

Commissioner Hall. You know, it is hard to say.

Vice Chairman Brady. Because the numbers seem to be all over the map, frankly. I mean——

Commissioner Hall. You know, I think, while focusing on one month's data is important, but I think you need to sort of also look back at the trend and sort of see how the trend goes.

Sometimes maybe at points like this you need to wait and see how the data looks over the next month or two to sort of see if that has signaled anything.

Vice Chairman Brady. Yes. Well we have been watching over the last two years and seen the recovery much slower than 1981 and 1982. We have an estimated $2 trillion of capital sitting on the sideline; businesses tell us they just are reluctant to invest it in new jobs, new equipment, new structures, new buildings, until they see more certainty coming out of Washington.

I did notice—I always appreciate the data you give. I did notice that there were increases in leisure and hospitality this last month, but that you attributed it in your remarks, two-thirds of it were related to drinking places and food service. So is the bar industry doing better these days? And is that a—I'm being facetious, but there is a jump in drinking place employment?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that was responsible for most of the growth in leisure and hospitality.

Vice Chairman Brady. I'm teasing. I'm just trying to look for the—we are all looking for, I think, the optimistic signs, and we see some private-sector job growth that I think seems to be a good sign. But the longer term recovery means to get more people into the work force, because right now we are at the lowest number of workers participating in the economy in a quarter of a century.

So even as we look at the unemployment rate, look for hopeful signs, the truth is very few people are participating. Or at least a lot of people are not participating in this work force. Again, troubling signs as we go forward.

So we will continue to watch these, obviously, month to month, but this really is—we are seeing some disconcerting signs.

I yield back.

Chairman Casey. Dr. Burgess.

Representative Burgess. Thank you.

Dr. Hall, just so I can be sure that I am clear. In your prepared testimony you talked about gains in the mining sector. And that includes oil and gas exploration and extraction?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, it does.

Representative Burgess. And does that include both offshore and onshore?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess. Now just looking at the Table A–14 under the Household data, under that line item of Mining, Quarrying, Gas & Oil Extraction, the unemployment rate a year ago was 9.4 percent; April of 2011, 3.5 percent, which gives that one of the lowest unemployment rates—in fact, it rivals government workers for its low unemployment rate. Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess. Is there a way—I guess what is confusing me is, on your prepared testimony you said employment in mining increased 11,000 in April. And I assume we're talking about oil and gas exploration and extraction in that 11,000?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's part of it. Yes.

Representative Burgess. But of course we also know that because of federal policies we have put a lot of pressure on the actual mining/mining, like coal mining. So do those two things tend to offset each other?

Commissioner Hall. Actually, this particular month both oil and gas extraction and mining, except oil and gas, added jobs this month. Oil and gas added about 2,000 jobs. Mining, except oil and gas, added about 2—did I say million? 2,000. Mining, except oil and gas, added about 2,700.

Representative Burgess. Let me ask you this: Do we know what is the total universe of people that are employed in these industries?

Commissioner Hall. Well mining together is about 720,000 people.

Representative Burgess. But that includes offshore and onshore, exploration and extraction?

Commissioner Hall. Right. Oil and gas extraction is about 170,000, and mining otherwise is about 210,000.

Representative Burgess. On the previous table, A–13, construction and extraction occupations are lumped together. This is the employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess. Can we break those out for which—because obviously construction, I mean when I look at Table A–14, the unemployment rate for construction in April of this year is 17.8 percent, almost 18 percent. So that is one of the highest—well, that is the highest unemployment rate in the current jobs report, is in the construction industry. And yet at Table A–13, it's construction and extraction are added together. So like the total employed in

April of 2011 is 7,042, but we already know that the greatest number, the greatest unemployment—the highest unemployment rate is in the construction industry. So how am I to interpret that? How am I to break that down?

Commissioner Hall. Umm——

Representative Burgess. If I am looking sort of like for the total universe of people——

Commissioner Hall. Right.

Representative Burgess [continuing]. On which these construction numbers and the mining numbers are based?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well we do not have it in this release, but we can probably break this out a bit finer for you, if you would like.

Representative Burgess. Well I think that would be helpful.

[Letter dated May 18, 2011, transmitting Commissioner Hall's response to Representative Burgess appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 68.]

Representative Burgess. I mean we, on the policy making side, I mean you heard some of it referenced this morning where some people are talking about significantly increasing taxes on the oil and gas industry. I don't know, maybe that is necessary, maybe it is not. We do seem to give a lot away to the so-called green jobs' sector.

Now where are the green jobs on this?

Commissioner Hall. At the moment, the green—well, first of all, it depends on how you define "green jobs."

Representative Burgess. I don't know how to define it. I just hear people talking about green jobs. I am leaving that up to you all, the smart people.

Commissioner Hall. Well, we are working on a project where we will at some point be measuring green jobs. But the big issue for us is pulling the green jobs out of the industries because there are industries that specialize in green products that are sort of spread out throughout. And the big challenge for us is separating them from the rest of the industries.

Representative Burgess. Right. And of course these are industries that receive huge subsidies, huge subsidies in the stimulus bill and various other things that we have done, the cash for caulkers, and various things that we have done—I say "we" euphemistically; I didn't vote for them and I don't think Mr. Brady voted for them—but things that Congress has done in the last two years.

Do we get any—is there any way for us to get a sense of what our return-on-investment has been for those big, what people call "green jobs" and other people call "green pork"? Is there any way to get an idea of the return-on-investment there? We are talking about raising the ante on the extraction and exploration and drilling sector, and again, I don't know, maybe that's a good thing. Let's see some data on that.

But we also ought to be supplied some return-on-investment data for what has happened with the federal plus-up of these other industries.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I certainly think that with the data as it is now, one might be able to get into that and see how some

of these industries have done to get some feel for that. That is not something that we would normally do. But our data probably would educate you somewhat on that as it is right now.

Once we get our green jobs project sort of done where we're pulling out the green jobs, you will probably get a better idea of that, but that is a ways off.

Representative Burgess. When could we expect that?

Commissioner Hall. We are actually going to start collecting data next year on it. And so the problem is going to be of course, once you start collecting data you do not know the baseline. You don't know—but we will have some idea I think starting next year with the number of people employed in these industries.

Representative Burgess. Well that is Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle, the mere fact that you're looking at something means you can't be certain?

Commissioner Hall. Well, as I say, we have worked hard on getting a definition that makes sense.

Representative Burgess. Very well. Well I will look forward to that. And again, I think it would be so helpful for us on the policy making side, because we are going to be asked some big questions. It will be great to know what the return-on-investment has been for the federal investment in this type of activity.

I'm not complaining about it. Texas has a great number of wind farms that we did not have 20 years ago, and surely there has been some effect. But it would be nice to know what kind of return-on-investment do we get for making those expenditures.

Thank you. I'll yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Casey. Thank you.

Congressman Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Thank you, Dr. Hall.

As you know, the Treasury Department has reported that the United States is expected to hit its debt ceiling on May 16th. Congressional Quarterly has reported that, in anticipation of hitting the debt ceiling, today Treasury will stop issuing state and local government series Treasury securities which help state and local governments fund infrastructure and other projects.

I find this deeply concerning because we are already seeing layoffs taking place at the state and local level. If I remember correctly, you said that we have had a significant decrease in government jobs? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. Dr. Hall, can you give us further detail for the Committee on the current job situation throughout the state and local governments across the country? And can you offer any predictions regarding the impact that that Treasury action may have on the state and local governments' employment levels?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. In terms of government employment, the government job loss has been centered primarily in local government jobs. So, for example, local government, since the end of the Recession, has continued to lose jobs, something on the order of 370,000 jobs, which is a pretty high number. And that has been the bulk of the government job loss since the end of the Recession,

which has lost 391,000. So that is not an insignificant number of employees.

Representative Cummings. And would your research go into whether women are disproportionately affected when it comes to those government jobs? In other words, is it a high number of women who are employed by government?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. I don't have it in front of me, but I think we should be able to get you some idea of that. I would think, especially in the local government.

[Letter dated May 24, 2011, transmitting Commissioner Hall's response to Representative Cummings appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 70.]

Representative Cummings. I notice that the African American workers' unemployment rate increased. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, it did.

Representative Cummings. What were those figures?

Commissioner Hall. The African American unemployment rate went from 15.5 percent to 16.1 percent this month. So it was an increase of about 6/10ths of a percent.

Representative Cummings. Do you consider that significant?

Commissioner Hall. It is not statistically significant. It is not a really large sample, so statistical significance is probably somewhere around 1.0 percentage point.

Representative Cummings. You know, when you were answering I think it was one of Congressman Brady's questions, you were saying that we have to—and you have said this in the past—that we cannot take just one snapshot of a month, but we have to look at a trend in where we are.

So how do you see this month's numbers fitting into the trend? And do you see—do you have—does anything here cause you to have any significant concerns that we may be going in the wrong direction?

Commissioner Hall. I would say in terms of trends, let me just say that the news that jumps out the most to me is that we now have three months of payroll job growth, well above 200,000 jobs, about a quarter of a million a month in private sector.

Representative Cummings. Is that significant?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that is significant. And I also think it is important in that you need about, over a long time period, you need about 130,000 jobs a month to employ new people entering the job market, the growth in the population, growth in the labor force.

So we are now getting well above the 130,000 per month jobs you need. So this last three months looks like it has been an acceleration of the job growth.

Representative Cummings. Now we are about to have many of our young people graduating from college. How do you see that impacting? In other words, when we have this month of May and June where people are coming out of high school, coming out of college, looking for jobs, how does that affect your numbers during that course? In other words, is there a big bump-up in demand, so therefore that affects the numbers?

And what has been the trend, I guess, I am asking you?

Commissioner Hall. You know, I think one of the things that has been most concerning say over the past year has been the labor force has not grown very much. The labor force has been very flat, which means we have not had the normal entry into the labor force on net that we normally get.

Representative Cummings. And some of those people are, I guess, some of those young people are staying in school longer?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's right.

Representative Cummings. And then we are losing some people that have just stopped looking for work? Is that it?

Commissioner Hall. That's right. That's right. I would consider it to be another phase of the recovery when we start to get an increase in the labor force, when people start to get optimistic enough that they start to re-enter the labor force and start to get some growth.

It has been concerning that we have not seen much growth in the labor force yet.

Representative Cummings. And my two questions that I always ask you: If the President were to ask you, Commissioner Hall, where do we go from here? What does it look like? What would you say to the President?

Commissioner Hall. I would say, the good news from this report is what appears to be an acceleration in the payroll job growth. It was a little bit of a mixed signal, because we did have the unemployment rate tick up a little bit. And I think kind of what I just mentioned, I think the thing that we would look forward to, hopefully we'd like to see going forward, is this payroll job growth to continue and maybe accelerate and give us enough confidence that we actually see the labor force start to grow. I think that would be, like I said, I think that would be sort of the next phase in the recovery.

Representative Cummings. And my other question that I always ask you is, if there are people watching this and they are trying to find a job, what advice would you give them based on geography, areas of growth, people who may be trying to go back to school to retrain, based on what we have here, what would you tell them?

Commissioner Hall. Well, you know, obviously I wouldn't guide myself by a monthly report because this changes over time.

Representative Cummings. Well let's just talk about trends, just about the trends that you see.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well, you know, the trends are that we are continuing to see growth in the service-providing sector in particular. That sector historically has been a little more recession proof than other sectors.

This recession has been deep enough and bad enough that it really has lost jobs, but, as a general rule, that sector does better than other sectors.

And, you know, within that there are lots of occupations that are likely to have strong growth over the next 10 years or so.

Representative Cummings. Like health?

Commissioner Hall. Like health care. Everything from health care, to financial examiners, to computer software engineers. A number of things like that.

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

Chairman Casey. We will move to a second round, Doctor. I wanted to go through this chart for a second.

What is striking about this chart is that it depicts private payrolls starting with the month of January of 2008, and it goes through this report that we are looking at now, April of 2011. What is stunning about that chart, obviously, is you have got, over the course of the last year, the month-by-month number, the last year of one Administration into the next Administration, but for a long, long period of time you have negative numbers on private-sector job growth.

I want to make sure I am reading this right—when we go into positive territory, it is what month?

Commissioner Hall. I believe it was March.

Chairman Casey. March of?

Commissioner Hall. March of 2010.

Chairman Casey. 2010, okay. Is there any way that you can—I don't know if you have this number—calculate it, or if you could get it to us, the number of total growth, the total private sector job growth from that date in March of 2010 through April of 2011? You may have already given that number, but I'm not sure where.

Commissioner Hall. Two million ninety thousand.

Chairman Casey. So 2,090,000 private-sector jobs created since March of 2010 through this month?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Chairman Casey. Okay. I thought that was significant. And I never thought of it in terms of all that, over that amount of time.

The other thing I wanted to look at was the long-term unemployed number. If you can provide any kind of, for lack of a better word, characteristics of those who were long-term unemployed? I am just reading from the first page of your official report here.

The number of long-term unemployed, those jobless for 27 weeks or over, declined by 283,000 to 5.8 million. Now, 5.8 million is a huge number. I guess I would ask two questions, the one I just referred to, the characteristics or common denominator in terms of what type of work or what challenges they face. That is question one.

Question two is: Is there any significance to that decline of 283,000? Or is that more of a standard number we have been seeing?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well first of all, the very large number of long-term unemployed, the rise has been very broad. So almost all demographic groups and almost all industries have had a big rise of long-term unemployed. But there is some overrepresentation in that.

For example, for those with less than a high school diploma, they are very much overrepresented in that. In fact, the unemployment rate is like 6.9 percent of just the long-term unemployed for those without a high school diploma. Those who were either never married, or widowed, divorced, or separated, they are overrepresented in the long-term unemployed.

And then industries, construction stands out as having a very large—larger than expected—share of the long-term unemployed.

That number going down a little bit is not uncommon, but the thing that is tricky about that is people can drop out of being long-term unemployed by just leaving the labor force, or by getting a job. And the way it is looking right now, two people leave labor force for every one that gets a job out of the long-term unemployed for 27 weeks or longer. So it isn't necessarily good news to see that go down.

Chairman Casey. So one of the most compelling pieces of data you just cited refers to education levels. So in other words, if you have got a high school diploma or less, you are—I am just trying to put a number on that in terms of the likelihood of you being not just unemployed but being part of the long-term unemployed.

Commissioner Hall. You are probably—you are over three times more likely to be long-term unemployed than someone with a college degree.

Chairman Casey. Thank you.

Dr. Burgess, do you have any more?

Representative Burgess. Thank you.

Dr. Hall, if I correctly interpreted your answer to Mr. Cummings's questions about geographically and with which sector of the economy if someone was really serious about getting a job right now, they would move to Texas and practice medicine. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. If you have that option, it is not a bad one.

Representative Burgess. Well, look. Let me ask you another question. We deal here with nonfarm payrolls, is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess. But there is going to be an effect from what is happening in the central part of this country. It kind of gets obscured in the headlines of all the other news, but there is a huge issue with flooding of the farmland of the central part of the United States, more to the Mississippi River.

Do you have an idea as to how that is going to affect things? Because we see Missouri, and Arkansas, Memphis, Tennessee they said water is up to the sidewalks. What sort of effect is that going to have? Or is that just built into, sort of baked into the process, baked into the cake where we can have a tough agricultural year?

Commissioner Hall. Well first of all, we do not collect data on farm employment. The Department of Agriculture does, though, I believe. And they pay a fair amount of attention to data on employment in farming. So I am probably not the right one to ask.

Representative Burgess. But if those jobs are not there during the growing season, and they certainly may not be if the fields are under water, then that will push people into looking for work in other sectors. Is that correct? There is bound to be a ripple effect, no pun intended, into other parts of the job market? Is that not correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. In fact, what would happen is it would not—probably not show up in our payroll jobs numbers, but it could well show up in our unemployment numbers. Because they are two different surveys, and the coverage is slightly different. With the unemployment rate, we are making phone calls so we will catch some of those jobs with the phone calls. But with the payroll

jobs, we're only talking to nonfarm establishments that pay payroll taxes, basically.

Representative Burgess. Well again it is an enormous tragedy and story that is sort of not—below the radar screen for most Americans. I am told by people who live there that it is a flood of the proportions of 1927–1928 when fully one percent of the usable housing stock of the United States of America ended up under water. I mean, it is a similar sort of circumstance today.

So I cannot help but feel it is going to have a profound effect on whatever fragile recovery we are experiencing now. This is going to take a toll.

Do you have a sense as to how the actual size of the labor force itself, the behavior of that during what has been this very prolonged recession? I mean, it seems like the number of sort of the total size of the labor force is smaller today than what we used to talk about.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that is right. The labor force participation rate gives you some idea of that, and the labor force participation rate is at a very low level. So I think the statistics that were up there a minute ago, it is the lowest level since the 1980s at some point.

So that is a concern.

Representative Burgess. And we talk about all the trouble we are having grappling with deficits and what have you, and we need to get people back into the work force and paying taxes, but I mean it is just going to be harder to do that, isn't it?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman Casey. Thank you, Doctor.

Commissioner, we are going to let you go in a moment. I had one question I meant to ask earlier with regard to Japan and any impact that their current situation is having on our economy.

I know it is not an easy question to answer, but with both a tsunami and an earthquake, whether or not there is an impact? I guess there is some speculation, that there could be an impact—maybe on our manufacturing.

I was told that yesterday's unemployment insurance claims data showed that 1,700 employees filed claims after being laid off from auto manufacturers in Ohio. Any data that suggests that that could be related to what is happening in Japan?

And then, secondarily, more broadly, is there any data that indicates a broader impact from what has happened in Japan?

Commissioner Hall. As I understand it, there have been some very short-term plant closings related to this, like one day, et cetera. And since the workers were employed most of the time, just having like a one-day plant closing, it doesn't show up as a payroll job lost. It will lower our hours worked a little bit, but not really affect the payroll jobs.

My expectation would be, if it is going to have an impact on the payroll jobs in particular, that would likely start next month. And we will see what we can see in the employment numbers in the automobile plants next month, and see if maybe there is an effect from that.

Chairman Casey. Okay. Dr. Hall, Dr. Horrigan, Mr. Rones, we are grateful to have you here again, and this hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:38 a.m., Friday, May 6, 2011, the hearing of the Joint Economic Committee was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

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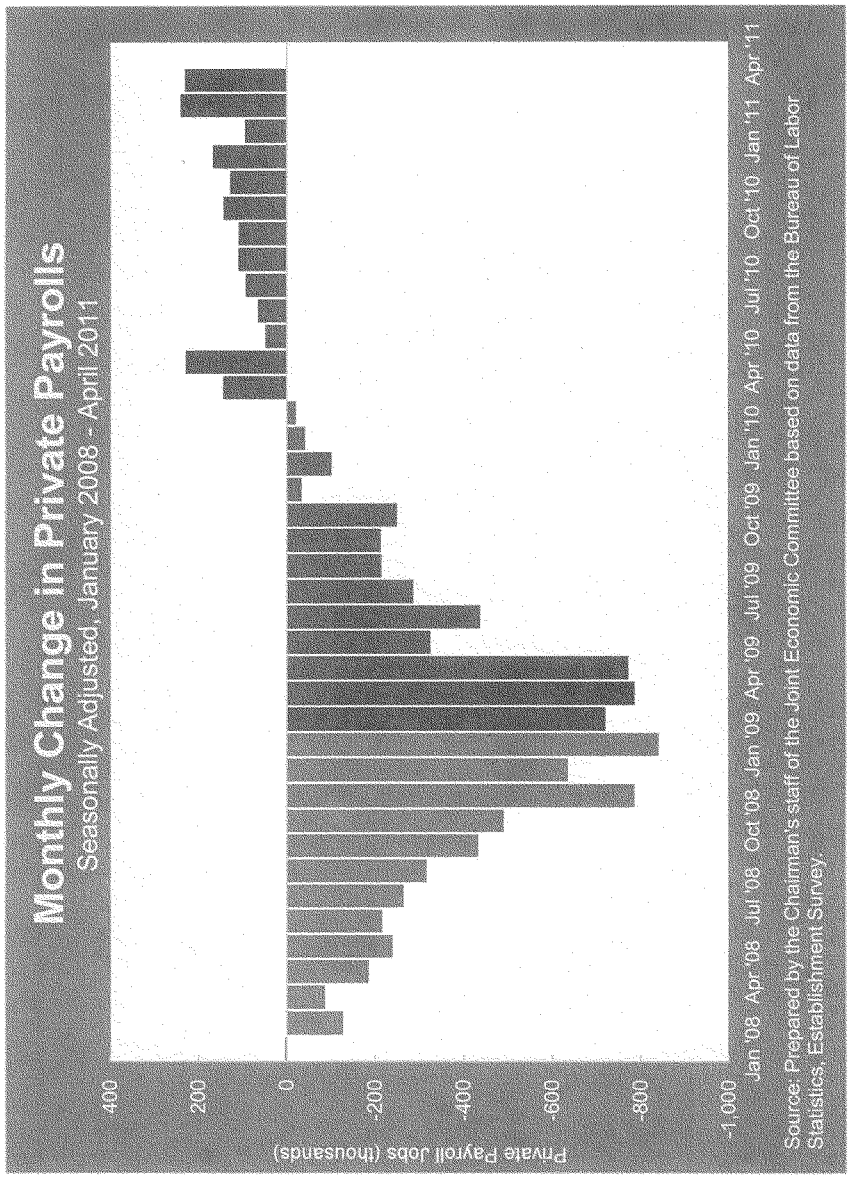

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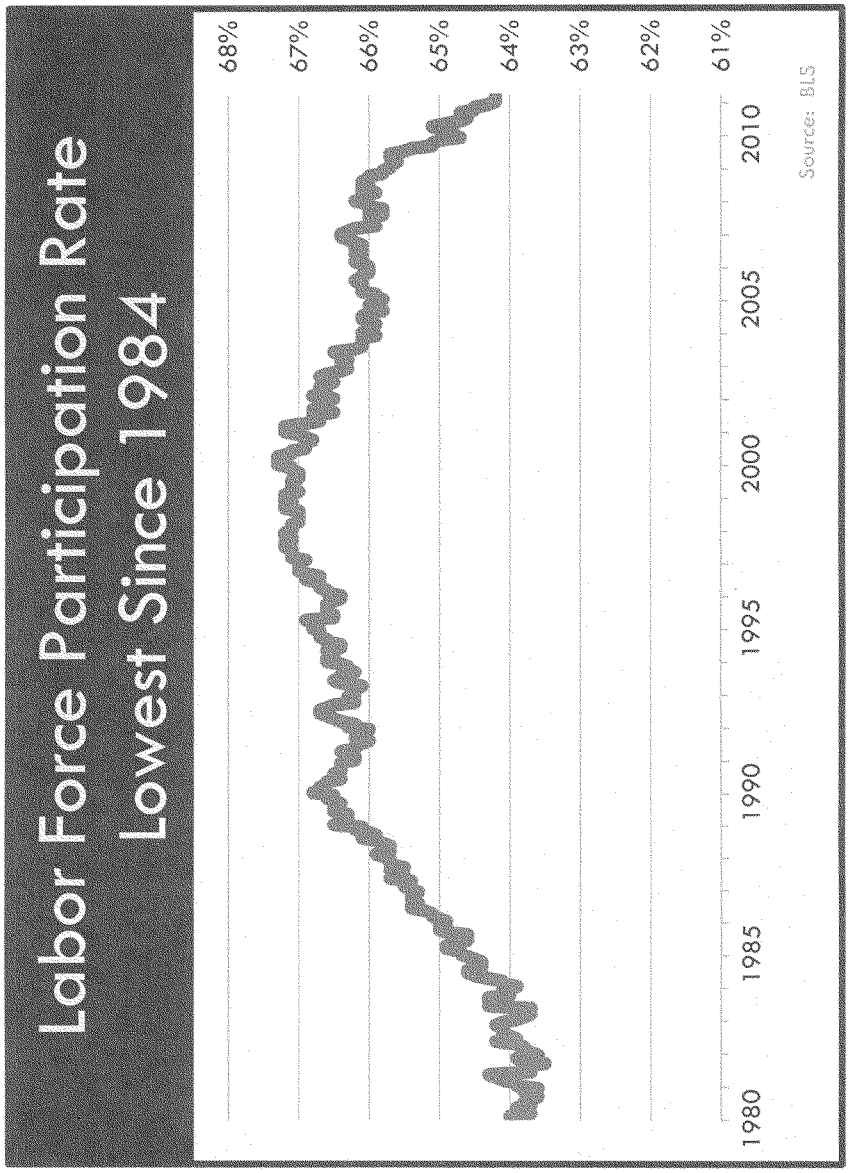

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PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROBERT P. CASEY, JR., CHAIRMAN, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Washington, DC—U.S. Senator Bob Casey (D-PA), Chairman of the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee (JEC), released the following statement on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' April jobs report showing that the unemployment rate edged up to 9.0 percent and 244,000 total nonfarm jobs were added:

"April was another solid month of job creation. In the past three months, we've averaged more than 250,000 new private sector jobs each month. The recent job creation is a sign that policies put into place during the last Congress to spur hiring and strengthen small businesses are gaining traction.

"It was encouraging to see that the economy added jobs across nearly all sectors of the economy. Manufacturing, which is especially important to the nation's competitive position, gained 29,000 jobs this month, and professional and business services has now added jobs for nine months in a row. The breadth of the job gains shows that the recovery is strengthening, but clearly there is more to be done.

"Additional progress reducing unemployment is critical to the 13.7 million Americans who are looking for work, but can't find it, and who are struggling to make ends meet. With so many people unemployed, the economy is still operating below capacity and is not benefitting from the skills and labor of those who are currently jobless. Congress needs to continue to support the private sector in creating jobs and driving new innovations that will boost future economic growth."

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

Dr. Hall, we welcome you and your colleagues again this morning.

During April, initial unemployment claims surged from 385,000 for the week ending April 2nd to 474,000 for the week ending April 30th. The last time that initial claims were this high was October 9, 2010. This development is extremely unsettling, as we have been expecting continued improvement in the labor market.

While the job growth is welcomed, today's employment report, coming on the heels of those troubling initial claims data, is showing some disconcerting signs. Nine percent unemployment and a rise in the number of workers who have recently lost their jobs, i.e., within the last five weeks, are disappointing statistics. We need still faster private sector job creation. Otherwise, millions of U.S. workers will languish in unemployment, whether they are counted as such or have dropped out of the labor force, and millions more will remain underemployed or live in fear of losing their jobs.

The Economist asked the question, "What's wrong with America's economy?" In answering its question, the Economist pointed to America's public finances and its labor market. Moreover, the Economist stated that the recent decline in the unemployment rate is misleading because it is the result of surprisingly small growth in the workforce as discouraged workers drop out. The labor force participation rate remains at the lowest level in more than a quarter century.

It is frustrating beyond words to see the excruciatingly slow progress in employment growth, especially while President Obama pursues policies that obstruct economic activity and job creation. The energy industry is a prime example. Under this Administration, the energy industry is suffering from de facto drilling moratoria on vast offshore areas, a molasses-like permitting process, and threats of adverse tax changes.

We should be content with pouring over these employment numbers month after month and bemoaning the slow progress. We know what is causing this growth problem, so let's fix it.

Let me show you again, as I did at last month's hearing, the payroll job performance during and after this recession compared with that during and after the other two major postwar recessions. This chart demonstrates how we are underperforming relative to past experience.

There is no excuse for this dismal job performance. You cannot explain it by saying that financial crises cause severe recessions, but then fail to encourage private sector growth by every means possible. Why does President Obama have an obsession with raising taxes? Why does he persist with his "green jobs" mantra? The one percent of our energy sector for which wind and solar account clearly cannot revive our job market. Americans are demanding real solutions.

JEC Republicans released one paper in the summer and another in the fall of last year that warned treating the BP Gulf oil spill as simply an environmental disaster would be a mistake. By the time the second paper came out in October, the price of crude oil had just risen above $80 per barrel. These papers explained the impor-

tance of continued exploration and development in the fastest growth areas for oil production in the country to help counteract future oil price volatility.

In 2010, the United States was the largest source of oil supply growth outside of OPEC on the strength of offshore production. But this year, the Energy Information Administration expects federal Gulf of Mexico oil production to fall by 240,000 barrels per day. Energy consulting firm Wood McKinsey estimates a drop of about 375,000 barrels per day in 2011 oil production because new development wells could not be brought on-line. If those barrels are imported, how does that help to stabilize the oil price? How does that help our economy? How does that help our job seekers? The price of oil is now $100 per barrel, while the average price of gasoline nationwide is just shy of $4 per gallon.

The private sector is boosting labor productivity—first quarter productivity was up by 1.6%. However, businesses also are sitting on $2 trillion of cash that they won't invest because of regulatory uncertainty and fear of higher taxes and inflation. Therefore, businesses are not creating the jobs necessary to reemploy more people and increase the nation's output sufficiently to generate enough tax revenue to support those who are sick, retired, or remain unemployed. The annual rate of real GDP growth slowed to 1.8% in the first quarter.

President Obama has put the Federal Reserve in a position where it feels compelled to hold the federal funds rate at zero and buy hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of Treasury bonds. The JEC Republicans just released a paper on that subject as well, "Too Loose for Too Long." The Federal Reserve is taking a great risk with inflation that would not be necessary if the other levers of the private economy that the government can move were set to "go."

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

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE MICHAEL C. BURGESS, M.D.

A report released in March from the Government Accountability Office stated that hundreds of millions, even billions of dollars, could be achieved by reducing improper federal payments, addressing the gap between taxes owed and paid, reducing duplicative ethanol policies, and many more.

These are just a few ways that efficiencies could be achieved. I believe the federal government could also achieve greater efficiencies by adopting some of the cost-cutting strategies used by private businesses and certain executive agencies, including the U.S. Navy. Lean Six Sigma is a plan that doesn't focus on cutting jobs but instead concentrates on improving quality, cutting waste, and improving efficiency.

Government workers serve their customers, American constituents, just like people do in the private sector. With a $14 trillion debt, which will grow by over $1 trillion this year, and has grown by over $1 trillion for the past two years, our government needs to find efficiencies to lower costs.

Thank you Mr. Chairman, and I yield back.

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.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 244,000 in April, and the unemployment rate edged up to 9.0 percent. Over the last 3 months, payroll employment has risen by an average of 233,000 compared with an average of 104,000 in the prior 3 months. In April, employment increased in several service-providing industries, manufacturing, and mining.

Retail trade added 57,000 jobs in April. This increase followed 2 months in which retail employment changed little. Over the month, job gains occurred in electronics and appliance stores, building and garden supply stores, and automobile dealerships. An employment increase in general merchandise stores (+27,000) offset a decline of similar size in March.

Employment in professional and business services rose by 51,000 in April. Since a low point in September 2009, employment in this industry has increased by 745,000. Several component industries continued to add jobs in April, including management and technical consulting services and computer systems design services. Employment in temporary help services was essentially unchanged in April.

Employment in leisure and hospitality grew by 46,000 over the month and by 151,000 in the last 3 months. Food services and drinking places added 27,000 jobs

in April and has accounted for nearly two-thirds of the gain in leisure and hospitality since January.

Health care employment continued to increase in April (+37,000). Job growth occurred in ambulatory health care and in hospitals.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment rose by 29,000 in April. Since December 2009, manufacturing has added a quarter of a million jobs. Durable-goods manufacturing has been the source of this growth. Over the month, job gains continued in machinery, primary metals, and computer and electronic products.

Employment in mining increased by 11,000 in April, following a gain of similar magnitude in March. Most of the growth occurred in support activities for mining. Since a recent low point in October 2009, mining employment has risen by 107,000. Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment was about unchanged over the month. It has shown little net movement since early 2010, after falling sharply during the prior 3 years.

Employment in state government and local government continued to trend down in April. Both have been losing jobs since the second half of 2008.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 3 cents in April to $22.95. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent. From March 2010 to March 2011, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose by 2.7 percent.

Turning now to measures from the survey of households, the jobless rate edged up from 8.8 to 9.0 percent in April. However, the rate was 0.8 percentage point lower than in November of last year. In April, there were 13.7 million unemployed persons, little changed from the prior month. The number of people unemployed for less than 5 weeks increased by 242,000 in April. The number jobless for 27 weeks and over declined by 283,000 to 5.8 million.

Other household indicators showed little or no change over the month. The labor force participation rate has been 64.2 percent since January. The employment-population ratio was little changed at 58.4 percent in April. Despite increases in household survey employment since late 2009, the ratio has shown little movement. Among the employed, the number of individuals working part time who preferred full-time work was little changed at 8.6 million.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 244,000 in April, and the unemployment rate edged up to 9.0 percent.

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

BLS
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NEWS RELEASE

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EDT) Friday, May 6, 2011

USDL-11-0622

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

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – APRIL 2011

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 244,000 in April, and the **unemployment rate** edged up to 9.0 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Job gains occurred in several service-providing industries, manufacturing, and mining.

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

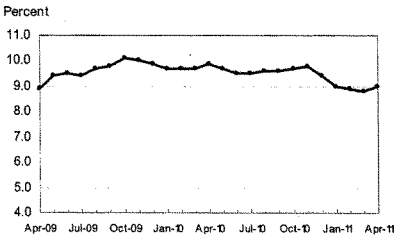
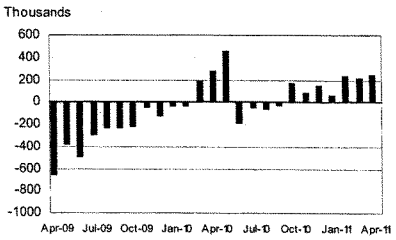


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, April 2009 – April 2011



Household Survey Data

The number of **unemployed persons**, at 13.7 million, changed little in April. The **unemployment rate** edged up from 8.8 to 9.0 percent over the month but was 0.8 percentage point lower than in November. The labor force also was little changed in April. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rates for adult men (8.8 percent), adult women (7.9 percent), teenagers (24.9 percent), whites (8.0 percent), blacks (16.1 percent), and Hispanics (11.8 percent) showed little change in April. The jobless rate for Asians was 6.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of persons **unemployed for less than 5 weeks** increased by 242,000 in April. The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) declined by 283,000 to 5.8 million; their share of unemployment declined to 43.4 percent. (See table A-12.)

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The **civilian labor force participation rate** was 64.2 percent for the fourth consecutive month. The **employment-population ratio**, at 58.4 percent, changed little in April. (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 over the month, at 8.6 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 April, 2.5 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force**, about the same as 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 989,000 **discouraged workers** in April, a decline of 208,000 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 April 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 244,000 in April, and the private sector added 268,000 jobs. Employment rose in a number of service-providing industries, manufacturing, and mining. Since a recent low in February 2010, total payroll employment has grown by 1.8 million. Private sector employment has increased by 2.1 million over the same period. (See table B-1.)

In April, employment in **retail trade** rose by 57,000. Within the industry, employment in general merchandise stores increased by 27,000, offsetting a decline of similar magnitude in the prior month. Elsewhere in retail trade, April job gains occurred in electronics and appliance stores (+6,000), building material and garden supply stores (+6,000), and automobile dealers (+5,000).

Employment in **professional and business services** continued to expand in April, with an increase of 51,000. Job gains occurred in management and technical consulting services (+11,000) and in computer systems design and related services (+8,000). Employment in temporary help services was little changed over the month, following an increase of 34,000 in March.

Health care continued to add jobs in April (+37,000). Within health care, job gains continued in ambulatory health care (+22,000) and hospitals (+10,000).

Employment in **leisure and hospitality** continued to increase in April (+46,000). Over the past 3 months, this industry added 151,000 jobs, with nearly two-thirds of the growth in food services and drinking places.

Employment in both **state government** and **local government** continued to trend down, with April losses concentrated in the non-educational components. Elsewhere in the service-providing sector, employment in **information**, **financial activities**, and **transportation and warehousing** changed little in April.

In the goods-producing sector of the economy, **manufacturing** employment rose by 29,000 in April. Since reaching an employment low in December 2009, manufacturing has added 250,000 jobs, including

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141,000 in 2011. Over the month, employment growth continued in machinery (+5,000), primary metals (+4,000), and computer and electronic products (+4,000).

Mining added 11,000 jobs in April. More than half of the gain occurred in support activities for mining. Since a recent low point in October 2009, employment in mining has increased by 107,000.

Construction employment was about unchanged in April. This industry has shown little net movement since early 2010, after having fallen sharply during the prior 3 years.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls remained at 34.3 hours in April. The manufacturing workweek for all employees, at 40.4 hours, also was unchanged over the month, while factory overtime increased by 0.1 hour to 3.3 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in April at 33.6 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In April, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 3 cents, or 0.1 percent, to $22.95. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings increased by 1.9 percent. In April, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** rose by 5 cents, or 0.3 percent, to $19.37. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for February was revised from +194,000 to +235,000, and the change for March was revised from +216,000 to +221,000.

The Employment Situation for May is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 3, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Change from: Mar. 2011-Apr. 2011
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	237,329	238,851	239,000	239,146	146
Civilian labor force	154,520	153,246	153,406	153,421	15
Participation rate	65.1	64.2	64.2	64.2	0.0
Employed	139,382	139,573	139,864	139,674	-190
Employment-population ratio	58.7	58.4	58.5	58.4	-0.1
Unemployed	15,138	13,673	13,542	13,747	205
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.9	8.8	9.0	0.2
Not in labor force	82,809	85,605	85,594	85,725	131
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	9.8	8.9	8.8	9.0	0.2
Adult men (20 years and over)	10.0	8.7	8.6	8.8	0.2
Adult women (20 years and over)	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.9	0.2
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	25.4	23.9	24.5	24.9	0.4
White	9.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	0.1
Black or African American	16.5	15.3	15.5	16.1	0.6
Asian (not seasonally adjusted)	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.4	–
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.4	11.6	11.3	11.8	0.5
Total, 25 years and over	8.3	7.6	7.4	7.6	0.2
Less than a high school diploma	14.7	13.9	13.7	14.6	0.9
High school graduates, no college	10.5	9.5	9.5	9.7	0.2
Some college or associate degree	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.5	0.1
Bachelor's degree and higher	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	0.1
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	9,237	8,334	8,209	8,144	-65
Job leavers	933	898	896	942	46
Reentrants	3,749	3,352	3,262	3,375	113
New entrants	1,217	1,337	1,360	1,346	-14
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	2,695	2,390	2,449	2,691	242
5 to 14 weeks	3,000	3,094	2,914	2,907	-7
15 to 26 weeks	2,274	2,179	1,957	2,006	49
27 weeks and over	6,659	5,993	6,122	5,839	-283
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	9,146	8,340	8,433	8,600	167
Slack work or business conditions	6,247	5,630	5,595	5,689	94
Could only find part-time work	2,492	2,415	2,332	2,480	148
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,035	18,220	18,417	18,282	-135
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,432	2,730	2,434	2,466	–
Discouraged workers	1,197	1,020	921	989	–

- 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.

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	277	235	221	244
Total private	229	261	231	268
Goods-producing	61	81	37	44
Mining and logging	7	5	13	10
Construction	16	39	2	5
Manufacturing	38	37	22	29
Durable goods[1]	29	28	21	19
Motor vehicles and parts	5.0	-0.5	2.5	2.9
Nondurable goods	9	9	1	10
Private service-providing[1]	168	180	194	224
Wholesale trade	1.3	15.8	16.1	7.0
Retail trade	15.9	0.1	-3.2	57.1
Transportation and warehousing	4.8	17.0	3.0	4.1
Information	-2	-3	-2	2
Financial activities	5	-1	5	4
Professional and business services[1]	69	38	86	51
Temporary help services	21.1	11.5	34.4	-2.3
Education and health services[1]	27	43	33	49
Health care and social assistance	22.5	27.6	39.0	41.8
Leisure and hospitality	35	54	51	46
Other services	12	14	6	1
Government	48	-26	-10	-24
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES[2]				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.9	49.6	49.6	49.5
Total private women employees	48.4	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	34.3	34.3	34.3
Average hourly earnings	$ 22.52	$ 22.88	$ 22.92	$ 22.95
Average weekly earnings	$767.93	$784.78	$786.16	$787.19
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100)[3]	91.6	93.1	93.3	93.6
Over-the-month percent change	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100)[4]	98.3	101.6	102.0	102.4
Over-the-month percent change	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6
Average hourly earnings	$ 18.98	$ 19.32	$ 19.32	$ 19.37
Average weekly earnings	$633.93	$649.15	$649.15	$650.83
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100)[3]	98.6	100.2	100.5	100.7
Over-the-month percent change	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100)[4]	125.0	129.4	129.7	130.4
Over-the-month percent change	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span)[5]				
Total private	63.9	70.8	64.4	64.6
Manufacturing	66.7	67.9	63.0	65.4

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.

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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

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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.

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Technical Note

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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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.

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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]					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	237,329	239,000	239,146	237,329	238,889	238,704	238,851	239,000	239,146
Civilian labor force	153,911	153,022	152,898	154,520	153,690	153,186	153,246	153,406	153,421
Participation rate	64.9	64.0	63.9	65.1	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2
Employed	139,302	138,962	139,661	139,382	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674
Employment-population ratio	58.7	58.1	58.4	58.7	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.4
Unemployed	14,609	14,060	13,237	15,138	14,485	13,863	13,673	13,542	13,747
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.2	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0
Not in labor force	83,418	85,977	86,248	82,809	85,199	85,518	85,605	85,594	85,725
Persons who currently want a job	5,865	6,250	6,482	5,928	6,471	6,410	6,410	6,509	6,539
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,910	115,988	116,067	114,910	115,731	115,828	115,907	115,988	116,067
Civilian labor force	82,014	81,491	81,354	82,355	81,845	81,544	81,720	81,674	81,684
Participation rate	71.4	70.3	70.1	71.7	70.7	70.4	70.5	70.4	70.4
Employed	73,315	73,187	73,761	73,526	73,600	73,800	74,122	74,108	73,973
Employment-population ratio	63.8	63.1	63.6	64.0	63.6	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.7
Unemployed	8,699	8,304	7,593	8,829	8,245	7,744	7,598	7,566	7,712
Unemployment rate	10.6	10.2	9.3	10.7	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.4
Not in labor force	32,897	34,497	34,713	32,556	33,886	34,284	34,187	34,313	34,382
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	106,301	107,381	107,469	106,301	107,216	107,203	107,292	107,381	107,469
Civilian labor force	79,122	78,788	78,702	79,279	78,906	78,506	78,795	78,764	78,856
Participation rate	74.4	73.4	73.2	74.6	73.6	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.4
Employed	71,226	71,207	71,822	71,348	71,480	71,589	71,954	71,959	71,939
Employment-population ratio	67.0	66.3	66.8	67.1	66.7	66.8	67.1	67.0	66.9
Unemployed	7,895	7,581	6,880	7,931	7,426	6,917	6,841	6,805	6,917
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.6	8.7	10.0	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8
Not in labor force	27,179	28,593	28,767	27,022	28,310	28,698	28,497	28,617	28,612
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	122,419	123,012	123,079	122,419	123,158	122,876	122,944	123,012	123,079
Civilian labor force	71,898	71,532	71,544	72,165	71,845	71,642	71,526	71,732	71,737
Participation rate	58.7	58.1	58.1	58.9	58.3	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.3
Employed	65,988	65,775	65,900	65,856	65,605	65,523	65,451	65,756	65,702
Employment-population ratio	53.9	53.5	53.5	53.8	53.3	53.3	53.2	53.5	53.4
Unemployed	5,910	5,756	5,644	6,309	6,240	6,119	6,075	5,976	6,035
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4
Not in labor force	50,521	51,481	51,535	50,253	51,313	51,234	51,418	51,280	51,342
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,066	114,792	114,868	114,066	114,894	114,637	114,714	114,792	114,868
Civilian labor force	69,101	68,903	68,863	69,167	69,027	68,839	68,802	68,898	68,896
Participation rate	60.6	60.0	59.9	60.6	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Employed	63,746	63,681	63,733	63,501	63,428	63,392	63,319	63,566	63,479
Employment-population ratio	55.9	55.5	55.5	55.7	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.4	55.3
Unemployed	5,355	5,223	5,130	5,665	5,599	5,447	5,483	5,332	5,417
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.6	7.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9
Not in labor force	44,965	45,888	46,005	44,899	45,867	45,798	45,912	45,894	45,972
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,962	16,827	16,809	16,962	16,780	16,863	16,845	16,827	16,809
Civilian labor force	5,689	5,331	5,333	6,074	5,757	5,841	5,649	5,744	5,669
Participation rate	33.5	31.7	31.7	35.8	34.3	34.6	33.5	34.1	33.7
Employed	4,330	4,075	4,106	4,533	4,298	4,341	4,300	4,339	4,255
Employment-population ratio	25.5	24.2	24.4	26.7	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.3
Unemployed	1,358	1,257	1,227	1,542	1,460	1,500	1,350	1,405	1,413
Unemployment rate	23.9	23.6	23.0	25.4	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9
Not in labor force	11,273	11,496	11,476	10,888	11,022	11,022	11,196	11,083	11,140

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.

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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]					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	191,749	192,688	192,771	191,749	192,749	192,516	192,601	192,688	192,771
Civilian labor force	125,062	124,156	124,140	125,739	124,700	124,192	124,237	124,497	124,650
Participation rate	65.2	64.4	64.4	65.6	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.6	64.7
Employed	114,302	113,877	114,597	114,465	114,079	114,197	114,330	114,706	114,652
Employment-population ratio	59.6	59.1	59.4	59.7	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.5	59.5
Unemployed	10,760	10,279	9,542	11,275	10,620	9,995	9,907	9,791	9,998
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.3	7.7	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
Not in labor force	66,687	68,532	68,632	66,009	68,049	68,325	68,364	68,191	68,122
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,392	64,890	64,904	65,600	65,041	64,673	64,919	64,864	65,032
Participation rate	74.9	73.8	73.7	75.1	74.0	73.6	73.9	73.7	73.9
Employed	59,460	59,254	59,869	59,528	59,484	59,586	59,860	59,850	59,903
Employment-population ratio	68.1	67.4	68.0	68.2	67.7	67.8	68.1	68.0	68.1
Unemployed	5,932	5,635	5,035	6,072	5,557	5,086	5,059	5,014	5,129
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.7	7.8	9.3	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,971	54,900	54,882	55,116	54,914	54,686	54,677	54,950	54,971
Participation rate	60.1	59.8	59.7	60.2	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.8	59.8
Employed	51,174	51,169	51,275	51,091	50,920	50,878	50,816	51,184	51,138
Employment-population ratio	55.9	55.7	55.8	55.8	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.7	55.6
Unemployed	3,797	3,730	3,606	4,025	3,994	3,808	3,860	3,766	3,833
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	4,699	4,367	4,354	5,024	4,746	4,833	4,641	4,683	4,646
Participation rate	36.3	34.0	33.9	38.8	37.1	37.5	36.1	36.4	36.2
Employed	3,668	3,454	3,453	3,846	3,676	3,732	3,654	3,672	3,610
Employment-population ratio	28.3	26.9	26.9	29.7	28.7	29.0	28.4	28.6	28.1
Unemployed	1,031	913	901	1,178	1,070	1,100	987	1,011	1,036
Unemployment rate	21.9	20.9	20.7	23.4	22.5	22.8	21.3	21.6	22.3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	28,624	29,005	29,035	28,624	28,896	28,947	28,976	29,005	29,035
Civilian labor force	17,868	17,705	17,765	17,967	17,958	17,857	17,865	17,836	17,849
Participation rate	62.4	61.0	61.2	62.8	62.1	61.7	61.7	61.5	61.5
Employed	15,020	14,965	14,966	14,996	15,119	15,048	15,124	15,067	14,966
Employment-population ratio	52.5	51.6	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	52.2	51.9	51.5
Unemployed	2,848	2,740	2,799	2,971	2,839	2,809	2,741	2,769	2,882
Unemployment rate	15.9	15.5	15.8	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.1
Not in labor force	10,756	11,300	11,270	10,657	10,939	11,090	11,112	11,169	11,186
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,081	8,093	8,091	8,112	8,106	8,054	8,053	8,119	8,113
Participation rate	69.8	68.5	68.4	70.1	69.1	68.3	68.2	68.7	68.6
Employed	6,635	6,635	6,688	6,672	6,764	6,723	6,745	6,758	6,731
Employment-population ratio	57.3	56.1	56.5	57.6	57.6	57.1	57.2	57.2	56.9
Unemployed	1,446	1,458	1,403	1,440	1,341	1,331	1,309	1,361	1,382
Unemployment rate	17.9	18.0	17.3	17.7	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.8	17.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,151	8,990	9,032	9,175	9,204	9,146	9,185	9,050	9,054
Participation rate	63.7	61.7	61.9	63.8	63.3	62.9	63.1	62.1	62.0
Employed	7,971	7,953	7,877	7,904	7,993	7,966	7,993	7,923	7,836
Employment-population ratio	55.4	54.6	54.0	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.9	54.4	53.7
Unemployed	1,181	1,037	1,155	1,270	1,211	1,179	1,192	1,127	1,217
Unemployment rate	12.9	11.5	12.8	13.8	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.5	13.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	635	623	642	681	648	658	627	668	682
Participation rate	23.8	23.8	24.6	25.5	24.6	25.1	23.9	25.6	26.2
Employed	414	378	402	420	361	359	386	387	398
Employment-population ratio	15.5	14.5	15.4	15.7	13.7	13.7	14.7	14.8	15.3
Unemployed	221	245	241	261	287	299	241	281	284
Unemployment rate	34.8	39.3	37.5	38.3	44.2	45.4	38.4	42.1	41.6
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,138	11,301	11,378	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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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]					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
Civilian labor force	7,300	7,410	7,295	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	65.5	65.6	64.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	6,806	6,881	6,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	61.1	60.9	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	494	529	463	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.1	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	3,838	3,892	4,083	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

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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]					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	33,498	34,155	34,233	33,498	34,188	34,001	34,079	34,155	34,233
Civilian labor force	22,554	22,585	22,672	22,674	22,868	22,823	22,519	22,676	22,798
Participation rate	67.3	66.1	66.2	67.7	66.9	67.1	66.1	66.4	66.6
Employed	19,872	19,896	20,124	19,854	19,906	20,099	19,912	20,105	20,110
Employment-population ratio	59.3	58.3	58.8	59.3	58.2	59.1	58.4	58.9	58.7
Unemployed	2,682	2,690	2,548	2,820	2,962	2,724	2,606	2,571	2,688
Unemployment rate	11.9	11.9	11.2	12.4	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8
Not in labor force	10,944	11,570	11,561	10,824	11,320	11,178	11,561	11,479	11,435
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,838	12,889	12,899	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	82.4	81.6	81.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	11,405	11,452	11,568	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	73.2	72.5	73.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	1,433	1,437	1,331	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.1	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,754	8,788	8,896	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	59.6	58.7	59.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	7,786	7,825	7,884	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	53.0	52.3	52.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	969	963	1,012	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.0	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	961	909	878	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	29.7	26.8	25.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	681	619	672	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	21.0	18.3	19.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	280	290	206	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	29.2	31.9	23.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

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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					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,225	11,565	11,703	12,079	11,758	11,383	11,317	11,652	11,567
Participation rate	46.8	45.7	46.1	46.2	46.0	45.1	45.5	46.1	45.5
Employed	10,447	9,809	10,000	10,303	9,963	9,770	9,749	10,059	9,876
Employment-population ratio	40.0	38.8	39.4	39.4	39.0	38.7	39.2	39.8	38.9
Unemployed	1,778	1,756	1,703	1,776	1,795	1,613	1,568	1,593	1,691
Unemployment rate	14.5	15.2	14.5	14.7	15.3	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.6
High school graduates, no college[1]									
Civilian labor force	38,779	37,541	37,485	38,854	38,203	37,513	37,525	37,171	37,506
Participation rate	62.3	60.6	60.4	62.4	60.9	60.3	60.3	60.0	60.4
Employed	34,723	33,604	33,886	34,763	34,465	33,972	33,965	33,654	33,881
Employment-population ratio	55.8	54.3	54.6	55.8	54.9	54.6	54.6	54.4	54.6
Unemployed	4,056	3,937	3,599	4,091	3,738	3,541	3,560	3,517	3,626
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.5	9.6	10.5	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,547	36,519	36,463	36,650	36,809	36,841	36,784	36,653	36,637
Participation rate	70.8	69.5	69.3	71.0	70.2	70.2	69.5	69.7	69.7
Employed	33,590	33,708	33,829	33,625	33,821	33,878	33,919	33,938	33,907
Employment-population ratio	65.1	64.1	64.3	65.1	64.5	64.6	64.1	64.6	64.5
Unemployed	2,957	2,811	2,634	3,025	2,988	2,963	2,865	2,715	2,730
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.7	7.2	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.5
Bachelor's degree and higher[2]									
Civilian labor force	45,794	46,979	46,913	45,839	46,312	46,263	46,591	46,919	46,897
Participation rate	77.2	77.0	77.0	77.2	76.9	76.4	76.9	76.9	77.0
Employed	43,778	44,943	44,976	43,641	44,095	44,322	44,588	44,843	44,789
Employment-population ratio	73.8	73.6	73.8	73.5	73.2	73.2	73.6	73.5	73.5
Unemployed	2,015	2,036	1,937	2,198	2,217	1,941	2,003	2,076	2,109
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5

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.

Insert offset folio 18 here 67183.018

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	
	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,093	21,697	20,310	19,898	1,783	1,799
Civilian labor force	11,742	11,318	10,632	10,191	1,110	1,128
Participation rate	53.1	52.2	52.4	51.2	62.2	62.7
Employed	10,679	10,445	9,669	9,427	1,010	1,018
Employment-population ratio	48.3	48.1	47.6	47.4	56.6	56.6
Unemployed	1,064	873	964	764	100	110
Unemployment rate	9.1	7.7	9.1	7.5	9.0	9.7
Not in labor force	10,351	10,379	9,678	9,707	673	671
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,101	2,466	1,748	1,996	353	470
Civilian labor force	1,694	1,962	1,441	1,646	254	315
Participation rate	80.6	79.5	82.4	82.5	71.9	67.1
Employed	1,472	1,748	1,249	1,454	223	293
Employment-population ratio	70.0	70.9	71.4	72.9	63.2	62.5
Unemployed	223	214	192	192	31	22
Unemployment rate	13.1	10.9	13.3	11.7	12.0	6.9
Not in labor force	407	505	308	350	99	155
Gulf War-era I veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,989	2,855	2,500	2,417	489	437
Civilian labor force	2,610	2,406	2,226	2,087	383	319
Participation rate	87.3	84.3	89.0	86.3	78.4	72.9
Employed	2,397	2,248	2,047	1,953	350	296
Employment-population ratio	80.2	78.7	81.9	80.8	71.6	67.6
Unemployed	213	158	179	135	33	23
Unemployment rate	8.1	6.6	8.1	6.5	8.7	7.3
Not in labor force	380	449	274	330	106	119
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,103	10,529	10,725	10,201	377	327
Civilian labor force	4,019	3,582	3,904	3,444	116	139
Participation rate	36.2	34.0	36.4	33.8	30.7	42.4
Employed	3,726	3,354	3,614	3,235	112	119
Employment-population ratio	33.6	31.9	33.7	31.7	29.6	36.5
Unemployed	293	229	289	209	4	19
Unemployment rate	7.3	6.4	7.4	6.1	3.4	13.9
Not in labor force	7,083	6,946	6,822	6,758	262	189
Veterans of other service periods						
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,900	5,847	5,336	5,283	564	565
Civilian labor force	3,419	3,368	3,062	3,013	357	355
Participation rate	58.0	57.6	57.4	57.0	63.3	62.9
Employed	3,084	3,095	2,759	2,786	325	309
Employment-population ratio	52.3	52.9	51.7	52.7	57.6	54.8
Unemployed	335	273	303	227	32	45
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.1	9.9	7.6	9.0	12.8
Not in labor force	2,481	2,479	2,274	2,270	207	210
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	206,378	208,727	90,114	91,652	116,264	117,075
Civilian labor force	140,337	139,957	70,471	70,399	69,867	69,558
Participation rate	68.0	67.1	78.2	76.8	60.1	59.4
Employed	127,291	128,072	63,007	63,803	64,284	64,269
Employment-population ratio	61.7	61.4	69.9	69.6	55.3	54.9
Unemployed	13,046	11,885	7,463	6,596	5,583	5,289
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.5	10.6	9.4	8.0	7.6
Not in labor force	66,041	68,771	19,644	21,253	46,397	47,518

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.

Insert offset folio 19 here 67183.019

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	
	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011
TOTAL, 16 years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	26,590	27,603	210,739	211,543
Civilian labor force	5,897	5,699	148,015	147,199
Participation rate	22.2	20.6	70.2	69.6
Employed	4,999	4,873	134,303	134,789
Employment-population ratio	18.8	17.7	63.7	63.7
Unemployed	897	827	13,712	12,410
Unemployment rate	15.2	14.5	9.3	8.4
Not in labor force	20,693	21,904	62,725	64,344
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,731	2,591	75,654	74,820
Participation rate	37.8	34.5	83.2	82.0
Employed	2,258	2,172	67,665	67,901
Employment-population ratio	31.2	28.9	74.4	74.4
Unemployed	473	418	7,989	6,920
Unemployment rate	17.3	16.1	10.6	9.2
Not in labor force	4,496	4,929	15,316	16,399
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,393	2,229	66,545	66,156
Participation rate	31.4	28.9	71.6	71.0
Employed	2,035	1,890	61,148	61,012
Employment-population ratio	26.7	24.5	65.8	65.5
Unemployed	358	339	5,397	5,144
Unemployment rate	14.9	15.2	8.1	7.8
Not in labor force	5,227	5,497	26,395	27,047
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	773	879	5,816	6,223
Participation rate	6.6	7.1	21.7	22.9
Employed	707	810	5,490	5,876
Employment-population ratio	6.0	6.6	20.5	21.7
Unemployed	67	69	326	347
Unemployment rate	8.6	7.8	5.6	5.6
Not in labor force	10,970	11,478	21,014	20,898

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.

Insert offset folio 20 here 67183.020

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	
	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	34,996	35,737	17,581	17,848	17,415	17,889
Civilian labor force	23,916	23,915	14,179	14,174	9,737	9,741
Participation rate	68.3	66.9	80.7	79.4	55.9	54.5
Employed	21,816	21,741	12,940	12,911	8,876	8,830
Employment-population ratio	62.3	60.8	73.6	72.3	51.0	49.4
Unemployed	2,100	2,174	1,239	1,263	861	911
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.3
Not in labor force	11,080	11,822	3,402	3,674	7,678	8,148
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	202,333	203,409	97,329	98,219	105,003	105,191
Civilian labor force	129,995	128,984	67,834	67,180	62,161	61,804
Participation rate	64.2	63.4	69.7	68.4	59.2	58.8
Employed	117,486	117,920	60,374	60,850	57,112	57,070
Employment-population ratio	58.1	58.0	62.0	62.0	54.4	54.3
Unemployed	12,509	11,063	7,460	6,330	5,049	4,733
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.6	11.0	9.4	8.1	7.7
Not in labor force	72,337	74,425	29,495	31,039	42,843	43,387

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.

Insert offset folio 21 here 67183.021

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-8. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

[In thousands]

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,210	2,145	2,061	2,242	2,176	2,256	2,255	2,251	2,087
Wage and salary workers[1]	1,343	1,303	1,198	1,386	1,384	1,390	1,340	1,423	1,245
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	837	824	830	825	775	861	889	835	818
Unpaid family workers	30	17	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonagricultural industries	137,092	136,818	137,601	137,134	137,001	137,088	137,443	137,738	137,595
Wage and salary workers[1]	128,031	128,060	128,814	128,107	128,043	128,151	128,664	128,800	128,840
Government	21,844	21,082	21,112	21,403	20,759	20,740	20,933	20,858	20,726
Private industries	106,187	106,978	107,702	106,720	107,303	107,409	107,681	107,946	108,186
Private households	711	695	671	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other industries	105,476	106,283	107,031	105,995	106,665	106,774	106,965	107,251	107,510
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	8,948	8,652	8,693	8,892	8,783	8,864	8,688	8,773	8,650
Unpaid family workers	114	105	94	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[2]									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons[3]	8,921	8,737	8,425	9,146	8,931	8,407	8,340	8,433	8,600
Slack work or business conditions	6,113	5,812	5,547	6,247	6,011	5,771	5,630	5,595	5,689
Could only find part-time work	2,571	2,529	2,605	2,492	2,568	2,510	2,415	2,332	2,480
Part time for noneconomic reasons[4]	18,853	18,912	19,163	18,035	18,184	17,929	18,220	18,417	18,282
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons[3]	8,830	8,537	8,305	9,048	8,789	8,242	8,248	8,265	8,475
Slack work or business conditions	6,063	5,708	5,448	6,186	5,911	5,661	5,558	5,504	5,581
Could only find part-time work	2,558	2,503	2,595	2,480	2,542	2,513	2,383	2,305	2,457
Part time for noneconomic reasons[4]	18,506	18,565	18,803	17,733	17,829	17,552	17,835	17,984	17,967

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.

Insert offset folio 22 here 67183.022

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

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	139,302	138,962	139,661	139,382	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674
16 to 19 years	4,330	4,075	4,106	4,533	4,298	4,341	4,300	4,339	4,255
16 to 17 years	1,333	1,172	1,145	1,450	1,434	1,406	1,311	1,326	1,247
18 to 19 years	2,998	2,903	2,961	3,052	2,869	2,939	3,000	2,990	2,989
20 years and over	134,972	134,887	135,555	134,850	134,908	134,982	135,274	135,525	135,419
20 to 24 years	12,434	12,823	12,864	12,562	12,713	12,941	12,954	13,021	12,978
25 years and over	122,539	122,064	122,691	122,279	122,196	122,026	122,245	122,479	122,423
25 to 54 years	94,543	93,442	93,762	94,422	93,962	93,758	93,764	93,949	93,690
25 to 34 years	30,221	30,303	30,318	30,219	30,345	30,438	30,412	30,538	30,354
35 to 44 years	30,912	30,453	30,483	30,872	30,447	30,373	30,409	30,605	30,441
45 to 54 years	33,410	32,686	32,961	33,331	33,170	32,946	32,943	32,806	32,895
55 years and over	27,995	28,622	28,929	27,857	28,234	28,268	28,481	28,530	28,733
Men, 16 years and over	73,315	73,187	73,761	73,526	73,600	73,800	74,122	74,108	73,973
16 to 19 years	2,088	1,980	1,939	2,177	2,121	2,211	2,168	2,149	2,033
16 to 17 years	638	604	531	694	695	717	668	688	582
18 to 19 years	1,450	1,376	1,408	1,491	1,420	1,471	1,495	1,454	1,441
20 years and over	71,226	71,207	71,822	71,348	71,480	71,589	71,954	71,959	71,939
20 to 24 years	6,319	6,579	6,651	6,391	6,568	6,784	6,715	6,731	6,712
25 years and over	64,907	64,628	65,171	64,933	64,904	64,789	65,179	65,207	65,193
25 to 54 years	50,285	49,659	49,988	50,364	50,117	50,005	50,247	50,241	50,107
25 to 34 years	16,299	16,401	16,447	16,374	16,428	16,542	16,627	16,677	16,557
35 to 44 years	16,650	16,319	16,401	16,666	16,522	16,394	16,477	16,481	16,428
45 to 54 years	17,336	16,939	17,140	17,324	17,168	17,070	17,143	17,083	17,123
55 years and over	14,623	14,969	15,183	14,570	14,787	14,784	14,932	14,966	15,087
Women, 16 years and over	65,988	65,775	65,900	65,856	65,605	65,523	65,451	65,756	65,702
16 to 19 years	2,242	2,095	2,167	2,355	2,177	2,130	2,132	2,190	2,222
16 to 17 years	694	568	614	756	739	689	644	638	665
18 to 19 years	1,548	1,527	1,554	1,561	1,449	1,468	1,506	1,537	1,548
20 years and over	63,746	63,681	63,733	63,501	63,428	63,392	63,319	63,566	63,479
20 to 24 years	6,115	6,244	6,213	6,171	6,145	6,157	6,239	6,290	6,266
25 years and over	57,631	57,436	57,520	57,346	57,292	57,237	57,065	57,272	57,230
25 to 54 years	44,259	43,783	43,774	44,058	43,845	43,752	43,517	43,708	43,584
25 to 34 years	13,922	13,902	13,871	13,845	13,917	13,897	13,785	13,862	13,798
35 to 44 years	14,263	14,135	14,082	14,206	13,925	13,979	13,931	14,124	14,014
45 to 54 years	16,074	15,746	15,821	16,007	16,003	15,877	15,800	15,723	15,772
55 years and over	13,373	13,653	13,746	13,288	13,447	13,485	13,549	13,564	13,646
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	43,256	42,636	42,992	43,248	43,081	42,915	42,957	42,880	42,987
Married women, spouse present	34,812	34,292	34,211	34,592	34,612	34,571	34,496	34,236	34,062
Women who maintain families	8,907	8,744	8,968	–	–	–	–	–	–
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[1]	111,391	111,186	111,844	112,056	111,744	112,356	112,660	112,775	112,484
Part-time workers[2]	27,912	27,776	27,817	27,201	27,394	26,901	26,878	27,087	27,088
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,105	6,809	6,887	7,008	6,950	6,840	6,764	6,746	6,775
Percent of total employed	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9
SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Self-employed workers, incorporated	5,124	5,169	5,030	–	–	–	–	–	–
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	9,785	9,476	9,523	9,718	9,559	9,724	9,577	9,608	9,468

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.

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

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	15,138	13,542	13,747	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0
16 to 19 years	1,542	1,405	1,413	25.4	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9
16 to 17 years	599	542	570	29.2	27.1	27.8	28.8	29.0	31.4
18 to 19 years	967	869	855	24.1	24.5	24.6	21.5	22.5	22.2
20 years and over	13,596	12,137	12,334	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3
20 to 24 years	2,598	2,297	2,279	17.1	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.0	14.9
25 years and over	11,007	9,858	10,109	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6
25 to 54 years	8,911	7,933	8,117	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0
25 to 34 years	3,426	3,068	3,197	10.2	10.1	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.5
35 to 44 years	2,711	2,361	2,407	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.3
45 to 54 years	2,774	2,504	2,513	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1
55 years and over	2,091	1,969	1,994	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5
Men, 16 years and over	8,829	7,566	7,712	10.7	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.4
16 to 19 years	898	761	795	29.2	27.8	27.2	25.9	26.2	28.1
16 to 17 years	332	275	283	32.3	29.0	29.1	28.5	28.5	32.7
18 to 19 years	572	492	517	27.7	27.4	26.6	24.8	25.3	26.4
20 years and over	7,931	6,805	6,917	10.0	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8
20 to 24 years	1,577	1,319	1,284	19.8	16.9	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.1
25 years and over	6,330	5,486	5,625	8.9	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9
25 to 54 years	5,146	4,396	4,505	9.3	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2
25 to 34 years	2,002	1,703	1,812	10.9	10.6	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.9
35 to 44 years	1,547	1,287	1,273	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.2
45 to 54 years	1,598	1,406	1,420	8.4	8.3	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.7
55 years and over	1,184	1,090	1,121	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.9
Women, 16 years and over	6,309	5,976	6,035	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4
16 to 19 years	643	644	619	21.5	22.8	24.0	21.8	22.7	21.8
16 to 17 years	267	267	287	26.1	25.2	26.4	29.1	29.5	30.1
18 to 19 years	395	377	338	20.2	21.5	22.5	17.8	19.7	17.9
20 years and over	5,665	5,332	5,417	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9
20 to 24 years	1,021	978	995	14.2	13.5	14.4	14.2	13.5	13.7
25 years and over	4,677	4,372	4,483	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3
25 to 54 years	3,765	3,537	3,612	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7
25 to 34 years	1,424	1,365	1,385	9.3	9.5	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.1
35 to 44 years	1,164	1,073	1,135	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.5
45 to 54 years	1,176	1,098	1,093	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5
55 years and over[1]	815	846	782	5.7	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.4
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	3,089	2,688	2,756	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0
Married women, spouse present	2,286	2,076	2,056	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7
Women who maintain families[1]	1,105	1,224	1,193	11.0	12.0	12.7	13.0	12.3	11.7
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers[2]	13,258	11,746	11,938	10.6	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.6
Part-time workers[3]	1,894	1,835	1,840	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4

1 Not seasonally adjusted.
2 Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.
3 Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

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

Insert offset folio 24 here 67183.024

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

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	9,110	8,841	7,958	9,237	8,923	8,519	8,334	8,209	8,144
On temporary layoff	1,296	1,489	1,186	1,356	1,402	1,249	1,270	1,197	1,251
Not on temporary layoff	7,814	7,352	6,772	7,881	7,521	7,270	7,064	7,013	6,894
Permanent job losers	6,521	5,877	5,449	6,494	5,995	5,879	5,671	5,625	5,480
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,293	1,475	1,323	1,387	1,526	1,391	1,393	1,388	1,414
Job leavers	895	857	911	933	914	910	898	896	942
Reentrants	3,558	3,233	3,217	3,749	3,408	3,357	3,352	3,262	3,375
New entrants	1,047	1,129	1,151	1,217	1,311	1,351	1,337	1,360	1,346
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	62.4	62.9	60.1	61.0	61.3	60.3	59.9	59.8	59.0
On temporary layoff	8.9	10.6	9.0	9.0	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	9.1
Not on temporary layoff	53.5	52.3	51.2	52.1	51.7	51.4	50.7	51.1	49.9
Job leavers	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8
Reentrants	24.4	23.0	24.3	24.8	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.4
New entrants	7.2	8.0	8.7	8.0	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5.9	5.8	5.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3
Job leavers	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Reentrants	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
New entrants	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

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

Insert offset folio 25 here 67183.025

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

[Numbers in thousands]

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,304	2,161	2,325	2,695	2,725	2,678	2,390	2,449	2,691
5 to 14 weeks	2,594	3,230	2,478	3,000	3,184	3,016	3,094	2,914	2,907
15 weeks and over	9,710	8,669	8,434	8,933	8,647	8,495	8,172	8,078	7,845
15 to 26 weeks	2,691	2,407	2,333	2,274	2,205	2,285	2,179	1,957	2,006
27 weeks and over	7,020	6,263	6,101	6,659	6,441	6,210	5,993	6,122	5,839
Average (mean) duration, in weeks[1]	35.8	39.8	41.4	33.1	34.2	36.9	37.1	39.0	38.3
Median duration, in weeks	25.8	22.7	24.3	21.6	22.4	21.8	21.2	21.7	20.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	15.8	15.4	17.6	18.4	18.7	18.9	17.5	18.2	20.0
5 to 14 weeks	17.8	23.0	18.7	20.5	21.9	21.3	22.7	21.7	21.6
15 weeks and over	66.5	61.7	63.7	61.1	59.4	59.9	59.8	60.1	58.4
15 to 26 weeks	18.4	17.1	17.6	15.5	15.2	16.1	16.0	14.6	14.9
27 weeks and over	48.1	44.5	46.1	45.5	44.3	43.8	43.9	45.5	43.4

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

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

Insert offset folio 26 here 67183.026

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011
Total, 16 years and over[1]	139,302	139,661	14,609	13,237	9.5	8.7
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,355	53,216	2,464	2,196	4.5	4.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,215	21,640	1,139	1,050	5.1	4.6
Professional and related occupations	31,140	31,576	1,325	1,146	4.1	3.5
Service occupations	24,474	24,354	2,733	2,598	10.0	9.6
Sales and office occupations	33,577	32,974	3,173	2,929	8.6	8.2
Sales and related occupations	15,416	15,134	1,554	1,402	9.2	8.5
Office and administrative support occupations	18,160	17,841	1,619	1,528	8.2	7.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,013	12,735	2,673	2,110	17.0	14.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	960	862	193	206	16.7	19.3
Construction and extraction occupations	7,083	7,042	1,931	1,448	21.4	17.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,971	4,831	549	455	10.0	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15,884	16,382	2,478	2,208	13.5	11.9
Production occupations	7,836	8,098	1,252	1,074	13.8	11.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,048	8,284	1,226	1,134	13.2	12.0

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.

Insert offset folio 27 here 67183.027

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	
	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011
Total, 16 years and over[1]	14,609	13,237	9.5	8.7
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	11,967	10,560	10.1	8.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	69	28	9.4	3.5
Construction	1,919	1,501	21.8	17.8
Manufacturing	1,688	1,444	11.1	9.4
Durable goods	1,100	951	11.6	9.8
Nondurable goods	588	493	10.2	8.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,967	1,776	9.5	8.8
Transportation and utilities	530	500	9.1	8.4
Information	302	218	9.4	7.1
Financial activities	708	621	7.6	6.7
Professional and business services	1,586	1,340	11.1	9.1
Education and health services	1,051	1,088	5.0	5.0
Leisure and hospitality	1,633	1,482	12.8	11.7
Other services	515	564	8.4	9.2
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	232	182	15.0	13.7
Government workers	769	778	3.4	3.5
Self-employed workers, unincorporated, and unpaid family workers	594	565	5.6	5.5

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.

Insert offset folio 28 here 67183.028

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

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2010	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.9	5.8	5.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	9.5	9.2	8.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	10.2	9.7	9.2	10.5	10.2	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.5
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force	10.9	10.6	10.1	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.4
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	16.6	16.2	15.5	17.0	16.7	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.9

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.

Insert offset folio 29 here 67183.029

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	
	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010	Apr. 2011
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	83,418	86,248	32,897	34,713	50,521	51,535
Persons who currently want a job	5,865	6,482	2,795	3,159	3,070	3,323
Marginally attached to the labor force[1]	2,432	2,466	1,294	1,361	1,138	1,105
Discouraged workers[2]	1,197	989	736	566	461	423
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force[3]	1,234	1,477	557	795	677	682
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	7,105	6,887	3,453	3,302	3,651	3,585
Percent of total employed	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.4
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,636	3,586	1,971	1,896	1,665	1,691
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,888	1,831	600	618	1,288	1,213
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	289	221	183	149	106	72
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,256	1,211	684	626	571	586

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.

Insert offset folio 30 here 67183.030

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Change from: Mar.2011 - Apr.2011p
Total nonfarm	129,698	128,994	129,919	131,088	129,715	130,563	130,784	131,028	244
Total private	106,707	106,515	107,335	108,494	107,145	108,363	108,594	108,862	268
Goods-producing	17,520	17,330	17,506	17,776	17,762	17,916	17,953	17,997	44
Mining and logging	677	726	743	756	687	744	757	767	10
Logging	47.3	47.4	47.4	44.5	51.0	48.4	49.9	47.9	-2.0
Mining	629.6	678.6	695.2	711.9	636.2	695.1	707.5	718.9	11.4
Oil and gas extraction	156.1	163.6	165.7	167.7	157.8	165.0	167.1	169.1	2.0
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	198.5	195.4	199.6	207.8	201.3	206.1	207.4	210.1	2.7
Coal mining	78.9	82.6	83.8	85.1	79.3	83.0	83.9	85.5	1.6
Support activities for mining	275.0	319.6	329.9	336.4	277.1	324.0	333.0	339.7	6.7
Construction	5,420	5,072	5,184	5,385	5,566	5,517	5,519	5,524	5
Construction of buildings	1,214.1	1,146.8	1,167.6	1,187.9	1,249.7	1,221.4	1,224.4	1,221.1	-3.3
Residential building	560.9	527.5	535.8	543.5	582.7	565.7	566.4	564.3	-2.1
Nonresidential building	653.2	619.3	631.8	644.4	667.0	655.7	658.0	656.8	-1.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	805.2	725.1	757.1	826.8	831.6	839.0	840.2	852.9	12.7
Specialty trade contractors	3,400.8	3,199.7	3,259.2	3,369.8	3,484.7	3,456.5	3,454.4	3,449.6	-4.8
Residential specialty trade contractors	1,442.7	1,339.9	1,358.5	1,414.2	1,479.6	1,456.0	1,451.0	1,447.7	-3.3
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	1,958.1	1,859.8	1,900.7	1,955.6	2,005.1	2,000.5	2,003.4	2,001.9	-1.5
Manufacturing	11,423	11,532	11,579	11,635	11,509	11,655	11,677	11,706	29
Durable goods	7,004	7,150	7,187	7,224	7,039	7,211	7,232	7,251	19
Wood products	340.7	332.8	333.4	337.0	345.1	343.1	342.9	341.0	-1.9
Nonmetallic mineral products	371.0	352.1	358.3	372.0	372.2	371.4	372.0	372.7	0.7
Primary metals	355.7	372.4	375.0	378.5	357.8	374.5	376.0	380.1	4.1
Fabricated metal products	1,260.2	1,318.0	1,331.0	1,334.7	1,271.2	1,329.8	1,338.4	1,343.5	5.1
Machinery	982.0	1,023.4	1,027.3	1,031.9	986.8	1,025.8	1,030.6	1,035.8	5.2
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,090.4	1,114.7	1,118.9	1,121.8	1,094.8	1,117.9	1,120.4	1,124.4	4.0
Computer and peripheral equipment	158.7	169.4	169.9	170.3	159.6	169.7	169.7	170.6	0.9
Communication equipment	115.7	117.3	117.0	120.0	116.1	117.8	118.4	120.8	2.4
Semiconductors and electronic components	366.4	379.0	383.2	382.8	368.0	380.1	382.8	383.3	0.5
Electronic instruments	404.6	404.0	403.5	403.2	405.6	405.2	404.2	404.2	0.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	355.9	367.5	364.8	365.8	358.0	368.5	367.3	367.7	0.4
Transportation equipment[1]	1,324.1	1,349.3	1,359.0	1,361.9	1,326.3	1,354.0	1,360.3	1,364.6	4.3
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	670.3	691.9	697.0	699.2	669.4	693.3	695.8	698.7	2.9
Furniture and related products	358.4	346.0	347.3	348.2	359.5	350.6	350.1	348.5	-1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	565.8	574.1	572.3	571.9	567.3	575.5	574.0	572.4	-1.6
Nondurable goods	4,419	4,382	4,392	4,411	4,470	4,444	4,445	4,455	10
Food manufacturing	1,417.2	1,419.3	1,420.8	1,428.0	1,450.8	1,452.6	1,451.7	1,458.9	7.2
Beverages and tobacco products	179.0	173.6	173.6	176.8	183.4	180.2	179.5	180.8	1.3
Textile mills	119.2	119.9	120.2	121.1	119.7	120.8	120.7	121.3	0.6
Textile product mills	118.5	114.9	116.1	115.7	119.5	116.4	116.5	116.2	-0.3
Apparel	157.7	155.5	155.2	155.3	158.3	156.3	155.9	155.8	-0.1
Leather and allied products	26.5	28.8	29.3	29.2	26.7	29.1	29.2	29.2	0.0
Paper and paper products	395.1	395.4	395.0	397.0	397.6	397.4	397.9	398.4	0.5
Printing and related support activities	487.1	470.7	471.5	470.3	490.4	474.5	473.9	473.3	-0.6
Petroleum and coal products	114.0	107.0	109.0	111.6	115.6	112.6	113.0	113.2	0.2
Chemicals	782.9	772.3	774.0	776.1	785.4	774.9	776.3	778.5	2.2
Plastics and rubber products	621.8	624.1	626.8	629.8	622.5	629.5	630.5	629.4	-1.1
Private service-providing	89,187	89,185	89,829	90,718	89,383	90,447	90,641	90,865	224
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,365	24,385	24,499	24,663	24,581	24,775	24,790	24,861	71
Wholesale trade	5,429.1	5,454.7	5,493.0	5,517.6	5,445.9	5,508.2	5,524.3	5,531.3	7.0
Durable goods	2,699.8	2,736.3	2,751.2	2,759.0	2,710.1	2,755.9	2,765.2	2,769.1	3.9
Nondurable goods	1,929.8	1,913.8	1,932.0	1,943.6	1,934.5	1,941.7	1,945.8	1,946.0	0.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	799.5	804.6	809.8	815.0	801.3	810.6	813.3	816.2	2.9
Retail trade	14,256.3	14,199.6	14,256.1	14,379.0	14,424.3	14,477.8	14,474.6	14,531.7	57.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,618.9	1,629.3	1,644.2	1,665.1	1,621.3	1,656.2	1,661.1	1,668.0	6.9
Automobile dealers	1,001.3	1,016.1	1,023.8	1,032.1	1,003.2	1,026.9	1,029.9	1,034.6	4.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	430.2	428.3	428.1	428.0	436.6	434.7	434.8	434.8	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Insert offset folio 31 here 67183.031

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				
	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Change from: Mar.2011 - Apr.2011p
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores	486.9	493.9	491.5	493.1	492.4	496.4	494.0	499.6	5.6
Building material and garden supply stores	1,175.4	1,066.5	1,113.6	1,171.1	1,146.5	1,115.2	1,128.2	1,133.8	5.6
Food and beverage stores	2,784.0	2,787.9	2,788.8	2,799.8	2,814.2	2,818.1	2,818.8	2,825.6	6.8
Health and personal care stores	974.0	965.8	963.2	966.3	979.6	971.1	970.1	972.2	2.1
Gasoline stations	810.8	800.4	803.2	810.7	816.4	813.2	813.8	815.7	1.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,331.4	1,366.2	1,372.1	1,383.6	1,373.9	1,417.0	1,421.0	1,427.1	6.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	582.7	588.5	583.2	577.2	602.7	598.3	599.4	596.8	-2.6
General merchandise stores[1]	2,902.2	2,917.8	2,918.1	2,931.5	2,959.2	2,984.7	2,958.1	2,985.5	27.4
Department stores	1,441.1	1,464.0	1,454.9	1,454.0	1,486.1	1,499.5	1,488.4	1,497.8	9.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	752.5	748.9	745.6	751.7	763.9	758.9	762.3	761.0	-1.3
Nonstore retailers	407.3	406.1	404.5	400.9	417.6	414.0	413.0	411.6	-1.4
Transportation and warehousing	4,128.0	4,182.0	4,200.6	4,215.3	4,156.3	4,238.2	4,241.2	4,245.3	4.1
Air transportation	462.9	469.5	472.4	471.1	461.9	470.5	471.6	468.4	-3.2
Rail transportation	212.0	218.9	219.9	221.1	211.8	220.1	220.6	220.6	0.0
Water transportation	60.6	62.8	62.7	62.7	61.9	66.2	64.9	64.2	-0.7
Truck transportation	1,218.5	1,229.8	1,241.1	1,254.2	1,237.5	1,265.2	1,268.4	1,272.9	4.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	437.9	454.2	455.7	460.5	425.5	445.1	444.9	448.0	3.1
Pipeline transportation	42.4	42.5	42.9	43.1	42.5	42.6	43.1	43.1	0.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	24.7	20.4	21.6	23.2	27.6	27.2	27.3	26.3	-1.0
Support activities for transportation	534.6	547.9	547.6	552.8	538.1	550.5	552.4	555.4	3.0
Couriers and messengers	511.5	514.7	514.1	507.4	521.0	522.2	522.0	521.4	-0.6
Warehousing and storage	622.9	621.3	622.6	619.2	628.5	628.6	626.0	625.0	-1.0
Utilities	551.8	548.6	548.9	550.7	554.1	550.6	550.3	552.3	2.0
Information	2,715	2,674	2,678	2,683	2,716	2,684	2,682	2,684	2
Publishing industries, except Internet	760.3	755.2	754.5	756.3	762.4	757.7	756.0	757.9	1.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries	374.8	357.4	366.0	372.7	370.2	365.2	368.4	368.7	0.3
Broadcasting, except Internet	292.8	296.0	295.3	295.0	294.6	297.1	296.1	296.6	0.5
Telecommunications	901.5	878.7	872.8	866.9	906.5	875.9	872.9	871.9	-1.0
Data processing, hosting and related services	246.2	238.4	240.4	242.4	243.2	239.8	239.7	239.3	-0.4
Other information services	139.0	148.2	148.5	149.7	139.5	148.3	149.2	150.0	0.8
Financial activities	7,618	7,560	7,574	7,589	7,648	7,606	7,611	7,615	4
Finance and insurance	5,687.1	5,662.7	5,664.7	5,657.1	5,695.7	5,669.8	5,668.3	5,664.6	-3.7
Monetary authorities - central bank	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.0	20.6	21.0	21.0	21.0	0.0
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,537.3	2,539.6	2,534.5	2,531.6	2,540.3	2,539.7	2,536.3	2,534.5	-1.8
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,725.9	1,742.0	1,742.0	1,745.3	1,729.9	1,744.2	1,745.8	1,747.4	1.6
Commercial banking	1,302.9	1,315.0	1,315.2	1,317.9	1,305.2	1,316.3	1,317.8	1,320.4	2.6
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	798.8	805.6	807.9	806.1	802.0	806.7	807.8	808.5	0.7
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,243.5	2,209.5	2,214.4	2,211.8	2,245.8	2,215.1	2,216.0	2,213.7	-2.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	86.8	87.2	86.8	86.6	87.0	87.3	87.2	86.9	-0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,930.4	1,897.1	1,908.8	1,931.6	1,952.2	1,935.7	1,943.0	1,950.2	7.2
Real estate	1,393.3	1,373.1	1,375.4	1,390.4	1,406.0	1,394.7	1,396.3	1,401.2	4.9
Rental and leasing services	511.9	498.6	507.8	515.5	520.9	515.4	521.0	523.3	2.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.7	0.0
Professional and business services	16,597	16,727	16,879	17,126	16,615	16,991	17,077	17,128	51
Professional and technical services[1]	7,490.4	7,584.7	7,616.2	7,665.9	7,416.2	7,507.1	7,548.2	7,581.2	33.0
Legal services	1,108.5	1,106.1	1,108.2	1,110.6	1,113.2	1,113.5	1,113.2	1,114.7	1.5
Accounting and bookkeeping services	994.3	1,019.6	1,020.6	1,014.1	891.3	879.5	901.0	904.4	3.4
Architectural and engineering services	1,268.6	1,269.4	1,274.0	1,289.2	1,278.5	1,289.2	1,292.6	1,298.2	5.6
Computer systems design and related services	1,431.0	1,473.3	1,476.6	1,491.3	1,433.5	1,477.6	1,485.3	1,493.2	7.9
Management and technical consulting services	980.3	1,010.3	1,015.5	1,030.1	987.4	1,020.4	1,024.9	1,036.2	11.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,851.5	1,859.7	1,868.2	1,866.8	1,859.0	1,870.5	1,873.3	1,874.2	0.9
Administrative and waste services	7,254.7	7,282.8	7,394.3	7,593.1	7,339.6	7,613.6	7,655.2	7,672.7	17.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Insert offset folio 32 here 67183.032

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				
	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Change from: Mar.2011 - Apr.2011p
Administrative and waste services - Continued									
Administrative and support services[1]	6,906.7	6,930.6	7,040.9	7,234.4	6,987.8	7,252.3	7,293.7	7,310.4	16.7
Employment services[1]	2,598.9	2,745.6	2,804.1	2,850.9	2,664.8	2,881.2	2,916.9	2,915.4	-1.5
Temporary help services	1,973.4	2,103.6	2,160.0	2,193.9	2,027.3	2,217.6	2,252.0	2,249.7	-2.3
Business support services	801.8	808.3	810.5	804.6	804.3	806.1	806.6	807.4	0.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,738.5	1,598.9	1,635.0	1,768.3	1,741.0	1,765.1	1,765.2	1,770.0	4.8
Waste management and remediation services	348.0	352.2	353.4	358.7	351.8	361.3	361.5	362.3	0.8
Education and health services	19,645	19,928	20,002	20,078	19,482	19,832	19,865	19,914	49
Educational services	3,294.6	3,349.2	3,351.4	3,365.3	3,135.2	3,205.6	3,199.4	3,206.7	7.3
Health care and social assistance	16,350.2	16,578.9	16,650.7	16,712.3	16,346.3	16,626.1	16,665.1	16,706.9	41.8
Health care[3]	13,716.2	13,911.9	13,966.0	14,014.2	13,739.5	13,962.8	13,997.2	14,034.5	37.3
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,938.7	6,052.1	6,075.7	6,107.5	5,942.4	6,073.0	6,089.7	6,111.2	21.5
Offices of physicians	2,304.3	2,329.0	2,338.8	2,344.7	2,309.8	2,334.4	2,343.2	2,349.8	6.6
Outpatient care centers	598.2	613.6	615.8	619.8	597.9	614.7	616.5	619.0	2.5
Home health care services	1,075.2	1,107.6	1,110.4	1,118.0	1,073.5	1,113.4	1,113.0	1,117.1	4.1
Hospitals	4,666.7	4,706.1	4,720.3	4,729.1	4,679.6	4,718.8	4,729.4	4,739.5	10.1
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,110.8	3,153.7	3,170.0	3,177.6	3,117.5	3,171.0	3,178.1	3,183.8	5.7
Nursing care facilities	1,652.6	1,667.9	1,676.6	1,675.2	1,656.4	1,677.5	1,680.5	1,679.3	-1.2
Social assistance[1]	2,634.0	2,667.0	2,684.7	2,698.1	2,606.8	2,663.3	2,667.9	2,672.4	4.5
Child day care services	872.9	870.3	878.9	884.6	851.3	858.3	860.3	862.3	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	12,907	12,529	12,785	13,141	12,998	13,125	13,176	13,222	46
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,864.1	1,691.1	1,747.6	1,878.8	1,908.0	1,897.0	1,906.8	1,921.6	14.8
Performing arts and spectator sports	408.4	380.4	390.3	416.4	404.2	413.8	415.8	413.5	-2.3
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	125.6	117.6	121.4	128.9	127.6	129.5	129.9	130.3	0.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,330.1	1,193.1	1,235.9	1,333.5	1,376.2	1,353.7	1,361.1	1,377.8	16.7
Accommodation and food services	11,042.7	10,837.7	11,037.6	11,262.4	11,090.4	11,228.2	11,269.4	11,300.0	30.6
Accommodation	1,706.1	1,689.5	1,719.1	1,745.9	1,750.7	1,773.1	1,783.8	1,787.6	3.8
Food services and drinking places	9,336.6	9,148.2	9,318.5	9,516.5	9,339.7	9,455.1	9,485.6	9,512.4	26.8
Other services	5,340	5,382	5,412	5,438	5,343	5,434	5,440	5,441	1
Repair and maintenance	1,139.8	1,139.3	1,149.0	1,153.6	1,134.7	1,149.8	1,151.0	1,147.9	-3.1
Personal and laundry services	1,269.6	1,261.1	1,273.2	1,283.8	1,265.4	1,276.0	1,279.4	1,279.1	-0.3
Membership associations and organizations	2,930.2	2,981.8	2,989.5	3,000.7	2,943.1	3,007.8	3,009.2	3,014.0	4.8
Government	22,991	22,479	22,584	22,594	22,570	22,200	22,190	22,166	-24
Federal	2,983.0	2,828.0	2,834.0	2,849.0	2,985.0	2,853.0	2,855.0	2,853.0	-2.0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,318.8	2,196.0	2,204.4	2,213.8	2,323.3	2,216.5	2,221.7	2,221.0	-0.7
U.S. Postal Service	663.8	632.3	629.8	634.9	662.0	636.5	633.5	632.2	-1.3
State government	5,283.0	5,235.0	5,255.0	5,253.0	5,138.0	5,121.0	5,119.0	5,111.0	-8.0
State government education	2,511.7	2,517.7	2,542.6	2,546.0	2,364.5	2,393.3	2,398.8	2,400.1	1.3
State government, excluding education	2,770.9	2,716.9	2,712.8	2,706.8	2,773.7	2,728.0	2,720.2	2,711.1	-9.1
Local government	14,725.0	14,416.0	14,495.0	14,492.0	14,447.0	14,226.0	14,216.0	14,202.0	-14.0
Local government education	8,410.2	8,234.8	8,304.3	8,285.2	8,058.1	7,932.2	7,929.1	7,924.4	-4.7
Local government, excluding education	6,314.4	6,181.2	6,190.6	6,206.4	6,388.5	6,293.3	6,287.0	6,277.8	-9.2

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

Insert offset folio 33 here 67183.033

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.3
Goods-producing	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.9
Mining and logging	43.3	44.1	44.3	43.6
Construction	38.1	38.1	37.9	38.2
Manufacturing	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.4
Durable goods	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.8
Nondurable goods	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.9
Private service-providing	33.0	33.2	33.2	33.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.2	34.5	34.5	34.6
Wholesale trade	38.1	38.5	38.5	38.6
Retail trade	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6
Transportation and warehousing	38.1	38.7	38.9	38.9
Utilities	40.8	41.5	42.1	42.4
Information	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.5
Financial activities	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.1
Professional and business services	35.3	35.7	35.6	35.6
Education and health services	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8
Leisure and hospitality	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0
Other services	31.7	31.6	31.7	31.8
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3
Durable goods	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Nondurable goods	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4

p Preliminary

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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			
	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p
Total private	$22.52	$22.88	$22.92	$22.95	$ 767.93	$ 784.78	$ 786.16	$ 787.19
Goods-producing	23.94	24.27	24.30	24.35	950.42	968.37	967.14	971.57
Mining and logging	27.19	28.00	28.02	28.37	1,177.33	1,234.80	1,241.29	1,236.93
Construction	25.12	25.39	25.38	25.42	957.07	967.36	961.90	971.04
Manufacturing	23.18	23.52	23.56	23.60	931.84	952.56	951.82	953.44
Durable goods	24.66	25.01	25.06	25.09	996.26	1,022.91	1,022.45	1,023.67
Nondurable goods	20.82	21.04	21.06	21.11	828.64	841.60	838.19	842.29
Private service-providing	22.18	22.55	22.59	22.62	731.94	748.66	749.99	753.25
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.66	19.88	19.96	20.05	672.37	685.86	688.62	693.73
Wholesale trade	26.15	26.24	26.06	26.27	996.32	1,010.24	1,003.31	1,014.02
Retail trade	15.62	15.69	15.70	15.76	488.91	492.67	492.98	498.02
Transportation and warehousing	20.88	21.38	21.44	21.54	795.53	827.41	834.02	837.91
Utilities	32.24	33.40	37.15	36.89	1,315.39	1,386.10	1,564.02	1,564.14
Information	30.25	31.44	31.87	31.61	1,104.13	1,147.56	1,166.44	1,153.77
Financial activities	27.20	27.56	27.59	27.57	1,003.68	1,019.72	1,020.83	1,022.85
Professional and business services	27.11	27.50	27.56	27.60	956.98	981.75	981.14	982.56
Education and health services	22.82	23.37	23.38	23.42	748.50	764.20	764.53	768.18
Leisure and hospitality	13.07	13.16	13.18	13.19	337.21	340.84	341.36	342.94
Other services	20.09	20.48	20.37	20.35	636.85	647.17	645.73	647.13

p Preliminary

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[2007=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours[1]					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls[2]				
	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Percent change from: Mar. 2011 - Apr. 2011p	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Percent change from: Mar. 2011 - Apr. 2011p
Total private	91.6	93.1	93.3	93.6	0.3	98.3	101.6	102.0	102.4	0.4
Goods-producing	80.3	81.4	81.4	81.8	0.5	86.9	89.3	89.4	90.0	0.7
Mining and logging	93.5	103.1	105.4	105.1	-0.3	102.0	115.9	118.5	119.7	1.0
Construction	73.1	72.4	72.1	72.7	0.8	79.8	79.9	79.5	80.3	1.0
Manufacturing	83.2	84.9	84.9	85.1	0.2	89.7	92.9	93.0	93.4	0.4
Durable goods	80.1	83.0	83.1	83.3	0.2	87.7	92.2	92.5	92.8	0.3
Nondurable goods	88.8	88.7	88.3	88.7	0.5	93.8	94.7	94.4	95.0	0.6
Private service-providing	94.7	96.4	96.6	97.2	0.6	101.8	105.4	105.8	106.5	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	91.4	92.9	92.9	93.5	0.6	96.7	99.4	99.9	100.9	1.0
Wholesale trade	90.5	92.5	92.8	93.2	0.4	98.8	101.3	100.9	102.1	1.2
Retail trade	91.7	92.3	92.3	93.3	1.1	94.7	95.8	95.8	97.2	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	90.6	93.9	94.4	94.5	0.1	96.0	101.8	102.7	103.3	0.6
Utilities	97.8	98.8	100.2	101.3	1.1	104.2	109.1	123.0	123.5	0.4
Information	90.5	89.5	89.6	89.5	-0.1	97.5	100.2	101.7	100.7	-1.0
Financial activities	93.0	92.7	92.8	93.1	0.3	98.7	99.8	99.9	100.2	0.3
Professional and business services	92.2	95.4	95.6	95.9	0.3	101.3	106.3	106.8	107.2	0.4
Education and health services	104.0	105.5	105.7	106.3	0.6	111.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	95.7	97.0	97.4	98.1	0.7	100.9	103.0	103.5	104.4	0.9
Other services	93.8	95.1	95.5	95.9	0.4	107.0	110.6	110.5	110.7	0.2

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

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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			
	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p
Total nonfarm	64,698	64,736	64,811	64,924	49.9	49.6	49.6	49.5
Total private	51,842	52,121	52,194	52,318	48.4	48.1	48.1	48.1
Goods-producing	4,104	4,068	4,074	4,071	23.1	22.7	22.7	22.6
Mining and logging	98	102	103	104	14.3	13.7	13.6	13.6
Construction	731	714	713	713	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.9
Manufacturing	3,275	3,252	3,258	3,254	28.5	27.9	27.9	27.8
Durable goods	1,730	1,723	1,725	1,719	24.6	23.9	23.9	23.7
Nondurable goods	1,545	1,529	1,533	1,535	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.5
Private service-providing	47,738	48,053	48,120	48,247	53.4	53.1	53.1	53.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,025	10,001	9,997	10,026	40.8	40.4	40.3	40.3
Wholesale trade	1,640.1	1,656.5	1,660.5	1,662.5	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1
Retail trade	7,245.1	7,205.3	7,197.0	7,219.3	50.2	49.8	49.7	49.7
Transportation and warehousing	999.3	1,005.0	1,004.3	1,008.8	24.0	23.7	23.7	23.8
Utilities	140.0	134.5	134.7	135.2	25.3	24.4	24.5	24.5
Information	1,110	1,092	1,093	1,092	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.7
Financial activities	4,506	4,441	4,444	4,446	58.9	58.4	58.4	58.4
Professional and business services	7,411	7,548	7,579	7,606	44.6	44.4	44.4	44.4
Education and health services	15,043	15,250	15,263	15,303	77.2	76.9	76.8	76.8
Leisure and hospitality	6,815	6,850	6,879	6,902	52.4	52.2	52.2	52.2
Other services	2,828	2,871	2,865	2,872	52.9	52.8	52.7	52.8
Government	12,856	12,615	12,617	12,606	57.0	56.8	56.9	56.9

p Preliminary

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p
Total private	88,331	89,281	89,504	89,730
Goods-producing	12,791	12,897	12,939	12,975
Mining and logging	509	557	569	579
Construction	4,210	4,178	4,185	4,182
Manufacturing	8,072	8,162	8,185	8,214
Durable goods	4,815	4,929	4,948	4,967
Nondurable goods	3,257	3,233	3,237	3,247
Private service-providing	75,540	76,384	76,565	76,755
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20,851	20,964	20,977	21,041
Wholesale trade	4,383.0	4,409.8	4,423.2	4,429.8
Retail trade	12,413.2	12,470.9	12,467.6	12,517.3
Transportation and warehousing	3,610.0	3,644.9	3,646.9	3,653.5
Utilities	445.1	438.5	438.8	440.7
Information	2,177	2,159	2,154	2,158
Financial activities	5,912	5,831	5,835	5,834
Professional and business services	13,595	13,957	14,032	14,076
Education and health services	17,076	17,374	17,407	17,447
Leisure and hospitality	11,465	11,548	11,605	11,643
Other services	4,464	4,551	4,555	4,556

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

Insert offset folio 38 here 67183.038

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011[p]	Apr. 2011[p]
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6
Goods-producing	40.5	40.7	40.8	40.9
Mining and logging	44.7	45.9	46.2	47.5
Construction	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.8
Manufacturing	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.4
Durable goods	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.8
Nondurable goods	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9
Private service-providing	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.2	33.6	33.7	33.7
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4
Retail trade	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.5
Transportation and warehousing	37.1	38.0	38.1	38.0
Utilities	41.8	42.3	42.8	43.0
Information	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.4
Financial activities	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3
Professional and business services	35.0	35.2	35.1	35.2
Education and health services	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.9
Other services	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.2
Durable goods	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.2
Nondurable goods	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2

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

Insert offset folio 39 here 67183.039

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p
Total private	$18.98	$19.32	$19.32	$19.37	$ 633.93	$ 649.15	$ 649.15	$ 650.83
Goods-producing	20.18	20.57	20.58	20.60	817.29	837.20	839.66	842.54
Mining and logging	23.79	24.18	24.27	24.06	1,063.41	1,109.86	1,121.27	1,142.85
Construction	23.07	23.51	23.50	23.58	895.12	909.84	907.10	914.90
Manufacturing	18.51	18.89	18.90	18.90	762.61	780.16	784.35	782.46
Durable goods	19.70	20.12	20.11	20.14	815.58	839.00	842.61	841.85
Nondurable goods	16.74	16.98	17.01	16.95	684.67	692.78	694.01	693.26
Private service-providing	18.73	19.05	19.05	19.11	603.11	617.22	617.22	619.16
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.78	17.05	17.08	17.13	557.10	572.88	575.60	577.28
Wholesale trade	21.45	21.86	21.84	21.91	812.96	839.42	838.66	841.34
Retail trade	13.20	13.39	13.42	13.44	397.32	405.72	407.97	409.92
Transportation and warehousing	19.14	19.36	19.31	19.42	710.09	735.68	735.71	737.96
Utilities	29.83	30.33	31.38	31.65	1,246.89	1,282.96	1,343.06	1,360.95
Information	25.63	26.35	26.27	26.45	932.93	959.14	953.60	962.78
Financial activities	21.43	21.62	21.71	21.77	775.77	784.81	788.07	790.25
Professional and business services	22.69	23.03	23.04	23.10	794.15	810.66	808.70	813.12
Education and health services	19.98	20.49	20.46	20.50	643.36	659.78	658.81	662.15
Leisure and hospitality	11.32	11.36	11.38	11.39	281.87	281.73	283.36	283.61
Other services	17.01	17.24	17.17	17.24	522.21	530.99	528.84	530.99

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

p Preliminary

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[2002=100]

Industry	Index of aggregate weekly hours[2]					Index of aggregate weekly payrolls[3]				
	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Percent change from: Mar. 2011 - Apr. 2011p	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011p	Apr. 2011p	Percent change from: Mar. 2011 - Apr. 2011p
Total private	98.6	100.2	100.5	100.7	0.2	125.0	129.4	129.7	130.4	0.5
Goods-producing	79.2	80.2	80.7	81.1	0.5	97.8	101.0	101.7	102.3	0.6
Mining and logging	120.9	135.9	139.7	146.2	4.7	167.3	191.1	197.2	204.5	3.7
Construction	81.8	81.0	80.9	81.2	0.4	101.9	102.8	102.6	103.4	0.8
Manufacturing	76.3	77.4	78.0	78.0	0.0	92.4	95.6	96.4	96.5	0.1
Durable goods	74.9	77.2	77.9	78.0	0.1	92.1	97.0	97.8	98.1	0.3
Nondurable goods	78.5	77.7	77.8	78.2	0.5	92.8	93.3	93.5	93.7	0.2
Private service-providing	104.0	105.8	106.1	106.3	0.2	133.6	138.2	138.5	139.3	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	96.5	98.2	98.6	98.9	0.3	115.5	119.4	120.1	120.8	0.6
Wholesale trade	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.2	0.2	123.6	128.4	128.7	129.3	0.5
Retail trade	94.6	95.6	95.9	96.6	0.7	107.0	109.8	110.4	111.3	0.8
Transportation and warehousing	100.8	104.3	104.6	104.5	-0.1	122.4	128.0	128.1	128.7	0.5
Utilities	95.2	94.9	96.1	96.9	0.8	118.5	120.1	125.8	128.0	1.7
Information	90.5	89.7	89.3	89.7	0.4	114.8	117.0	116.1	117.4	1.1
Financial activities	102.4	101.3	101.4	101.3	-0.1	135.7	135.4	136.1	136.4	0.2
Professional and business services	106.6	110.1	110.4	111.0	0.5	144.0	150.9	151.3	152.6	0.9
Education and health services	118.6	120.7	120.9	121.6	0.6	155.8	162.6	162.6	163.8	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	104.6	105.0	105.9	106.3	0.4	134.5	135.4	136.9	137.4	0.4
Other services	96.1	98.3	98.4	98.4	0.0	119.2	123.5	123.1	123.7	0.5

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

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

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

p Preliminary

Insert offset folio 41 here 67183.041

U.S. Department of Labor

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

MAY 18 2011

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

Dear Congressman Burgess:

I appreciated the opportunity to participate in the Joint Economic Committee's May 6, 2011, hearing on the Employment Situation report. At that hearing, you pointed out that the unemployment rate for persons in the mining industry was very low, while the rate for persons in construction and extraction occupations was quite high. You asked if construction and extraction occupations could be disaggregated further.

Employed and unemployed persons are classified by both their occupation (what kind of work they perform) and their industry (what kind of business they work for). In 2010, 731,000 individuals were employed in the mining industry, with about one-third of those workers (269,000) in construction and extraction occupations. Most individuals employed in these occupations were in extraction occupations, such as mining machine operators and roustabouts. The industry also includes workers in a variety of other occupations, such as managers, secretaries, electricians, and truck drivers.

You were correct in your assertion at the hearing that workers in the construction occupations have higher unemployment rates than those in extraction occupations. In 2010, the unemployment rate for workers in construction occupations as a group was 20.4 percent, compared with an unemployment rate of 13.1 percent for workers in the extraction occupations.

Insert offset folio 42 here 67183.042

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess--2

MAY 18 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

Insert offset folio 43 here 67183.043

U. S. Department of Labor

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

MAY 24 2011

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

Dear Congressman Cummings:

I appreciated the opportunity to participate in the Joint Economic Committee's May 6, 2011, hearing on the Employment Situation report. I am following up with information you had requested on recent employment losses in government by gender.

There are currently over 22 million people employed in government at the federal, state, and local levels. Women currently hold approximately 57 percent of these jobs overall (42 percent, 52 percent, and 62 percent for federal, state, and local government, respectively).

As you pointed out during the hearing, government employment has continued to decline since the end of the recession in June 2009, falling by 391,000 since then. Women have been disproportionally affected by this decline, accounting for approximately 75 percent of this loss. In local government alone, women have lost 280,000 jobs over this period.

Enclosed is a table showing employment changes since June 2009 for government and its major components broken down by gender. Additionally, we have included tables detailing job losses in state government and local government by gender since their respective employment peaks.

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

Sincerely yours,

KEITH HALL
Commissioner

Enclosure

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Government employment*, June 2009 - April 2011

Industry	All employee* change Jun. '09	Percent change since Jun. '09	Men employees* change since Jun. '09	Percent change in Men employees since Jun. '09	Women employees* change since Jun. '09	Percent change in Women employees since Jun. '09
Government	-391	-1.7%	-101	-1.0%	-290	-2.2%
Federal	39	1.4%	80	5.1%	-41	-3.3%
Federal, excluding Postal Service	112	5.3%				
State	-60	-1.2%	-101	-4.0%	41	1.6%
State Education	39	1.7%				
State, excluding Education	-99	-3.5%				
Local	-370	-2.5%	-80	-1.4%	-290	-3.2%
Local Education	-165	-2.0%				
Local, excluding Education	-205	-3.2%				

State government employment*, August 2008 - April 2011

Industry	All employee* change Aug. '08	Percent change since Aug. '08	Men employees* change since Aug. '08	Percent change in Men employees since Aug. '08	Women employees* change since Aug. '08	Percent change in Women employees since Aug. '08
State	-98	-1.9%	-49	-2.0%	-49	-1.8%
State Education	23	1.0%				
State, excluding Education	-121	-4.3%				

August 2008 is the most recent employment peak in State government employment. State Education and State, excluding Education data is not available by gender

Local government employment*, September 2008 - April 2011

Industry	All employee* change Sep. '08	Percent change since Sep. '08	Men employees* change since Sep. '08	Percent change in Men employees since Sep. '08	Women employees* change since Sep. '08	Percent change in Women employees since Sep. '08
Local	-409	-2.8%	-124	-2.2%	-285	-3.2%
Local Education	-187	-2.3%				
Local, excluding Education	-221	-3.4%				

September 2008 is the most recent employment peak in Local government employment. Local Education and Local, excluding Education data is not available by gender

*data in thousands

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AMY KLOBUCHAR
MINNESOTA

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
JUDICIARY

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

Joint Economic Committee
Employment Situation: April 2011
Questions for the record

May 6, 2011

Senator Klobuchar

Questions for Dr. Keith Hall, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics:

- Recent reports show that hourly economic output rose at a rate of 1.3% over the past 12 months– down from 6.7% in the previous year. While falling productivity growth is not good over the long-term, some are suggesting that this productivity slowdown shows employers have harvested the low-hanging fruit of wage and employment cutbacks – leaving those that are seeking growth with little choice but to start hiring. Do you share this view?

- The Institute for Supply Management released their report on Monday showing that U.S. factory output grew for the 21st straight month in April, but at a slower pace than March. How many of the jobs added to the economy in April were in manufacturing? How do you see the rising cost of oil and other commodities along with the earthquake in Japan affecting this sector in the coming months?

- Commissioner Hall, what do this month's numbers look like for returning veterans; soldiers that have come back from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq? I think it's important that everyone is aware that our young men and women are returning from serving their country abroad to find that they cannot find jobs, and in fact face higher unemployment when compared to the rest of the population.

- I've always been struck by the vast difference in the unemployment rate for someone with a high school degree compared to someone who has a college degree. Do you have those numbers and have those numbers changed much over the last year?

Insert offset folio 46 here 67183.046

U. S. Department of Labor

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

JUN - 1 2011

The Honorable Amy Klobuchar
302 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Klobuchar:

I was sorry that you were unable to attend the Joint Economic Committee's May 6, 2011, hearing, but I am happy to respond to your questions for the record, which are attached.

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

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL
Commissioner

Attachment

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Joint Economic Committee
Hearing on the April Employment Situation Report
May 6, 2011
Commissioner Hall's Responses to Senator Klobuchar's QFRs

1. Recent reports show that hourly economic output rose at a rate of 1.3% over the past 12 months – down from 6.7% in the previous year. While falling productivity growth is not good over the long-term, some are suggesting that this productivity slowdown shows employers have harvested the low-hanging fruit of wage and employment cutbacks – leaving those that are seeking growth with little choice but to start hiring. Do you share this view?

Yes, I do share that view. There is a typical pattern of labor productivity growth in the early stages of a recovery. As output begins to rise coming out of a recession, employers are generally slow to bring back workers. This means that employment growth lags behind GDP growth and labor productivity (which is output per hour of work) is typically high. Eventually, employers begin to bring back workers and labor productivity growth slows down. This can perhaps be viewed as an indication that we are in the next phase of recovery.

We have now had five straight quarters of increasing labor hours and labor productivity growth in the nonfarm business sector has declined – growing 1.3 percent over the four quarters from 2010 Q1 to 2011 Q1, down from 6.7 percent from 2009 Q1 to 2010 Q1. Hours worked increased 1.9 percent over this period after falling 3.2 percent from 2009 Q1 to 2010 Q1. Output increased at the same 3.2 percent rate over both periods.

Most of this turnaround in total labor hours, which is equal to employment multiplied by average weekly hours, can be attributed to nonfarm business employment. Employment increased 1.0 percent from 2010 Q1 to 2011 Q1, compared to a 3.3 percent decrease for the same period in the previous year. Average weekly hours worked also contributed to the increase in overall hours worked, albeit to a smaller degree than employment. Average weekly hours grew 0.9 percent over the four quarters starting in 2010 Q1, compared to 0.1 percent the previous year. Companies have started hiring and have increased weekly hours. It is hard to say how quickly employment will accelerate. Assuming the expansion in output continues, companies may still have opportunities to expand their most productive operations and that could mean employment would continue to grow slowly, as it did after the recessions of 1990 and 2001. On the other hand, employment growth could begin to accelerate soon for the reasons you mention.

Table 1. Productivity and underlying measures, nonfarm business sector,
In percent (percent change from year ago, based on quarterly indexes)

Period (year:quarter)	Productivity	Output	Total hours worked	Employment	Average weekly hours worked
2010:1-2011:1	1.3	3.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
2009:1-2010:1	6.7	3.2	-3.2	-3.3	0.1

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2. The Institute for Supply Management released their report on Monday showing that U.S. factory output grew for the 21st straight month in April, but at a slower pace than March. How many of the jobs added to the economy in April were in manufacturing? How do you see the rising cost of oil and other commodities along with the earthquake in Japan affecting this sector in the coming months?

Manufacturing employment rose by 29,000 in April. Durable goods manufacturing was the source of much of this growth. Job gains were concentrated in machinery (+5,000), fabricated metal products (+5,000), primary metals (+4,000), and computer and electronic products (+4,000).

It is hard to determine the impact of rising commodity prices on manufacturing employment. Certain industries that are involved in the production or refining of commodities generally benefit from rising prices, while industries that are large purchasers of commodities can be harmed by rising prices. We are unable to determine the direct impact of rising commodity prices on employment, as we do not collect data on the reasons behind employment changes in our estimates.

News reports indicate that some US automobile plants have been affected by events in Japan. In April, several plants seem to have adjusted production schedules with some shortening their shifts or temporarily suspending production. However, these temporary suspensions did not appear to have a noticeable impact on employment. Employment in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing edged up 2,900 in April, in line with its performance over the past 6 months.

3. Commissioner Hall, what do this month's numbers look like for returning veterans; soldiers that have come back from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq? I think it's important that everyone is aware that our young men and women are returning from serving their country abroad to find that they cannot find jobs, and in fact face higher unemployment when compared to the rest of the population.

According to data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the unemployment rate was 10.9 percent for Gulf War-era II veterans age 18 and over in April 2011; these data refer to veterans who had served in the U.S. Armed Forces at any time since September 2001. The rate for nonveterans was 8.5 percent in April 2011. (These data are not seasonally adjusted.) While the unemployment rate is somewhat higher for Gulf War-era II veterans than for nonveterans, it is important to note that the difference partially reflects the fact that recent veterans are more likely to be under the age of 35, and younger workers – whether they are veterans or nonveterans – are more likely to be unemployed than older workers. Recent veterans are also more likely to be men, and men's unemployment rates have been higher than women's in recent months. In general, Gulf War-era II veterans had unemployment rates that were not statistically different from those of nonveterans of the same gender and age group.

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4. I've always been struck by the vast difference in the unemployment rate for someone with a high school degree compared to someone who has a college degree. Do you have those numbers and have those numbers changed much over the last year?

For persons age 25 and over, the jobless rate for those with at least a bachelor's degree was 4.5 percent in April 2011. By contrast, the rate was 9.7 percent for persons age 25 and over with a high school diploma only. These rates have been relatively consistent over the past year; in April 2010, the rate for college graduates and high school graduates were 4.8 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively.

○

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