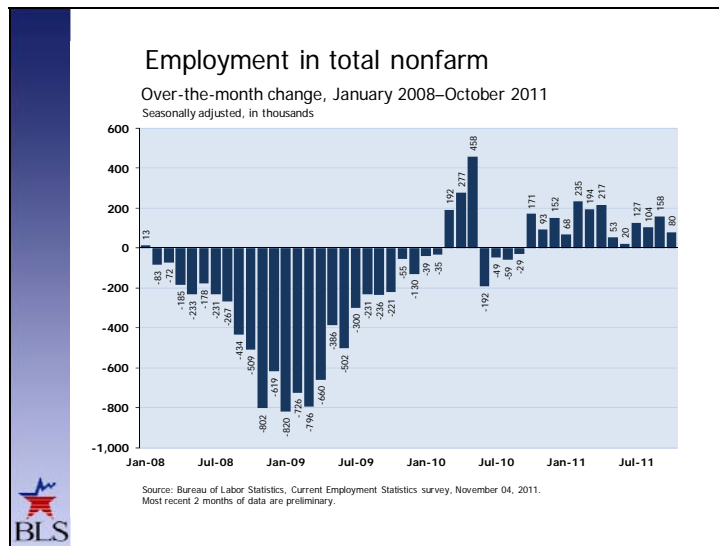
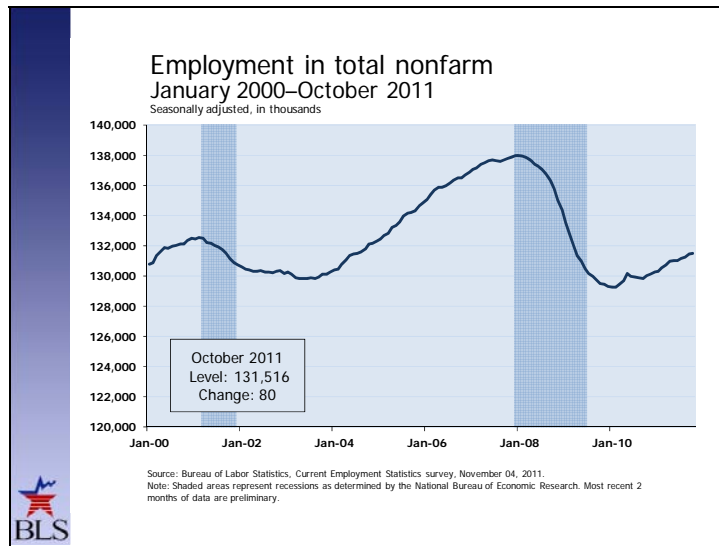


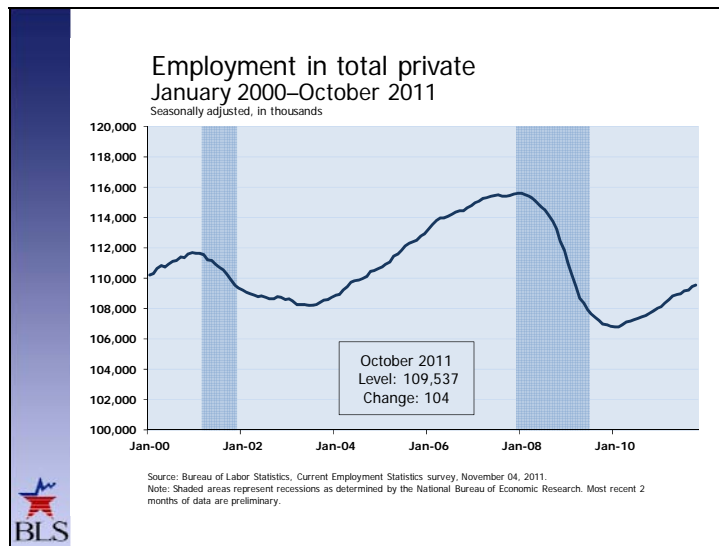
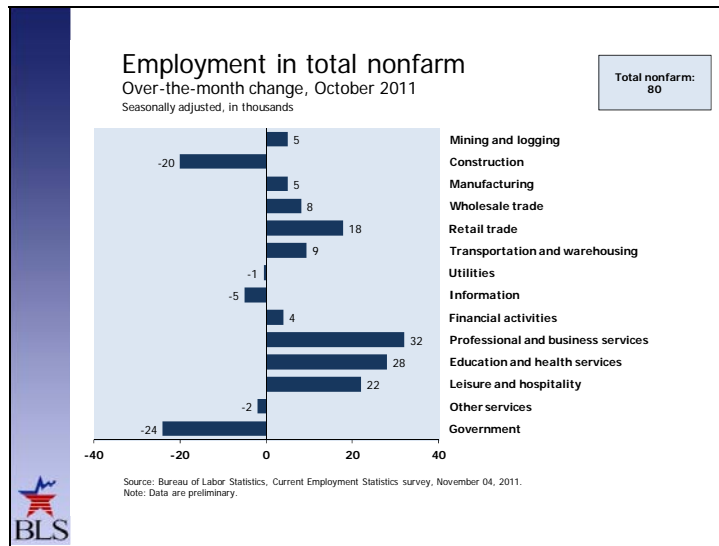


Current Employment Statistics Highlights October 2011

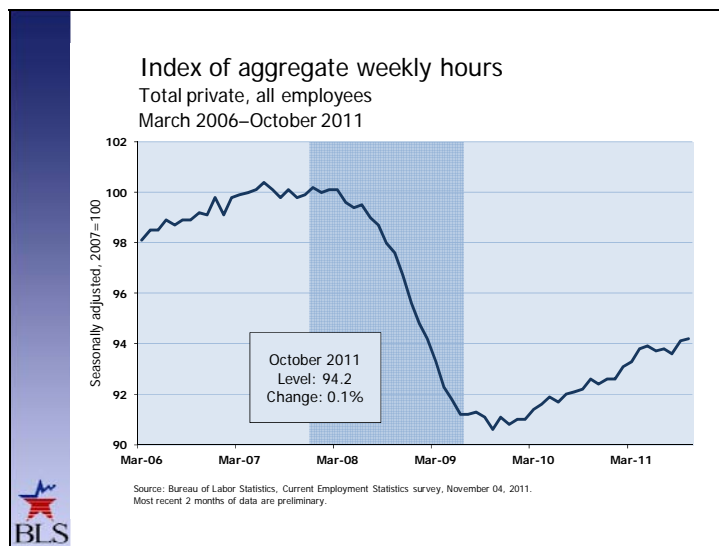
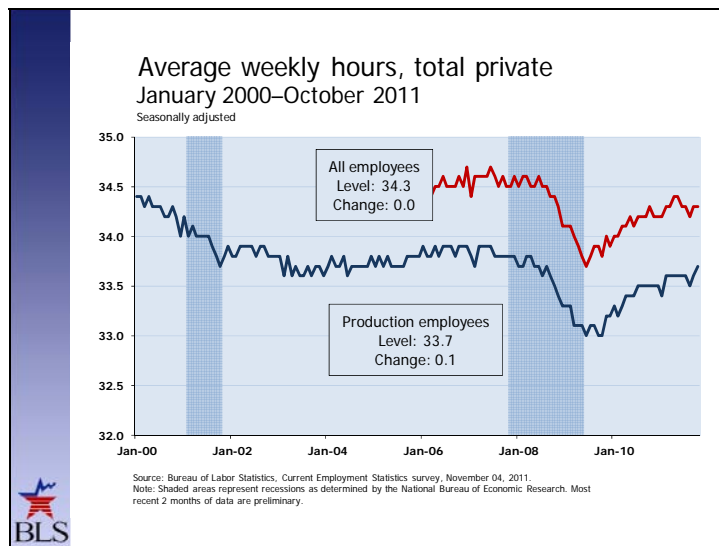
Bureau of Labor Statistics
November 4, 2011



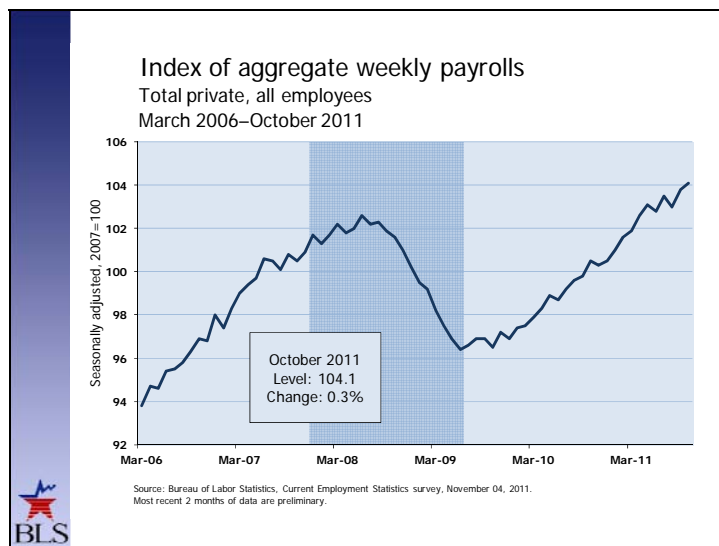
- Nonfarm payroll employment continued to trend up at a modest pace in October (+80,000).
- Over the past 12 months, payroll employment has increased by an average of 125,000 per month.
- Since an employment trough in February 2010, nonfarm employment has expanded by 2.3 million.



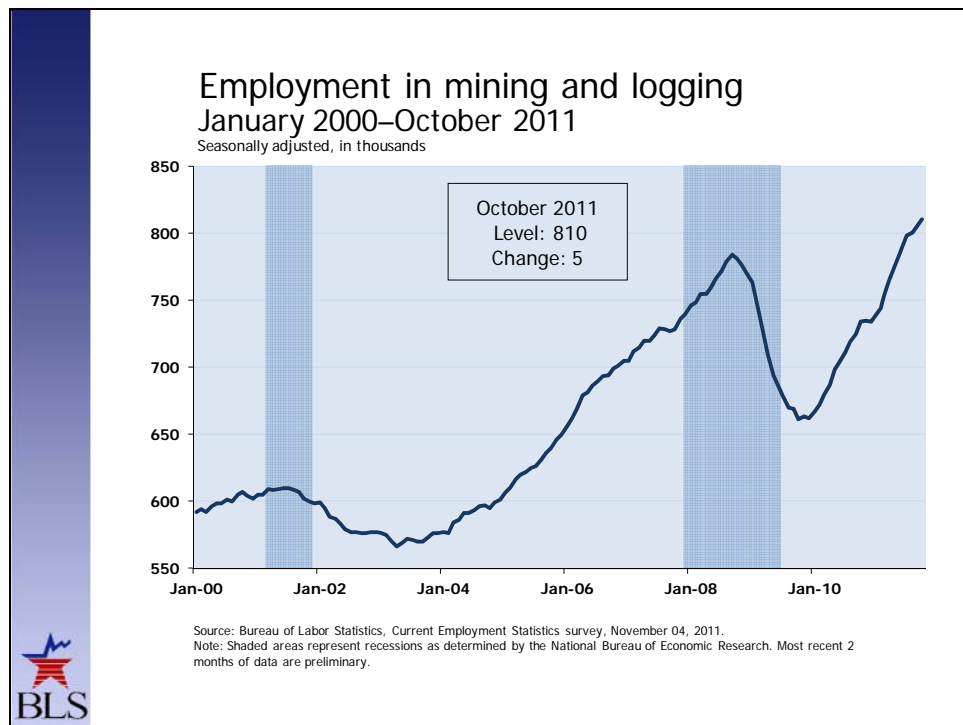
- In October, a job gain in private-sector employment (+104,000) was partially offset by a loss in government (-24,000). No major private-sector industry stood out with significant employment changes over the month. However, employment growth continued in professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, health care, and mining. Since total nonfarm employment reached a trough in February 2010, the private sector has added 2.8 million jobs, while government has cut about one-half million jobs.
- The private sector has now recovered 31 percent of jobs lost in the peak-to-trough period of January 2008 to February 2010.



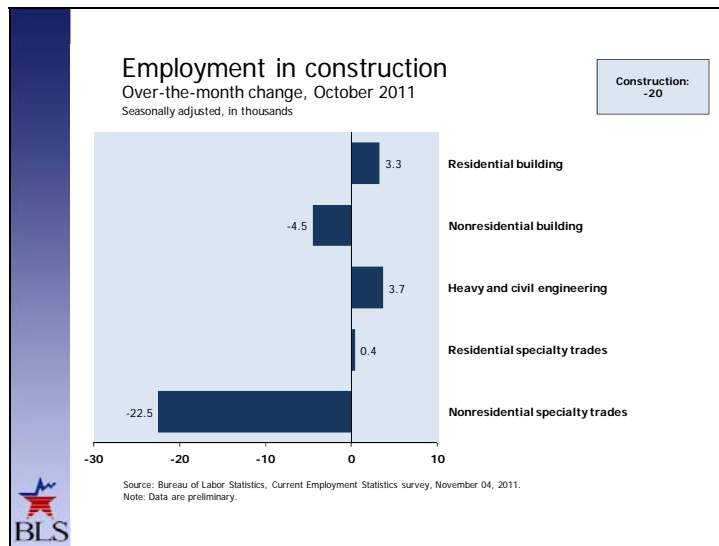
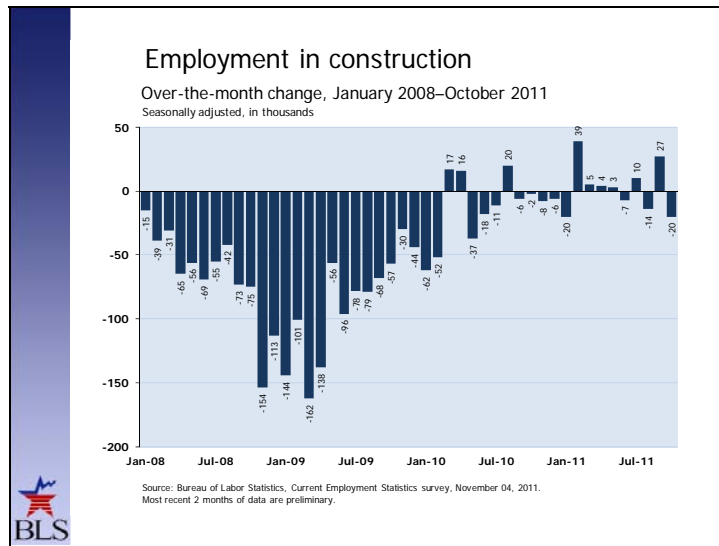
- In October, the average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.3 hours. The all-employee workweek is now 0.6 hour longer than when it reached its low in June 2009.
- The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls edged up 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours in October. The production and nonsupervisory employee workweek has grown 0.7 hour since reaching a trough in October 2009, but is still 0.2 hour below its June 2007 peak.
- The index of aggregate weekly hours for all employees in the private sector rose 0.1 percent in October. Since reaching a low point in October 2009, the index has increased by 4.0 percent.



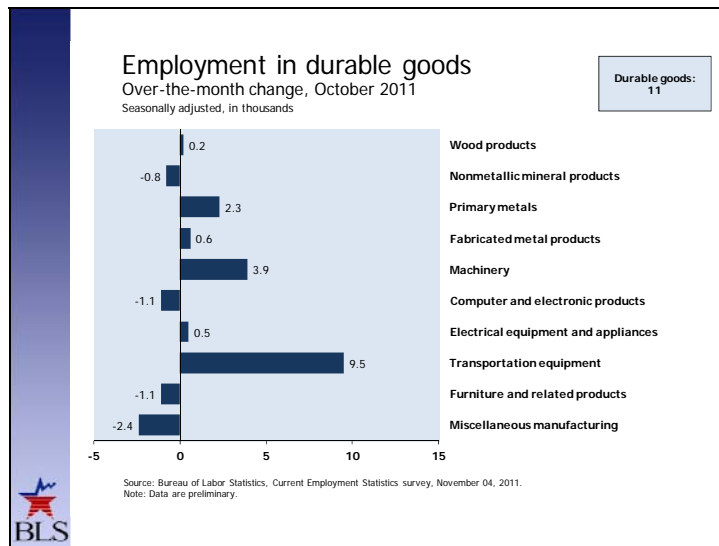
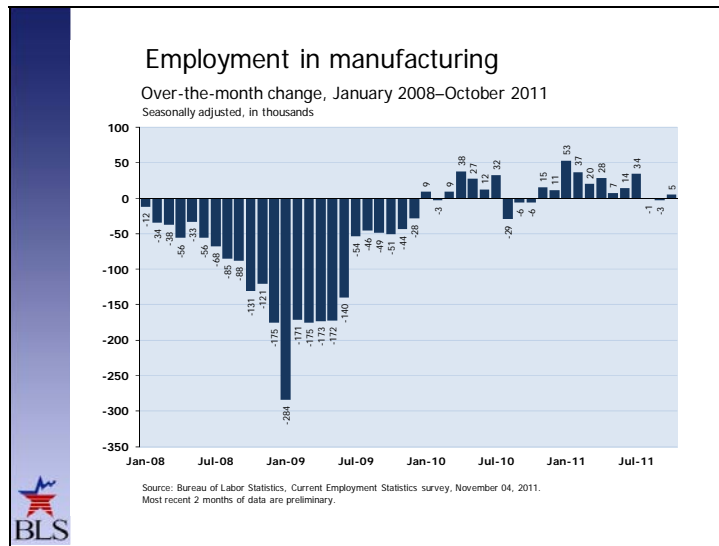
- Average hourly earnings for all employees in the private sector increased by 5 cents to \$23.19 in October.
- Over the past year, average hourly earnings of all employees have increased 1.8 percent. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was up 3.9 percent from September 2010 to September 2011.
- The index of aggregate weekly payrolls of all private sector employees rose 0.3 percent over the month. Since reaching a low point in June 2009, the index has increased by 8.0 percent.



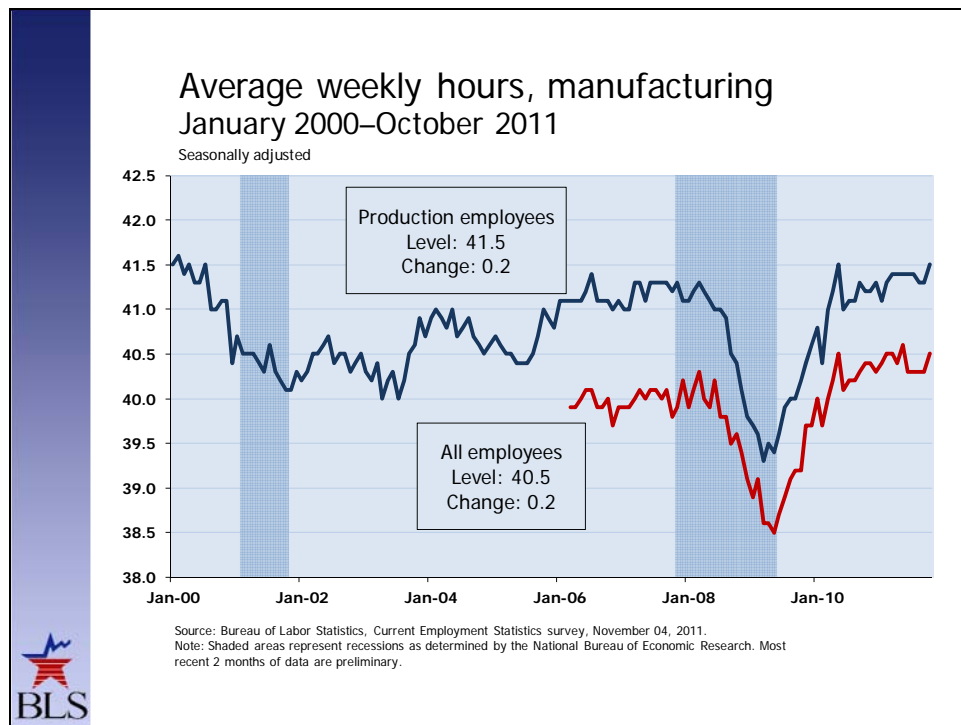
- Mining and logging employment ticked up 5,000 in October. Over the past 3 months, the pace of job growth slowed.
- Mining employment edged up in October (+6,000); oil and gas extraction accounted for half of the increase.
- Since reaching a trough in October 2009, mining employment has risen by 152,000, with support activities for mining accounting for most of the gains (+110,000).



- Construction employment declined by 20,000 in October, largely offsetting an increase of 27,000 in September. Employment changes in both months were concentrated in nonresidential construction.
- Since reaching a trough in January 2011, employment in construction has remained essentially flat and is currently 2.2 million below its April 2006 peak.



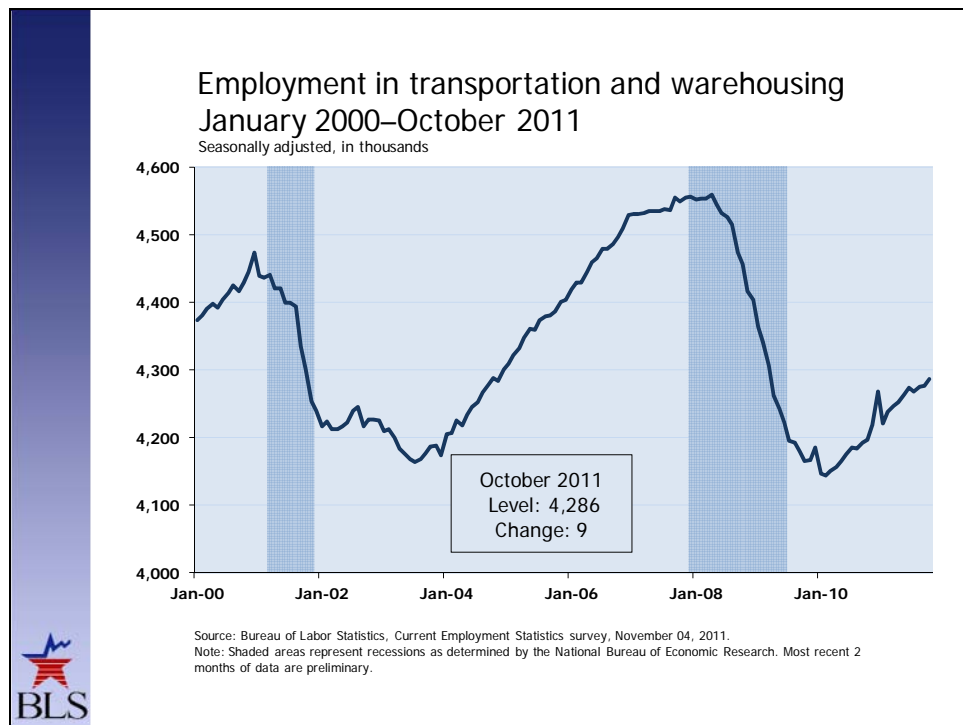
- Manufacturing employment remained essentially unchanged for a third consecutive month.
- In October, a job gain of 11,000 in durable goods was partially offset by a decrease of 6,000 in nondurable goods.
- In October, transportation equipment manufacturers added 10,000 jobs. Motor vehicles and parts accounted for 6,000 of this gain. This industry has added 88,000 jobs since reaching an employment trough in 2009. Employment in motor vehicles and parts, however, remains 26 percent lower than at the start of the recent recession in December 2007.



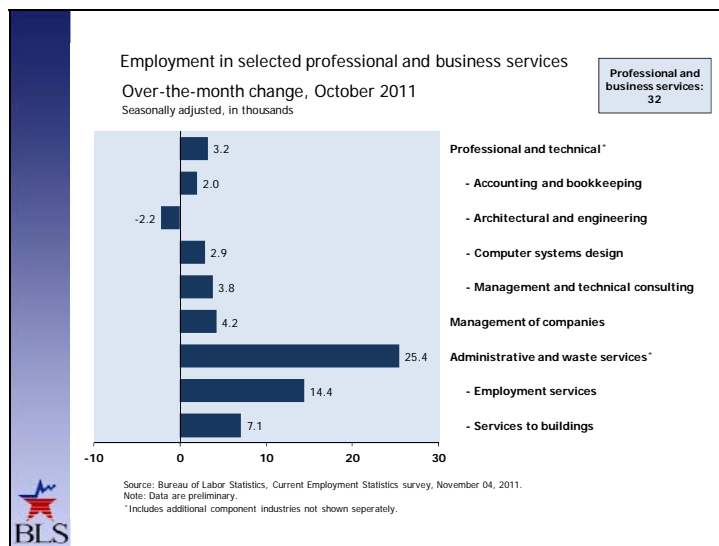
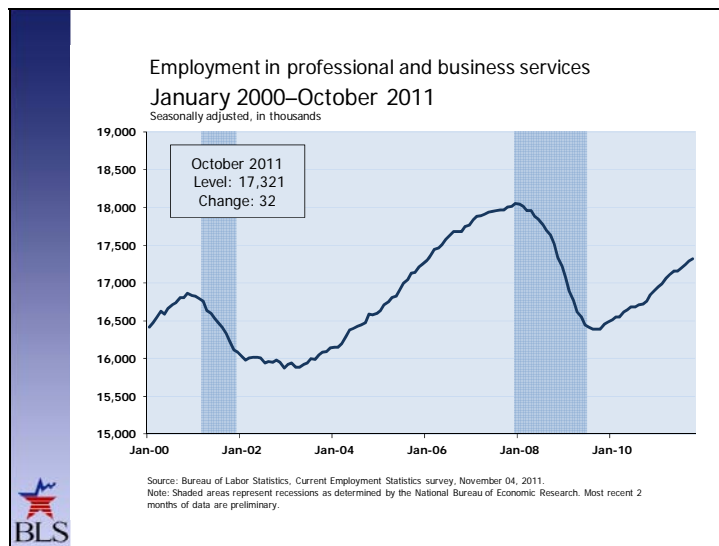
- In October, the factory workweek for all employees rose 0.2 hour, while overtime hours were unchanged. Over the past year, the all-employees factory workweek has been the longest since the series inception in 2006.
- Flat employment combined with a longer workweek resulted in a 0.6 percent increase in the index of aggregate weekly hours in manufacturing.



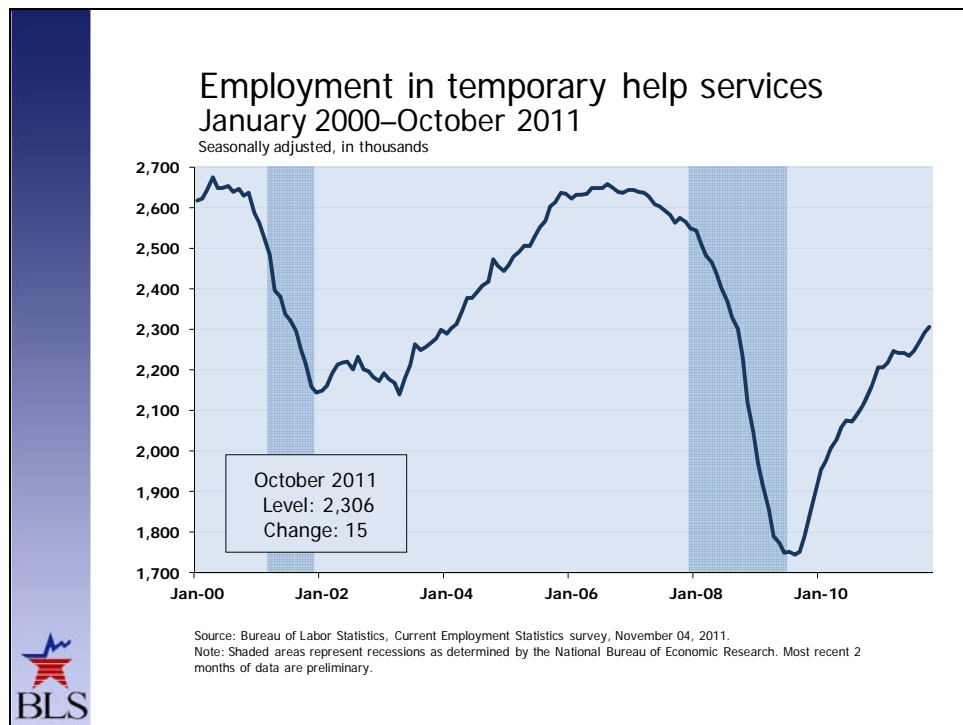
- Employment in retail trade trended up in October (+18,000).
- October's retail employment gains stemmed from a 10,000-job increase in general merchandise stores and a job increase of 6,000 in motor vehicle and parts dealers.
- Since an employment trough in December 2009, retailers have added an average 12,000 jobs per month.



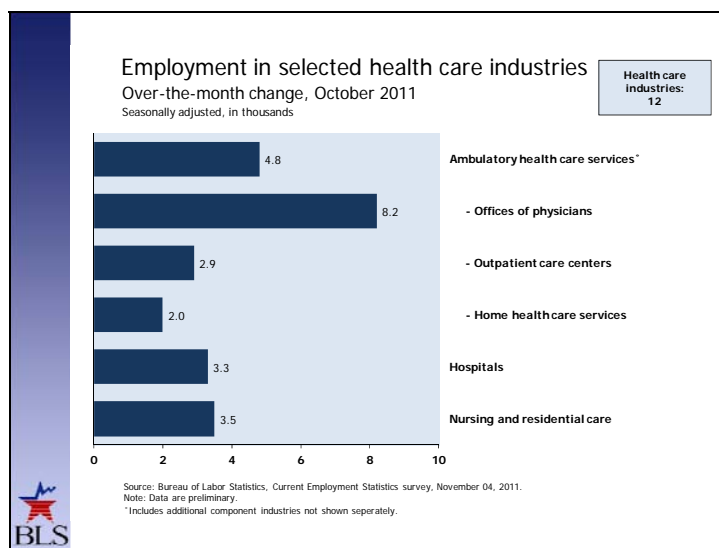
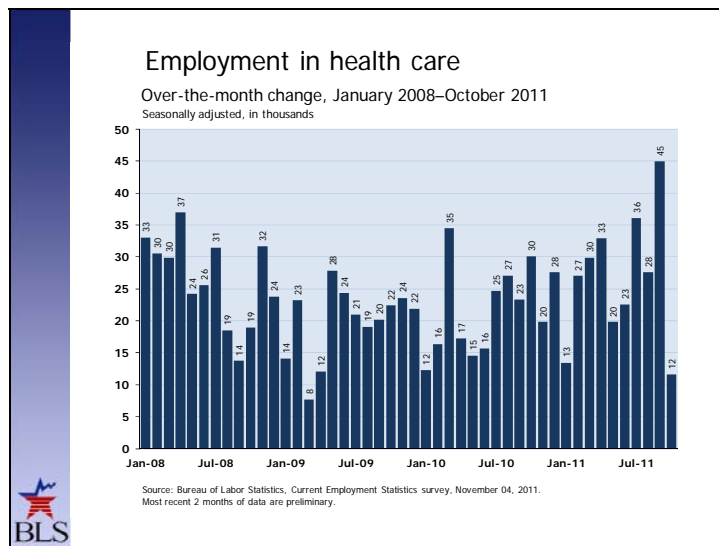
- Employment in transportation and warehousing edged up by 9,000 in October, roughly in line with the recent trend.



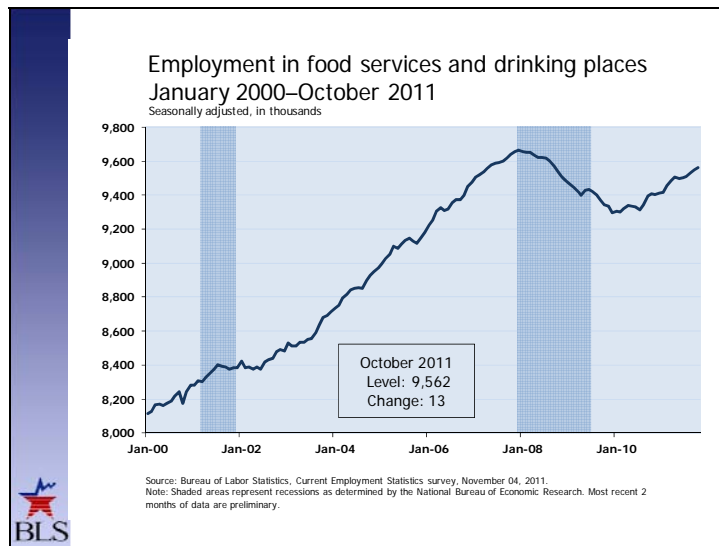
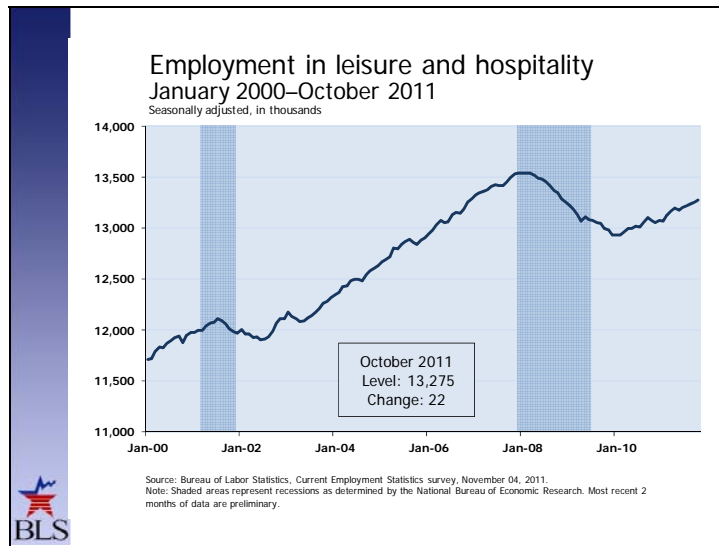
- Job growth continued in professional and business services over the month (+32,000). Since a September 2009 trough, employment in the sector has risen by an average 38,000 per month.
- Within administrative waste services, employment growth in October (+25,000) continued at about the same pace as the prior 12 months. Temporary help services represents about 30 percent of employment in administrative and waste services, yet, it accounted for about 60 percent of both the over-the-month and over-the-year job gains.
- In October, employment was flat in professional and technical services (+3,000), following average monthly job gains of 23,000 over the prior 12 months. Employment was flat across professional and technical services component industries.



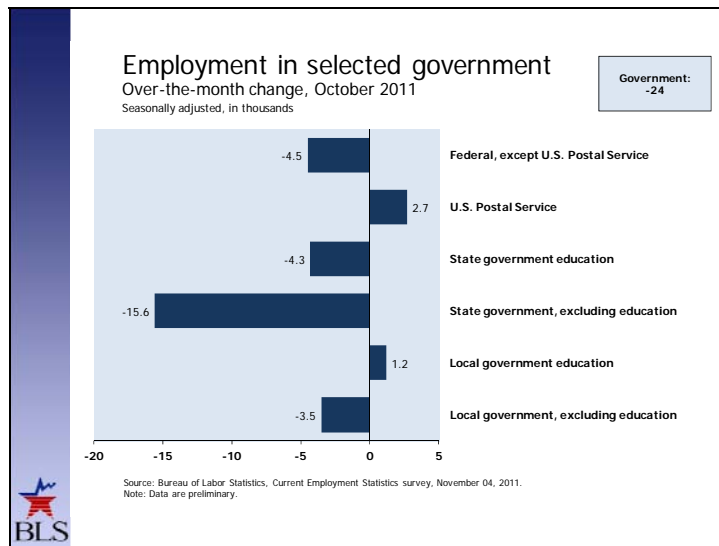
- Employment gains in temporary help services have picked up over the past 4 months, averaging 18,000 per month from July to October—an improvement from the average gain of 5,000 jobs per month during the first half of 2011.



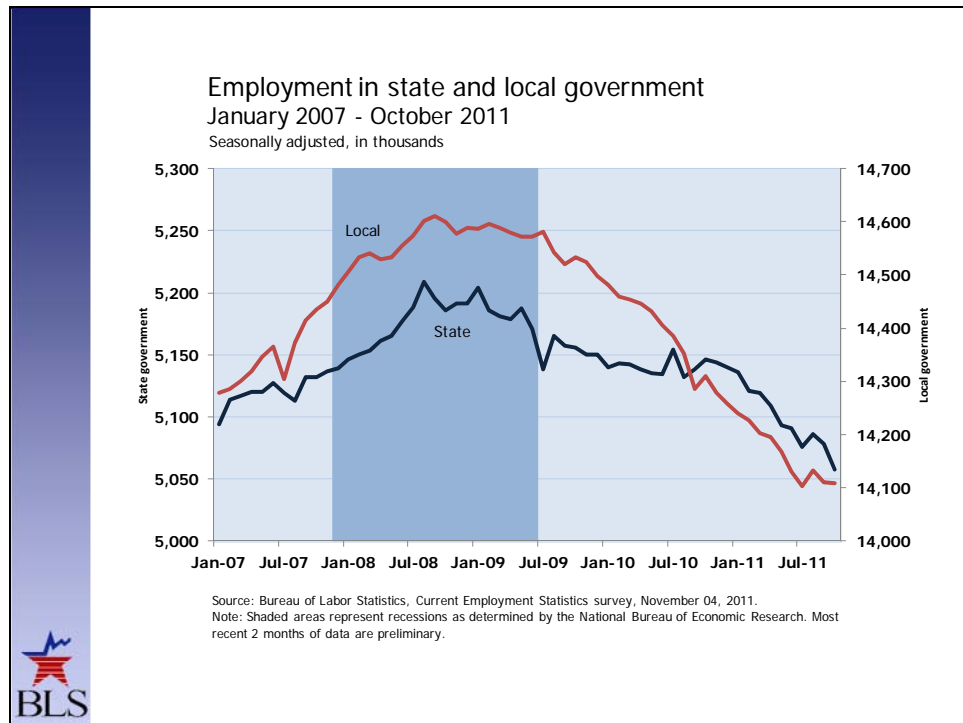
- Following a very strong 45,000-job gain in September, health care employment changed little (+12,000) in October. Over the 2-month span, job growth was similar to the prior 12-month average.
- In October, weak overall employment growth in health care was the result of little change across most component industries, although offices of physicians added 8,000 jobs.



- Leisure and hospitality employment continued to trend up in October (+22,000). Job growth was little changed throughout much of the sector.
- Since an employment trough in January 2010, leisure and hospitality has added 344,000 jobs. Nearly all of the job gains occurred in accommodation and food services.



- Government employment continued to trend down in October (-24,000). Government has lost 323,000 jobs over the past year.
- In October, government jobs losses were concentrated in state government, excluding education, which lost 16,000 jobs as budgets remained tight.



- State government and local government have reduced their workforce by 2.9 percent and 3.4 percent since reaching their respective employment peaks in 2008.