

## **NEWS RELEASE**



## Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EDT) Friday, October 5, 2012

USDL-12-1981

Technical information:

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#### THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION — SEPTEMBER 2012

The **unemployment rate** decreased to 7.8 percent in September, and total **nonfarm payroll employment** rose by 114,000, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Employment increased in health care and in transportation and warehousing but changed little in most other major industries.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, September 2010 – September 2012

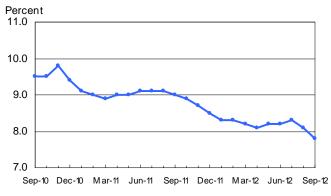
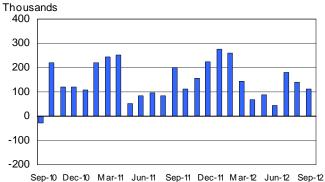


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, September 2010 – September 2012



#### **Household Survey Data**

The **unemployment rate** declined by 0.3 percentage point to 7.8 percent in September. For the first 8 months of the year, the rate held within a narrow range of 8.1 and 8.3 percent. The number of **unemployed persons**, at 12.1 million, decreased by 456,000 in September. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rates for adult men (7.3 percent), adult women (7.0 percent), and whites (7.0 percent) declined over the month. The unemployment rates for teenagers (23.7 percent), blacks (13.4 percent), and Hispanics (9.9 percent) were little changed. The jobless rate for Asians, at 4.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted), fell over the year. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

In September, the number of **job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs** decreased by 468,000 to 6.5 million. (See table A-11.)

The number of persons **unemployed for less than 5 weeks** declined by 302,000 over the month to 2.5 million. The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) was little changed at 4.8 million and accounted for 40.1 percent of the unemployed. (See table A-12.)

Total **employment** rose by 873,000 in September, following 3 months of little change. The **employment-population ratio** increased by 0.4 percentage point to 58.7 percent, after edging down in the prior 2 months. The overall trend in the employment-population ratio for this year has been flat. The **civilian labor force** rose by 418,000 to 155.1 million in September, while the **labor force participation rate** was little changed at 63.6 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) rose from 8.0 million in August to 8.6 million in September. 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 September, 2.5 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force**, essentially unchanged from a year earlier. (These data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. (See table A-16.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 802,000 **discouraged workers** in September, a decline of 235,000 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 1.7 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in September 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 114,000 in September. In 2012, employment growth has averaged 146,000 per month, compared with an average monthly gain of 153,000 in 2011. In September, employment rose in health care and in transportation and warehousing. (See table B-1.)

**Health care** added 44,000 jobs in September. Job gains continued in ambulatory health care services (+30,000) and hospitals (+8,000). Over the past year, employment in health care has risen by 295,000.

In September, employment increased by 17,000 in **transportation and warehousing**. Within the industry, there were job gains in transit and ground passenger transportation (+9,000) and in warehousing and storage (+4,000).

Employment in **financial activities** edged up in September (+13,000), reflecting modest job growth in credit intermediation (+6,000) and real estate (+7,000).

**Manufacturing** employment edged down in September (-16,000). On net, manufacturing employment has been unchanged since April. In September, job losses occurred in computer and electronic products (-6,000) and in printing and related activities (-3,000).

Employment in other major industries, including mining and logging, construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, information, professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and government, showed little change over the month.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour to 34.5 hours in September. The manufacturing workweek edged up by 0.1 hour to 40.6 hours, and factory overtime was unchanged at 3.2 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.7 hours. (See tables B-2 and B-7.)

In September, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 7 cents to \$23.58. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 1.8 percent. In September, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** increased by 5 cents to \$19.81. (See tables B-3 and B-8.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for July was revised from +141,000 to +181,000, and the change for August was revised from +96,000 to +142,000.

The Employment Situation for October is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 2, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

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

Category	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Change from: Aug. 2012- Sept. 2012
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	240,071	243,354	243,566	243,772	206
Civilian labor force	154,004	155,013	154,645	155,063	418
Participation rate	64.1	63.7	63.5	63.6	0.1
Employed	140,107	142,220	142,101	142,974	873
Employment-population ratio	58.4	58.4	58.3	58.7	0.4
Unemployed	13,897	12,794	12,544	12,088	-456
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.3	8.1	7.8	-0.3
Not in labor force	86,067	88,340	88,921	88,710	-211
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over	9.0	8.3	8.1	7.8	-0.3
Adult men (20 years and over)	8.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	-0.3
Adult women (20 years and over)	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.0	-0.3
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)	24.5	23.8	24.6	23.7	-0.9
White	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.0	-0.2
Black or African American	15.9	14.1	14.1	13.4	-0.7
Asian (not seasonally adjusted)	7.8	6.2	5.9	4.8	_
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	11.3	10.3	10.2	9.9	-0.3
Total, 25 years and over	7.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	-0.2
Less than a high school diploma	13.9	12.7	12.0	11.3	-0.7
High school graduates, no college	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	-0.1
Some college or associate degree	8.4	7.1	6.6	6.5	-0.1
Bachelor's degree and higher	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
Reason for unemployment					
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	8,028	7,123	7,003	6,535	-468
Job leavers	972	878	942	957	15
Reentrants	3,484	3,380	3,318	3,306	-12
New entrants	1,323	1,311	1,277	1,247	-30
Duration of unemployment					
Less than 5 weeks	2,743	2,711	2,844	2,542	-302
5 to 14 weeks	2,902	3,092	2,868	2,826	-42
15 to 26 weeks	2,029	1,760	1,845	1,860	15
27 weeks and over	6,197	5,185	5,033	4,844	-189
Employed persons at work part time					
Part time for economic reasons	9,270	8,246	8,031	8,613	582
Slack work or business conditions	5,900	5,342	5,217	5,523	306
Could only find part-time work	2,844	2,576	2,507	2,572	65
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,329	18,866	18,996	18,736	-260
Persons not in the labor force (not seasonally adjusted)					
Marginally attached to the labor force	2,511	2,529	2,561	2,517	_
Discouraged workers	1,037	852	844	802	_

<sup>-</sup> Over-the-month changes are not displayed for not seasonally adjusted data.

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

#### ESTABLISHMENT DATA Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY				
(Over-the-month change, in thousands)	202	181	142	114
Total private.	216	163	97	104
Goods-producing.	33	20	-22	-10
·	6	-1	-22 -1	1
Mining and logging.				5
Construction	30	3	1	
Manufacturing	-3	18	-22	-16
Durable goods <sup>1</sup>	4	18	-20	-13
Motor vehicles and parts	2.9	12.8	-6.9	-3.4
Nondurable goods	-7	0	-2	-3
Private service-providing <sup>1</sup>	183	143	119	114
Wholesale trade	-3.0	8.8	7.0	-1.6
Retail trade	14.2	3.2	8.3	9.4
Transportation and warehousing	1.8	14.2	7.7	17.1
Information	34	8	1	-6
Financial activities.	-6	1	7	13
Professional and business services <sup>1</sup>	59	41	19	13
Temporary help services	23.7	13.0	0.1	-2.0
Education and health services <sup>1</sup>	58	40	25	49
Health care and social assistance	47.5	27.7	22.2	44.5
Leisure and hospitality	20	24	38	11
Other services.	3	9	-2	9
Government	-14	18	45	10
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES <sup>2</sup>				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.4	49.3	49.3	49.3
Total private women employees	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.5	82.6	82.6	82.6
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES				
Total private				
Average weekly hours	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.5
Average hourly earnings	\$ 23.16	\$ 23.52	\$ 23.51	\$ 23.58
Average weekly earnings	\$796.70	\$809.09	\$808.74	\$813.51
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100) <sup>3</sup>	94.5	95.9	96.0	96.4
Over-the-month percent change	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.4
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100) <sup>4</sup>	104.4	107.6	107.7	108.4
Over-the-month percent change	0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.6
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES				
Total private  Average weekly hours	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7
9 ,				
Average hourly earnings.	\$ 19.53 \$656.31	\$ 19.77	\$ 19.76	\$ 19.81
Average weekly earnings.	\$656.21	\$666.25	\$665.91	\$667.60
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) <sup>3</sup>	101.5	103.5	103.6	103.7
Over-the-month percent change.	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100) <sup>4</sup>	132.5	136.7	136.8	137.3
Over-the-month percent change	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
DIFFUSION INDEX (Over 1-month span) <sup>5</sup>				
Total private (266 industries)	57.9	54.9	51.3	52.8
Manufacturing (81 industries)	53.7	48.8	38.9	39.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

 $NOTE: Data \ in \ this \ table \ have \ been \ corrected. For \ more \ information \ see \ http://www.bls.gov/bls/ceswomen\_usps\_correction.htm.$ 

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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

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

#### **Technical Note**

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (CPS; household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (CES; 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 eligible 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. Each month the CES program surveys about 141,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 486,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls. 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 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 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System. Additional information about the establishment survey can be found at www.bls.gov/ces/#technical.

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

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

#### Seasonal adjustment

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

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal variation. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in employment or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, in the household survey, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. Similarly, in the establishment survey, payroll employment in education declines by about 20 percent at the end of the spring term and later rises with the start of the fall term, obscuring the underlying employment trends in the industry. Because seasonal employment changes at the end and beginning of the school year can be estimated, the statistics can be adjusted to make underlying employment patterns more discernable. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in month-tomonth 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 90percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -50,000 to +150,000 (50,000 +/- 100,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that nonfarm employment had, in fact, increased that month. If, however, the reported nonfarm employment rise was 250,000, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that nonfarm employment had, in fact, risen that month. At an unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment as measured by the household survey is about +/- 280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- 0.19 percentage point.

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

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

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

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component excludes

employment losses from business deaths from sample-based estimation in order to offset the missing employment gains from business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based estimation procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same employment trend as the other firms in the sample. This procedure accounts for most of the net birth/death employment.

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

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to

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

#### Other information

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	easonally adju	usted			Seasonally	/ adjusted1		
Employment status, sex, and age	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	240,071	243,566	243,772	240,071	242,966	243,155	243,354	243,566	243,772
Civilian labor force	154,022	155,255	155,075	154,004	155,007	155,163	155,013	154,645	155,063
Participation rate	64.2	63.7	63.6	64.1	63.8	63.8	63.7	63.5	63.6
Employed	140,502	142,558	143,333	140,107	142,287	142,415	142,220	142,101	142,974
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.5	58.8	58.4	58.6	58.6	58.4	58.3	58.7
Unemployed	13,520	12,696	11,742	13,897	12,720	12,749	12,794	12,544	12,088
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.2	7.6	9.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8
Not in labor force	86,049	88,311	88,697	86,067	87,958	87,992	88,340	88,921	88,710
Persons who currently want a job	5,929	7,031	6,427	6,240	6,291	6,520	6,554	6,957	6,727
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	116,559	117,492	117,600	116,559	117,177	117,277	117,381	117,492	117,600
Civilian labor force	82,011	82,669	82,341	82,142	82,350	82,450	82,395	82,008	82,384
Participation rate.	70.4	70.4	70.0 76,119	70.5	70.3	70.3	70.2 75,466	69.8	70.1
Employed  Employment-population ratio	74,821 64.2	76,089 64.8	64.7	74,435 63.9	75,401 64.3	75,486 64.4	64.3	75,161 64.0	75,752 64.4
Unemployed	7,189	6,580	6,221	7,707	6,949	6,964	6,929	6,847	6,632
Unemployment rate.	8.8	8.0	7.6	9.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0
Not in labor force	34,549	34,823	35,260	34,417	34,827	34,827	34,987	35,484	35,216
Men, 20 years and over	,	,	,	,	,	,	·	,	
Civilian noninstitutional population	107,994	108,851	108,973	107,994	108,503	108,613	108,727	108,851	108,973
Civilian labor force	79,224	79,436	79,516	79,241	79,382	79,425	79,353	79,103	79,426
Participation rate	73.4	73.0	73.0	73.4	73.2	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.9
Employed	72,796	73,736	74,060	72,340	73,229	73,259	73,227	73,086	73,597
Employment-population ratio	67.4	67.7	68.0	67.0	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.1	67.5
Unemployed	6,427	5,700	5,455	6,901	6,153	6,166	6,125	6,016	5,829
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.2	6.9	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3
Not in labor force	28,771	29,415	29,457	28,753	29,121	29,188	29,374	29,748	29,547
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	123,512	126,073	126,172	123,512	125,788	125,878	125,972	126,073	126,172
Civilian labor force	72,011	72,586	72,734	71,862	72,657	72,713	72,619	72,637	72,678
Participation rate	58.3	57.6	57.6	58.2	57.8	57.8	57.6	57.6	57.6
Employed	65,680	66,470	67,214	65,672	66,886	66,929	66,754	66,940	67,222
Employment-population ratio	53.2	52.7	53.3	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.0	53.1	53.3
Unemployed	6,331 8.8	6,116	5,520 7.6	6,190 8.6	5,771 7.9	5,785 8.0	5,865 8.1	5,697 7.8	5,456 7.5
Unemployment rate  Not in labor force	51,501	8.4 53,488	53,437	51,650	53,131	53,165	53,354	53,437	53,493
	31,301	33,400	33,437	31,030	33,131	33,103	33,334	33,437	55,455
Women, 20 years and over Civilian noninstitutional population	115,338	117 760	117,869	115,338	117 110	117 546	117 640	117 760	117,869
Civilian labor force	69,266	117,760 69,502	70,026	68,989	117,448 69,807	117,546 69,803	117,648 69,691	117,760 69,781	69,834
Participation rate	60.1	59.0	59.4	59.8	59.4	59.4	59.2	59.3	59.2
Employed	63,529	64,023	65,058	63,406	64,671	64,628	64,446	64,670	64,952
Employment-population ratio	55.1	54.4	55.2	55.0	55.1	55.0	54.8	54.9	55.1
Unemployed	5,737	5,480	4,968	5,584	5,136	5,175	5,244	5,111	4,882
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.9	7.1	8.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0
Not in labor force	46,072	48,258	47,842	46,349	47,641	47,743	47,957	47,979	48,034
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,739	16,955	16,931	16,739	17,015	16,997	16,979	16,955	16,931
Civilian labor force	5,532	6,317	5,533	5,774	5,819	5,936	5,970	5,761	5,802
Participation rate	33.1	37.3	32.7	34.5	34.2	34.9	35.2	34.0	34.3
Employed	4,177	4,800	4,215	4,362	4,388	4,528	4,546	4,344	4,425
Employment-population ratio	25.0	28.3	24.9	26.1	25.8	26.6	26.8	25.6	26.1
Unemployed	1,356	1,517	1,318	1,412	1,431	1,408	1,424	1,417	1,378
									22.7
Unemployment rate	24.5 11,206	24.0 10,638	23.8 11,398	24.5 10,965	24.6 11,197	23.7 11,061	23.8 11,009	24.6 11,194	23.7 11,129

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

## Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age [Numbers in thousands]

[Numbers in thousands]	Not se	easonally adj	justed			Seasonally	adjusted1		
Employment status, race, sex, and age	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	193,365	193,376	193,503	193,365	193,004	193,120	193,245	193,376	193,503
Civilian labor force	124,812	123,848	123,922	124,701	123,989	123,783	123,589	123,265	123,662
Participation rate	64.5	64.0	64.0	64.5	64.2	64.1	64.0	63.7	63.9
Employed	115,266	114,895	115,547	114,818	114,767	114,674	114,409	114,340	114,992
Employment-population ratio	59.6	59.4	59.7	59.4	59.5	59.4	59.2	59.1	59.4
Unemployed	9,545	8,953	8,374	9,883	9,222	9,109	9,180	8,925	8,670
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.2	6.8	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0
Not in labor force	68,553	69,528	69,581	68,664	69,015	69,337	69,656	70,111	69,841
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,290	64,506	64,710	65,280	64,591	64,527	64,467	64,246	64,544
Participation rate	73.9	73.4	73.6	73.9	73.7	73.6	73.4	73.1	73.4
Employed	60,648	60,438	60,718	60,283	60,072	60,001	60,027	59,890	60,274
Employment-population ratio	68.6	68.8	69.0	68.2	68.5	68.4	68.4	68.1	68.5
Unemployed	4,642	4,068	3,992	4,998	4,519	4,526	4,440	4,356	4,270
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.3	6.2	7.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,949	54,250	54,797	54,691	54,717	54,506	54,385	54,411	54,531
Participation rate	59.6	58.4	59.0	59.3	59.0	58.8	58.6	58.6	58.7
Employed	51,002	50,484	51,333	50,807	51,045	50,918	50,662	50,892	51,105
Employment-population ratio	55.3	54.4	55.2	55.1	55.1	54.9	54.6	54.8	55.0
Unemployed	3,947	3,766	3,464	3,884	3,672	3,588	3,723	3,519	3,426
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.9	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	4,573	5,092	4,414	4,730	4,681	4,750	4,737	4,609	4,588
Participation rate	35.8	40.3	35.0	37.0	36.9	37.5	37.4	36.5	36.4
Employed	3,616	3,974	3,496	3,728	3,649	3,755	3,720	3,558	3,613
Employment-population ratio	28.3	31.4	27.7	29.1	28.8	29.7	29.4	28.2	28.6
Unemployed	956	1,118	918	1,002	1,031	995	1,017	1,051	975
Unemployment rate	20.9	22.0	20.8	21.2	22.0	20.9	21.5	22.8	21.2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
	20.402	20.054	20.004	20.402	20.054	20.005	20.040	20.054	20.004
Civilian noninstitutional population	29,193	29,954	29,991	29,193	29,854	29,885	29,918	29,954	29,991
Civilian labor force.	18,051	18,491	18,245	18,096	18,290	18,541	18,383	18,379	18,345
Participation rate	61.8	61.7	60.8	62.0	61.3	62.0	61.4	61.4	61.2
Employed	15,186	15,810	15,796	15,224	15,807	15,872	15,798	15,797	15,881
Employment-population ratio	52.0	52.8	52.7	52.1	52.9	53.1	52.8	52.7	53.0
Unemployed	2,865	2,681	2,449	2,872	2,484	2,668	2,585	2,583	2,464
Unemployment rate	15.9 11,142	14.5	13.4	15.9	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.1	13.4
Not in labor force	11,142	11,463	11,746	11,097	11,564	11,345	11,534	11,575	11,645
Men, 20 years and over	8,108	8,243	8,152	0 151	8,281	8,324	9 270	8,228	8,202
Civilian labor force.	68.0	67.5	66.6	8,151 68.3	68.1	68.4	8,270 67.8	67.3	67.0
Participation rate Employed	6,830	7,108	7,050	6,796	7,102	7,146	7,042	7,049	7,035
	57.3	58.2	57.6	57.0	58.4	58.7	57.7	57.7	57.5
Employment-population ratio	1 1								
Unemployed Unemployment rate	1,279 15.8	1,135 13.8	1,103 13.5	1,355 16.6	1,179 14.2	1,178 14.2	1,227 14.8	1,180 14.3	1,167 14.2
Women, 20 years and over	15.0	13.0	13.5	10.0	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.2
Civilian labor force	0.240	0.404	9,412	0.277	0.246	0.492	0.244	0.455	0.202
Participation rate	9,348 63.7	9,494 62.9	62.2	9,277 63.2	9,346 62.1	9,482 63.0	9,344	9,455 62.6	9,382 62.0
•	1 1						62.0		
Employed.	8,027	8,240	8,325	8,051	8,284	8,281	8,268	8,316	8,364
Employment-population ratio	54.7	54.6	55.0	54.8	55.1	55.0	54.8	55.1	55.3
Unemployed.	1,320	1,254	1,087	1,226	1,062	1,202	1,076	1,139	1,018
Unemployment rate	14.1	13.2	11.5	13.2	11.4	12.7	11.5	12.0	10.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		755	004	007	004	705	770	000	704
Civilian labor force.	595	755	681	667	664	735	770	696	761
Participation rate	23.1	28.7	26.0	25.8	25.0	27.8	29.2	26.4	29.0
Employed	329	462	421	377	421	446	488	432	482
Employment-population ratio	12.7	17.6	16.1	14.6	15.9	16.8	18.5	16.4	18.4
Unemployed	266	293	259	291	242	289	282	264	279
Unemployment rate	44.8	38.8	38.1	43.6	36.5	39.3	36.6	37.9	36.7
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,523	12,845	12,885	-	_	_	_	_	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	easonally ad	justed	Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>						
Employment status, race, sex, and age	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	
Civilian labor force	7,360	8,175	8,204	-	-	_	-	-	_	
Participation rate	63.9	63.6	63.7	_	-	_	_	-	_	
Employed	6,784	7,694	7,810	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Employment-population ratio	58.9	59.9	60.6	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Unemployed	577	482	394	_	-	_	_	-	_	
Unemployment rate	7.8	5.9	4.8	_	-	_	_	-	_	
Not in labor force	4,162	4,670	4,681	_	_	_	_	_	_	

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

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.

<sup>-</sup> Data not available.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not sea	asonally ad	justed			Seasonally	adjusted1		
Employment status, sex, and age	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	34,640	36,881	36,969	34,640	36,626	36,708	36,792	36,881	36,969
Civilian labor force	23,058	24,395	24,465	23,014	24,567	24,588	24,497	24,352	24,477
Participation rate	66.6	66.1	66.2	66.4	67.1	67.0	66.6	66.0	66.2
Employed	20,569	21,943	22,164	20,411	21,867	21,885	21,966	21,865	22,050
Employment-population ratio	59.4	59.5	60.0	58.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.3	59.6
Unemployed	2,488	2,452	2,301	2,603	2,700	2,703	2,531	2,487	2,427
Unemployment rate	10.8	10.1	9.4	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9
Not in labor force	11,582	12,486	12,504	11,626	12,059	12,120	12,294	12,529	12,492
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	13,112	13,430	13,462	-	-	_	-	-	-
Participation rate	81.7	80.8	80.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	11,887	12,336	12,445	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	74.1	74.2	74.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	1,225	1,094	1,017	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.1	7.6	_	-	-	-	-	-
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,000	9,751	9,879	-	-	_	-	-	-
Participation rate	59.3	58.7	59.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	7,993	8,745	8,907	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	52.7	52.7	53.5	-	_	_	-	-	-
Unemployed	1,007	1,005	972	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.3	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	946	1,214	1,124	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participation rate	27.7	33.2	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	689	861	811	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment-population ratio	20.2	23.5	22.2	_	_	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	257	352	312	_	_	_	_	-	-
Unemployment rate	27.1	29.0	27.8	-	-	_	-	-	-

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

<sup>-</sup> 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.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Less than a high school diploma Civilian labor force	Sept. 2011  11,840 46.9 10,303 40.8 1,536 13.0	Aug. 2012 11,163 45.3 9,922 40.3 1,241 11.1	Sept. 2012  11,337 45.6 10,155 40.9 1,182 10.4	Sept. 2011  11,746 46.5 10,108 40.0 1,638 13.9	May 2012 11,451 44.9 9,960 39.1 1,491	June 2012 11,384 45.0 9,952 39.3	July 2012 11,472 46.3 10,012	Aug. 2012 11,179 45.4 9,833	Sept. 2012 11,199 45.1
Civilian labor force	46.9 10,303 40.8 1,536 13.0	45.3 9,922 40.3 1,241	45.6 10,155 40.9 1,182	46.5 10,108 40.0 1,638	44.9 9,960 39.1	45.0 9,952	46.3 10,012	45.4	45.1
Participation rate  Employed  Employment-population ratio  Unemployed  Unemployment rate  High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup>	46.9 10,303 40.8 1,536 13.0	45.3 9,922 40.3 1,241	45.6 10,155 40.9 1,182	46.5 10,108 40.0 1,638	44.9 9,960 39.1	45.0 9,952	46.3 10,012	45.4	45.1
Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployment rate  High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup>	10,303 40.8 1,536 13.0	9,922 40.3 1,241	10,155 40.9 1,182	10,108 40.0 1,638	9,960 39.1	9,952	10,012	-	
Employment-population ratio	40.8 1,536 13.0	40.3 1,241	40.9 1,182	40.0 1,638	39.1	- ,	- / -	9,833	
Unemployed Unemployment rate  High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup>	1,536 13.0	1,241	1,182	1,638		39.3		,	9,932
Unemployment rate  High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup>	13.0		· /	, i	1,491		40.4	39.9	40.0
High school graduates, no college <sup>1</sup>		11.1	10.4	13.9		1,431	1,460	1,346	1,267
	37,210				13.0	12.6	12.7	12.0	11.3
	37,210								
Civilian labor force		36,356	36,513	37,290	36,924	36,984	37,047	36,703	36,627
Participation rate	60.4	59.3	59.4	60.5	59.5	60.0	59.7	59.9	59.5
Employed	33,841	33,298	33,513	33,711	33,928	33,869	33,838	33,486	33,455
Employment-population ratio	54.9	54.3	54.5	54.7	54.7	55.0	54.5	54.6	54.4
Unemployed	3,369	3,058	3,000	3,579	2,996	3,116	3,209	3,217	3,172
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.4	8.2	9.6	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.7
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	37,172	37,479	37,788	37,070	37,079	37,451	37,398	37,375	37,622
Participation rate	69.5	68.5	69.1	69.3	68.8	68.9	68.3	68.3	68.8
Employed	34,072	34,914	35,346	33,963	34,155	34,639	34,729	34,895	35,191
Employment-population ratio	63.7	63.8	64.6	63.5	63.4	63.7	63.4	63.8	64.3
Unemployed	3,101	2,565	2,443	3,106	2,924	2,812	2,669	2,480	2,431
Unemployment rate	8.3	6.8	6.5	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.5
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>2</sup>									
Civilian labor force	47,021	48,413	48,576	46,923	48,232	47,923	47,697	48,404	48,469
Participation rate	76.4	75.5	76.0	76.3	76.8	76.0	75.8	75.5	75.9
Employed	45,048	46,253	46,633	44,936	46,355	45,949	45,732	46,400	46,503
Employment-population ratio	73.2	72.1	73.0	73.0	73.8	72.9	72.7	72.4	72.8
Unemployed	1,973	2,160	1,943	1,986	1,877	1,973	1,965	2,004	1,966
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

## 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]

	To	tal	Me	en	Wor	men
Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012
VETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,528	21,102	19,724	19,285	1,804	1,817
Civilian labor force	11,310	11,044	10,200	9,943	1,109	1,102
Participation rate	52.5	52.3	51.7	51.6	61.5	60.6
Employed	10,394	10,309	9,393	9,353	1,002	956
Employment-population ratio.	48.3	48.9	47.6	48.5	55.5	52.6
Unemployed	916	735	808	590	108	145
Unemployment rate.	8.1	6.7	7.9	5.9	9.7	13.2
Not in labor force	10,218	10,058	9,524	9,342	695	715
	10,210	10,030	3,024	3,342	093	713
Gulf War-era II veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,451	2,547	2,042	2,123	409	424
Civilian labor force	2,017	2,092	1,712	1,793	305	299
Participation rate	82.3	82.1	83.8	84.5	74.7	70.5
Employed	1,781	1,890	1,521	1,651	260	239
Employment-population ratio	72.7	74.2	74.5	77.7	63.7	56.5
Unemployed	235	202	191	143	45	60
Unemployment rate.	11.7	9.7	11.1	8.0	14.7	19.9
Not in labor force.	434	455	330	330	104	125
	404	400	330	550	104	120
Gulf War-era I veterans  Civilian noninstitutional population	2,980	3,034	2,520	2,578	460	457
	2,474	2,527	2,147	2,180	327	347
Civilian labor force.						
Participation rate	83.0	83.3	85.2	84.6	71.1	75.9
Employed	2,295	2,361	1,987	2,069	308	292
Employment-population ratio	77.0	77.8	78.9	80.3	67.0	63.8
Unemployed	179	166	160	111	19	55
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.6	7.4	5.1	5.7	15.9
Not in labor force	506	507	373	397	133	110
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam-era veterans						
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,346	9,761	10,016	9,448	331	313
Civilian labor force	3,491	3,136	3,405	3,049	86	87
Participation rate	33.7	32.1	34.0	32.3	26.0	27.9
Employed	3,256	2,972	3,177	2,888	79	83
Employment-population ratio	31.5	30.4	31.7	30.6	23.9	26.5
Unemployed.	235	165	229	160	7	4
Unemployment rate.	6.7	5.3	6.7	5.3	8.0	5.0
Not in labor force.	6,855	6,624	6,610	6,399	245	226
Veterans of other service periods	,	,	ŕ	ŕ		
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,751	5,760	5,146	5,137	605	623
Civilian labor force.	3,328	3,289	2,936	2,920	392	369
Participation rate	57.9	57.1	57.1	56.8	64.7	59.2
Employed	3,062	3,087	2,707	2,745	354	342
Employment-population ratio	53.2	53.6	52.6	53.4	58.6	54.9
Unemployed	266	202	229	175	37	26
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.1	7.8	6.0	9.5	7.2
Not in labor force	2,423	2,471	2,210	2,217	213	255
NONVETERANS, 18 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population.	209,678	213,730	92,251	93,715	117,427	120,015
Civilian labor force	140,784	142,110	70,876	71,474	69,908	70,635
Participation rate	67.1	66.5	76.8	76.3	59.5	58.9
Employed	128,657	131,553	64,737	66,101	63,920	65,452
Employment-population ratio	61.4	61.6	70.2	70.5	54.4	54.5
Unemployed	12,127	10,557	6,139	5,373		5,184
Unemployment rate.	8.6	7.4	8.7	7.5	8.6	7.3
Not in labor force.	68,894	71,620	21,375	22,240	47,519	49,380
NOT III IGDUI 1010G	00,034	7 1,020	21,375	22,240	47,519	45,500

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.

## 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  TOTAL, 16 years and over	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept.	Sept.
TOTAL 16 years and over		2012	2011	2012
IOIAL, IO years and over				
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,355	28,776	212,716	214,996
Civilian labor force	5,770	6,060	148,252	149,015
Participation rate	21.1	21.1	69.7	69.3
Employed	4,843	5,241	135,659	138,093
Employment-population ratio	17.7	18.2	63.8	64.2
Unemployed	927	819	12,593	10,922
Unemployment rate	16.1	13.5	8.5	7.3
Not in labor force	21,585	22,717	64,464	65,981
Men, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,614	2,717	75,322	75,186
Participation rate	34.7	35.4	82.4	82.3
Employed	2,135	2,327	68,879	69,632
Employment-population ratio	28.3	30.3	75.3	76.3
Unemployed	479	389	6,443	5,554
Unemployment rate	18.3	14.3	8.6	7.4
Not in labor force	4,926	4,959	16,097	16,120
Women, 16 to 64 years				
Civilian labor force	2,251	2,330	66,608	66,965
Participation rate	30.6	29.7	71.0	70.7
Employed	1,897	1,973	60,855	61,997
Employment-population ratio	25.8	25.1	64.9	65.5
Unemployed	353	356	5,753	4,968
Unemployment rate	15.7	15.3	8.6	7.4
Not in labor force	5,113	5,523	27,202	27,695
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Civilian labor force	905	1,014	6,321	6,864
Participation rate	7.3	7.7	23.0	23.6
Employed	810	940	5,924	6,464
Employment-population ratio	6.5	7.1	21.6	22.3
Unemployed	95	74	397	400
Unemployment rate	10.5	7.3	6.3	5.8
Not in labor force	11,547	12,234	21,164	22,166

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.

Table A-7. Employment status of the civilian population by nativity and sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	То	tal	M	en	Wor	men
Employment status and nativity	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012
Foreign born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	36,657	38,103	18,125	18,447	18,531	19,655
Civilian labor force	24,447	25,116	14,330	14,414	10,117	10,703
Participation rate	66.7	65.9	79.1	78.1	54.6	54.5
Employed	22,224	23,201	13,135	13,453	9,090	9,748
Employment-population ratio	60.6	60.9	72.5	72.9	49.1	49.6
Unemployed	2,222	1,915	1,195	961	1,027	954
Unemployment rate	9.1	7.6	8.3	6.7	10.2	8.9
Not in labor force	12,210	12,986	3,795	4,034	8,415	8,953
Native born, 16 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	203,415	205,670	98,434	99,153	104,981	106,517
Civilian labor force	129,575	129,958	67,681	67,927	61,895	62,032
Participation rate	63.7	63.2	68.8	68.5	59.0	58.2
Employed	118,277	120,132	61,687	62,667	56,591	57,466
Employment-population ratio	58.1	58.4	62.7	63.2	53.9	53.9
Unemployed	11,298	9,826	5,994	5,260	5,304	4,566
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.6	8.9	7.7	8.6	7.4
Not in labor force	73,839	75,711	30,753	31,226	43,086	44,485

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.

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

[In thousands]

	Not se	asonally ac	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Category	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,281	2,286	2,233	2,268	2,274	2,206	2,235	2,151	2,209
Wage and salary workers <sup>1</sup>	1,409	1,500	1,447	1,379	1,423	1,399	1,401	1,391	1,413
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	839	761	755	843	815	786	791	739	763
Unpaid family workers	33	24	31	_	_	_	_	_	_
Nonagricultural industries	138,221	140,273	141,101	137,932	140,037	140,205	139,929	139,920	140,769
Wage and salary workers <sup>1</sup>	129,756	131,348	132,078	129,595	131,322	131,308	131,043	131,101	131,734
Government	20,569	19,791	20,725	20,568	20,059	19,938	20,015	20,432	20,619
Private industries	109,187	111,558	111,353	108,774	111,421	111,433	110,974	110,726	111,024
Private households	756	796	811	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other industries	108,431	110,762	110,541	108,026	110,613	110,671	110,251	109,965	110,218
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	8,411	8,857	8,947	8,336	8,598	8,787	8,824	8,720	8,838
Unpaid family workers	55	67	76	_	_	_	_	_	_
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME <sup>2</sup>									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons <sup>3</sup>	8,541	7,842	8,110	9,270	8,098	8,210	8,246	8,031	8,613
Slack work or business conditions	5,497	5,054	5,309	5,900	5,147	5,446	5,342	5,217	5,523
Could only find part-time work	2,766	2,405	2,589	2,844	2,649	2,514	2,576	2,507	2,572
Part time for noneconomic reasons <sup>4</sup>	18,647	17,217	18,970	18,329	19,393	18,829	18,866	18,996	18,736
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons <sup>3</sup>	8,423	7,723	8,003	9,115	7,982	8,075	8,111	7,901	8,482
Slack work or business conditions	5,410	4,971	5,238	5,803	5,078	5,355	5,282	5,140	5,455
Could only find part-time work	2,749	2,391	2,566	2,869	2,616	2,493	2,559	2,508	2,597
Part time for noneconomic reasons <sup>4</sup>	18,249	16,893	18,605	17,915	18,930	18,438	18,543	18,656	18,405

<sup>1</sup> Includes self-employed workers whose businesses are incorporated.

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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>-</sup> Data not available.

#### Table A-9. Selected employment indicators

[Numbers in thousands]

	Not se	easonally adj	usted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Characteristic	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	140,502	142,558	143,333	140,107	142,287	142,415	142,220	142,101	142,974
16 to 19 years	4,177	4,800	4,215	4,362	4,388	4,528	4,546	4,344	4,425
16 to 17 years	1,450	1,601	1,471	1,417	1,418	1,471	1,540	1,392	1,433
18 to 19 years	2,727	3,199	2,744	2,952	2,968	3,069	3,012	2,983	2,989
20 years and over	136,325	137,759	139,118	135,745	137,899	137,887	137,674	137,756	138,550
20 to 24 years	13,061	13,371	13,472	13,090	13,429	13,361	13,364	13,114	13,482
25 years and over	123,264	124,388	125,646	122,659	124,472	124,506	124,203	124,600	125,017
25 to 54 years	93,920	94,038	94,814	93,506	94,205	94,069	93,957	94,001	94,378
25 to 34 years	30,750	30,656	30,947	30,607	30,714	30,650	30,527	30,508	30,768
35 to 44 years	30,228	30,545	30,794	30,092	30,519	30,450	30,474	30,580	30,663
45 to 54 years	32,941	32,836	33,074	32,807	32,971	32,969	32,956	32,912	32,947
55 years and over	29,345	30,349	30,832	29,152	30,268	30,437	30,247	30,599	30,639
Men, 16 years and over	74,821	76,089	76,119	74,435	75,401	75,486	75,466	75,161	75,752
16 to 19 years	2,025	2,353	2,059	2,095	2,173	2,227	2,238	2,074	2,155
16 to 17 years	692	713	665	672	655	654	666	605	646
18 to 19 years	1,334	1,640	1,394	1,425	1,513	1,598	1,577	1,511	1,510
20 years and over	72,796	73,736	74,060	72,340	73,229	73,259	73,227	73,086	73,597
20 to 24 years	6,874	6,988	6,975	6,875	6,898	6,849	6,921	6,760	6,963
25 years and over	65,923	66,748	67,085	65,489	66,308	66,420	66,285	66,368	66,625
25 to 54 years	50,373	50,541	50,669	50,080	50,304	50,357	50,256	50,147	50,360
25 to 34 years	16,852	16,706	16,748	16,712	16,654	16,633	16,555	16,487	16,579
35 to 44 years	16,395	16,599	16,656	16,298	16,421	16,401	16,488	16,512	16,560
45 to 54 years	17,127	17,235	17,264	17,069	17,229	17,323	17,214	17,148	17,221
55 years and over	15,549	16,207	16,416	15,409	16,004	16,064	16,029	16,221	16,265
Women, 16 years and over	65,680	66,470	67,214	65,672	66,886	66,929	66,754	66,940	67,222
16 to 19 years	2,152	2,447	2,156	2,266	2,215	2,301	2,308	2,270	2,270
16 to 17 years	759	888	806	745	762	817	873	788	787
18 to 19 years	1,393	1,559	1,350	1,527	1,454	1,471	1,434	1,472	1,479
20 years and over	63,529	64,023	65,058	63,406	64,671	64,628	64,446	64,670	64,952
20 to 24 years	6,187	6,383	6,497	6,215	6,531	6,512	6,444	6,354	6,519
25 years and over	57,341	57,640	58,561	57,170	58,165	58,086	57,918	58,232	58,391
25 to 54 years	43,546	43,498	44,146	43,427	43,901	43,712	43,700	43,854	44,017
25 to 34 years	13,899	13,950	14,199	13,895	14,060	14,016	13,972	14,021	14,189
35 to 44 years	13,833	13,946	14,138	13,794	14,098	14,050	13,986	14,068	14,102
45 to 54 years	15,815	15,601	15,809	15,737	15,742	15,646	15,743	15,764	15,726
55 years and over	13,795	14,142	14,415	13,743	14,264	14,373	14,218	14,378	14,374
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	43,938	44,038	44,383	43,640	43,798	43,712	43,715	43,879	43,984
Married women, spouse present	34,095	34,178	34,871	34,091	34,620	34,526	34,381	34,814	34,841
Women who maintain families	9,173	9,213	9,233	_	-	-	-	_	-
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS	440.00-	445.54	44= 0==	440.4==	444.04-	444 ====	44.5.=	444.00-	44= 05=
Full-time workers <sup>1</sup>	112,980	116,214	115,678	112,479	114,212	114,573	114,345	114,388	115,226
Part-time workers <sup>2</sup>	27,522	26,344	27,655	27,640	28,038	27,894	27,925	27,757	27,731
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	6,946	6,635	6,818	6,970	6,959	6,769	6,845	6,921	6,866
Percent of total employed	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8
SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Self-employed workers, incorporated	4,950	5,366	5,263	-	-	_	-	_	-
Self-employed workers, unincorporated	9,249	9,618	9,702	9,179	9,413	9,572	9,616	9,458	9,602

<sup>1</sup> Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.

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

<sup>2</sup> Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

<sup>-</sup> Data not available

Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic		Number of nployed per thousand	rsons			Unemploy	ment rates		
	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	13,897	12,544	12,088	9.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8
16 to 19 years	1,412	1,417	1,378	24.5	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6	23.7
16 to 17 years	506	577	486	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.6	29.3	25.3
18 to 19 years	889	878	883	23.2	23.5	22.0	22.2	22.7	22.8
20 years and over	12,485	11,127	10,711	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.2
20 to 24 years	2,240	2,119	1,913	14.6	12.9	13.7	13.5	13.9	12.4
25 years and over	10,268	9,056	8,812	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6
25 to 54 years	8,217	7,158	6,892	8.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8
25 to 34 years	3,271	2,759	2,718	9.7	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1
35 to 44 years	2,416	2,163	2,051	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3
45 to 54 years	2,530	2,236	2,123	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.1
55 years and over	2,091	1,906	1,937	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9
Men, 16 years and over	7,707	6,847	6,632	9.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0
16 to 19 years	806	831	803	27.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	28.6	27.2
16 to 17 years	256	348	278	27.6	28.9	31.0	30.0	36.5	30.1
18 to 19 years	530	517	520	27.1	25.7	23.7	24.5	25.5	25.6
20 years and over	6,901	6,016	5,829	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3
20 to 24 years	1,279	1,215	1,104	15.7	14.1	15.4	15.2	15.2	13.7
25 years and over	5,661	4,853	4,755	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7
25 to 54 years	4,527	3,794	3,648	8.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
25 to 34 years	1,808	1,490	1,443	9.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.0
35 to 44 years	1,337	1,120	1,084	7.6	6.6	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.1
45 to 54 years	1,382	1,184	1,121	7.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.1
55 years and over	1,133	1,059	1,107	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.4
Women, 16 years and over	6,190	5,697	5,456	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.5
16 to 19 years	606	586	574	21.1	22.3	21.0	21.2	20.5	20.2
16 to 17 years	250	229	208	25.1	24.4	23.1	23.9	22.5	20.9
18 to 19 years	359	361	363	19.0	21.2	20.0	19.6	19.7	19.7
20 years and over	5,584	5,111	4,882	8.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0
20 to 24 years	961	905	809	13.4	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.5	11.0
25 years and over	4,608	4,203	4,057	7.5	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.5
25 to 54 years	3,690	3,364	3,244	7.8	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.9
25 to 34 years	1,464	1,270	1,275	9.5	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.2
35 to 44 years	1,078	1,042	966	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.4
45 to 54 years	1,148	1,052	1,002	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.0
55 years and over <sup>1</sup>	978	929	849	6.6	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.6
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	2,674	2,284	2,166	5.8	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7
Married women, spouse present	2,102	1,898	1,830	5.8	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.0
Women who maintain families <sup>1</sup>	1,294	1,295	1,181	12.4	10.9	11.8	11.7	12.3	11.3
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers <sup>2</sup>	12,188	10,767	10,429	9.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.3
Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	1,767	1,780	1,699	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.8

<sup>1</sup> Not seasonally adjusted.

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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

	Not se	asonally ad	ljusted			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Reason	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	7,636	6,820	6,161	8,028	6,989	7,207	7,123	7,003	6,535
On temporary layoff	813	1,147	787	1,195	1,106	1,331	1,417	1,246	1,169
Not on temporary layoff	6,823	5,673	5,374	6,833	5,883	5,875	5,705	5,757	5,366
Permanent job losers	5,383	4,444	4,296	5,416	4,553	4,560	4,387	4,484	4,311
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,440	1,229	1,078	1,417	1,330	1,315	1,319	1,273	1,055
Job leavers	1,064	1,018	1,041	972	891	936	878	942	957
Reentrants	3,500	3,445	3,339	3,484	3,439	3,227	3,380	3,318	3,306
New entrants	1,320	1,413	1,200	1,323	1,367	1,331	1,311	1,277	1,247
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	56.5	53.7	52.5	58.1	55.1	56.7	56.1	55.8	54.3
On temporary layoff	6.0	9.0	6.7	8.7	8.7	10.5	11.2	9.9	9.7
Not on temporary layoff	50.5	44.7	45.8	49.5	46.4	46.3	45.0	45.9	44.5
Job leavers	7.9	8.0	8.9	7.0	7.0	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.9
Reentrants	25.9	27.1	28.4	25.2	27.1	25.4	26.6	26.5	27.4
New entrants	9.8	11.1	10.2	9.6	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed									
temporary jobs	5.0	4.4	4.0	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2
Job leavers	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Reentrants	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
New entrants	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]	Not se	asonally ac	ljusted			Seasonally	y adjusted		
Duration	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,760	2,809	2,539	2,743	2,580	2,810	2,711	2,844	2,542
5 to 14 weeks	2,726	3,218	2,660	2,902	3,002	2,826	3,092	2,868	2,826
15 weeks and over	8,034	6,669	6,542	8,227	7,073	7,182	6,945	6,878	6,703
15 to 26 weeks	1,816	1,636	1,708	2,029	1,662	1,811	1,760	1,845	1,860
27 weeks and over	6,217	5,033	4,835	6,197	5,411	5,370	5,185	5,033	4,844
Average (mean) duration, in weeks <sup>1</sup>	41.0	38.7	40.2	40.4	39.7	39.9	38.8	39.2	39.8
Median duration, in weeks	22.2	16.8	18.9	21.8	20.1	19.8	16.7	18.0	18.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks	20.4	22.1	21.6	19.8	20.4	21.9	21.3	22.6	21.1
5 to 14 weeks	20.2	25.3	22.7	20.9	23.7	22.0	24.3	22.8	23.4
15 weeks and over	59.4	52.5	55.7	59.3	55.9	56.0	54.5	54.6	55.5
15 to 26 weeks	13.4	12.9	14.5	14.6	13.1	14.1	13.8	14.7	15.4
27 weeks and over	46.0	39.6	41.2	44.7	42.8	41.9	40.7	40.0	40.1

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Occuration	Emp	loyed	Unem	ployed		loyment tes
Occupation	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012
Total, 16 years and over <sup>1</sup>	140,502	143,333	13,520	11,742	8.8	7.6
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,665	54,655	2,450	2,245	4.4	3.9
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,587	22,944	1,035	828	4.6	3.5
Professional and related occupations	31,078	31,711	1,415	1,417	4.4	4.3
Service occupations	25,347	25,517	2,828	2,372	10.0	8.5
Sales and office occupations	32,735	33,271	3,246	2,714	9.0	7.5
Sales and related occupations	15,064	15,616	1,554	1,336	9.4	7.9
Office and administrative support occupations	17,672	17,655	1,692	1,378	8.7	7.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,387	12,979	1,675	1,523	11.1	10.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,038	1,089	131	114	11.2	9.5
Construction and extraction occupations	7,316	7,015	1,137	1,071	13.4	13.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,033	4,875	407	338	7.5	6.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	16,368	16,912	1,951	1,640	10.7	8.8
Production occupations	8,128	8,428	944	769	10.4	8.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,239	8,484	1,008	871	10.9	9.3

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

Industry and class of worker	unem	ber of ployed sons usands)	Unemployment rates		
	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	
Total, 16 years and over¹  Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers.  Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.  Construction.  Manufacturing.  Durable goods.  Nondurable goods.  Wholesale and retail trade.  Transportation and utilities.  Information.  Financial activities.  Professional and business services.  Education and health services.  Leisure and hospitality.	10,375 55 1,110	11,742 8,935 48 954 1,032 668 364 1,651 372 205 432 1,253 1,204 1,312	8.8 8.7 6.2 13.3 8.4 8.4 8.4 9.2 7.8 7.4 5.5 10.1 5.7	7.6 7.4 4.9 11.9 6.7 6.8 6.6 8.0 6.3 7.3 4.8 8.2 5.5	
Other services.	613	473	9.4	7.1	
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	169	153	11.1	10.0	
Government workers	1,013 643	943 510	4.7 6.4	4.3 4.9	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

#### Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

[Percent]

	Not se	asonally ad	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted		
Measure	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sept. 2012
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian	5.2	4.3	4.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
labor force	5.0	4.4	4.0	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	8.8	8.2	7.6	9.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	9.4	8.7	8.0	9.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.3
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	10.2	9.7	9.0	10.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.3
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor									
force	15.7	14.6	14.2	16.4	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.7

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

Table A-16. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

	То	tal	Me	en	Wor	men
Category	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012	Sept. 2011	Sept. 2012
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	86,049	88,697	34,549	35,260	51,501	53,437
Persons who currently want a job	5,929	6,427	2,792	2,953	3,137	3,474
Marginally attached to the labor force <sup>1</sup>	2,511	2,517	1,319	1,281	1,192	1,236
Discouraged workers <sup>2</sup>	1,037	802	585	489	452	313
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force <sup>3</sup>	1,474	1,715	734	792	740	924
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders <sup>4</sup>	6,946	6,818	3,427	3,481	3,519	3,337
Percent of total employed	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.0
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,778	3,674	2,039	2,061	1,739	1,613
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,730	1,712	597	630	1,132	1,082
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	193	237	118	148	74	90
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,214	1,148	655	611	559	538

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail
[In thousands]

		Not season:	ally adjusted			Sea	sonally adjus	sted	Γ
Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Change from: Aug.2012 Sept.2012
Total nonfarm	131,975	132,853	133,223	133,797	131,694	133,244	133,386	133,500	114
Total private	110,100	112,193	112,366	111,989	109,642	111,298	111,395	111,499	104
Goods-producing	18,433	18,687	18,738	18,655	18,100	18,336	18,314	18,304	-10
Mining and logging	816	854	857	850	804	839	838	839	1
Logging	50.2	51.6	52.1	52.9	47.9	49.8	49.5	50.0	0.5
Mining	765.4	802.4	805.0	797.4	756.3	789.3	788.9	788.5	-0.4
Oil and gas extraction	179.7	197.9	198.1	195.2	180.0	195.2	195.4	195.0	-0.4
Mining, except oil and gas <sup>1</sup>	225.1	224.1	224.7	223.4	219.9	217.4	216.8	217.4	0.6
Coal mining	87.6	83.2	83.0	82.1	87.5	83.3	82.8	82.2	-0.6
Support activities for mining	360.6	380.4	382.2	378.8	356.4	376.7	376.7	376.1	-0.6
Construction	5,769	5,782	5,813	5,777	5,528	5,517	5,518	5,523	5
Construction of buildings	1,267.3	1,264.4	1,267.7	1,258.3	1,228.9	1,221.3	1,217.5	1,219.7	2.2
Residential building	578.5	589.7	589.0	584.0	561.6	565.2	563.7	564.8	1.1
Nonresidential building	688.8	674.7	678.7	674.3	667.3	656.1	653.8	654.9	1.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	893.9	897.3	911.9	913.0	829.4	839.8	844.2	844.0	-0.2
Specialty trade contractors	3,607.4 1,512.3	3,620.2 1,531.8	3,633.1 1,541.9	3,606.0 1,531.9	3,469.9 1,448.8	3,456.1 1,458.9	3,455.8 1,466.2	3,459.6 1,468.5	3.8 2.3
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,095.1	2,088.4	2,091.2	2,074.1	2,021.1	1,458.9	1,466.2	1,466.5	1.5
Manufacturing	11,848	12,051	12,068	12,028	11,768	11,980	11,958	11,942	-16
	7,338	7,530	7,527	7,496	7,304	7,502			-13
Durable goods	336.4	336.4	334.5	333.8	331.4	329.4	7,482 327.0	7,469 328.7	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	373.9	371.8	369.5	366.8	364.4	360.7	358.8	357.9	-0.9
Primary metals	396.2	411.1	410.0	406.4	395.2	410.8	407.8	404.4	-3.4
Fabricated metal products	1,359.2	1,415.2	1,415.4	1,412.7	1,349.6	1,408.1	1,406.4	1,406.4	0.0
Machinery	1,066.4	1,109.2	1,108.4	1,102.8	1,067.4	1,104.6	1,106.0	1,105.8	-0.2
Computer and electronic products <sup>1</sup>	1,110.9	1,114.0	1,110.7	1,099.8	1,111.6	1,108.9	1,105.4	1,099.9	-5.5
Computer and peripheral equipment	160.0	167.0	167.8	164.0	160.0	165.9	167.0	164.4	-2.6
Communications equipment  Semiconductors and electronic	114.6	109.4	108.3	108.1	114.3	109.4	108.5	107.9	-0.6
components  Electronic instruments	388.0 402.9	390.3 403.0	388.2 401.6	386.2 397.3	387.7 403.8	388.5 400.8	386.3 399.1	385.9 397.4	-0.4 -1.7
Electrical equipment and appliances	368.5	375.7	372.7	372.2	367.6	373.0	371.5	371.3	-0.2
Transportation equipment <sup>1</sup>	1,395.0	1,462.3	1,467.2	1,467.6	1,389.3	1,474.7	1,467.7	1,464.7	-3.0
Motor vehicles and parts <sup>2</sup>	725.0	772.3	778.4	778.4	720.5	787.0	780.1	776.7	-3.4
Furniture and related products	357.2	352.3	355.7	353.9	353.4	349.7	351.2	351.4	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	574.6	582.3	582.9	580.2	574.5	581.9	580.4	578.9	-1.5
Nondurable goods	4,510	4,521	4,541	4,532	4,464	4,478	4,476	4,473	-3
Food manufacturing	1,485.1	1,487.8	1,506.4	1,504.5	1,454.7	1,463.7	1,466.3	1,466.9	0.6
Beverages and tobacco products	197.6	205.2	205.5	207.1	191.5	199.1	198.8	199.1	0.3
Textile mills	120.9	119.5	119.2	119.8	120.6	119.6	119.0	119.4	0.4
Textile product mills	115.0	114.0	114.3	113.2	115.4	113.0	113.1	112.7	-0.4
Apparel	153.5	147.2	146.3	146.1	151.9	147.1	145.5	144.5	-1.0
Leather and allied products	29.9	28.5	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.2	29.1	29.0	-0.1
Paper and paper products	393.0	393.1	391.2	389.4	392.0	391.0	389.5	388.4	-1.1
Printing and related support activities	467.0	456.8	456.3	453.0	465.6	455.2	454.3	451.1	-3.2
Petroleum and coal products	113.8	116.2	116.1	116.1	111.8	113.1	113.4	113.6	0.2
Chemicals  Plastics and rubber products	793.9 640.7	801.3 651.0	801.0 655.0	800.0 653.4	794.2 637.1	797.7 649.0	798.0 648.7	799.6 648.5	1.6 -0.2
	91,667	93,506			91,542	92,962		93,195	114
Private service-providing  Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,010	25,338	93,628 25,371	93,334 25,346	25,075	25,330	93,081 25,361	25,386	25
Wholesale trade	5,539.6	5,674.6	5,668.4	5,643.8	5,535.3	5,638.8	5,645.8	5,644.2	-1.6
Durable goods	2,756.8	2,817.3	2,814.2	2,803.5	2,755.6	2,799.6	2,802.5	2,801.8	-0.7
Nondurable goods	1,944.8	1,991.7	1,986.6	1,975.6	1,943.3	1,977.0	1,977.6	1,976.4	-1.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	838.0	865.6	867.6	864.7	836.4	862.2	865.7	866.0	0.3
Retail trade	14,570.9	14,756.8	14,775.6	14,689.3	14,678.6	14,750.2	14,758.5	14,767.9	9.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers <sup>1</sup>	1,708.6	1,732.3	1,736.0	1,734.5	1,696.1	1,713.7	1,718.4	1,721.7	3.3
Automobile dealers	1,067.8	1,089.8	1,093.6	1,094.5	1,061.5	1,082.6	1,086.5	1,089.0	2.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	437.7	443.7	448.5	446.6	443.8	449.9	453.3	451.4	-1.9

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

[In thousands]

		Not season:	ally adjusted	I		Sea	asonally adjus	stea	01
Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Chang from: Aug.201 Sept.201
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores	508.1	495.8	491.5	488.9	517.0	501.6	498.2	495.8	-2.4
Building material and garden supply stores	1,126.8	1,188.9	1,159.3	1,138.3	1,137.8	1,156.4	1,148.0	1,152.0	4.0
Food and beverage stores	2,833.4	2,901.0	2,899.4	2,880.0	2,840.4	2,878.8	2,883.3	2,884.8	1.5
Health and personal care stores	980.0	997.3	1,000.9	997.0	986.0	998.8	1,001.4	1,001.3	-0.1
Gasoline stations	832.1	842.7	844.0	836.7	826.5	830.0	830.5	830.5	0.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,332.8	1,363.8	1,391.8	1,376.1	1,362.0	1,379.5	1,386.3	1,395.8	9.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music	577.2	562.2	574.2	566.4	578.6	570.5	565.9	559.9	-6.0
storesGeneral merchandise stores <sup>1</sup>	3.028.5	3,020.0	3,013.8	2.998.9	3,085.1	3,051.7	3,050.3	3,050.3	0.0
Department stores	1,505.6	1,481.5	1,478.5	1,467.4	1,547.7	1,513.2	1,510.7	1,507.5	-3.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	771.4	781.5	785.0	793.6	771.5	779.7	784.7	789.2	4.5
Nonstore retailers	434.3	427.6	431.2	432.3	433.8	439.6	438.2	435.2	-3.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,343.1	4,345.4	4,359.8	4,448.2	4,303.7	4,383.3	4,391.0	4,408.1	17.1
Air transportation.	458.1	462.0	460.7	455.6	457.4	458.3	456.7	454.2	-2.5
Rail transportation	232.1	232.7	231.4	231.4	230.9	232.2	230.0	231.4	1.4
Water transportation	63.3	69.4 1.368.9	69.5 1,377.7	68.4 1,372.8	62.5 1,304.4	67.5 1,349.8	67.0 1,351.1	67.0 1,351.8	0.0
Truck transportation.	1,326.6	1,300.9	1,377.7	1,372.6	1,304.4	1,349.6	1,351.1	1,351.6	0.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	447.4	372.7	376.4	462.7	437.2	435.1	441.3	450.5	9.2
Pipeline transportation	42.9	44.0	44.0	44.3	42.9	43.8	44.1	44.3	0.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	34.1	39.4	38.9	36.9	28.5	30.2	30.5	31.5	1.0
Support activities for transportation	566.0	582.8	582.3	584.4	566.2	582.3	582.7	585.1	2.4
Couriers and messengers	520.6	514.3	516.8	520.9	525.3	524.0	526.3	526.7	0.4
Warehousing and storage	652.0	659.2	662.1	670.8	648.4	660.1	661.3	665.6	4.3
Utilities	556.6	561.6	567.2	564.2	557.0	557.8	565.2	565.3	0.1
Information	2,640	2,643	2,650	2,623	2,649	2,637	2,638	2,632	-6
Publishing industries, except Internet	746.8	741.5	742.4	738.5	747.6	738.7	740.5	738.9	-1.6
Motion picture and sound recording									
industries	353.3	380.7	389.3	367.8	356.6	375.7	377.4	373.1	-4.3
Broadcasting, except Internet	280.7	279.4	277.9	279.8	280.9	279.8	278.7	278.9	0.2
Telecommunications	855.4	830.1	827.4	826.2	858.2	832.5	829.2	828.8	-0.4
Data processing, hosting and related services	240.6	240.8	242.3	239.3	242.2	241.4	242.7	240.3	-2.4
Other information services	163.0	170.6	170.9	171.1	163.5	168.8	169.7	171.6	1.9
Financial activities	7,677	7,801	7,796	7,760	7,675	7,738	7,745	7,758	13
Finance and insurance	5,735.6	5,800.5	5,800.1	5,785.2	5,746.4	5,779.8	5,790.2	5,795.2	5.0
Monetary authorities - central bank	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	0.0
Credit intermediation and related	0.554.0	0.507.4	2 500 4	2 506 2	2.555.5	2 500 2	2.595.4	2 604 0	
activities <sup>1</sup>	2,551.0	2,597.1	2,598.4	2,596.2	,	2,590.3	,	2,601.8	6.4
Commercial banking	1,736.9 1,313.5	1,753.9 1,321.2	1,750.8 1,319.4	1,744.7 1,314.5	1,740.3 1,315.9	1,746.9 1,316.6	1,746.8 1,316.1	1,750.7 1,319.4	3.9
Securities, commodity contracts,	1,515.5	1,321.2	1,513.4	1,314.3	1,313.9	1,510.0	1,010.1	1,313.4	3.3
investments	806.3	808.1	807.5	799.3	809.3	803.8	803.9	800.1	-3.8
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,275.3	2,290.6	2,289.9	2,286.7	2,278.3	2,281.6	2,287.1	2,289.9	2.8
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	83.8	85.3	84.9	83.8	84.1	84.9	84.6	84.2	-0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,941.8	2,000.6	1,995.6	1,974.7	1,928.5	1,957.7	1,954.4	1,962.5	8.1
Real estate	1,404.0	1,445.0	1,441.5	1,429.7	1,397.8	1,420.8	1,416.4	1,423.5	7.1
Rental and leasing services	513.6	532.1	530.8	521.8	506.5	513.6	514.6	515.8	1.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	24.2	23.5	23.3	23.2	24.2	23.3	23.4	23.2	-0.2
Professional and business services	17,513	18,000	18,072	18,051	17,441	17,924	17,943	17,956	13
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup>	7,672.9	7,923.9	7,932.5	7,891.8	7,759.2	7,950.1	7,968.9	7,973.8	4.9
Legal services	1,110.9	1,133.3	1,120.1	1,113.9	1,114.5	1,120.8	1,119.4	1,120.4	1.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services	856.6	873.1	877.1	873.7	935.6	950.7	953.5	952.8	-0.7
Architectural and engineering services  Computer systems design and related	1,306.5	1,341.6	1,344.5	1,335.7	1,301.4	1,323.2	1,325.9	1,328.8	2.9
services	1,543.9	1,612.7	1,618.3	1,612.0	1,546.1	1,606.3	1,613.1	1,616.0	2.9
Management and technical consulting services	1,080.8	1,144.6	1,151.9	1,145.6	1,085.9	1,140.2	1,146.3	1,144.5	-1.8
Management of companies and enterprises	1,923.2	1,962.8	1,959.5	1,958.0	1,923.9	1,952.6	1,952.8	1,956.5	3.7
Administrative and waste services	7,916.8	8,113.2	8,179.6	8,200.9	7,758.1	8,021.0	8,020.8	8,025.6	4.8
	1 1,010.0	1 0,110.2	0,179.0	1 0,200.3	1,700.1	0,021.0	1 0,020.0	0,020.0	1 7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

#### Continued

[In thousands]

		Not season	ally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted						
Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Change from: Aug.2012 - Sept.2012 <sup>r</sup>		
Administrative and waste services - Continued											
Administrative and support services <sup>1</sup>	7,543.2	7,730.7	7,800.0	7,826.6	7,389.4	7,647.9	7,649.2	7,654.7	5.5		
Employment services <sup>1</sup>	3,059.6	3,178.7	3,253.3	3,286.9	2,975.8	3,202.4	3,201.4	3,196.0	-5.4		
Temporary help services	2,408.4	2,515.0	2,569.8	2,616.9	2,341.4	2,535.7	2,535.8	2,533.8	-2.0		
Business support services	804.4	807.8	814.5	821.7	812.9	822.5	824.9	825.5	0.6		
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,844.0	1,893.1	1,871.3	1,851.6	1,779.2	1,779.4	1,775.3	1,781.7	6.4		
Waste management and remediation											
services	373.6	382.5	379.6	374.3	368.7	373.1	371.6	370.9	-0.7		
Education and health services	19,911	19,996	20,023	20,308	19,989	20,334	20,359	20,408	49		
Educational services	3,205.5	3,032.9	3,021.1	3,259.6	3,253.4	3,331.0	3,334.4	3,338.3	3.9		
Health care and social assistance	16,705.5	16,962.6	17,001.6	17,048.7	16,735.8	17,002.8	17,025.0	17,069.5	44.5		
Health care <sup>3</sup>	14,118.2	14,391.7	14,410.6	14,424.8	14,134.3	14,369.3	14,385.7	14,429.2	43.5		
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup>	6,188.0	6,349.8	6,368.1	6,392.4	6,199.6	6,349.8	6,361.6	6,391.4	29.8		
Offices of physicians	2,369.0	2,430.3	2,431.9	2,435.5	2,374.8	2,429.0	2,430.6	2,437.2	6.6		
Outpatient care centers	626.8	664.0	665.5	673.1	628.4	665.3	666.5	675.9	9.4		
Home health care services	1,154.5	1,191.1	1,198.1	1,210.7	1,154.0	1,193.1	1,198.8	1,206.6	7.8		
Hospitals	4,750.9	4,831.2	4,831.7	4,831.5	4,752.4	4,818.5	4,826.0	4,834.0	8.0		
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup>	3,179.3	3,210.7	3,210.8	3,200.9	3,182.3	3,201.0	3,198.1	3,203.8	5.7		
Nursing care facilities	1,670.8	1,667.1	1,664.0	1,660.6	1,671.4	1,662.9	1,658.9	1,660.4	1.5		
Social assistance <sup>1</sup>	2,587.3	2,570.9	2,591.0	2,623.9	2,601.5	2,633.5	2,639.3	2,640.3	1.0		
Child day care services	840.0	774.3	791.9	840.7	842.9	837.6	839.3	839.7	0.4		
Leisure and hospitality	13,576	14,281	14,297	13,864	13,364	13,621	13,659	13,670	11		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,992.5	2,216.5	2,191.4	1,995.4	1,908.3	1,916.8	1,927.9	1,930.0	2.1		
Performing arts and spectator sports	420.3	427.1	433.8	420.9	394.1	400.7	404.5	405.7	1.2		
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions.	134.0	147.3	145.3	137.9	131.9	132.7	134.5	135.4	0.9		
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,438.2	1,642.1	1,612.3	1,436.6	1,382.3	1,383.4	1,388.9	1,388.9	0.0		
Accommodation and food services	11,583.5	12,064.5	12,105.1	11,868.1	11,455.9	11,704.0	11,730.9	11,739.5	8.6		
Accommodation	1,845.0	1,969.1	1,954.6	1,848.0	1,806.8	1,814.3	1,810.6	1,803.5	-7.1		
Food services and drinking places	9,738.5	10,095.4	10,150.5	10,020.1	9,649.1	9,889.7	9,920.3	9,936.0	15.7		
Other services	5.340	5,447	5,419	5,382	5,349	5,378	5,376	5,385	9		
Repair and maintenance	1,164.6	1,171.5	1,167.2	1,169.8	1,162.9	1,164.0	1,161.8	1,164.1	2.3		
Personal and laundry services	1,293.1	1,308.7	1,308.5	1,302.8	1,294.1	1,299.0	1,299.3	1,300.4	1.1		
Membership associations and organizations	2,882.2	2,966.6	2,942.9	2,909.4	2,892.4	2,914.8	2,914.9	2,920.7	5.8		
Government	21,875	20,660	20,857	21,808	22,052	21,946	21,991	22,001	10		
Federal	2,852.0	2,823.0	2,821.0	2,814.0	2,844.0	2,804.0	2,810.0	2,814.0	4.0		
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,234.9	2,209.5	2,212.6	2,212.4	2,221.8	2,193.8	2,200.3	2,207.1	6.8		
U.S. Postal Service.	617.2	613.1	608.8	601.8	621.8	610.1	609.9	606.9	-3.0		
State government	5,102.0	4,747.0	4,785.0	5,082.0	5,084.0	5,052.0	5,056.0	5,069.0	13.0		
State government education	2.414.4	2,083.2	2.124.9	2,436.4	2,394.8	2,406.3	2,411.5	2,425.1	13.6		
State government, excluding education	2,687.6	2,664.0	2,660.3	2,645.1	2,689.0	2,646.1	2,644.6	2,644.3	-0.3		
Local government	13,921.0	13,090.0	13,251.0	13,912.0	14,124.0	14,090.0	14,125.0	14,118.0	-7.0		
	1 '	· '		l '	1 '	7,832.9	7,874.1	7,876.6	2.5		
Local government education	7,657.8	6,603.7	6,819.9	7,669.9	7,866.7	1 /.032 9	1 7.8741	/.8/hh	/ / :)		

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.
3 Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

p Preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.5
Goods-producing	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.2
Mining and logging	44.6	44.2	43.6	43.7
Construction	38.2	38.4	38.6	38.9
Manufacturing	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.6
Durable goods	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.9
Nondurable goods	39.7	40.2	40.1	40.1
Private service-providing	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.5
Wholesale trade	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.7
Retail trade	31.7	31.5	31.6	31.6
Transportation and warehousing	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.0
Utilities	42.4	42.2	41.7	41.8
Information	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.6
Financial activities	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.4
Professional and business services	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.2
Education and health services	32.8	32.9	32.9	32.9
Leisure and hospitality	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.1
Other services.	31.7	31.7	31.5	31.4
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Durable goods	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Nondurable goods	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3

p Preliminary

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

		Average hou	urly earnings	3	,	Average wee	ekly earnings	3
Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	\$23.16	\$23.52	\$23.51	\$23.58	\$ 796.70	\$ 809.09	\$ 808.74	\$ 813.51
Goods-producing	24.50	24.76	24.74	24.83	977.55	995.35	992.07	998.17
Mining and logging	28.11	28.89	28.88	29.06	1,253.71	1,276.94	1,259.17	1,269.92
Construction	25.51	25.78	25.76	25.87	974.48	989.95	994.34	1,006.34
Manufacturing	23.77	24.00	23.99	24.04	960.31	976.80	971.60	976.02
Durable goods	25.32	25.41	25.41	25.45	1,033.06	1,041.81	1,034.19	1,040.91
Nondurable goods	21.17	21.59	21.57	21.65	840.45	867.92	864.96	868.17
Private service-providing	22.84	23.23	23.22	23.28	760.57	773.56	773.23	777.55
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.08	20.52	20.53	20.56	694.77	707.94	708.29	709.32
Wholesale trade	26.38	26.80	26.86	26.91	1,023.54	1,034.48	1,036.80	1,041.42
Retail trade	15.85	16.34	16.36	16.39	502.45	514.71	516.98	517.92
Transportation and warehousing	21.80	21.99	21.98	21.93	834.94	840.02	839.64	833.34
Utilities	33.97	34.58	34.26	34.53	1,440.33	1,459.28	1,428.64	1,443.35
Information	31.42	31.81	31.49	31.83	1,149.97	1,161.07	1,149.39	1,164.98
Financial activities	28.05	29.16	29.27	29.39	1,054.68	1,084.75	1,088.84	1,099.19
Professional and business services	27.88	28.12	28.07	28.14	998.10	1,012.32	1,013.33	1,018.67
Education and health services	23.78	24.11	24.10	24.12	779.98	793.22	792.89	793.55
Leisure and hospitality	13.27	13.40	13.39	13.39	343.69	348.40	348.14	349.48
Other services	20.58	20.71	20.78	20.85	652.39	656.51	654.57	654.69

p Preliminary

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

[2007=100]

	Ir	ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hour	s <sup>1</sup>	Ind	dex of agg	regate wee	ekly payrol	ls <sup>2</sup>
Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Aug. 2012 - Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Aug. 2012 - Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	94.5	95.9	96.0	96.4	0.4	104.4	107.6	107.7	108.4	0.6
Goods-producing	82.3	84.0	83.7	83.8	0.1	91.1	94.0	93.6	94.1	0.5
Mining and logging	112.7	116.5	114.8	115.2	0.3	127.2	135.2	133.1	134.4	1.0
Construction	72.8	73.0	73.4	74.1	1.0	80.7	81.8	82.2	83.2	1.2
Manufacturing	85.5	87.7	87.1	87.2	0.1	94.5	97.9	97.2	97.5	0.3
Durable goods	83.9	86.6	85.7	86.0	0.4	94.3	97.7	96.8	97.2	0.4
Nondurable goods	88.5	89.9	89.6	89.5	-0.1	95.0	98.4	98.1	98.3	0.2
Private service-providing	97.9	99.4	99.5	100.0	0.5	108.3	111.9	112.0	112.8	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	94.4	95.0	95.2	95.3	0.1	102.0	105.0	105.1	105.4	0.3
Wholesale trade	93.7	95.0	95.1	95.3	0.2	103.2	106.2	106.6	107.0	0.4
Retail trade	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.8	0.1	99.0	102.0	102.5	102.7	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	94.3	95.8	96.0	95.9	-0.1	104.4	106.9	107.1	106.7	-0.4
Utilities	102.2	101.8	102.0	102.2	0.2	114.7	116.4	115.4	116.6	1.0
Information	88.5	87.9	87.9	88.0	0.1	99.1	99.6	98.6	99.7	1.1
Financial activities	95.1	94.9	94.9	95.6	0.7	104.1	108.0	108.5	109.7	1.1
Professional and business services	98.2	101.5	101.9	102.2	0.3	110.9	115.6	115.9	116.6	0.6
Education and health services	106.7	108.9	109.0	109.3	0.3	118.9	123.0	123.1	123.5	0.3
Leisure and hospitality	98.8	101.0	101.3	101.8	0.5	105.7	109.2	109.5	110.0	0.5
Other services	93.9	94.5	93.8	93.7	-0.1	109.7	111.0	110.7	110.9	0.2

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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

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

	Wom	en employe	es (in thous	ands)	Percent of all employees				
Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	
Total nonfarm	65,114	65,690	65,782	65,839	49.4	49.3	49.3	49.3	
Total private	52,504	53,188	53,259	53,313	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	
Goods-producing	4,050	4,096	4,092	4,088	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.3	
Mining and logging	106	114	114	113	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5	
Construction	708	715	717	721	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	
Manufacturing	3,236	3,267	3,261	3,254	27.5	27.3	27.3	27.2	
Durable goods	1,712	1,734	1,727	1,723	23.4	23.1	23.1	23.1	
Nondurable goods	1,524	1,533	1,534	1,531	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.2	
Private service-providing	48,454	49,092	49,167	49,225	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	10,022	10,053	10,075	10,067	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.7	
Wholesale trade	1,667.9	1,693.5	1,703.5	1,691.2	30.1	30.0	30.2	30.0	
Retail trade	7,218.5	7,205.0	7,213.3	7,213.7	49.2	48.8	48.9	48.8	
Transportation and warehousing	1,000.6	1,015.2	1,017.9	1,021.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	
Utilities	135.3	139.0	140.0	140.6	24.3	24.9	24.8	24.9	
Information	1,075	1,062	1,058	1,054	40.6	40.3	40.1	40.0	
Financial activities	4,468	4,483	4,489	4,504	58.2	57.9	58.0	58.1	
Professional and business services	7,741	7,942	7,951	7,965	44.4	44.3	44.3	44.4	
Education and health services	15,351	15,602	15,630	15,670	76.8	76.7	76.8	76.8	
Leisure and hospitality	6,976	7,115	7,127	7,122	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.1	
Other services	2,821	2,835	2,837	2,843	52.7	52.7	52.8	52.8	
Government	12,610	12,502	12,523	12,526	57.2	57.0	56.9	56.9	

p Preliminary

NOTE: Data in this table have been corrected. For more information see http://www.bls.gov/bls/ceswomen\_usps\_correction.htm.

## Table B-6. Employment of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	90,430	91,921	92,035	92,104
Goods-producing	13,044	13,207	13,178	13,178
Mining and logging	606	630	630	633
Construction	4,178	4,133	4,129	4,133
Manufacturing	8,260	8,444	8,419	8,412
Durable goods	5,010	5,183	5,159	5,156
Nondurable goods	3,250	3,261	3,260	3,256
Private service-providing	77,386	78,714	78,857	78,926
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21,260	21,483	21,522	21,530
Wholesale trade	4,434.6	4,539.5	4,548.2	4,541.4
Retail trade	12,672.1	12,705.0	12,720.7	12,722.1
Transportation and warehousing	3,709.7	3,793.9	3,802.7	3,816.1
Utilities	444.0	444.2	450.4	450.3
Information	2,126	2,134	2,134	2,129
Financial activities	5,882	5,954	5,962	5,973
Professional and business services	14,349	14,824	14,856	14,891
Education and health services	17,507	17,828	17,852	17,875
Leisure and hospitality	11,784	11,996	12,037	12,030
Other services.	4,478	4,495	4,494	4,498

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7
Goods-producing	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.0
Mining and logging	46.7	46.8	45.9	46.2
Construction	39.0	39.1	39.0	39.2
Manufacturing	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.5
Durable goods	41.8	42.1	41.9	41.8
Nondurable goods	40.7	41.0	41.0	41.0
Private service-providing	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
Wholesale trade	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.7
Retail trade	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.4
Transportation and warehousing	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.8
Utilities	42.3	41.4	41.0	41.2
Information	36.1	35.8	35.8	35.9
Financial activities	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.8
Professional and business services	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.3
Education and health services	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.8
Other services.	30.8	30.6	30.5	30.6
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Durable goods	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2
Nondurable goods	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

		Average hou	urly earnings	3	Average weekly earnings				
Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	
Total private	\$19.53	\$19.77	\$19.76	\$19.81	\$ 656.21	\$ 666.25	\$ 665.91	\$ 667.60	
Goods-producing	20.71	20.97	20.94	20.95	844.97	861.87	858.54	858.95	
Mining and logging	24.66	25.99	25.82	25.75	1,151.62	1,216.33	1,185.14	1,189.65	
Construction	23.76	24.00	23.97	23.98	926.64	938.40	934.83	940.02	
Manufacturing	18.94	19.16	19.15	19.15	782.22	798.97	794.73	794.73	
Durable goods	20.12	20.24	20.26	20.24	841.02	852.10	848.89	846.03	
Nondurable goods	17.06	17.40	17.35	17.38	694.34	713.40	711.35	712.58	
Private service-providing	19.28	19.51	19.51	19.57	624.67	632.12	632.12	634.07	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.21	17.45	17.41	17.46	579.98	588.07	586.72	588.40	
Wholesale trade	22.02	22.21	22.19	22.25	849.97	857.31	854.32	861.08	
Retail trade	13.51	13.83	13.80	13.86	412.06	421.82	420.90	421.34	
Transportation and warehousing	19.66	19.56	19.49	19.45	741.18	739.37	736.72	735.21	
Utilities	31.20	32.02	31.62	31.78	1,319.76	1,325.63	1,296.42	1,309.34	
Information	26.71	27.03	27.00	27.16	964.23	967.67	966.60	975.04	
Financial activities	21.95	22.71	22.73	22.83	803.37	833.46	836.46	840.14	
Professional and business services	23.11	23.26	23.29	23.38	813.47	821.08	822.14	825.31	
Education and health services	20.94	21.06	21.07	21.12	678.46	678.13	680.56	682.18	
Leisure and hospitality	11.48	11.62	11.62	11.60	283.56	289.34	288.18	287.68	
Other services	17.38	17.48	17.50	17.52	535.30	534.89	533.75	536.11	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

[2002=100]

	Ir	ndex of ag	gregate we	ekly hours	s <sup>2</sup>	Ind	dex of agg	regate wee	ekly payro	lls <sup>3</sup>
Industry	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Aug. 2012 - Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2011	July 2012	Aug. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Aug. 2012 - Sept. 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total private	101.5	103.5	103.6	103.7	0.1	132.5	136.7	136.8	137.3	0.4
Goods-producing	81.3	82.9	82.6	82.6	0.0	103.1	106.5	105.9	105.9	0.0
Mining and logging	150.4	156.7	153.7	155.4	1.1	215.7	236.8	230.8	232.7	0.8
Construction	81.6	80.9	80.6	81.1	0.6	104.7	104.9	104.4	105.0	0.6
Manufacturing	78.3	80.8	80.2	80.1	-0.1	97.0	101.3	100.4	100.4	0.0
Durable goods	78.7	82.0	81.2	81.0	-0.2	98.9	103.6	102.8	102.4	-0.4
Nondurable goods	77.9	78.8	78.8	78.7	-0.1	94.0	96.9	96.6	96.6	0.0
Private service-providing	107.2	109.0	109.2	109.3	0.1	141.7	145.9	146.1	146.7	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	99.9	100.9	101.1	101.1	0.0	122.6	125.6	125.6	126.0	0.3
Wholesale trade	100.8	103.2	103.1	103.5	0.4	130.8	135.0	134.8	135.7	0.7
Retail trade	97.8	98.1	98.2	97.9	-0.3	113.3	116.3	116.2	116.3	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	105.3	107.9	108.2	108.6	0.4	131.3	133.9	133.8	134.0	0.1
Utilities	96.0	94.0	94.4	94.9	0.5	125.1	125.7	124.6	125.9	1.0
Information	87.6	87.2	87.2	87.2	0.0	115.8	116.7	116.5	117.3	0.7
Financial activities	103.0	104.6	105.0	105.2	0.2	139.8	146.8	147.6	148.5	0.6
Professional and business services	113.2	117.3	117.5	117.8	0.3	155.7	162.3	162.9	163.9	0.6
Education and health services	122.4	123.8	124.4	124.5	0.1	168.4	171.4	172.3	172.9	0.3
Leisure and hospitality	106.6	109.4	109.3	109.3	0.0	139.0	144.4	144.3	144.0	-0.2
Other services	96.7	96.5	96.1	96.5	0.4	122.5	122.9	122.6	123.2	0.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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