

March 2012



M O N T H L Y L A B O R
REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The background of the cover features a close-up of a person's hands using a computer mouse. In the background, a computer screen displays a job search interface with the text "Advanced Search" and "Browse Jobs". In the foreground, a newspaper is being held, showing a section titled "Jobs & Career" with the sub-heading "Working for" and "Classified Ads".

**EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT IN 2011**

18

Jobs & Career

Working for

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Classified Ads



U.S. Department of Labor
Hilda L. Solis, Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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The *Monthly Labor Review* is published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The *Review* welcomes articles on employment and unemployment, compensation and working conditions, the labor force, labor-management relations, productivity and technology, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments.

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Schedule of Economic News Releases, April 2012

Date	Time	Release
Friday, April 06, 2012	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for March 2012
Tuesday, April 10, 2012	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for February 2012
Tuesday, April 10, 2012	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for February 2012
Wednesday, April 11, 2012	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for March 2012
Thursday, April 12, 2012	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for March 2012
Friday, April 13, 2012	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for March 2012
Friday, April 13, 2012	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for March 2012
Tuesday, April 17, 2012	10:00 AM	Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers for First Quarter 2012
Thursday, April 19, 2012	10:00 AM	College Enrollment and Work Activity of High School Graduates for 2011
Friday, April 20, 2012	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for March 2012
Tuesday, April 24, 2012	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for March 2012
Thursday, April 26, 2012	10:00 AM	Employment Characteristics of Families for 2011
Friday, April 27, 2012	8:30 AM	Employment Cost Index for First Quarter 2012

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The BLS calendar contains publication dates for most news releases scheduled to be issued by the BLS national office in upcoming months. It is updated as needed with additional news releases, usually at least a week before their scheduled publication date.

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The March Review

This month brings our annual look at national labor market developments for the previous calendar year.

In our first article, Eleni Theodosiou presents an in-depth look at the labor market in 2011. Despite overall improvement in several major employment and unemployment measures, the unemployment rates for most worker groups remained quite high in 2011. Also, the proportion of unemployed persons who had been without work for exceptionally long periods of time was still near historically high levels.

Turning to the measures of non-farm payroll employment, Parth Tikiwala and Frank Conlon present a visual essay of the employment trends in 2011. Total employment continued to grow in 2011; however, it still has not made a complete recovery from the 2007–2009 recession. While state and local government employment still show weakness, strength continues among the health care industries. Mining, though a small industry, increased its payrolls by nearly 13 percent in 2011.

In Eleanor J. Choi and James R. Spletzer's article, the authors examine how the average size of business establishments has declined in recent years. The authors assert that business establishments are starting

smaller and staying smaller. In the 1990s the average size of a new establishment was around 7.6 employees; in contrast, the average size of a new establishment in 2011 was 4.7 employees.

The final article, authored by Randy E. Ilg and Eleni Theodosiou, examines the length of time workers spent as unemployed before either finding a job or abandoning their job search. In 2011, the median duration of job search for those who eventually landed a job was 10 weeks; this is little changed from a high of 10.4 weeks in 2010. In 2011, unemployed men's job search among those who eventually found a job (10.2 weeks) was slightly longer than that for women (9.6 weeks). Unemployed men also searched longer for a job than women in 2011 before giving up and leaving the labor force, spending 22.6 weeks looking compared with 20.2 weeks for women.

Career guidance

The redesigned 2012–2013 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH) is now available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Considered the nation's most widely used source of career information, the OOH contains 341 occupational profiles that provide comprehensive and up-to-date information on 536 detailed occupations. The informa-

tion in the OOH has proven invaluable to counselors, students, jobseekers, career changers, and many others. The OOH can be accessed online at www.bls.gov/ooh.

Veterans' employment

The unemployment rate for veterans was 8.3 percent in 2011, essentially unchanged from 2010. The unemployment rate for veterans who served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces at any time since September 2001—a group referred to as Gulf War-era II veterans—was 12.1 percent in 2011. In August 2011, 26 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans reported having a service-connected disability, compared with about 14 percent of all veterans.

The news release regarding these data is available online at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/vet_03202012.htm. Additional information is available from the Current Population Survey at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/>. □

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U.S. labor market shows gradual improvement in 2011

Most major employment and unemployment indicators signaled improvement in the labor market in 2011; the unemployment level and rate fell, and employment was up over the year

Eleni Theodossiou

In 2011, the U.S. labor market continued to recover from the 2007–2009 recession.¹ Employment growth accelerated while unemployment continued to trend downward. Still, despite the overall improvement, unemployment rates for most worker groups remained quite high at the end of the year, and the proportion of unemployed persons who had been without work for exceptionally long periods held close to historically high levels.

The number of employed persons 16 years and older, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), grew by about twice as much in 2011 as in 2010, reaching 140.6 million in the fourth quarter of the year.² (For a comparison of the employment measures available from the CPS and the Current Employment Statistics survey (CES), see the box on page 4.) The employment–population ratio edged up over the year, to 58.5 percent.³ In the fourth quarter of 2011, 13.4 million persons were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 8.7 percent, nearly 1 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The civilian labor force—the sum of the employed and the unemployed—was about unchanged in 2011. Given the rise in the civilian noninstitutional population, the labor force participation rate declined by 0.4 percentage point over the year, to 64.0 percent.

This article examines changes in key labor market measures from the CPS in 2011 and takes a detailed look at these changes as regards various demographic characteristics, including age, gender, race and ethnicity, and educational attainment. The article also covers changes in earnings and in the duration of unemployment, and reviews the employment situations of veterans, persons with a disability, and the foreign born.

Among the major demographic groups, both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate declined in 2011. Largely reflecting a drop in the first quarter, unemployment fell by 1.3 million over the year, to 13.4 million in the fourth quarter. The unemployment rate also exhibited a large drop in the first quarter of the year, falling from 9.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2010 to 9.0 percent in the first quarter of 2011. After holding steady at or near 9.1 percent for much of the summer, the unemployment rate resumed its trend downward for the remainder of the year. The rate was 8.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011, nearly a percentage point lower than its year-earlier level of 9.6 percent. (See table 1.) Compared with its behavior in previous recoveries following the deep and prolonged economic contractions of the mid-1970s and early 1980s, however, the unemployment rate has shown a relatively gradual improvement thus far during the current recovery.⁴ (See chart 1.)

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The CPS and the CES Survey

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) produces two monthly employment series that are independently obtained: the estimate of total nonfarm jobs, derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, also called the establishment or payroll survey; and the estimate of total civilian employment, based on the Current Population Survey (CPS), also called the household survey. The two surveys use different definitions of employment, as well as different survey and estimation methods. The CES survey is a survey of employers that provides a measure of the number of payroll jobs in nonfarm industries. The CPS is a survey of households that provides a measure of employed people ages 16 years and older in the civilian noninstitutional population. Employment estimates from the CPS give information about workers in both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and in all types of work arrangements: workers with wage and salary jobs (including employment in a private household), those engaging in self-employment, and those doing unpaid work for at least 15 hours a week in a business or farm operated by a family member. CES payroll employment estimates are restricted to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs and exclude private household workers. As a result, employment estimates from the CPS are higher than those from the CES survey. In the CPS, however, employed people are counted only once, regardless of whether they hold more than one job during the survey reference period. By contrast, because the CES survey counts the number of jobs rather than the number of people, each nonfarm job is counted once, even when two or more jobs are held by the

same person.

The reference periods for the surveys also differ. In the CPS, the reference period is the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month. In the CES survey, employers report the number of workers on their payrolls for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Because pay periods vary in length among employers and may be longer than 1 week, the CES employment estimates can reflect longer reference periods.

For purposes of comparison, however, some adjustments can be made to CPS employment estimates to make them more similar in definitional scope to CES employment figures. The Bureau routinely carries out these adjustments to evaluate how the two employment series are tracking. The long-term trends in the two surveys' employment measures are quite comparable. Nonetheless, throughout the history of the surveys, there have been periods when the short-term trends diverged or when growth in one series significantly outpaced growth in the other. For example, following the end of the 2001 recession, CPS employment began to trend upward while CES employment continued to decline for a number of months.

The Bureau publishes a monthly report with the latest trends and comparisons of employment as measured by the CES survey and the CPS. (See "Employment from the BLS household and payroll surveys: summary of recent trends," www.bls.gov/web/ces_cps_trends.pdf.) This report includes a summary of possible causes of differences in the surveys' employment trends, as well as links to additional research on the topic.

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011

[Levels in thousands]

Characteristic	Fourth quarter, 2010	2011				Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
Total, 16 years and older						
Civilian labor force	153,788	153,314	153,510	153,679	153,960	172
Participation rate	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.0	–.4
Employed	139,077	139,549	139,607	139,770	140,567	1,490
Employment–population ratio	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	.2
Unemployed	14,711	13,766	13,903	13,908	13,393	–1,318
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	–.9
Men, 20 years and older						
Civilian labor force	78,907	78,744	79,072	79,103	79,389	482
Participation rate	73.7	73.4	73.5	73.3	73.4	–.3
Employed	71,344	71,804	72,028	72,123	72,769	1,425
Employment–population ratio	66.6	66.9	67.0	66.9	67.3	.7
Unemployed	7,563	6,940	7,044	6,980	6,621	–942
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.3	–1.3
Women, 20 years and older						
Civilian labor force	69,049	68,838	68,769	68,826	68,813	–236
Participation rate	60.1	60.0	59.8	59.7	59.6	–.5
Employed	63,394	63,423	63,301	63,328	63,398	4
Employment–population ratio	55.2	55.3	55.1	55.0	54.9	–.3
Unemployed	5,656	5,414	5,468	5,498	5,415	–241
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	–.3
Total, 16 to 19 years						
Civilian labor force	5,831	5,733	5,669	5,750	5,758	–73
Participation rate	34.7	34.0	33.8	34.3	34.5	–.2
Employed	4,339	4,322	4,278	4,319	4,400	61
Employment–population ratio	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.8	26.3	.5
Unemployed	1,492	1,411	1,391	1,431	1,358	–134
Unemployment rate	25.6	24.6	24.5	24.9	23.6	–2.0
White						
Civilian labor force	124,795	124,351	124,660	124,621	124,666	–129
Participation rate	64.8	64.6	64.6	64.5	64.4	–.4
Employed	113,971	114,403	114,620	114,673	115,074	1,103
Employment–population ratio	59.2	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.4	.2
Unemployed	10,824	9,948	10,040	9,948	9,593	–1,231
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	–1.0
Black or African American						
Civilian labor force	17,968	17,827	17,773	17,889	18,037	69
Participation rate	62.3	61.5	61.2	61.4	61.6	–.7
Employed	15,106	15,050	14,900	15,000	15,250	144
Employment–population ratio	52.3	51.9	51.3	51.4	52.1	–.2
Unemployed	2,863	2,777	2,872	2,889	2,787	–76
Unemployment rate	15.9	15.6	16.2	16.1	15.5	–.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by age and selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011

[Levels in thousands]

Characteristic	Fourth quarter, 2010	2011				Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
Asian¹						
Civilian labor force	7,336	7,372	7,352	7,357	7,462	126
Participation rate	64.6	65.0	64.7	64.2	64.4	-.2
Employed	6,802	6,859	6,858	6,803	6,949	147
Employment–population ratio	59.9	60.5	60.3	59.4	59.9	.0
Unemployed	534	513	494	554	513	-21
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.0	6.7	7.5	6.9	-.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Civilian labor force	22,852	22,639	22,790	22,910	23,248	396
Participation rate	67.0	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.8	-.2
Employed	19,917	20,006	20,117	20,324	20,625	708
Employment–population ratio	58.4	58.7	58.6	58.8	59.3	.9
Unemployed	2,935	2,633	2,673	2,586	2,624	-311
Unemployment rate	12.8	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.3	-1.5

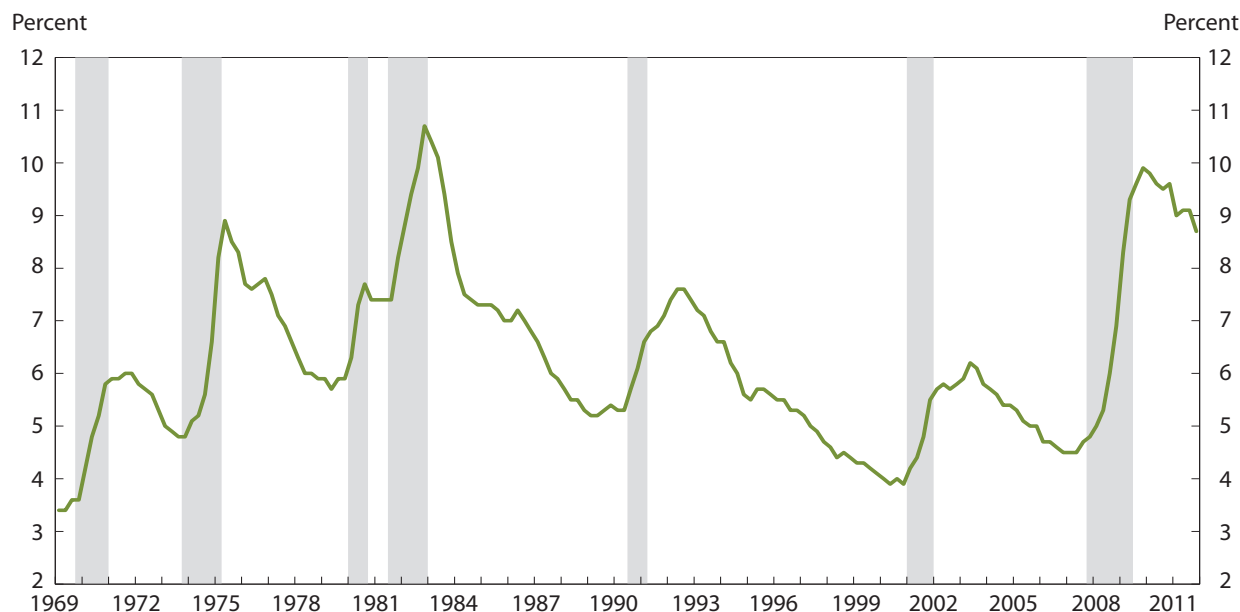
¹ Data for Asians are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Estimates for race and Hispanic ethnicity do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races and because persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race and are also included in the race

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate for persons 16 years and older, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1969–2011



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Turning points are quarterly.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

A disproportionately larger share of the decline in unemployment in 2011 occurred among adult men, whose jobless rate dropped by 1.3 percentage points, to 8.3 percent in the fourth quarter. In comparison, the rate for adult women declined by 0.3 percentage point, to 7.9 percent. Although men experienced a greater decline in their unemployment rate than did women over the year, their rate continued to be higher than that of women, a pattern that has been in place since the rates began to diverge in mid-2008. The jobless rate for teenagers 16 to 19 years of age fell 2.0 percentage points over the year, to 23.6 percent in the fourth quarter.

The unemployment rates for Whites and persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity declined in 2011, while the rates for Blacks and Asians were little changed.⁵ The unemployment rates for Whites and Hispanics fell to 7.7 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively, in the fourth quarter. The unemployment rate for Blacks was 15.5 percent, and the rate for Asians (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.9 percent.

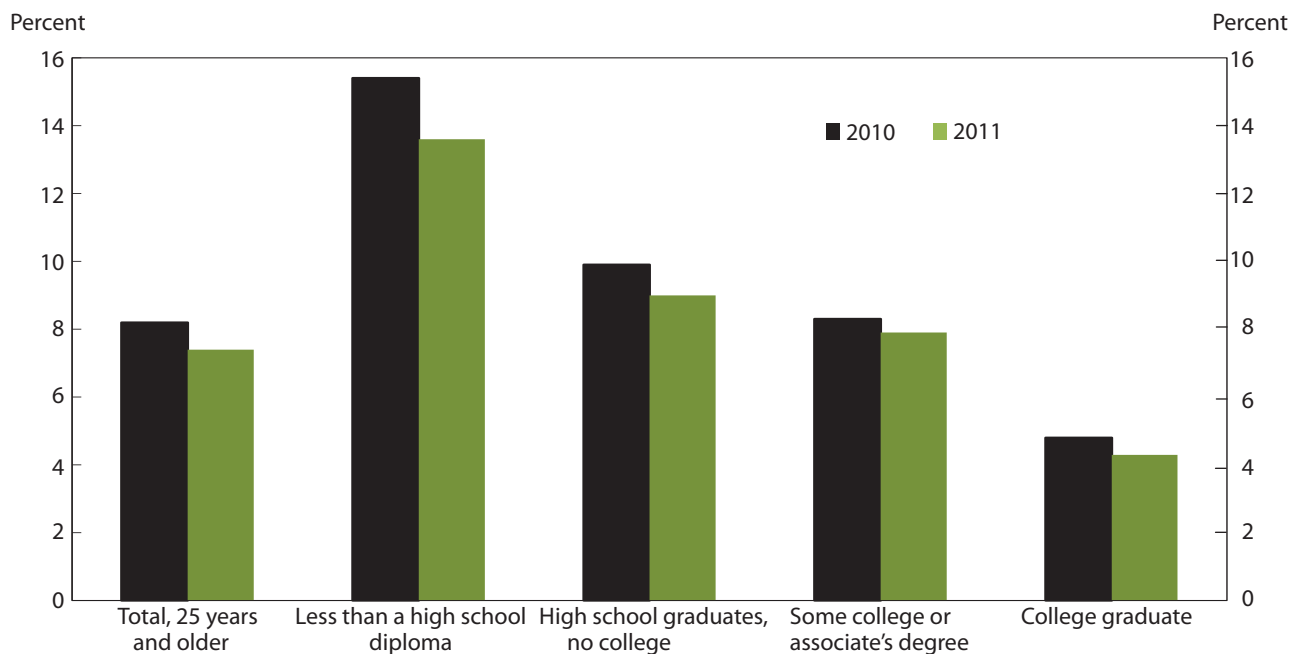
The unemployment rate declined for persons at all levels of educational attainment in 2011. (See chart 2.) Among workers 25 years and older, the jobless rate

of persons with less than a high school diploma showed the largest over-the-year decline among the major educational attainment categories. Despite the large decline, the rate of persons with less than a high school diploma remained in double digits, at 13.6 percent, in the fourth quarter of the year. The unemployment rate for high school graduates fell to 9.0 percent, while the rates for persons with some college and for those with at least a bachelor's degree declined to 7.9 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively. (See table 2.)

The proportion of persons unemployed for long periods remained high by historical standards. Following 3 years of sizable increases, the number of long-term unemployed (persons who were jobless for 27 weeks or longer) fell by more than a half million, to 5.7 million, in 2011.⁶ Although the number of long-term unemployed declined, their share of total unemployment was little changed, at about 43 percent, in the fourth quarter of 2011. (See table 3 and chart 3.)

After expanding for 3 consecutive years and reaching a record-high 4.5 million (not seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter of 2010, the number of persons unemployed for a year or longer declined by 338,000 in 2011, to 4.0 million in the fourth quarter. Their proportion of total unemployment, however, reached a series high of 31.9 percent

Chart 2. Unemployment rate for persons 25 years and older, by educational attainment, seasonally adjusted, fourth quarter, 2010, and fourth quarter, 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 2. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and older, by educational attainment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011

[Levels in thousands]

Characteristic	Fourth quarter, 2010	2011				Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
Less than a high school diploma						
Civilian labor force	11,749	11,468	11,490	11,716	11,720	-29
Participation rate	46.4	45.6	45.3	46.8	47.0	.6
Employed	9,940	9,871	9,825	10,039	10,127	187
Employment–population ratio	39.3	39.3	38.7	40.1	40.6	1.3
Unemployed	1,808	1,597	1,665	1,678	1,593	-215
Unemployment rate	15.4	13.9	14.5	14.3	13.6	-1.8
High school graduates, no college						
Civilian labor force	37,894	37,446	37,557	37,264	37,119	-775
Participation rate	61.0	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.2	-.8
Employed	34,130	33,897	33,901	33,732	33,773	-357
Employment–population ratio	54.9	54.6	54.5	54.7	54.7	-.2
Unemployed	3,764	3,549	3,656	3,532	3,347	-417
Unemployment rate	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.0	-.9
Some college or associate's degree						
Civilian labor force	37,042	36,690	36,741	36,954	36,941	-101
Participation rate	70.1	69.7	69.7	69.2	68.9	-1.2
Employed	33,949	33,847	33,806	33,896	34,039	90
Employment–population ratio	64.2	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.5	-.7
Unemployed	3,093	2,844	2,935	3,058	2,903	-190
Unemployment rate	8.3	7.8	8.0	8.3	7.9	-.4
Bachelor's degree and higher						
Civilian labor force	46,261	46,606	46,899	46,796	47,085	824
Participation rate	76.5	76.7	77.0	76.1	75.9	-.6
Employed	44,040	44,596	44,818	44,800	45,073	1,033
Employment–population ratio	72.9	73.4	73.6	72.9	72.7	-.2
Unemployed.	2,221	2,010	2,081	1,997	2,012	-209
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	-.5

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

in the second quarter of the year and held close to that level for the remainder of the year.⁷ The number of persons who were jobless for 99 weeks or longer (1.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2011) increased by 428,000 over the year. Indeed, at the end of 2011, about 1 in 7 unemployed persons had been jobless for about 2 years or longer.

Overall, the median duration of unemployment edged down to 21.1 weeks by the end of 2011. Prior to reaching a series high of 23.2 weeks in the second quarter of 2010, the median duration of unemployment had increased by nearly 15 weeks since the onset of the 2007–2009 recession.

The number of persons unemployed because they lost their job declined for the second consecutive year. The number of unemployed job losers declined by 1.4 million in 2011, to 7.7 million in the fourth quarter. Job losers are split into two categories: persons on temporary layoff who expect to be recalled to their jobs and those not on temporary layoff. Persons in the latter category, who do not expect to be recalled, are further categorized as either permanent job losers or persons who have completed temporary jobs. A decline in permanent job losers accounted for about three-quarters of the decline in the total number of unemployed job losers in 2011. (See table 3 and chart 4.)

Table 3. Unemployed persons, by reason and duration of unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011

[Levels in thousands]

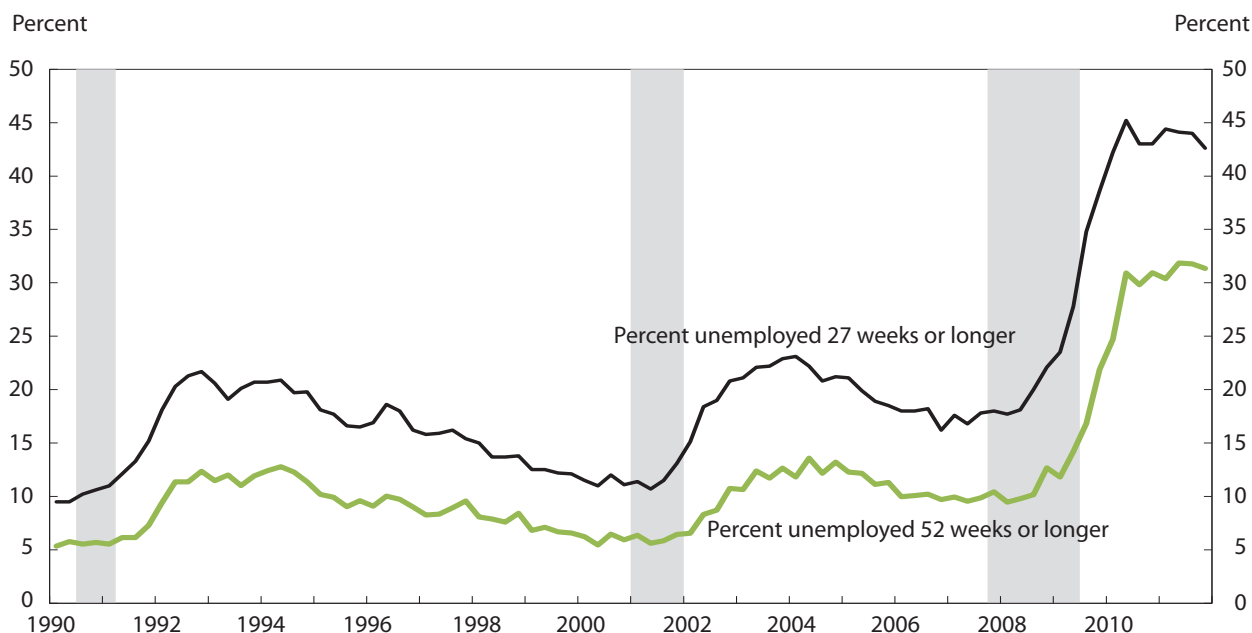
Reason and duration	Fourth quarter, 2010	2011				Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter ¹	Fourth quarter	
Reason for unemployment						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	9,085	8,348	8,221	8,098	7,708	-1,377
On temporary layoff	1,359	1,237	1,237	1,226	1,208	-151
Not on temporary layoff	7,726	7,111	6,984	6,872	6,501	-1,225
Permanent job losers	6,193	5,723	5,572	5,470	5,143	-1,050
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,533	1,388	1,412	1,402	1,358	-175
Job leavers	876	906	945	960	1,008	132
Reentrants	3,447	3,328	3,418	3,476	3,380	-67
New entrants	1,286	1,329	1,259	1,282	1,282	-4
Percent distribution:						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	61.8	60.0	59.4	58.6	57.6	-4.2
On temporary layoff	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	-.2
Not on temporary layoff	52.6	51.1	50.4	49.7	48.6	-4.0
Job leavers	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.5	1.5
Reentrants	23.5	23.9	24.7	25.2	25.3	1.8
New entrants	8.8	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.6	.8
Duration of unemployment						
Less than 5 weeks	2,747	2,501	2,826	2,718	2,619	-128
5 to 14 weeks	3,282	3,006	2,940	2,995	3,013	-269
15 or more weeks	8,675	8,263	8,084	8,193	7,754	-921
15 to 26 weeks	2,357	2,146	1,975	2,068	2,052	-305
27 or more weeks	6,319	6,116	6,109	6,125	5,702	-617
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	34.5	37.8	39.2	40.3	40.3	5.8
Median duration, in weeks	21.7	21.5	21.6	21.5	21.1	-.6
Percent distribution:						
Less than 5 weeks	18.7	18.2	20.4	19.5	19.6	.9
5 to 14 weeks	22.3	21.8	21.2	21.5	22.5	.2
15 or more weeks	59.0	60.0	58.4	58.9	57.9	-1.1
15 to 26 weeks	16.0	15.6	14.3	14.9	15.3	-.7
27 or more weeks	43.0	44.4	44.1	44.0	42.6	-4

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The number of unemployed reentrants to the labor force, 3.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2011, was about unchanged from its year-earlier level. Reentrants are persons who had been in the labor force previously, had spent

time out of the labor force, and were actively seeking work once again. Reentrants accounted for about 1 in 4 unemployed persons at the end of 2011. The number of unemployed job leavers, persons who voluntarily left their jobs,

Chart 3. Long-term unemployed as a percentage of total unemployed, quarterly averages, 1990–2011

NOTE: Data for 27 weeks or longer are seasonally adjusted. Data for 52 weeks or longer are not seasonally adjusted. Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Turning points are quarterly.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

increased by 132,000, to 1.0 million, in the fourth quarter, while the number of new entrants to unemployment was about unchanged over the year.

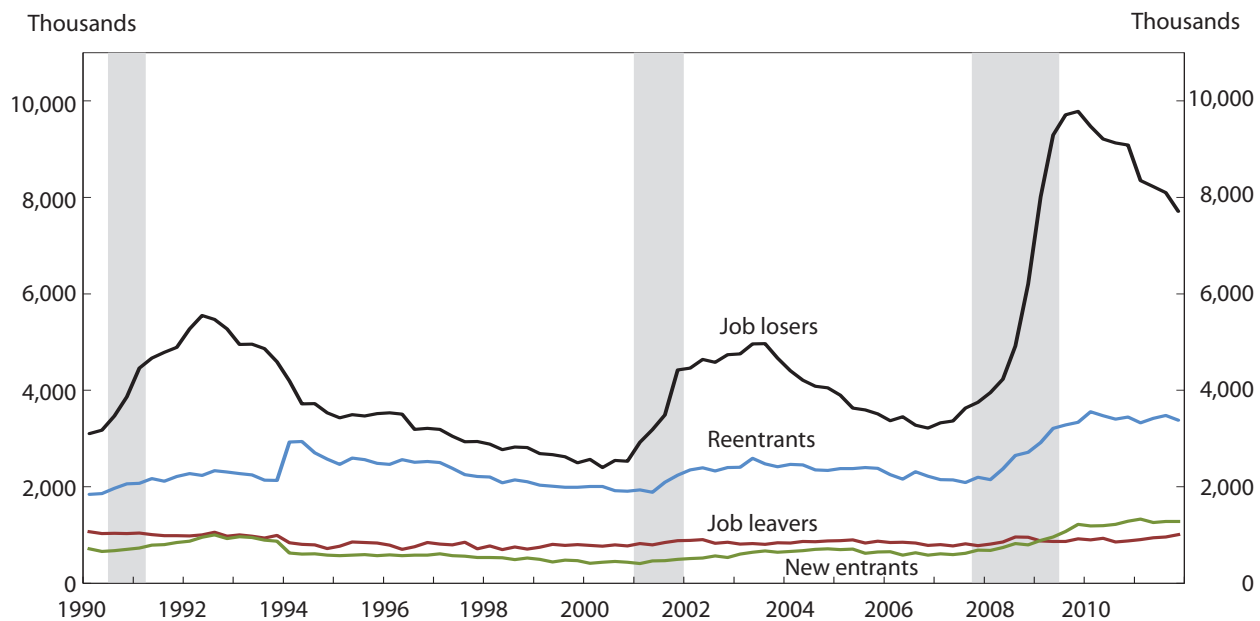
The persistently high level of unemployment in 2011 is reflected in labor force status flow data. Each month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) reports on the number of persons employed, the number unemployed, and the number not in the labor force, as measured by the CPS. A great deal of underlying movement contributes to the relatively small over-the-month net changes that typically occur between the different labor force statuses. These gross movements are captured by labor force status flow data, which show that millions of people move between employment and unemployment each month while millions of others leave or enter the labor force.⁸ In 2011, 17.6 million people, or 7.3 percent of the population, changed their labor force status in an average month.

A greater understanding of the continued high level of unemployment in 2011 can be obtained by examining the current status (employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force) of persons who were unemployed in

the previous month. Chart 5 shows the proportions of unemployed persons who found employment, remained unemployed, and left the labor force. Historically, data indicate that persons are more likely to remain unemployed from one month to the next than to either find employment or leave the labor force. This pattern became more pronounced during the 2007–2009 recession and has persisted throughout the current recovery. Nonetheless, the share of unemployed persons who remained unemployed, about 62 percent in December 2011 (calculated as a 3-month moving average), continued to edge down over the year. The likelihood of unemployed persons finding employment edged up over the year, while the share of the unemployed who quit looking and left the labor force was unchanged in 2011. In December, the likelihood of unemployed persons finding employment was 18.3 percent, while the probability of them abandoning their search and leaving the labor force was slightly higher, at 19.9 percent.

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons declined to 8.5 million in 2011. Also referred to as involuntary part-time employment, this measure of underem-

Chart 4. Reasons for unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1990–2011



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Turning points are quarterly.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

ployment ended the fourth quarter 456,000 lower than its year-earlier level.⁹ Historically, slack work or unfavorable business conditions, rather than an inability to find full-time work, has been the primary reason for working part time involuntarily. Even with the decline in 2011, the number of persons employed part time involuntarily remained relatively high by historical standards. (See chart 6.)

The number of persons who were not in the labor force, but wanted a job, continued to trend upward in 2011; however, the number of discouraged workers declined following 3 consecutive years of large gains (not seasonally adjusted).¹⁰ Persons not in the labor force are neither employed nor unemployed. The number of persons not in the labor force totaled 86.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. Persons 65 years and older continued to make up about 40 percent of those not in the labor force. The number of persons not in the labor force who wanted a job, but were not looking for one, edged up from its level a year earlier, to 6.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. (See table 4.) The proportion of persons not in labor force who wanted a job, however, was unchanged over the year, at 7.0 percent in the fourth quarter.

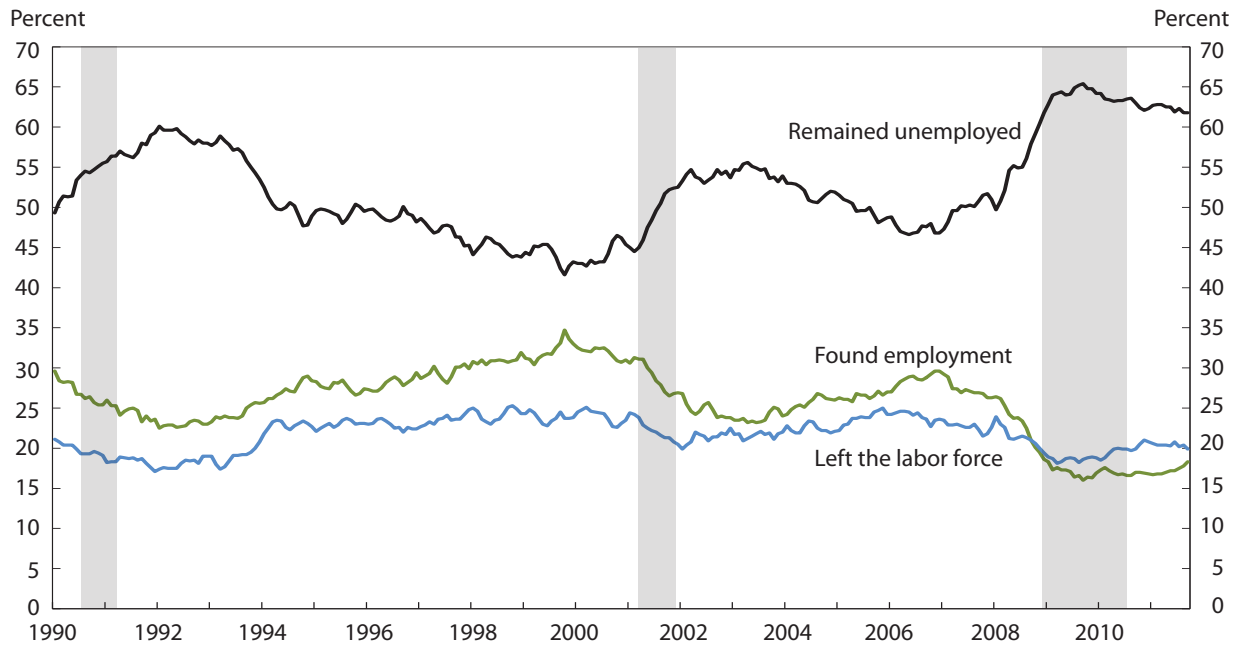
Among persons who wanted a job but currently were

not looking for one, 2.6 million (not seasonally adjusted) had searched for work sometime in the previous year and were available to work had a job been offered to them. This group of persons, known as “persons marginally attached to the labor force,” are not counted as unemployed because they had not actively searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey week.¹¹ Among marginally attached individuals, some were currently not looking for work specifically because they felt that no jobs were available for them. This subset of the marginally attached is defined as “discouraged workers.” The number of discouraged workers declined by 271,000 in 2011, to 1.0 million in the fourth quarter. The number of discouraged workers had risen nearly fourfold from the fourth quarter of 2007 (344,000) to the fourth quarter of 2010 (1.3 million).

The remaining 1.6 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in the fourth quarter of 2011—those who had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities—increased by 251,000 in 2011.

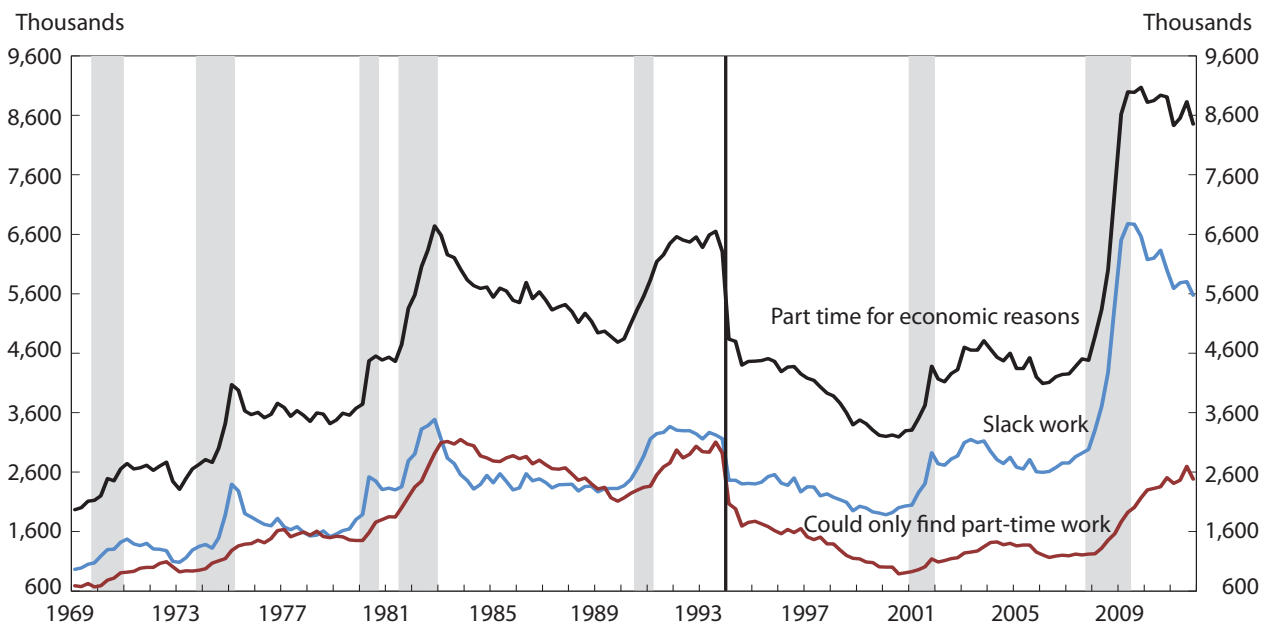
Paralleling the unemployment rate, all five alternative measures of labor underutilization declined in 2011. The Bu-

Chart 5. Percentage of the unemployed who found employment, remained unemployed, or left the labor force, 3-month moving average, seasonally adjusted, April 1990–December 2011



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 6. Persons employed part time for economic reasons, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1969–2011



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Turning points are quarterly. Beginning in 1994, data are affected by the redesign of the Current Population Survey (denoted by vertical black line) and are not strictly comparable with data for previous years.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 4. Persons not in the labor force, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2007–2011

[Levels in thousands]						
Category	Fourth quarter, 2007	Fourth quarter, 2008	Fourth quarter, 2009	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011
Total not in the labor force	79,185	80,164	83,450	85,210	86,717	1,507
Persons who currently want a job	4,289	5,019	5,726	5,971	6,096	125
Marginally attached to the labor force ¹	1,357	1,831	2,394	2,581	2,562	-19
Discouraged workers ²	344	578	866	1,273	1,002	-271
Other persons marginally attached to the labor force ³	1,013	1,253	1,528	1,308	1,559	251

¹ Data refer to persons who want a job, have searched for work during the previous 12 months, and were available to take a job during the reference week, but had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks.

² Includes those who did not actively look for work in the past 4 weeks for reasons such as they thought that no work was available, they could not find work, they lacked schooling or training, their employer thought that they were too young or too old, and other types of discrimination.

³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the past 4 weeks for reasons such as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a number for whom their reason for non-participation was not determined.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

reau uses CPS data to construct alternative measures of labor underutilization.¹² Known as U-1, U-2, and U-4 through U-6 (U-3 is the official unemployment rate), these measures tend to show similar cyclical patterns, yet provide additional insight into the degree to which labor resources are being underutilized. Like the official unemployment rate, the alternative measures are presented as a percentage of the labor force (adjusted as necessary). Alternative measure U-1 shows the number of individuals unemployed 15 weeks or longer, while U-2 presents job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. U-4 through U-6 are broader than the official measure: to the unemployed, U-4 adds in discouraged workers, U-5 all persons marginally attached to the labor force, and U-6 all persons marginally attached to the labor force plus persons employed part time for economic reasons.

For the first time in the history of the U-1 through U-6 series, U-1 and U-2 were essentially the same (5.3 percent) throughout 2011. Like the official unemployment rate (U-3), alternative measures U-4 to U-6 declined over the year. By the end of 2011, U-4 had declined to 9.3 percent, U-5 to 10.2 percent, and U-6 to 15.6 percent. (See chart 7.)

The civilian labor force was little changed in 2011, at 154.0 million, while the working-age population continued to expand. As a result, the labor force participation rate continued to trend downward. After falling a full percentage point

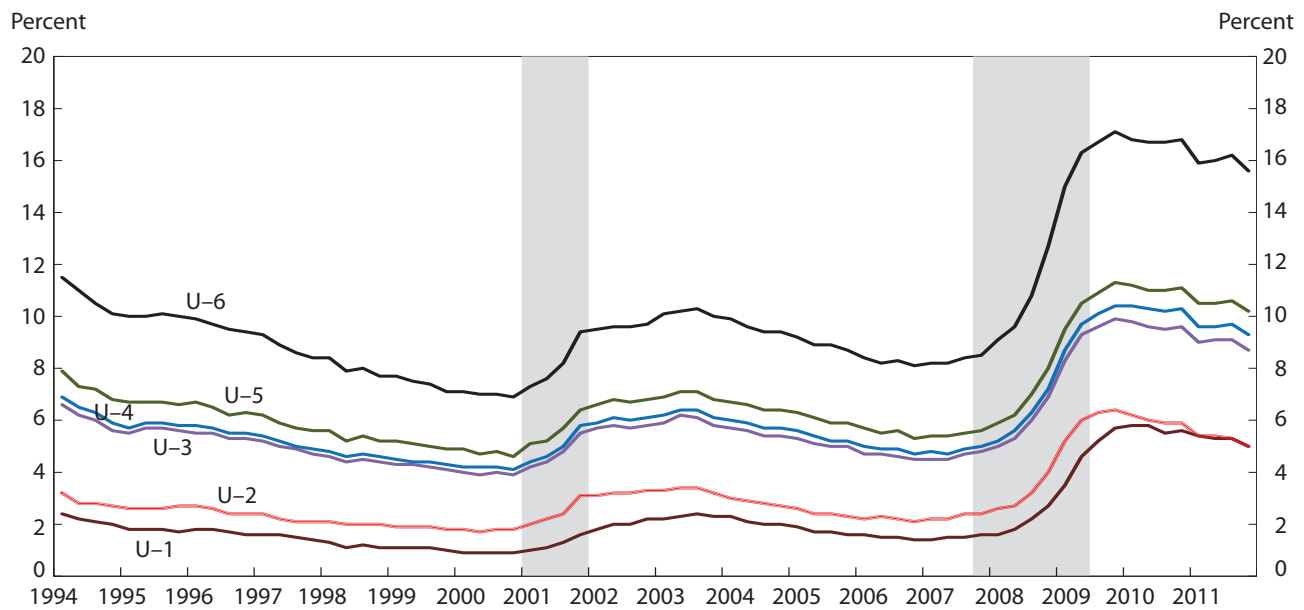
in 2009, the labor force participation rate—the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older that is in the labor force—declined by about one-half of a percentage point in 2011 for the second consecutive year. (See chart 8.)

The labor force participation rates for most of the major race and ethnicity groups edged down or showed little change in 2011, with the exception of Whites, whose rate declined by 0.4 percentage point, to 64.4 percent, in the fourth quarter. The rate for Blacks edged down to 61.6 percent. The rates for Asians and Hispanics showed little change over the year, finishing at 64.4 percent (not seasonally adjusted) and 66.8 percent, respectively, in the fourth quarter. (See table 1.)

Labor force participation rates and over-the-year percentage-point changes also varied by age, as the following tabulation of seasonally adjusted data shows:

Age	Labor force participation rate (percent)		
	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Percentage-point change
Total, 16 years and older ...	64.4	64.0	-0.4
16 to 19 years.....	34.7	34.5	-.2
20 to 24 years.....	71.4	71.8	.4

Chart 7. Measures of labor underutilization, U-1 to U-6, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 1994–2011



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Turning point are quarterly.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

25 to 34 years.....	81.9	81.5	-.4
35 to 44 years.....	82.9	82.4	-.5
45 to 54 years.....	80.9	80.4	-.5
55 years and older.....	40.1	40.4	.3

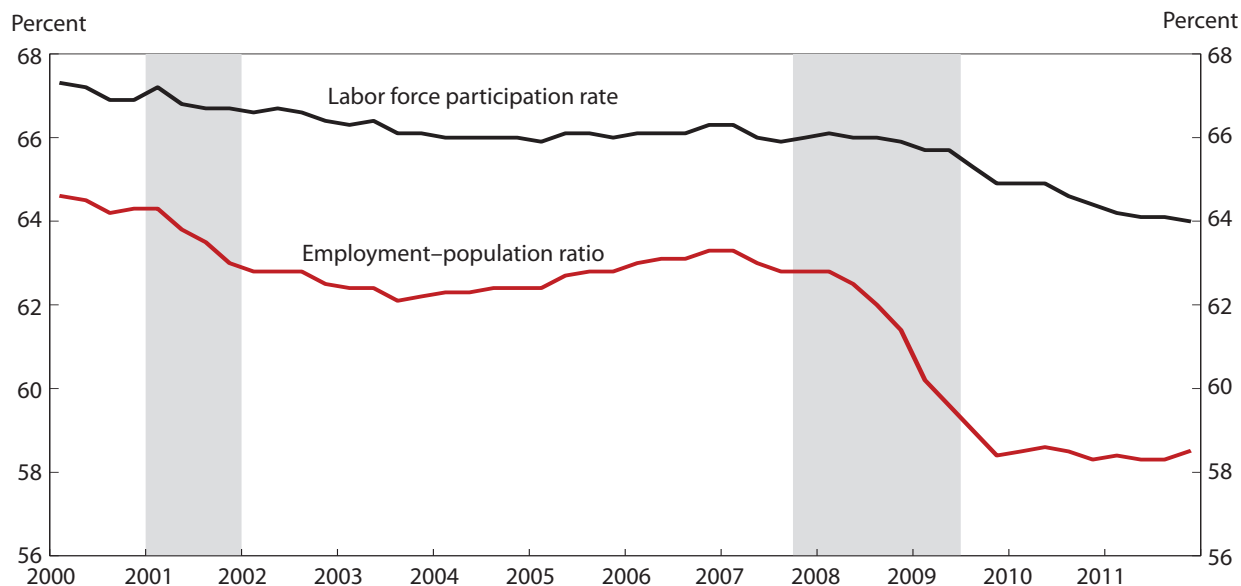
Teens (16 to 19 years old) tend to have a relatively low labor force participation rate. The teen labor force participation rate has been trending down since the late 1980s, with the pace of decline intensifying during recessions. Increased school enrollment, poor labor market conditions, and increased job competition from both older workers and recent immigrants have been identified in the economic literature as factors that have contributed to the long-term decline in teen labor force participation.¹³ In contrast, the participation rate for those 55 years and older continued to trend upward in 2011, reaching 40.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011.¹⁴

Total civilian employment grew faster in 2011 than in 2010. As measured in the CPS, or household survey, employment reached 140.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2011. The number of employed persons rose by 1.5 million in 2011,

twice as much as in 2010. Although adult men make up about half of total employment, they accounted for nearly all of the over-the-year growth in employment in 2011. By comparison, employment among adult women and teens remained essentially unchanged for the second consecutive year. Note, however, that the steep employment losses that occurred during the recent recession were concentrated among adult men.

The employment–population ratio for all persons ages 16 and older edged up over the year. The employment–population ratio is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older that is employed. After falling by 4.4 percentage points from 2007 to 2009 and remaining essentially flat in 2010, the employment–population ratio edged up by 0.2 percentage point in 2011, to 58.5 percent in the fourth quarter. (See chart 8.) The employment–population ratio for adult men increased by 0.7 percentage point over the year, to 67.3 percent, while the ratio for adult women edged down by 0.3 percentage point, to 54.9 percent. (See table 1.) In 2011, the employment–population ratio among teenagers was about unchanged over the year, at 26.3 percent. From the fourth quarter of 2007 through

Chart 8. Labor force participation rate and employment–population ratio, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2000–2011



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Turning points are quarterly.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

the end of 2010, the ratio for teenagers had declined by 8.9 percentage points.

During 2011, the employment–population ratio for Whites edged up, to 59.4 percent in the fourth quarter, while the ratio for Hispanics increased over the year, to 59.3 percent. The ratios for Blacks (52.1 percent) and Asians (59.9 percent, not seasonally adjusted) showed little or no change.

The number of workers holding more than one job, 7.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2011, edged up 197,000 over the year, breaking a 4-year downward trend. The percentage of the employed that were multiple jobholders, however, held steady at about 5.0 percent throughout the year, following a decline in 2010.

The total number of self-employed workers, including both those whose businesses were incorporated and those whose businesses were not, continued to trend downward in 2011. In the fourth quarter of 2011, 14.4 million (not seasonally adjusted) were self-employed. The proportion of total employment made up of the self-employed was 10.2 percent. Of all self-employed persons, 9.3 million, or nearly two-thirds, had unincorporated businesses while

the remaining 5.1 million had incorporated businesses. During 2011, the total number of self-employed, as well as their share of total employment, edged down. However, from the fourth quarter of 2007 to the fourth quarter of 2011, the number of self-employed fell by 1.5 million; over the same period, their proportion of all workers fell from 10.8 percent to 10.2 percent.¹⁵

In the fourth quarter of 2011, about 2 of 5 workers were employed in management, professional, and related occupations; by comparison, 24 percent of employed persons were concentrated in sales and office occupations, 12 percent were in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, and 9 percent were in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. Employment in service occupations accounted for about 18 percent of total employment. Beginning with data for January 2011, CPS occupation estimates reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census occupation classification system into the household survey. (Historical data have not been revised.) Consequently, data beginning with January 2011 are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years, and an over-the-year analysis

of employment changes by occupation is not presented in this section.

In 2011, women made up slightly more than half of all persons employed in management, professional, and related occupations, somewhat more than their share of total employment (47 percent). Employed men were overrepresented in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations and in production, transportation, and material moving jobs. In the fourth quarter of 2011, men accounted for 97 percent of all persons employed in construction and extraction jobs while women accounted for 87 percent of persons employed in health care support jobs. (See table 5.)

Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers increased in 2011, but at a considerably slower pace than inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Median weekly earnings were \$756 in 2011, up 1.2 percent from 2010. (The data in this section are annual averages.) During the same period, inflation increased by 3.2 percent. Real median usual weekly earnings (adjusted with the use of the CPI-U) showed one of the largest declines in the history of the series, down 1.8 percent from 2010. (See table 6.)

Men's median weekly earnings were little changed in 2011, while women's earnings increased by 2.2 percent

Table 5. Employment, by occupational group and gender, fourth quarter, 2011, averages and percent distribution, not seasonally adjusted

[Levels in thousands]

Occupation	Total		Men		Women	
	Fourth quarter, 2011	Percent distribution	Fourth quarter, 2011	Percent distribution	Fourth quarter, 2011	Percent distribution
Total, 16 years and older	140,912	100.0	74,975	100.0	65,937	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,820	37.5	25,675	34.2	27,144	41.2
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,839	15.5	12,459	16.6	9,380	14.2
Professional and related occupations	30,981	22.0	13,217	17.6	17,764	26.9
Service occupations	24,856	17.6	10,965	14.6	13,891	21.1
Health care support occupations	3,377	2.4	442	.6	2,936	4.5
Protective service occupations	3,168	2.2	2,541	3.4	626	.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7,778	5.5	3,580	4.8	4,197	6.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5,559	3.9	3,359	4.5	2,200	3.3
Personal care and service occupations	4,975	3.5	1,043	1.4	3,932	6.0
Sales and office occupations	33,178	23.5	12,616	16.8	20,562	31.2
Sales and related occupations	15,585	11.1	8,001	10.7	7,584	11.5
Office and administrative support occupations	17,593	12.5	4,615	6.2	12,978	19.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,216	9.4	12,678	16.9	538	.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	985	.7	791	1.1	194	.3
Construction and extraction occupations	7,261	5.2	7,067	9.4	195	.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,969	3.5	4,820	6.4	150	.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	16,843	12.0	13,041	17.4	3,802	5.8
Production occupations	8,408	6.0	5,965	8.0	2,443	3.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,435	6.0	7,076	9.4	1,359	2.1

NOTE: Data may not sum to totals because of rounding. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Beginning with data for January 2011, occupation estimates reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census

occupation classification system into the household survey. This system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification system. Historical data have not been revised.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 6. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2010–2011

Characteristic	Current dollars			Constant (1982–1984) dollars		
	2010	2011	Percent change, 2010–2011	2010	2011	Percent change, 2010–2011
Total, 16 years and older	\$747	\$756	1.2	\$342	\$336	–1.8
Men	824	832	1.0	378	370	–2.1
Women	669	684	2.2	307	304	–1.0
White	765	775	1.3	351	344	–2.0
Men	850	856	.7	390	381	–2.3
Women	684	703	2.8	313	313	.0
Black or African American	611	615	.7	280	274	–2.1
Men	633	653	3.2	290	290	.0
Women	592	595	.5	271	264	–2.6
Asian	855	866	1.3	392	385	–1.8
Men	936	970	3.6	429	431	.5
Women	773	751	–2.8	355	334	–5.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	535	549	2.6	245	244	–.4
Men	560	571	2.0	257	254	–1.2
Women	508	518	2.0	233	230	–1.3
Total, 25 years and older-	782	797	1.9	359	354	–1.2
Less than a high school diploma	444	451	1.6	204	200	–1.5
High school graduates, no college	626	638	1.9	287	284	–1.2
Some college or associate's degree	734	739	.7	337	329	–2.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,144	1,150	.5	525	511	–2.6

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and Consumer Price Index.

over the year. This difference resulted in a further narrowing of the earnings gap between the genders: the women's-to-men's earnings ratio increased to 82.2 percent in 2011 from 81.2 percent in 2010. In 1979, the first year for which comparable data on usual weekly earnings are available, women's earnings were 62.3 percent of men's earnings. (See chart 9.)

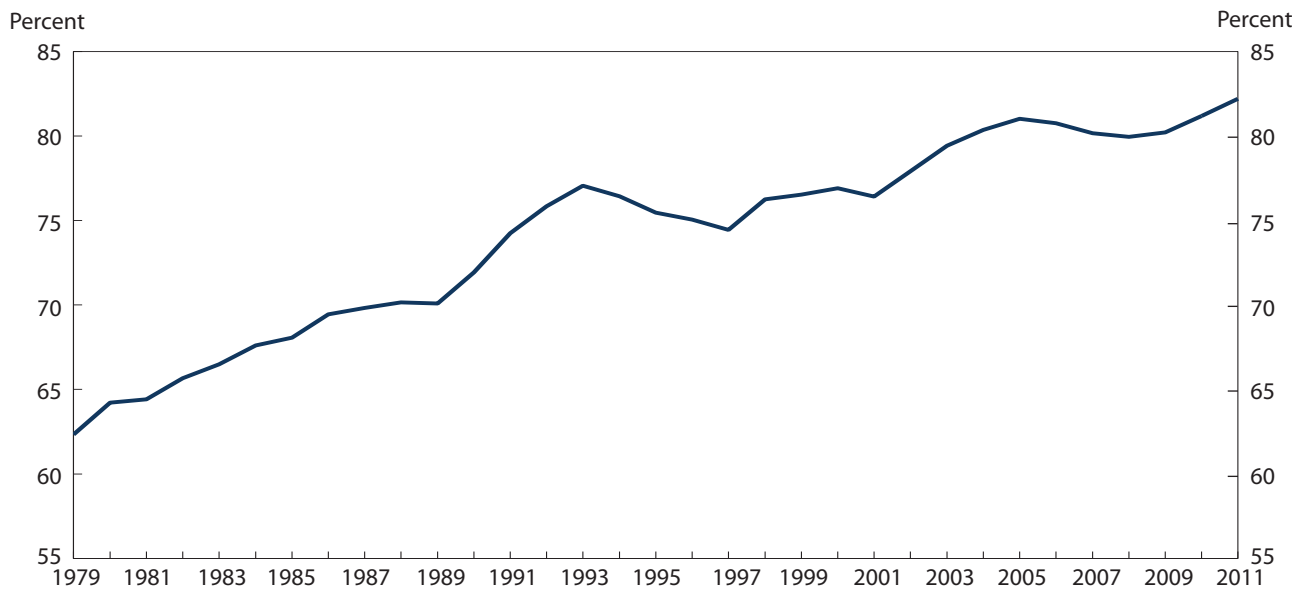
Among the major race and ethnicity groups, median weekly earnings increased by 1.3 percent and 2.6 percent for Whites and Hispanics, respectively, in 2011. (See table 6.) Earnings for Blacks (\$615) and Asians (\$866) were about unchanged for the year.

Of all education groups, workers 25 years and older with only a high school diploma saw the largest over-the-year increase in median weekly earnings, 1.9 percent, to \$638 in 2011. Earnings of workers with less than a high school diploma edged up 1.6 percent, to \$451 per week. Workers with some college or an associate's degree

earned \$739 per week, and those with a bachelor's degree or higher earned \$1,150, with both figures little changed from a year earlier.

In 2011, the unemployment rate for veterans (not seasonally adjusted) edged down over the year. From the fourth quarter of 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2011, the unemployment rate for all veterans edged down by 0.8 percentage point, to 7.6 percent. (See table 7.) In the CPS, veterans are defined as men and women 18 years and older who have previously served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and who are civilians at the time the survey is conducted.¹⁶ Veterans are more likely than nonveterans to be men and older. In part, this difference reflects the characteristics of veterans who served during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam era. Veterans who served during these wartime periods account for about one-half of the total veteran noninstitutional population.

Chart 9. Women’s median usual weekly earnings as a percentage of men’s, full-time wage and salary workers, annual averages, 1979–2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Among Gulf War–era II veterans—veterans who served in the military at any time since September 2001—15 percent were women, compared with 3 percent of veterans from the combined World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam era. In the fourth quarter of 2011, the unemployment rate for male Gulf War–era II veterans was 11.4 percent while that of their female counterparts was 16.8 percent; rates for both groups were not statistically different from a year earlier. (See table 7.)

The employment–population ratio for all male veterans continued to trend downward in 2011. Among male Gulf War–era II veterans, the employment–population ratio was 74.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011.

The labor force participation rate for persons with a disability was little changed from its year-earlier level. The labor force participation rate for persons with a disability was 20.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011. In contrast, the rate for those without a disability was much higher, 69.4 percent. (See table 8.) The low labor force participation rate among persons with a disability is due partly to the

fact that a large proportion of the population of those with a disability is 65 years and older, an age group that, in general, has a low rate of labor force participation. However, both men and women 16 to 64 years old with a disability also were much less likely to be in the labor force than were their counterparts with no disability.

The unemployment rate for persons with a disability continued to be higher than the rate for those with no disability—13.2 percent versus 8.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011. The rates for both groups declined over the year.

Both foreign-born and native-born individuals experienced a decline in their unemployment rates in 2011. By the end of the year, the unemployment rate for the foreign born was 8.7 percent while that for the native born was 8.3 percent. (See table 9.) Foreign-born workers are persons who reside in the United States, but were born outside the country or outside one of its outlying areas, such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The foreign born comprise legally admitted immigrants; refugees; temporary resi-

Table 7. Employment status of persons 18 years and older, by veteran status, period of service, and gender, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total			Men			Women		
	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011
Veterans, 18 years and older									
Civilian labor force	11,571	11,154	-417	10,458	10,049	-409	1,113	1,105	-8
Participation rate	52.9	52.0	-.9	52.1	51.1	-1.0	62.1	61.2	-.9
Employed	10,599	10,305	-294	9,564	9,285	-279	1,035	1,020	-15
Employment–population ratio	48.5	48.0	-.5	47.6	47.2	-.4	57.7	56.5	-1.2
Unemployed	973	849	-124	894	764	-130	79	85	6
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.6	-.8	8.5	7.6	-.9	7.1	7.7	.6
Gulf War–era II veterans									
Civilian labor force	1,862	1,957	95	1,606	1,708	102	257	250	-7
Participation rate	81.8	82.2	.4	84.3	84.4	.1	69.0	69.8	.8
Employed	1,662	1,721	59	1,432	1,513	81	231	208	-23
Employment–population ratio	73.0	72.2	-.8	75.2	74.7	-.5	62.0	58.1	-3.9
Unemployed	200	237	37	174	195	21	26	42	16
Unemployment rate	10.7	12.1	1.4	10.8	11.4	.6	10.1	16.8	6.7
Gulf War–era I veterans									
Civilian labor force	2,489	2,482	-7	2,149	2,130	-19	340	352	12
Participation rate	87.0	84.1	-2.9	88.4	86.3	-2.1	78.8	73.0	-5.8
Employed	2,321	2,344	23	2,005	2,006	1	317	338	21
Employment–population ratio	81.1	79.5	-1.6	82.5	81.3	-1.2	73.3	70.0	-3.3
Unemployed	167	138	-29	144	123	-21	24	14	-10
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.5	-1.2	6.7	5.8	-.9	6.9	4.1	-2.8
World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam–era veterans									
Civilian labor force	3,886	3,321	-565	3,767	3,226	-541	120	95	-25
Participation rate	35.8	32.4	-3.4	35.9	32.5	-3.4	33.8	29.5	-4.3
Employed	3,542	3,095	-447	3,430	3,002	-428	112	93	-19
Employment–population ratio	32.6	30.2	-2.4	32.7	30.3	-2.4	31.7	28.8	-2.9
Unemployed	345	227	-118	337	224	-113	8	2	-6
Unemployment rate	8.9	6.8	-2.1	8.9	7.0	-1.9	6.4	2.5	-3.9
Veterans of other service periods									
Civilian labor force	3,334	3,393	59	2,937	2,985	48	397	408	11
Participation rate	56.8	57.6	.8	56.1	56.9	.8	62.5	63.4	.9
Employed	3,073	3,145	72	2,698	2,763	65	375	382	7
Employment–population ratio	52.3	53.4	1.1	51.5	52.6	1.1	59.1	59.3	.2
Unemployed	261	248	-13	239	222	-17	22	26	4
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.3	-.5	8.1	7.4	-.7	5.5	6.4	.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Continued—Employment status of persons 18 years and older, by veteran status, period of service, and gender, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, veteran status, and period of service	Total			Men			Women		
	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011
Nonveterans, 18 years and older									
Civilian labor force	140,048	140,782	734	70,248	71,182	934	69,799	69,600	-199
Participation rate	67.4	67.0	-.4	77.2	76.9	-.3	59.8	59.2	-.6
Employed	127,462	129,253	1,791	63,387	65,092	1,705	64,076	64,162	86
Employment–population ratio	61.4	61.5	.1	69.7	70.3	.6	54.9	54.6	-.3
Unemployed	12,585	11,529	-1,056	6,862	6,090	-772	5,724	5,439	-285
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.2	-.8	9.8	8.6	-1.2	8.2	7.8	-.4

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 anytime (and anywhere) during the following 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 any other

period of service. 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 selected period. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

dents, such as students and temporary workers; and undocumented immigrants.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, the foreign born represented 16 percent of the U.S. civilian labor force. The labor force participation rate of the foreign born, 67.3 percent in the fourth quarter, was little changed over the year, while that for the native born declined to 63.3 percent. From the fourth quarter of 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2011, the employment–population ratio of the foreign born, 61.4 percent, also was little changed, while that of native-born workers edged up to 58.1 percent.

IN SUM, MOST MAJOR EMPLOYMENT and unemploy-

ment measures from the CPS continued to point to improvement in the U.S. labor market in 2011. The unemployment level and the unemployment rate declined over the year, although the proportion of unemployed persons who had been jobless for long periods held close to historically high levels. Employment, as measured by the CPS, showed a notably greater increase than in the previous year, while the employment–population ratio edged up for the first time in 5 years. The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons declined in 2011, but remained high by historical standards. Median weekly earnings for all full-time wage and salary workers increased, but at a considerably slower pace than inflation. □

Table 8. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by gender, age, and disability status, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status, gender, and age	Persons with a disability			Persons with no disability		
	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011
Total, 16 years and older						
Civilian labor force	5,715	5,710	-5	147,787	148,005	218
Participation rate	21.3	20.9	-.4	69.7	69.4	-.3
Employed	4,885	4,955	70	134,556	135,958	1,402
Employment–population ratio	18.2	18.2	.0	63.5	63.8	.3
Unemployed	830	755	-75	13,231	12,047	-1,184
Unemployment rate	14.5	13.2	-1.3	9.0	8.1	-.9
Men, 16 to 64 years						
Civilian labor force	2,625	2,618	-7	75,217	75,328	111
Participation rate	35.5	34.6	-.9	82.3	82.4	.1
Employed	2,206	2,217	11	67,874	68,899	1,025
Employment–population ratio	29.9	29.3	-.6	74.3	75.3	1.0
Unemployed	418	401	-17	7,343	6,429	-914
Unemployment rate	15.9	15.3	-.6	9.8	8.5	-1.3
Women, 16 to 64 years						
Civilian labor force	2,303	2,215	-88	66,518	66,204	-314
Participation rate	31.0	30.0	-1.0	71.1	70.6	-.5
Employed	1,955	1,931	-24	61,018	61,005	-13
Employment–population ratio	26.4	26.2	-.2	65.2	65.0	-.2
Unemployed	348	285	-63	5,500	5,199	-301
Unemployment rate	15.1	12.9	-2.2	8.3	7.9	-.4
Total, 65 years and older						
Civilian labor force	787	877	90	6,052	6,473	421
Participation rate	6.6	7.1	.5	22.4	23.2	.8
Employed	723	807	84	5,664	6,053	389
Employment–population ratio	6.0	6.5	.5	21.0	21.7	.7
Unemployed	63	69	6	388	419	31
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.9	-.2	6.4	6.5	.1

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.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 9. Employment status of the foreign- and native-born populations by gender, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011

[Levels in thousands]

Employment status	Total			Men			Women		
	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011	Fourth quarter, 2010	Fourth quarter, 2011	Change, fourth quarter, 2010, to fourth quarter, 2011
Foreign born, 16 years and older									
Civilian labor force	24,700	24,794	94	14,410	14,493	83	10,290	10,301	11
Participation rate	67.8	67.3	–.5	79.8	79.4	–.4	56.1	55.4	–.7
Employed	22,274	22,642	368	12,984	13,301	317	9,290	9,342	52
Employment–population ratio	61.2	61.4	.2	71.9	72.8	.9	50.6	50.2	–.4
Unemployed	2,427	2,152	–275	1,427	1,193	–234	1,000	959	–41
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.7	–1.1	9.9	8.2	–1.7	9.7	9.3	–.4
Native born, 16 years and older									
Civilian labor force	128,802	128,921	119	67,200	67,567	367	61,602	61,354	–248
Participation rate	63.7	63.3	–.4	68.9	68.6	–.3	58.8	58.4	–.4
Employed	117,167	118,270	1,103	60,595	61,674	1,079	56,572	56,596	24
Employment–population ratio	57.9	58.1	.2	62.1	62.6	.5	54.0	53.9	–.1
Unemployed	11,634	10,651	–983	6,605	5,893	–712	5,029	4,758	–271
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.3	–.7	9.8	8.7	–1.1	8.2	7.8	–.4

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.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Notes

¹ The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), generally recognized as the official arbiter of recessions in the United States, determined that the recent recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009.

² The data in this article are based on information collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS)—also called the household survey—a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households nationwide that is conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the CPS is a monthly survey, the data analyzed throughout the article are seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, unless otherwise noted. All over-the-year changes are comparisons of fourth-quarter data from 2010 with fourth-quarter data from 2011.

³ Effective with the data for January 2011, updated population estimates were used in the household survey. Each year, the Census Bureau updates the population estimates to reflect new information and assumptions about the growth of the population during the decade. In accordance with usual practice, the Bureau of Labor Statistics did not revise the official household survey estimates for December 2010 and earlier months. (For additional information on the population adjustments and their effect on national labor force estimates, see “Adjustments to Household Survey Population Estimates in January 2011” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2011), www.bls.gov/cps/cps11adj.pdf.)

⁴ For more information on the labor market’s performance during the most recent recession, see James M. Borbely, “Sizing up the

2007–09 recession: comparing two key labor market indicators with earlier downturns,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–11 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2010), www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils88.pdf.

⁵ Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race. About 90 percent of persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity identify themselves as White in the CPS.

⁶ The duration of joblessness is the length of time (through the current reference week) that people classified as unemployed have been looking for work. This measure refers to the duration of the current spell of unemployment, rather than to that of a completed spell.

⁷ For additional information, see Thomas Luke Spreen, “Ranks of those unemployed for a year or more up sharply,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–10 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2010), www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils87.pdf.

⁸ For more information and analysis of recent data, see Randy E. Ilg, “How long before the unemployed find jobs or quit looking,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 11–1 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2011), www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils89.pdf; Harley J. Frazis, “Labor force flows in the most recent recession,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–08 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2010), www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils85.pdf; and Harley J. Frazis and Randy E. Ilg, “Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, pp. 3–18, www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/04/art1full.pdf.

⁹ For additional information, see Emy Sok, “Involuntary part-time work on the rise,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 08–08 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2008), www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils71.pdf.

¹⁰ “Persons not in the labor force who want a job” is a measure of persons who reported wanting a job without having necessarily looked

for one; this group includes all persons who responded “yes” to the question, “Do you currently want a job, either full or part time?”

¹¹ For additional analysis of persons marginally attached to the labor force, see Sharon Cohany, “Ranks of Discouraged Workers and Others Marginally Attached to the Labor Force Rise During Recession,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 09–04 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2009), <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils74.pdf>.

¹² For further information, see Steven E. Haugen, “Measures of Labor Underutilization from the Current Population Survey,” Working Paper 424 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2009), www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/ec090020.pdf.

¹³ See Teresa L. Morisi, “The early 2000s: a period of declining teen summer employment rates,” *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2010, pp. 23–35, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2010/05/art2full.pdf>; and “Youth enrollment and employment during the school year,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 51–63, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/02/art3full.pdf>.

¹⁴ For more information about workers by age, see Emy Sok, “Record unemployment among older workers does not keep them out of the job market,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 10–04 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2010), http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/summary_10_04/older_workers.htm; and Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, “Trends in labor force participation in the United States,” *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/10/art3full.pdf>.

¹⁵ For additional analysis, see Steven F. Hipple, “Self-employment in the United States,” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2010, pp. 17–32, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2010/09/art2full.pdf>.

¹⁶ Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified into only the most recent one.

Payroll employment growth accelerates in 2011

Parth A. Tikiwala and Frank Conlon

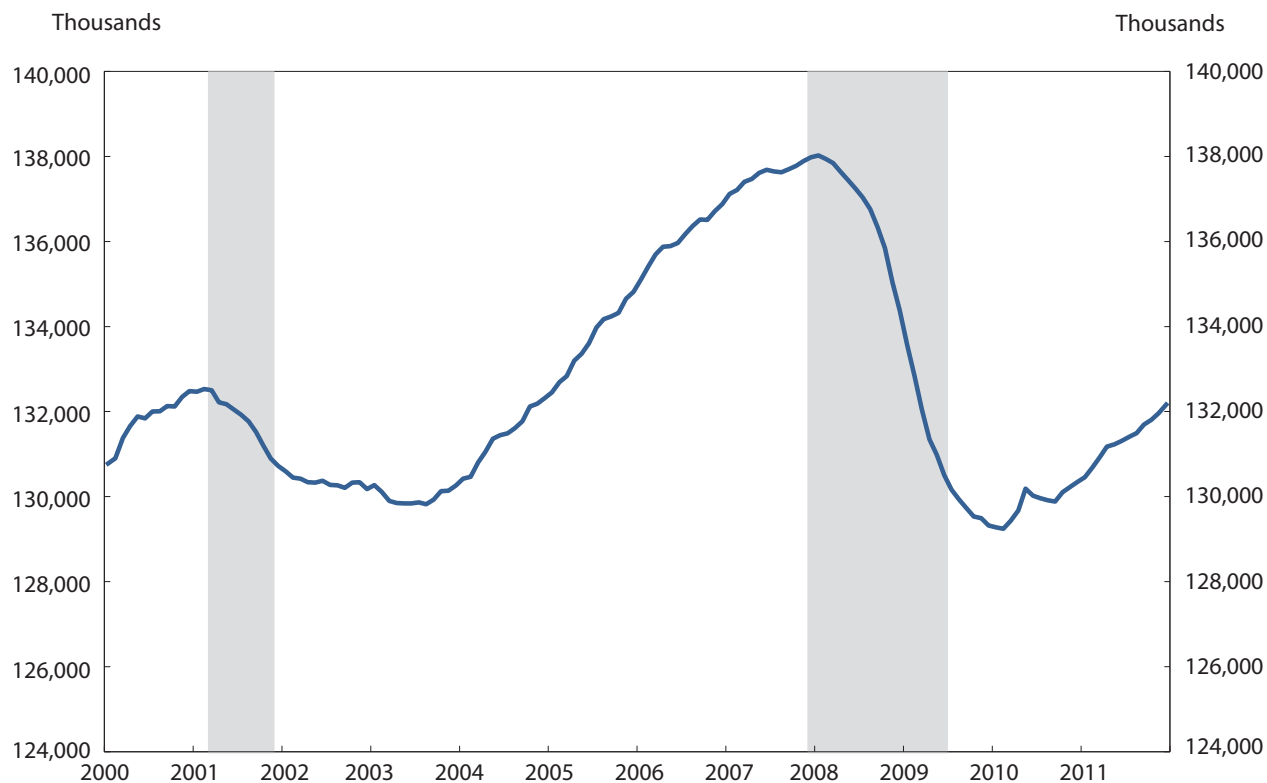
In 2011, nonfarm payroll employment experienced its largest increase since 2006. Employment increased 1.8 million, or 1.4 percent, over the year. Within the private sector, job gains averaged 175,000 per month, compared with an average monthly gain of 104,000 in 2010. In contrast, government employment losses accelerated and averaged 22,000 per month in 2011, compared with 18,000 per month the year before. Every other major industry expanded payrolls in 2011, except the information industry, which continued its downward trajectory, marking its 11th successive year of job losses.

This visual essay examines employment gains in 2011, as measured using data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, which is also known as the Establishment Survey. The CES survey is a survey of

employers that provides a monthly measure of the number of payroll jobs in nonfarm industries, hours, and earnings during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. The analysis begins with total nonfarm employment and then examines specific industries that changed notably over the year. The essay notes hours and earnings data and their activity throughout the year and compares employment growth with other economic indicators.

This essay was prepared by Parth A. Tikiwala and Frank Conlon. They are both economists within the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Email: **Tikiwala.Parth@bls.gov** and phone: (202) 691-5483 and email: **Conlon.Frank@bls.gov** and phone: (202) 691-6258.

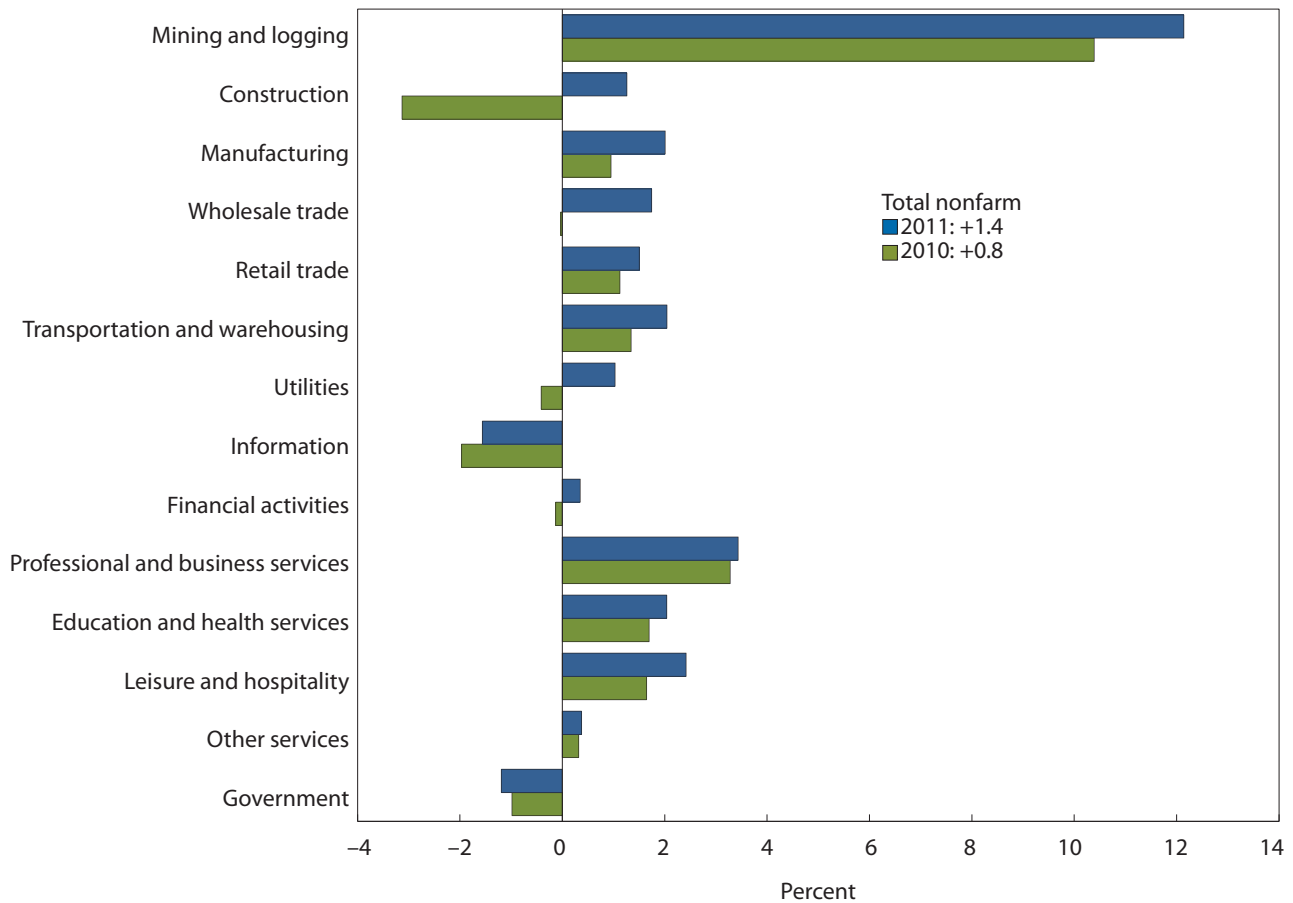
1. Total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, January 2000–December 2011



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey,¹ expanded by 1.8 million in 2011, to 132 million.
- Job growth, at 1.4 percent, accelerated beyond the 0.8 percent gain seen in 2010.
- 2011 marked the largest over-a-calendar-year employment growth in magnitude and percent since 2006.
- As 2011 ended, however, nonfarm employment was still 5.8 million below its January 2008 peak.

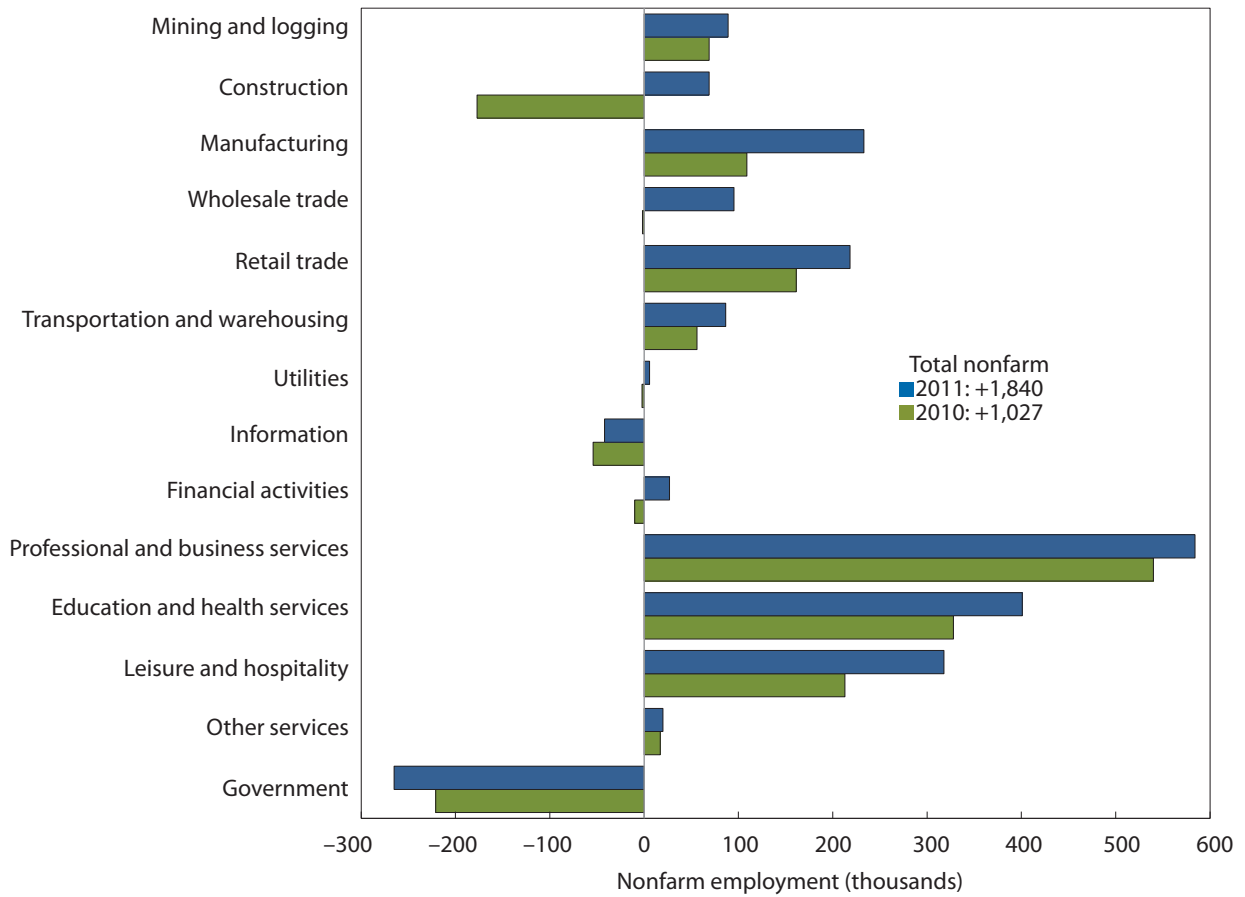
2. Percent change over the year in total nonfarm employment by industry, seasonally adjusted



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Most major industries in the private sector experienced job growth in 2011.
- Over the 12-month period ending in December, the diffusion index for total private employment was 65.2, compared with 58.5 at the end of 2010. An index value of 50 or more indicates that more industries are adding than losing jobs.
- With the fastest growing employment relative to all other industries, mining and logging expanded payrolls by 12.1 percent.
- Annual growth rates among other industries were more moderate, with professional and business services experiencing the second fastest rate of growth, at 3.4 percent.

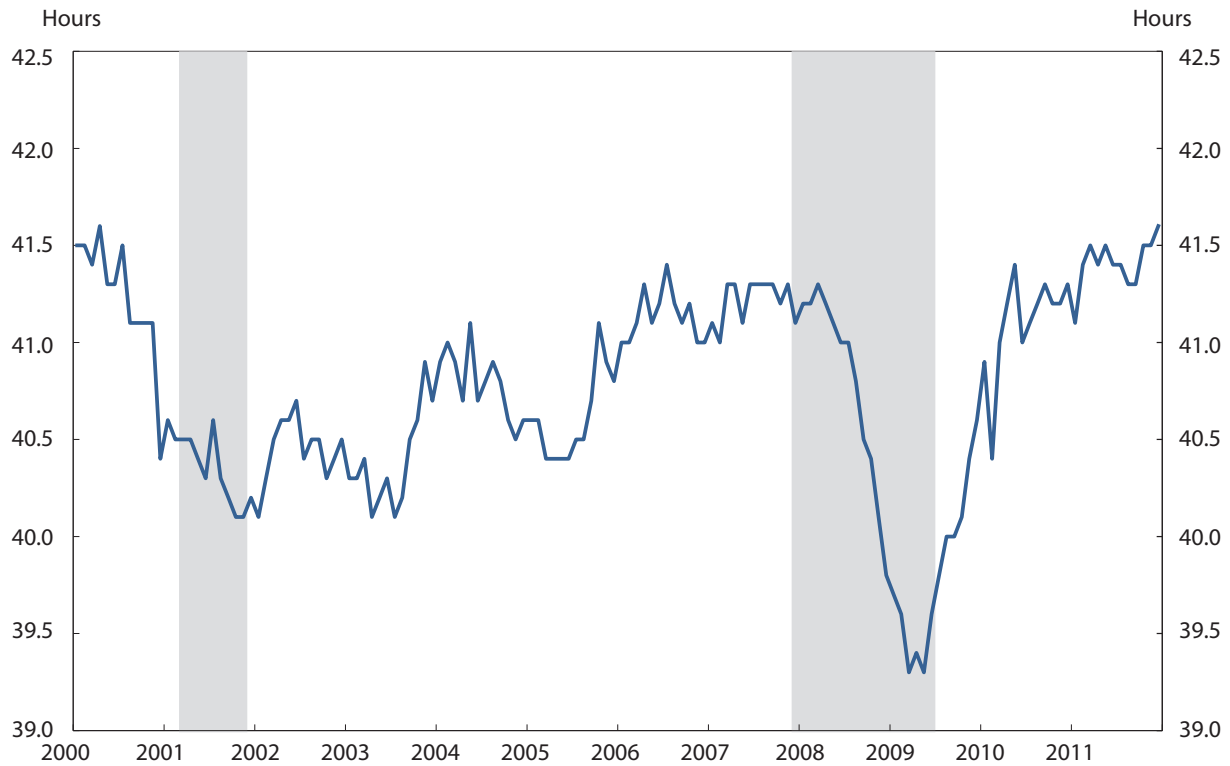
3. Over-the-year change in total nonfarm employment by industry, seasonally adjusted



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Professional and business services experienced the largest increase—584,000 from December 2010 to December 2011—in employment level. This gain accounted for nearly one-third of the total nonfarm job growth.
- Another 22 percent of aggregate nonfarm job growth can be ascribed to the education and health services industry, which added 401,000 jobs.
- The leisure and hospitality industry also added a large number of jobs—318,000—over the year.

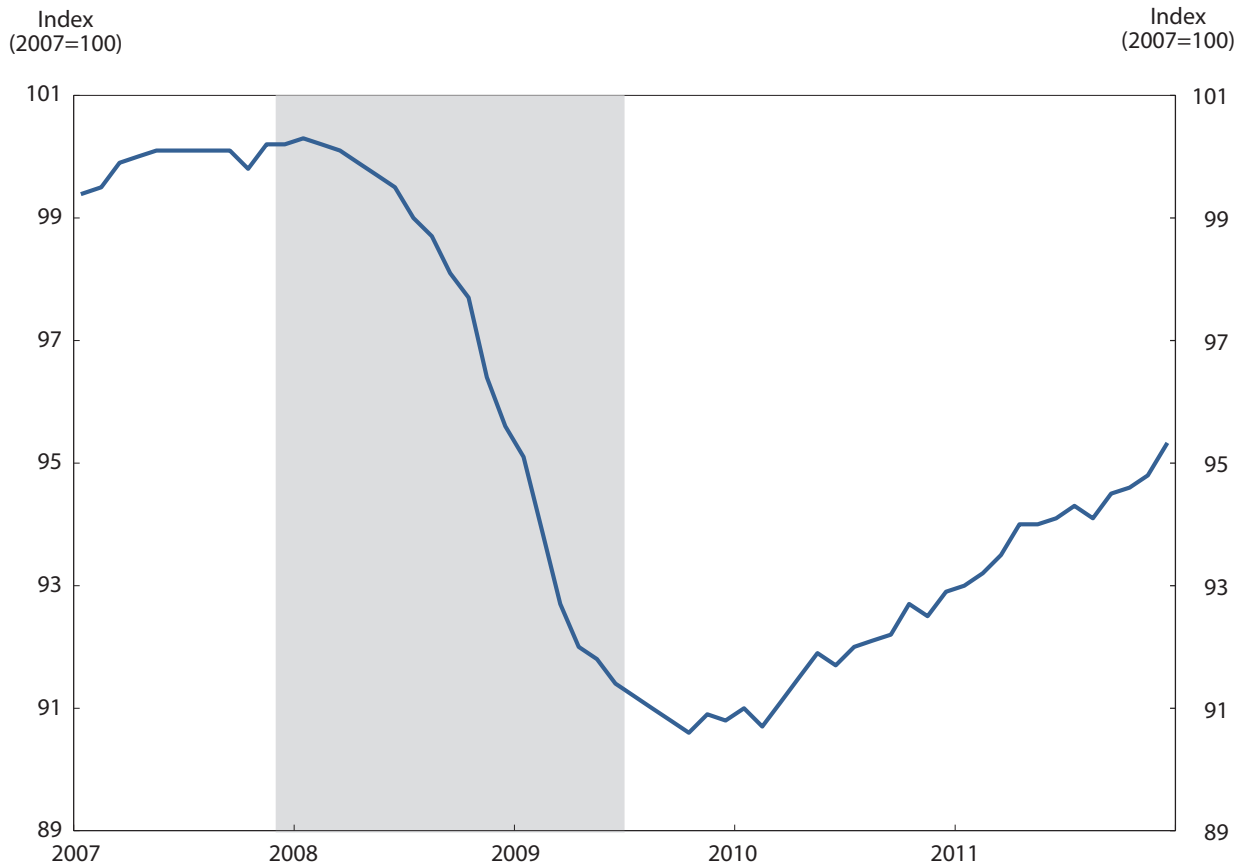
4. Average weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory employees in manufacturing, seasonally adjusted, January 2000–December 2011



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Average weekly hours for production employees in manufacturing rose by 0.3 hour over the year.
- During the latest recession (December 2007–June 2009), average weekly hours for production employees in manufacturing decreased by 1.5 hours, or –3.6 percent.
- Many other economic indicators ended 2011 on a positive note. For example, the Conference Board Leading Economic Index® for the United States, which uses CES average weekly hours in manufacturing as an input, increased by about 3 percent over the year.²

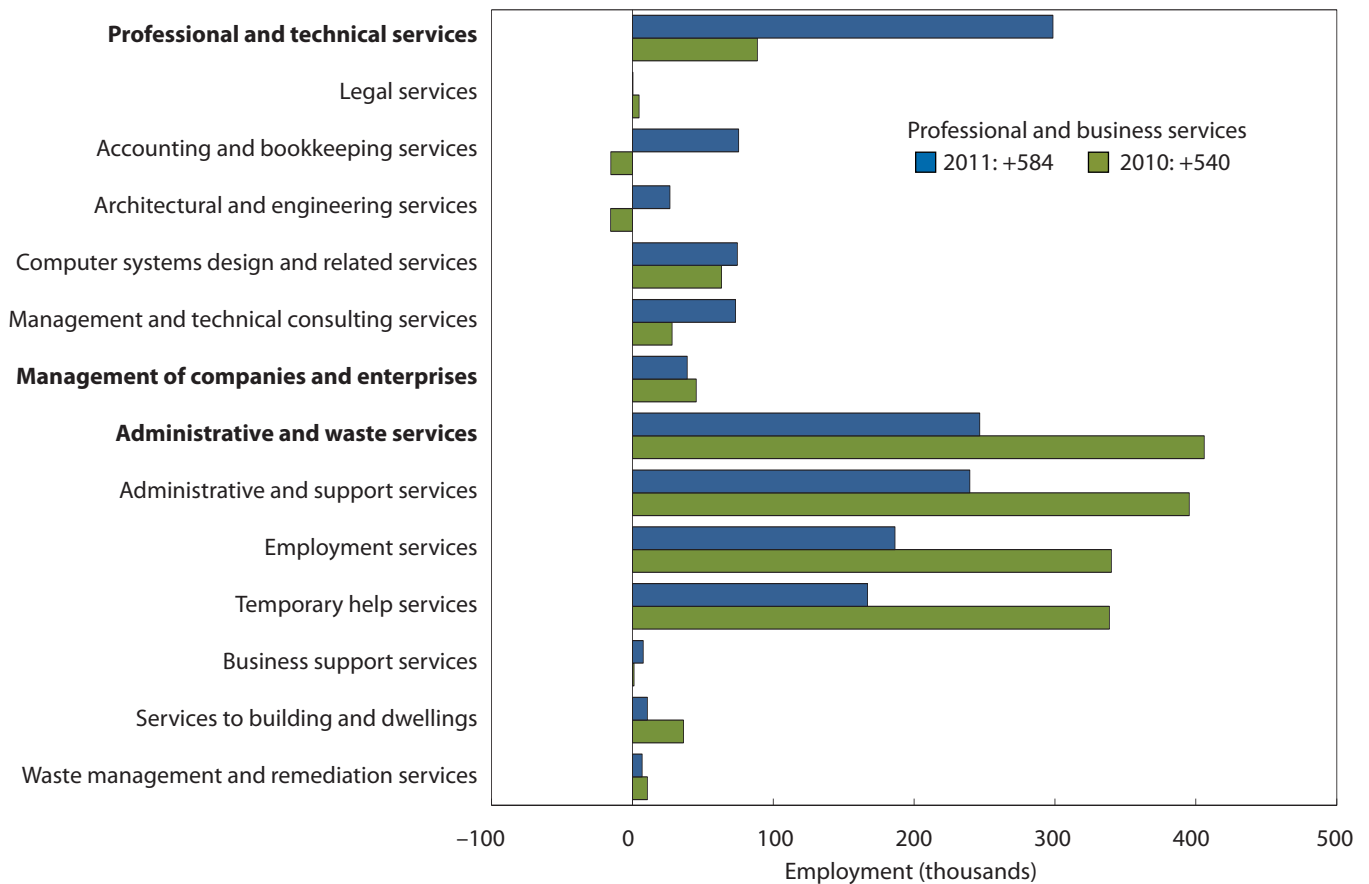
5. Index of aggregate weekly hours of all employees in the private sector, seasonally adjusted, January 2007–December 2011



NOTE: Shaded area represents recession as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Aggregate weekly hours are the product of the average work week and employment. The index is calculated by dividing the monthly aggregates by the annual average of aggregate weekly hours for 2007. As the employment rose and the average weekly hours increased, the index for aggregate weekly hours expanded by 2.6 percent in 2011.
- Average weekly hours for all employees in the private sector increased 0.2 hour, to 34.5 hours in 2011.
- The index of aggregate weekly hours for all employees in the private sector rose 2.6 percent in 2011 but was still 5.0 percentage points below a peak in January 2008. Changes in the trend of aggregate hours tend to coincide with changes in U.S. business cycles.
- Average hourly earnings for all employees in the private sector rose 2.1 percent in 2011. However, adjusted for inflation, real average hourly earnings decreased 1.0 percent.³

6. Over-the-year change in professional and business services employment, seasonally adjusted

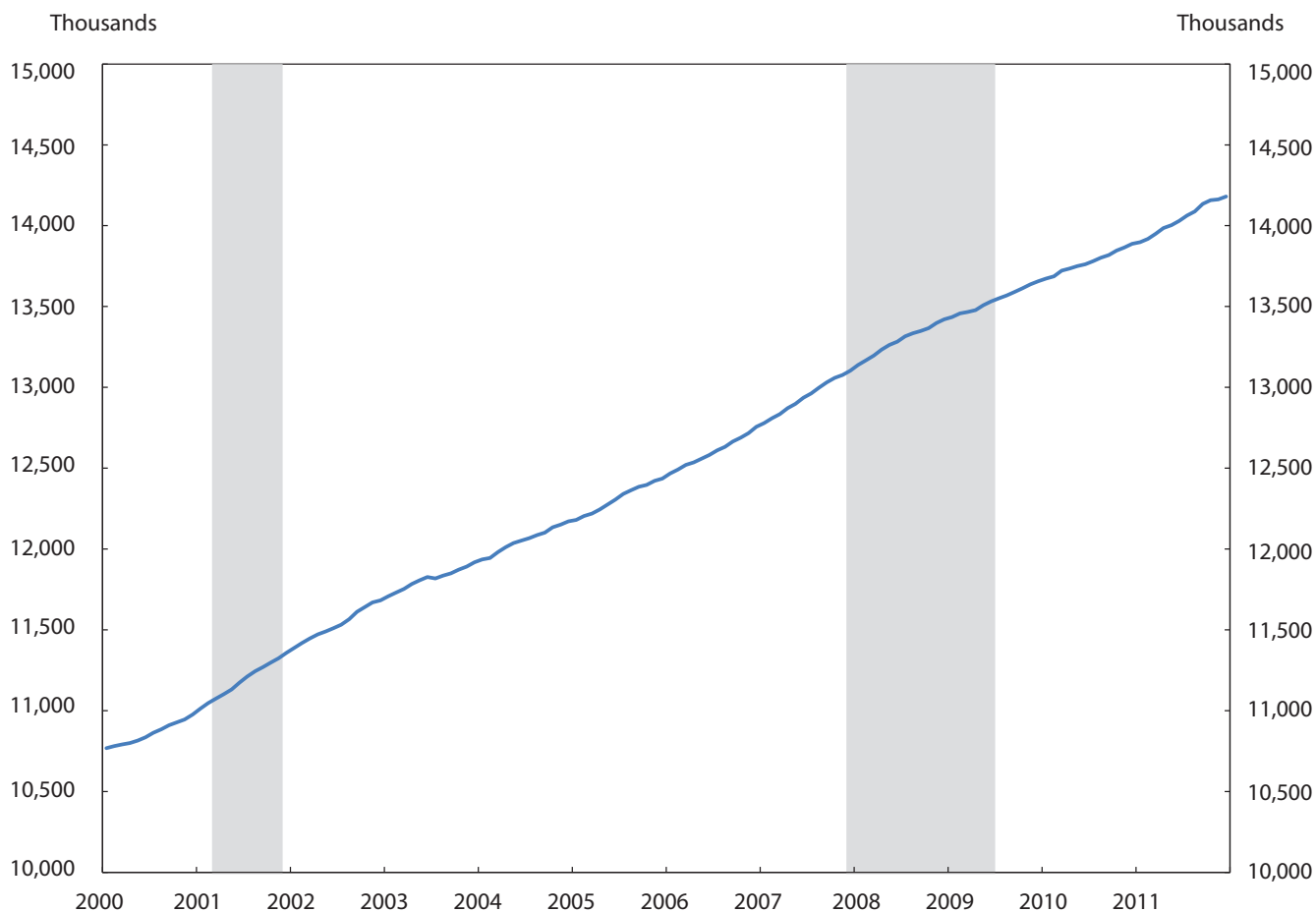


NOTES: Major components within professional and business services are bolded. Professional and technical services and administrative and waste services include industries not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Employment gains in professional and business services averaged 49,000 per month and totaled 584,000 in 2011, slightly above the 540,000 gained in 2010.
- The lion’s share of job growth during 2011 was divided among professional and technical services, which added more than half, or 51 percent, of the jobs gained in the industry, and administrative and waste services, with 42 percent.
- This distribution of employment gains contrasts to trends observed in 2010, when administrative and waste services led the job growth, contributing 3 out of every 4 jobs added in professional and business services.
- This shifting dynamic resulted from a moderation in job growth for temporary help services; the temporary help services industry had a 339,000 increase in payroll employment in 2010, followed by less than half that number in 2011.

7. Employment in health care services, seasonally adjusted, January 2000–December 2011

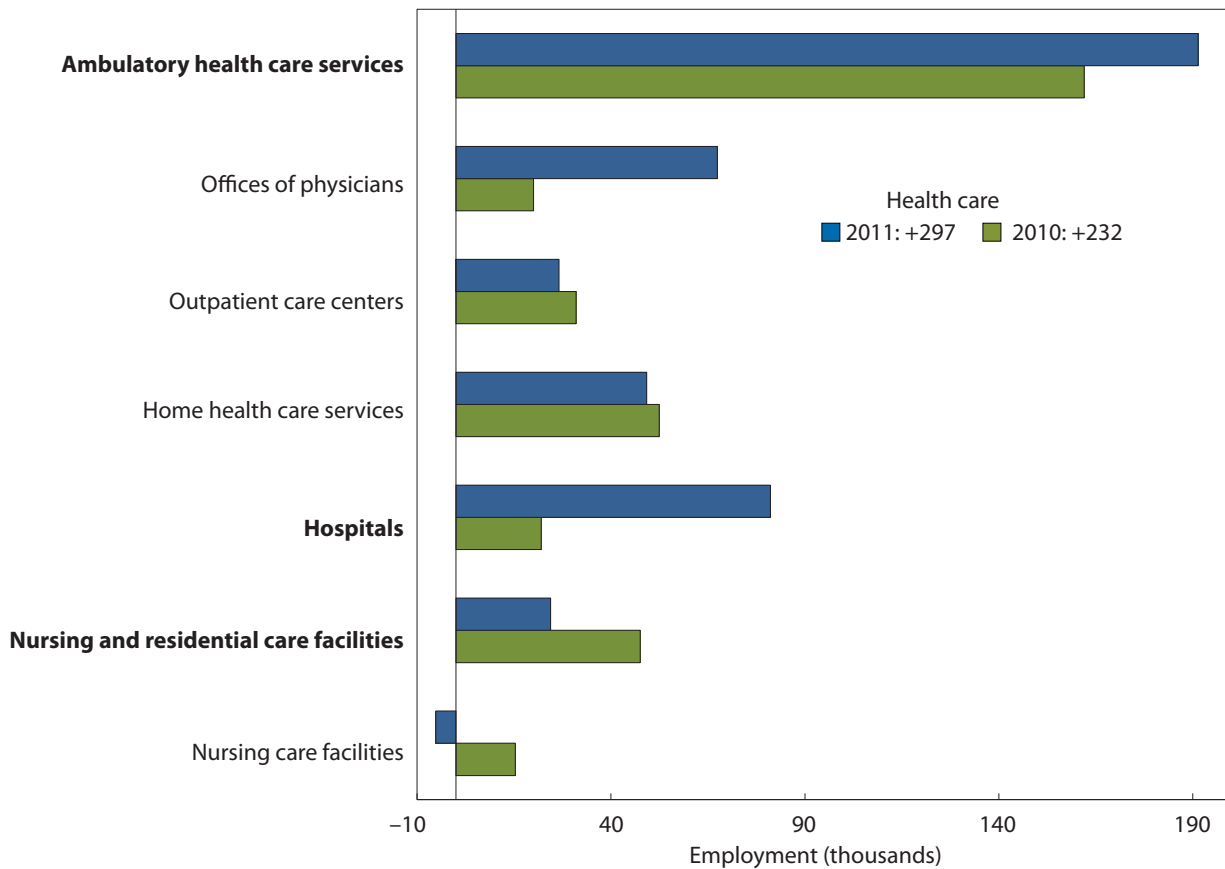


NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Employment in the health care industry grew by 297,000, or 2.1 percent, in 2011. This gain is consistent with historical job growth in the industry.
- Health care services employment tends to be “recession proof.”
- Since 2000, the average annual growth rate for health care services employment has been 2.3 percent.

8. Over-the-year change in health care employment by industry, seasonally adjusted

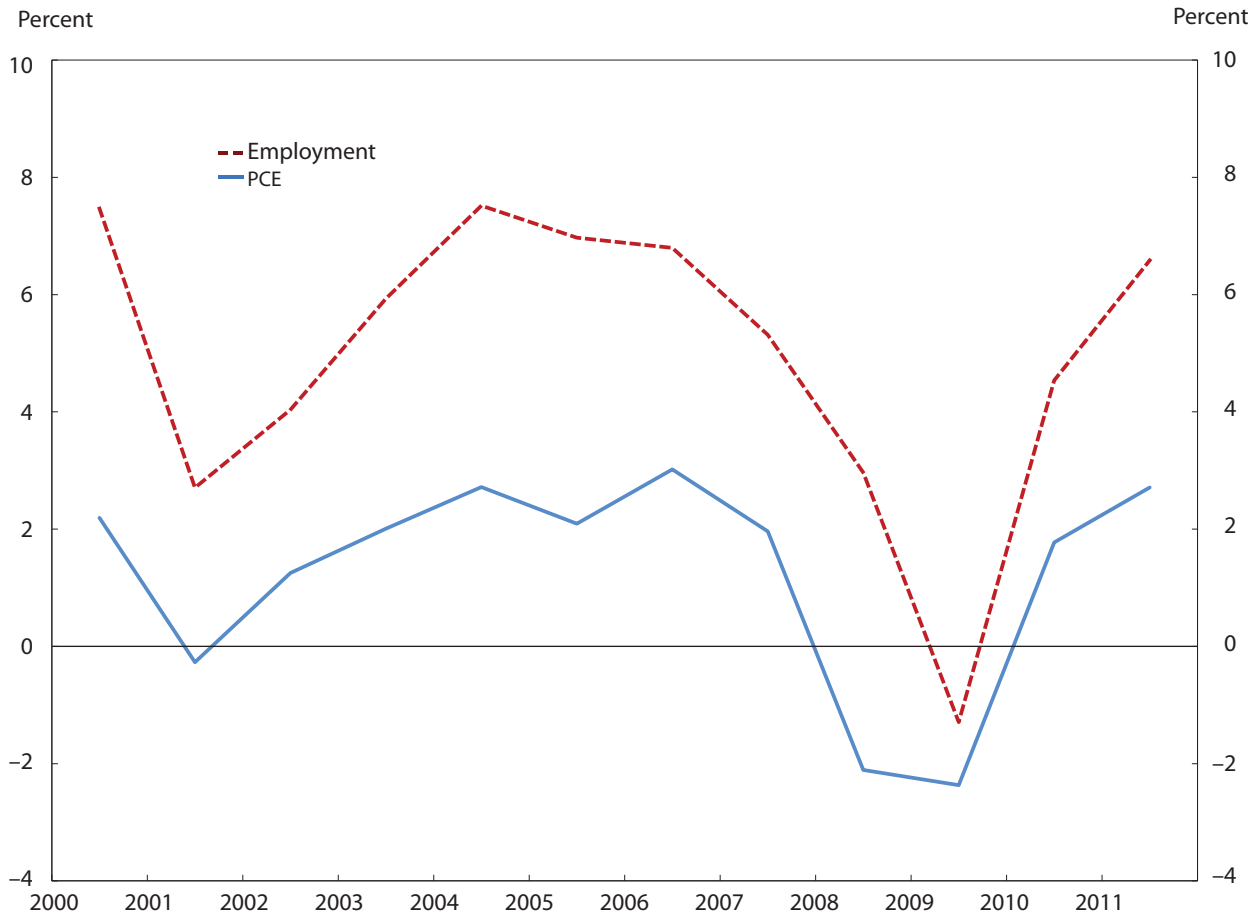


NOTES: Major components within health care are bolded. Ambulatory health care services and nursing and residential care facilities include industries not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Similar to the gain in 2010, the majority of the employment gain in the health care industry in 2011 occurred within ambulatory health care services, in which employment grew by 191,000. This industry provides health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and does not include inpatient services.
- Within ambulatory health care, substantial employment increases occurred in offices of physicians, home health care services, and outpatient care centers.
- Employment in hospitals grew by 81,000, or 1.7 percent over the year, more than triple its percentage growth in 2010.
- Job growth in nursing and residential care facilities (24,000) moderated in 2011, because employment growth in nursing care facilities was essentially flat over the year.

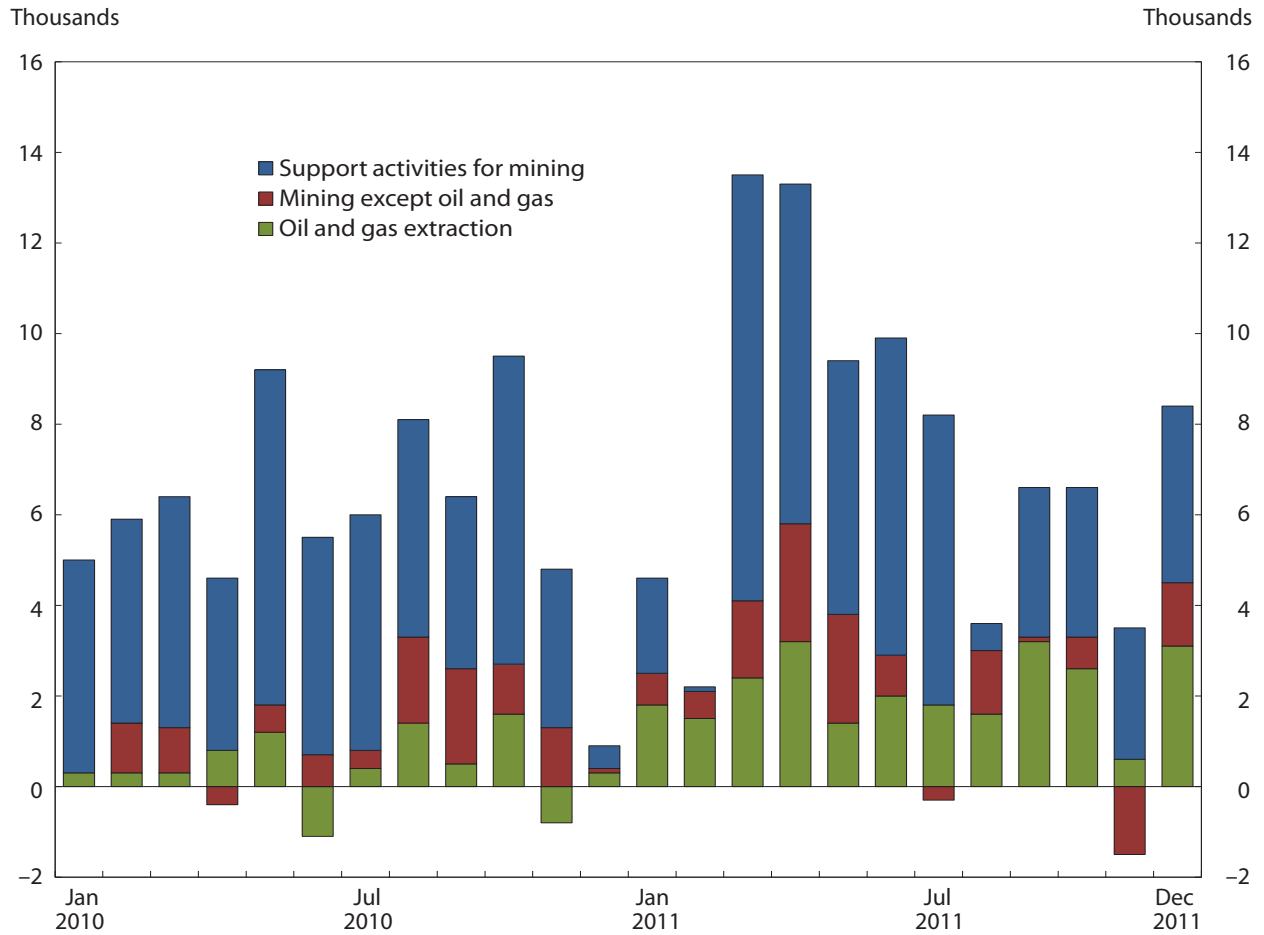
9. Annual growth rates of employment and personal consumption expenditures (PCE) for accommodation and food services, 2000–2011



SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- The leisure and hospitality industry added a considerable number of jobs to nonfarm payrolls in 2011. Employment rose by 318,000, or 2.4 percent.
- Much like in 2010, the near sole contributor of this job gain in leisure and hospitality was the food services and drinking places industry. Employment within this industry tends to rise and fall with changes in personal consumption expenditures for accommodation and food services.

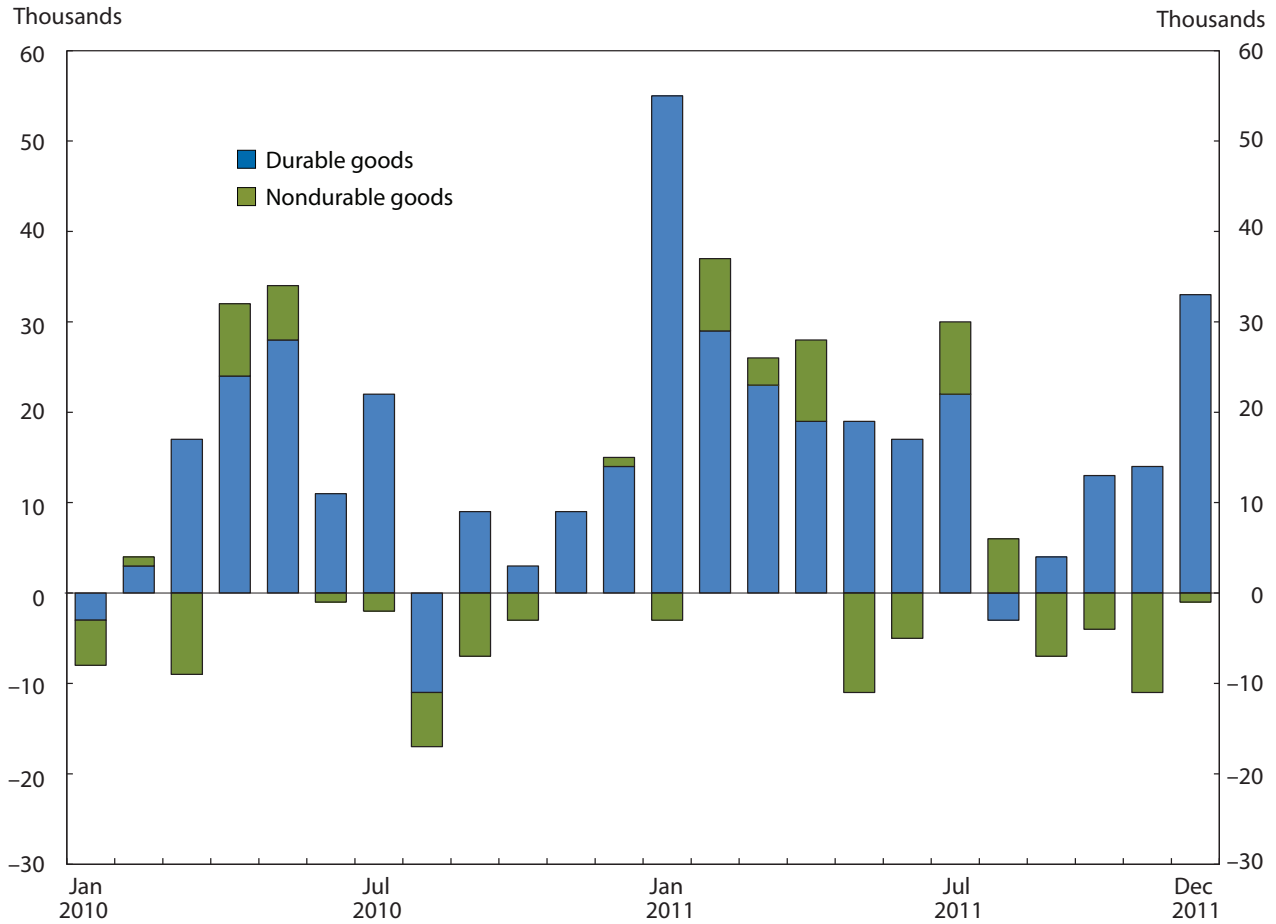
10. Over-the-month employment change in mining, seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Mining employment grew by 12.8 percent over the year, making it the fastest growing industry.
- In 2010, the average over-the-month change for mining employment was about 6,000, while in 2011, this figure increased slightly to more than 7,000.
- Oil and gas extraction added 25,000 jobs over the year. More specifically, employment in support for oil and gas rose by 38,000, or 17.5 percent.

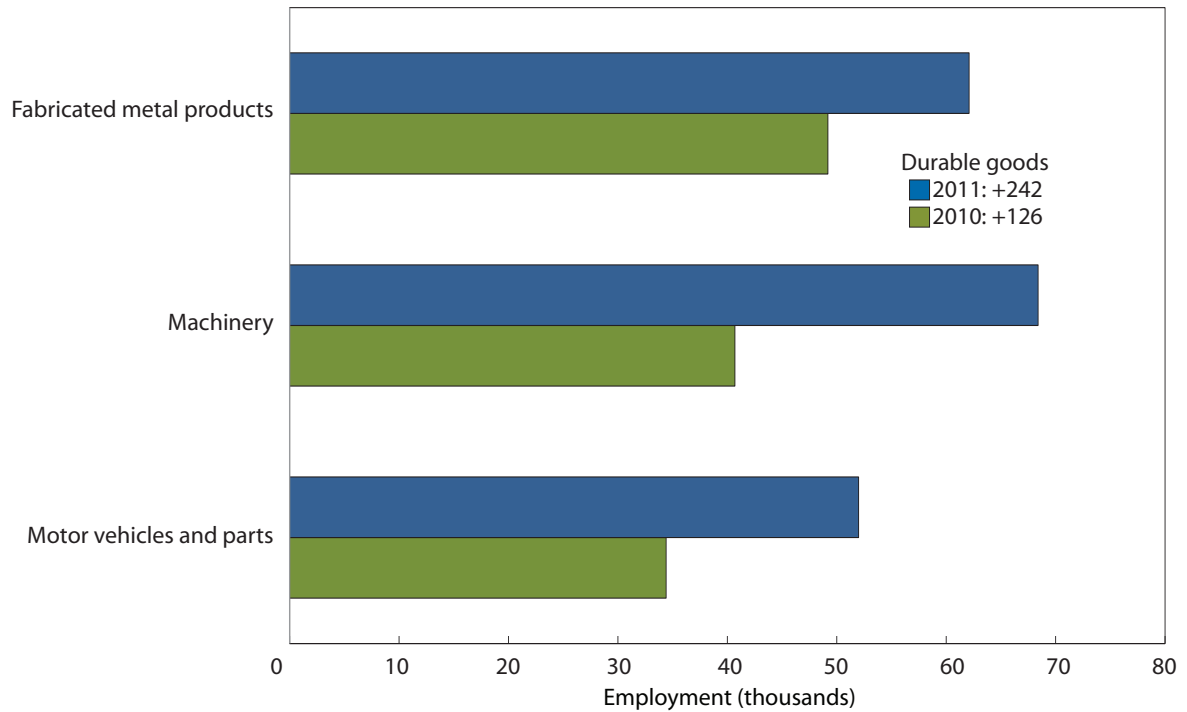
11. Over-the-month employment change in durable and nondurable goods manufacturing, seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- In 2011, manufacturing employment increased by 233,000, the largest annual job gain for the industry since 1997.
- Durable goods employment gained 242,000, or 3.4 percent in 2011. This employment gain was 116,000 more than that of 2010.
- Nondurable goods employment averaged a loss of 1,000 jobs per month in 2011, and netted a total loss of 9,000 for the year.

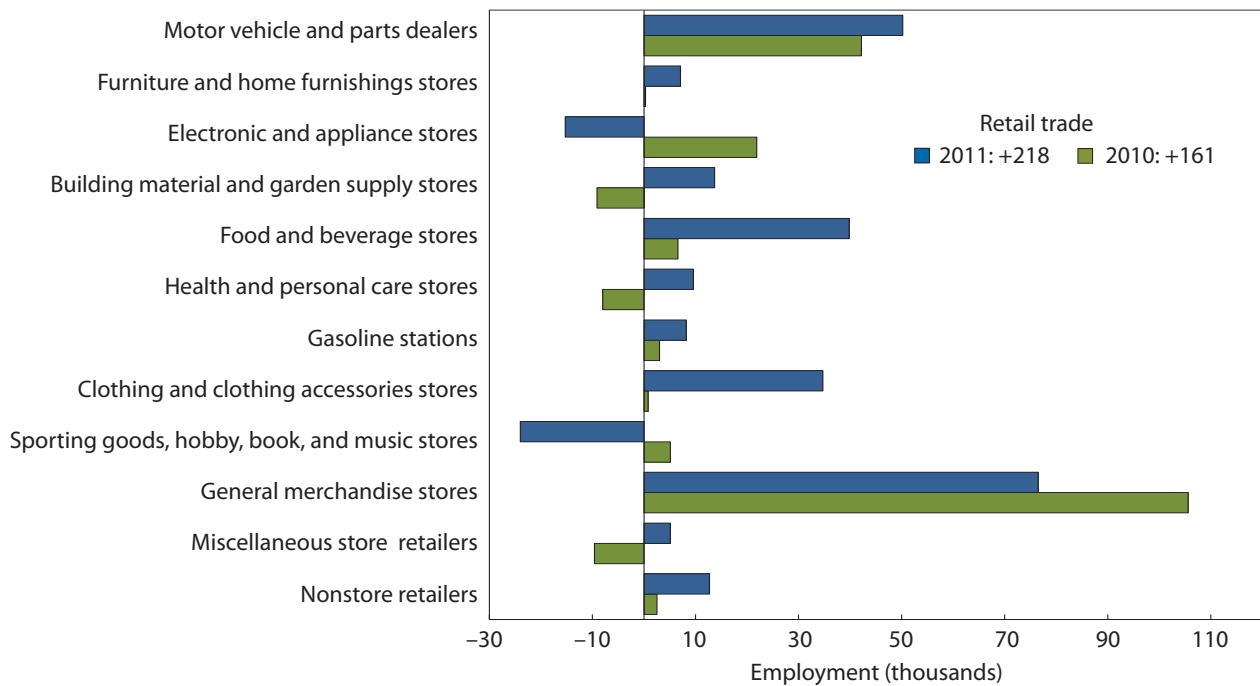
12. Over-the-year employment change in selected durable goods manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Durable goods industry employment grew by 242,000.
- The 2011 job growth among durable goods industries was concentrated in fabricated metal products, machinery, and motor vehicles and parts manufacturing.
- Continued improvement in economic indicators related to manufacturing support employment gains. New orders for durable goods rose 17 percent, industrial production rose by 8 percent, and motor vehicle production rose by 31 percent in 2011. Motor vehicle sales increased by 8 percent over the same period.⁴

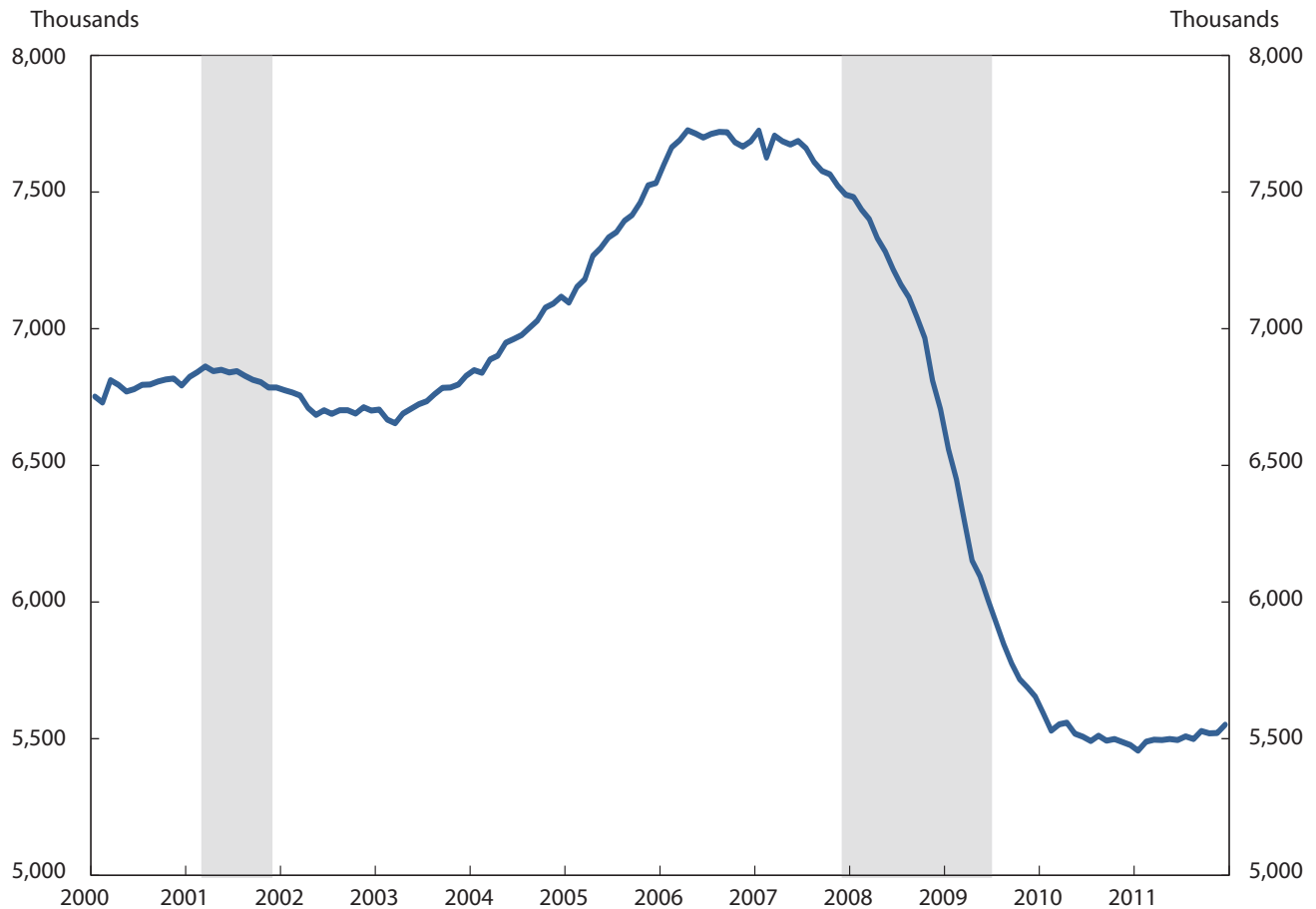
13. Over-the-year employment change in retail trade, seasonally adjusted, 2010–2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Employment in retail trade continued to grow in 2011, accelerating slightly over 2010. Employment growth was concentrated largely in general merchandise stores, which added 77,000 jobs, while jobs in other types of retailers grew more moderately.
- Electronic and appliance stores and sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores experienced employment declines over the year.
- Employment growth in retail trade was driven, in part, by an increase in retail sales in 2011. According to The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index®, retail sales increased by 6 percent during the year.⁵

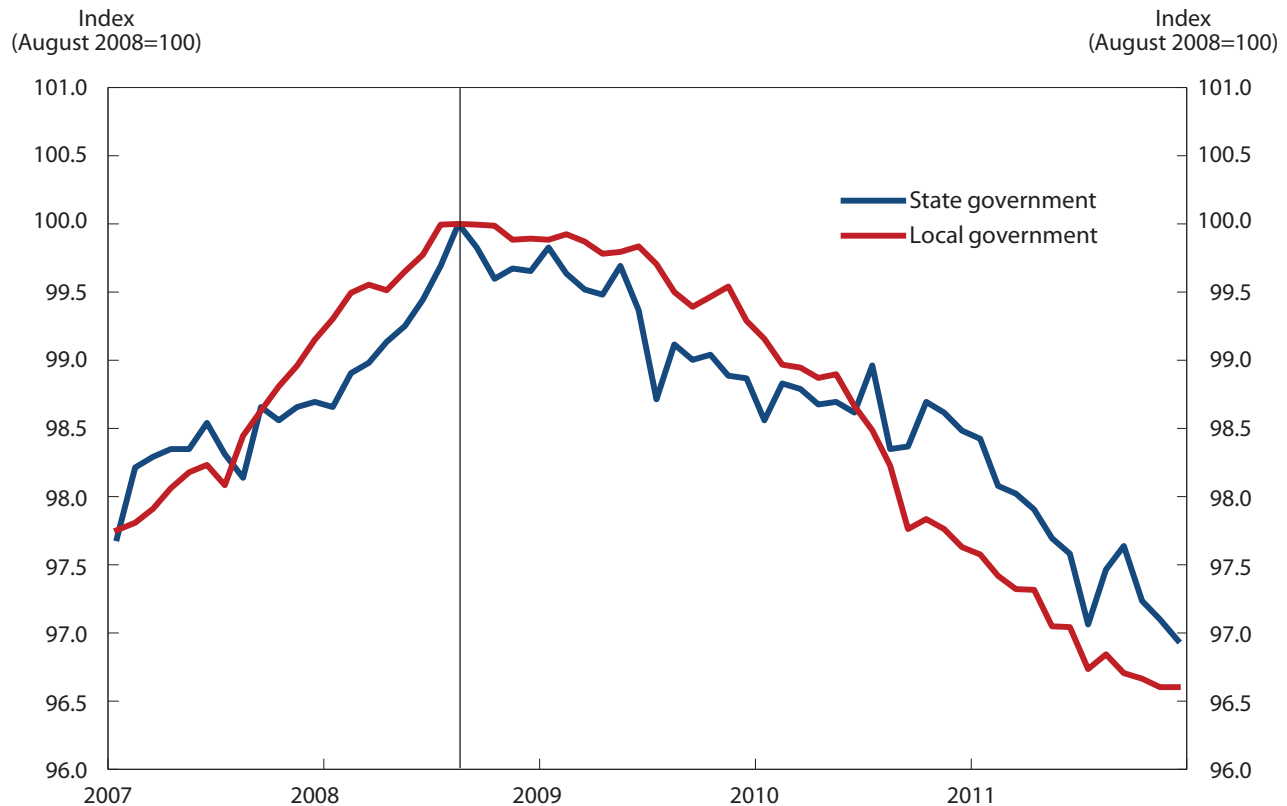
14. Employment in construction, seasonally adjusted, 2000–2011



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Construction employment increased by 69,000, or 1.3 percent, in 2011. This job gain marks the industry’s first calendar-year employment increase since 2006.
- While hitting an employment peak in April 2006 and a trough in January 2011, the construction industry has been experiencing a severe housing crisis. Construction employment within the peak-to-trough period declined by 2.3 million, or 29.4 percent. Despite gains in 2011, employment was still 2.2 million below its prerecession peak level.
- Over the year, employment edged up in residential and nonresidential (including heavy) construction. The largest gains occurred in specialty trade contractors, which accounted for 3 out of every 5 jobs gained in construction, nearly the same ratio at which the industry lost jobs during the prior 4 years.
- The improvement in construction employment was also reflected in industrywide economic indicators in 2011. The number of building permits issued rose by nearly 7 percent, and spending on both residential and nonresidential construction increased.⁶

15. Index of employment of state and local governments, seasonally adjusted, January 2007–December 2011



NOTE: Indexes shown in the chart are the monthly employment level divided by the employment level of August 2008, and the quotient is multiplied by 100. These indexes show the relative change in employment from August 2008. The vertical line represents August 2008.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- Marking its third consecutive year of decline, government employment continued to decrease in 2011, as state and local government payrolls decreased by 230,000 workers.
- Local government accounted for 150,000 of the job loss in 2011, while employment in state government fell by 80,000.
- Reduced revenues for local and state governments have led to budget cuts and resulting job losses. In 2011, 19 states enacted midyear budget cuts totaling \$7.4 billion.⁷
- Since reaching employment peaks in August 2008, local government has lost 496,000 jobs and state government lost 159,000 jobs through December 2011.
- The U.S. Postal Service, with 27,000 jobs lost, continued a longrun decline over the year.

Notes

¹The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is a monthly survey of about 141,000 businesses and government agencies representing approximately 486,000 individual worksites. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see "Technical Notes to Establishment Survey Data" at <http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cestn1.htm>. To access CES data, see "Current Employment Statistics—CES (National)" at www.bls.gov/ces. The CES data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

²For more information on The Conference Board, see "Global Business Cycle Indicators" (New York, The Conference Board Inc.) at

Payroll Employment in 2011

<http://www.conference-board.org/data/bcicountry.cfm?cid=1>.

³To obtain constant-dollar or real earnings, the Bureau of Labor Statistics deflates current dollar series for all employees using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

⁴For data on new orders for durable goods, see “Manufacturers’ Shipments, Inventories, & Orders” on the Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/manufacturing/m3/>. For industrial production data, see “Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization-G.17” at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/Current/default.htm>. For motor vehicle sales data, see “Auto and Truck Seasonal Adjustment, Table 1: Motor Vehicle Unit Retail Sales” at www.bea.gov/national/xls/gap_hist.xls.

⁵For statistics data on retail sales, see “Table 1A. Estimated Monthly Sales for Retail and Food Services, by Kind of Business” at <http://www.census.gov/retail/marts/www/download/text/adv1.txt>.

⁶For data on building permits and expenditures on residential and nonresidential construction, see “Guide to Data Sources from the U.S. Census Bureau” at <http://www.census.gov/econ/construction.html>.

⁷For more information on the fiscal condition of U.S. states, see “The Fiscal Survey of States” (The National Governors Association and The National Association of State Budget Officers, fall 2011) at <http://www.nasbo.org/publications-data/fiscal-survey-of-the-states>.

Job search of the unemployed by duration of unemployment

The length of time the jobless spent searching for work before finding a job increased from 5.2 to 10.4 weeks between 2007 and 2010, edging down to 10.0 in 2011; for the unemployed who eventually quit looking and left the labor force, duration also increased sharply between 2007 and 2011, from 8.7 to 21.4 weeks

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Following the 2007–2009 recession, the number of persons who were out of work for an extended time rose to record high levels. Consequently, median duration of unemployment rose to 21.4 weeks in 2010 and held through 2011; this measure, however, represents the ongoing number of weeks individuals had been unemployed when surveyed and is not a measure of a completed period of job search. That is, it does not indicate how many weeks an unemployed person took to find employment or leave the labor force. To provide estimates that more closely resemble “completed spells of unemployment,” the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) created measures of the number of weeks the jobless took to find work or quit looking and leave the labor force. These data show that the median length of time an unemployed person searched before finding a job increased sharply between 2007 and 2010, from 5.2 to 10.4 weeks; in 2011, it edged down to 10.0 weeks. Unemployed individuals looked much longer for work in 2011, compared with 2007, before giving up and leaving the labor force, 21.4 weeks versus 8.7 weeks, respectively.

Background on labor force flows

Labor force flows measure the transitions from one month to the next of individuals as they change their labor force status between

employment and unemployment or as they enter or leave the labor market. The flows also measure the number of persons who remained employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force over the month. Each month, the Current Population Survey (CPS) is administered to about three-quarters of the same households (sample) as in the previous month.¹ This month-to-month overlap allows for the calculation of the separate flows. The flows provide the underlying dynamics to the net change in official “stock” estimates—such as employment and unemployment—that the BLS publishes each month.² In any given month, a person is in one of three labor force states: employed (E), unemployed (U), or not in the labor force (N). The next month, that person could either have the same status or change to one of the other two states.

Nine of the labor market flow possibilities can be expressed with the following 3 × 3 matrix:

Status in prior month	Status in current month		
	<i>Em- ployed</i>	<i>Unem- ployed</i>	<i>Not in labor force</i>
Employed	EE	EU	EN
Unemployed	UE	UU	UN
Not in the labor force	NE	NU	NN

Other flows, such as those due to normal increases or decreases in population, are not discussed further in this article because of

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their marginal influence on changes to labor force estimates.³ The notation of the matrix is such that the first letter denotes the labor force status in the previous month and the second letter denotes the status in the current month. Thus, EE represents all individuals who remained employed over the month (not necessarily with the same employer), UE is the number of unemployed persons in the previous month who became employed in the current month, EU is the number employed persons in the previous month who were unemployed in the current month, and so forth.

Most transitions from employment to unemployment (EU) represent job loss, whereas transitions from unemployment to employment (UE) represent persons who sought and found jobs.⁴ The CPS flows, however, do not specifically reveal why people changed their labor force status. For example, one cannot determine whether employed persons who drop out of the labor force (EN) do so voluntarily or involuntarily, whether NE and NU represent new or returning entrants to the labor force, or whether jobless persons who quit looking for work (UN) are discouraged over job prospects.⁵

Duration by flow measure

Researchers in BLS' Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics created estimates of completed spells of unemployment by linking the duration variable for individuals who were jobless in one month with their labor force status in the subsequent month. These measures reflect completed spells of duration as of the last reference period in which persons were still classified as unemployed, or the length of job search for those who became employed and for those who quit searching for work and left the labor force.

Obtaining information on the precise week between survey periods when jobless individuals become employed or leave the labor force is not feasible. In the CPS, one's labor force status is determined for 1 week only each month; this is usually the week that contains the 12th, which is referred to as the "CPS survey reference week." Thus, if one's labor force status is unemployed (U) in one month and either employed (E) or not in the labor force (N) in the subsequent month, then the actual length of any one job search may be understated by as much as 3 to 4 weeks, the number of weeks between survey reference periods.⁶

Median duration of job search

During the recession that began in December 2007 and

ended in June 2009, millions of employed individuals lost their jobs and the ranks of the unemployed nearly doubled.⁷ In the aftermath, the number of jobless who were unemployed for 27 weeks or more continued to rise for about a year until early 2010, when it began to level off. In 2007, the median number of weeks that jobseekers were unemployed in the month prior to finding work was 5.2 weeks. In sharp contrast that emphasizes the severity of the 2007–2009 economic downturn, the median length of time for a successful job search doubled to 10.4 weeks by 2010. In 2011, it changed little, edging down to 10.0 weeks. Comparatively, during the robust economic expansion of the late 1990s and early 2000s, the median length of time that the jobless took to find work was about 4 weeks. This measure had reached as high as 6.1 weeks in the aftermath of the 2001 recession. The median duration of unemployment for those who eventually quit looking for a job and left the labor force also increased sharply between 2007 and 2011, from 8.7 weeks to 21.4 weeks. (See table 1.)

In 2011, the median number of weeks that unemployed men actively searched for work before landing a job was 10.2 weeks, compared with 9.6 weeks for women. Unemployed men also searched longer for a job than women in 2011 before giving up and leaving the labor force, spending 22.6 weeks looking compared with 20.2 weeks for women. Nonetheless, both men and women spent considerably more time searching for employment in 2011, whether successful or not, than during or prior to the 2007–2009 recession.

Distribution of job search by weeks of duration

Table 2 shows the distribution of job search for the unemployed who found jobs, by duration of unemployment in weekly increments. From 1994 through 2008, roughly half of successful jobseekers found work within 5 weeks of beginning their search. Prior to the start of the recent recession in December 2007, for example, 49 percent of those who were unemployed in one month but employed in a subsequent month had been jobless for less than 5 weeks. In 2011, a little more than one-third of jobseekers found work in less than 5 weeks. As the share of short-term successful job searches declined, the share of long-term successful job searches (those lasting 6 months or longer) increased dramatically. By 2011, more than a quarter (26.7 percent) of successful job searches lasted 6 months or longer, with about half of those taking more than a year. In comparison, about 10 percent of successful job searches lasted 6 months or longer in 2007.

Table 1. Median duration of unemployment for persons who became employed or left the labor force, by gender, annual averages, 1994–2011

[In weeks]

Year	Total, both sexes		Men		Women	
	Became employed	Left the labor force	Became employed	Left the labor force	Became employed	Left the labor force
1994	5.4	9.1	5.8	10.8	5.1	8.0
1995	4.8	8.3	5.0	9.4	4.5	7.5
1996	4.7	7.6	4.9	8.2	4.5	7.2
1997	4.5	7.6	4.6	8.5	4.2	7.0
1998	4.2	6.9	4.6	7.5	4.0	6.3
1999	4.1	6.8	4.3	7.2	4.0	6.5
2000	4.0	6.5	4.2	7.3	4.0	5.6
2001	4.1	6.9	4.2	7.4	4.0	6.5
2002	5.6	8.7	5.6	9.0	5.5	8.5
2003	6.1	9.6	6.4	9.9	5.9	9.3
2004	6.0	9.6	5.9	10.2	6.3	9.2
2005	5.4	8.6	5.5	9.3	5.4	8.1
2006	5.1	8.3	5.3	8.9	5.0	7.9
2007	5.2	8.7	5.3	9.2	4.9	8.2
2008	5.6	9.5	5.2	9.6	6.1	9.4
2009	8.4	15.2	8.6	16.0	8.1	14.4
2010	10.4	20.0	10.9	22.2	9.6	18.2
2011	10.0	21.4	10.2	22.6	9.6	20.2

NOTE: Duration is based on the number of weeks persons were unemployed in the month before becoming employed or leaving the labor force and, therefore, somewhat understates the true length of

completed spells of unemployment.

SOURCE: Research series from the BLS Current Population Survey.

Jobseeking women spent less time than men searching for work in 2011 before succeeding (medians of 9.6 versus 10.2 weeks, respectively). Unemployed men, however, were somewhat more likely than were women to be successful in job searches that lasted 27 weeks or more (27.3 versus 25.7 percent, respectively). Reflecting higher unemployment as a result of the 2007–2009 recession, an average of 2.4 million unemployed persons sought and found work each month in 2011, an increase of about 400,000 over the monthly average in 2007.

As shown in table 3, a far greater share of the unemployed who quit looking also spent much more time searching in 2011 than those who quit looking prior to the start of the recession in 2007. About 44 percent of the jobless searched for work for a half year or longer before giving up in 2011, compared with about 21 percent in 2007.

A greater share of the unemployed who found jobs (UE) in 2011 were men (61 percent, versus 39 percent for women). (See table 2.) However, roughly equal shares of unemployed men and women (48 versus 52 percent, respectively) gave up their search and left the labor force (UN). Also, similar proportions of unemployed men and women who eventually left the labor force spent more than half a year in their job search before giving up (45.2 and 42.4 percent, respectively). (See table 3.)

Likelihood of finding work by weeks of unemployment

In addition to the medians and distributions of completed spells presented earlier, the likelihood of the unemployed becoming employed or leaving the labor force was tabulated for selected duration categories. These measures show that the chance of becoming employed decreases the longer one is unemployed. This relationship holds regardless of expansions or contractions in the business cycle. However, the chance of finding a job has been substantially lower in the aftermath of the 2007–2009 economic downturn. In 2011, an individual who had been unemployed for less than 5 weeks had a 31-percent chance of becoming employed in a subsequent month, whereas an individual who had been jobless for a half year or longer had only a 10-percent chance. In comparison, during the tight labor market of 2000, the proportions were higher, 40 percent and 20 percent, respectively. (See charts 1 and 2.)

From 1995 to 2011, unemployed men were more likely than unemployed women to be successful in their job search during unemployment durations of less than 5 weeks; however, that pattern was less well defined for job searches that exceeded a half year. Among men who had been jobless for less than 5 weeks in 2011, about 34 percent were employed in the subsequent month, compared with

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Table 2. Share of the unemployed who found jobs, by weeks of duration of unemployment and gender, annual averages, 1994–2011

[Percent distribution]

Year	Transitions from unemployed to employed (thousands)	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 52 weeks	53 weeks and over
Total, both sexes						
1994	2,208	47.3	29.0	11.4	8.3	4.0
1995	2,072	50.5	28.6	10.7	6.6	3.5
1996	2,035	52.1	28.8	10.1	6.5	2.6
1997	2,003	52.3	28.9	10.3	6.0	2.5
1998	1,909	54.5	28.5	8.9	5.8	2.4
1999	1,874	55.6	28.3	9.2	5.0	2.0
2000	1,839	56.5	28.2	8.1	4.9	2.1
2001	1,952	55.7	29.0	9.2	4.6	1.6
2002	2,111	47.4	29.8	12.1	8.1	2.6
2003	2,085	44.7	29.1	12.8	9.3	4.1
2004	2,065	45.5	28.6	12.3	9.3	4.3
2005	1,985	47.3	28.7	12.0	8.0	3.9
2006	1,967	49.5	28.5	11.7	7.5	2.8
2007	1,930	49.0	29.7	11.4	7.1	2.8
2008	2,064	47.2	30.4	11.9	7.3	3.2
2009	2,402	38.9	29.1	14.9	12.1	5.1
2010	2,517	34.0	25.9	13.8	15.3	11.0
2011	2,372	35.3	24.9	13.1	13.8	12.9
Men						
1994	1,264	45.3	28.6	12.3	9.2	4.7
1995	1,163	49.3	28.2	11.5	7.1	4.0
1996	1,142	50.5	28.4	11.4	6.7	3.0
1997	1,123	51.4	28.6	10.8	6.5	2.8
1998	1,039	53.1	28.6	8.6	6.9	2.9
1999	1,027	55.3	27.8	9.9	5.0	2.0
2000	1,005	56.5	27.8	8.4	4.9	2.4
2001	1,114	54.8	29.2	9.9	4.5	1.6
2002	1,209	46.7	29.9	12.4	8.5	2.5
2003	1,228	44.0	29.0	13.2	9.4	4.4
2004	1,197	45.3	28.3	11.8	9.7	4.9
2005	1,139	47.6	27.6	12.7	8.0	4.2
2006	1,117	49.4	27.3	12.7	7.8	2.9
2007	1,120	48.7	29.6	11.9	6.8	3.1
2008	1,216	48.7	28.8	12.2	7.1	3.2
2009	1,492	38.6	28.7	15.7	12.1	4.9
2010	1,552	33.1	25.6	13.5	15.7	12.1
2011	1,442	35.3	23.7	13.6	14.1	13.2
Women						
1994	943	50.0	29.6	10.2	7.2	3.0
1995	909	52.2	29.0	9.8	6.0	3.0
1996	893	54.1	29.2	8.4	6.3	2.1
1997	880	53.6	29.2	9.7	5.3	2.2
1998	870	56.1	28.4	9.2	4.5	1.8
1999	848	56.0	28.9	8.2	5.0	2.0
2000	834	56.6	28.8	7.8	4.9	1.8
2001	838	56.9	28.7	8.2	4.8	1.5
2002	902	48.2	29.7	11.7	7.6	2.8
2003	857	45.7	29.2	12.2	9.2	3.6
2004	869	45.9	29.1	13.1	8.6	3.4
2005	846	47.0	30.3	11.2	7.9	3.6
2006	850	49.6	30.1	10.4	7.2	2.8
2007	809	49.4	29.9	10.7	7.6	2.4

See notes at end of table.

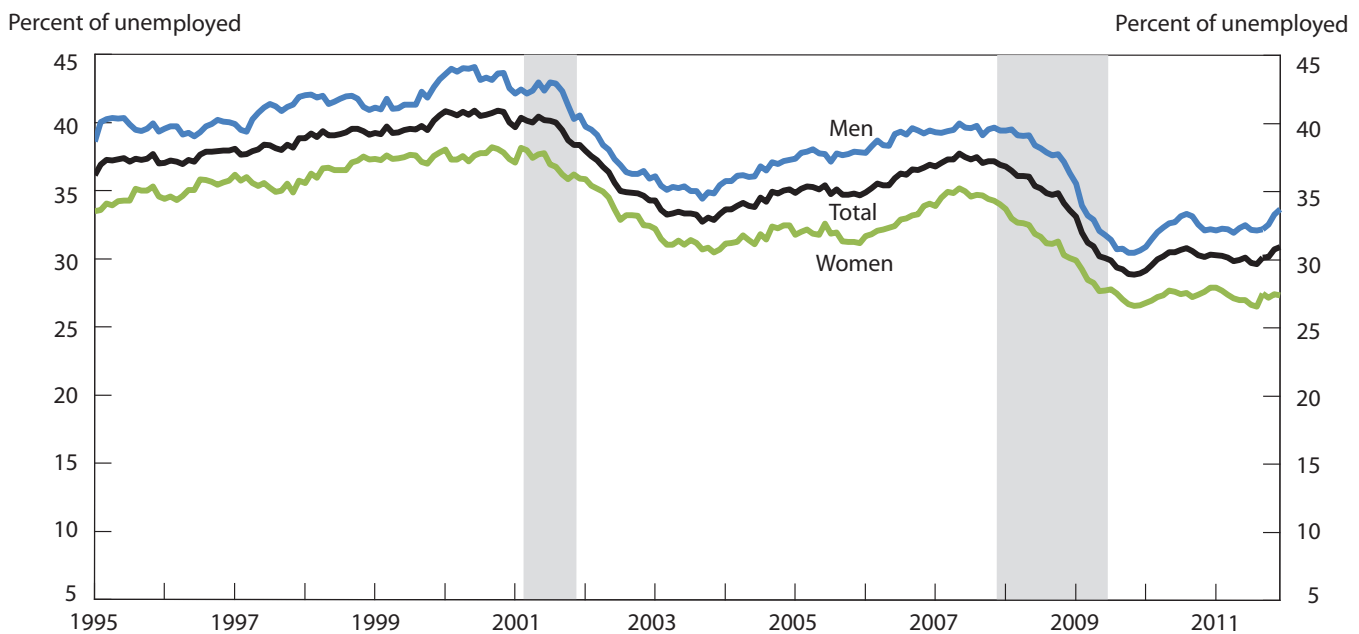
Table 2. Continued—Share of the unemployed who found jobs, by weeks of duration of unemployment and gender, annual averages, 1994–2011

[Percent distribution]

Year	Transitions from unemployed to employed (thousands)	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 52 weeks	53 weeks and over
Women						
2008	848	45.0	32.7	11.5	7.6	3.1
2009	911	39.4	29.7	13.5	12.0	5.4
2010	965	35.5	26.2	14.4	14.7	9.2
2011	930	35.3	26.8	12.2	13.3	12.4

NOTE: Duration is based on the number of weeks persons were unemployed in the month before becoming employed and, therefore, is somewhat understated. SOURCE: Research series from the BLS Current Population Survey.

Chart 1. Of those jobless for less than 5 weeks, the share who became employed in the subsequent month, by gender, not seasonally adjusted 12-month moving average, January 1995–December 2011



NOTES: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Duration is based on the number of weeks persons were unemployed in the month before becoming employed and, therefore, is somewhat understated. SOURCE: Research series from the BLS Current Population Survey.

about 27 percent of women.

As shown in chart 2, unemployed men and women who were jobless for 27 weeks or more were about equally likely to find jobs in a subsequent month during the 2007–2009 recession. In 2011, men were slightly more likely than women to become employed following prolonged periods of unemployment duration. Trendwise, the likelihood that job-seeking men and women became employed in searches that exceeded a half year converged during economic downturns and diverged during expansionary periods.

The pattern of greater success in men’s job search than women’s holds throughout the series history, although

outcomes of job search are clearly cyclical. Independently of how long the unemployed take to find a job, successful outcomes (the likelihood that an unemployed person will become employed) peaked preceding the 2001 recession and have never approached those levels since. (See charts 1 and 2.)

Unemployed men were much less likely than unemployed women to leave the labor force regardless of the duration of job search, suggesting that men have a stronger attachment to the labor market. Of those who were unemployed for less than 5 weeks or for 27 weeks or longer, respectively, charts 3 and 4 show the share who quit

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Table 3. Share of the unemployed who quit looking, by weeks of duration of unemployment and gender, annual averages, 1994–2011

[Percent distribution]

Year	Transitions from unemployed to not in the labor force (thousands)	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 52 weeks	53 weeks and over
Total, both sexes						
1994	1,831	35.7	27.0	13.8	14.1	9.4
1995	1,707	37.5	28.2	12.8	12.8	8.7
1996	1,674	39.5	28.2	12.6	11.7	8.1
1997	1,584	39.8	29.7	12.1	11.1	7.3
1998	1,512	41.2	30.6	11.2	10.7	6.3
1999	1,411	41.3	30.3	12.1	10.9	5.4
2000	1,371	43.7	31.5	11.0	9.1	4.7
2001	1,499	42.4	30.9	12.8	9.2	4.8
2002	1,759	35.9	30.5	15.2	12.2	6.2
2003	1,911	33.9	29.2	14.2	14.2	8.5
2004	1,823	33.6	28.6	14.5	13.5	9.9
2005	1,781	36.3	29.7	13.3	12.1	8.6
2006	1,699	37.3	29.7	12.9	12.0	8.1
2007	1,601	36.1	30.1	13.0	12.7	8.0
2008	1,879	33.7	31.1	13.5	13.8	7.9
2009	2,612	24.6	26.7	17.6	19.8	11.3
2010	2,893	20.6	22.7	15.3	21.6	19.7
2011	2,834	20.9	21.6	13.7	19.4	24.3
Men						
1994	809	31.3	26.3	14.9	15.3	12.3
1995	762	34.6	27.7	12.6	13.8	11.3
1996	753	37.7	28.4	12.0	12.5	9.4
1997	691	37.5	28.9	12.8	11.7	9.1
1998	690	37.9	31.1	11.4	12.0	7.6
1999	627	39.2	30.4	12.1	11.6	6.7
2000	615	39.8	32.7	11.2	10.3	6.1
2001	698	40.5	30.7	13.1	9.9	5.8
2002	826	35.8	29.6	14.6	12.6	7.3
2003	919	32.8	28.6	13.9	15.0	9.7
2004	860	32.5	27.9	14.1	13.8	11.6
2005	829	34.1	29.1	13.7	13.2	9.9
2006	809	35.9	28.3	13.8	12.8	9.2
2007	749	34.3	30.7	12.3	12.9	9.7
2008	914	33.0	31.3	12.8	14.9	8.0
2009	1,313	23.5	26.5	18.1	19.8	12.0
2010	1,429	19.5	21.0	15.7	22.9	20.9
2011	1,370	20.1	21.1	13.7	19.6	25.6
Women						
1994	1,022	39.2	27.6	12.9	13.2	7.2
1995	945	39.8	28.6	12.9	12.0	6.7
1996	921	41.0	27.9	13.1	11.0	6.9
1997	893	41.6	30.4	11.5	10.6	5.9
1998	822	44.1	30.1	11.0	9.6	5.2
1999	783	43.0	30.3	12.1	10.3	4.3
2000	756	46.8	30.6	10.9	8.2	3.6
2001	800	44.1	31.0	12.5	8.6	3.9
2002	932	35.9	31.3	15.7	11.9	5.2
2003	993	35.0	29.6	14.6	13.4	7.4
2004	963	34.5	29.2	14.9	13.2	8.3
2005	952	38.1	30.2	13.0	11.2	7.5
2006	891	38.6	31.1	12.0	11.3	7.0
2007	852	37.7	29.6	13.7	12.5	6.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Continued—Share of the unemployed who quit looking, by weeks of duration of unemployment and gender, annual averages, 1994–2011

[Percent distribution]

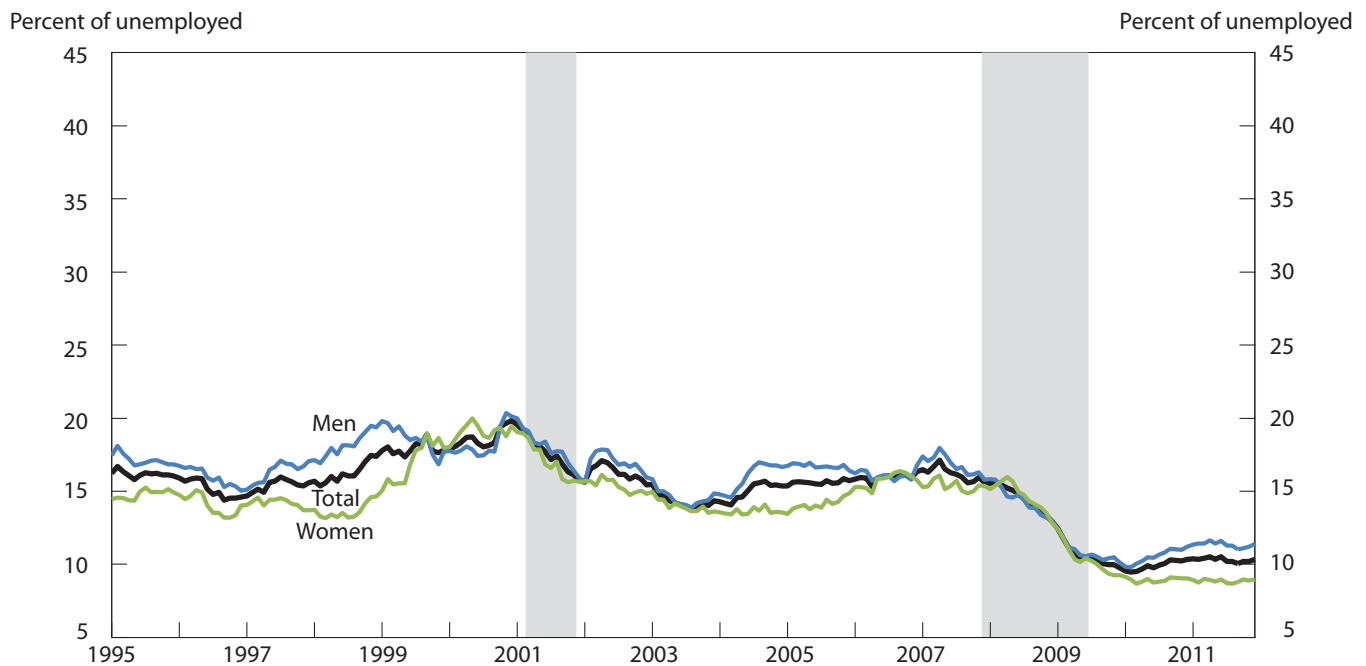
Year	Transitions from unemployed to not in the labor force (thousands)	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 52 weeks	53 weeks and over
Women						
2008	966	34.4	30.9	14.1	12.7	7.9
2009	1,299	25.7	26.8	17.1	19.7	10.6
2010	1,463	21.7	24.4	14.9	20.4	18.5
2011	1,464	21.6	22.1	13.8	19.3	23.1

NOTES: Duration is based on the number of weeks persons were unemployed in the month before leaving the labor force and, therefore, is somewhat understated.

what understated.

SOURCE: Research series from the BLS Current Population Survey.

Chart 2. Of those jobless for 27 weeks and over, the share who become employed in the subsequent month, by gender, not seasonally adjusted 12-month moving average, January 1995–December 2011



NOTES: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Duration is based on the number of weeks persons were unemployed in the month before becoming employed and, therefore, is somewhat understated.

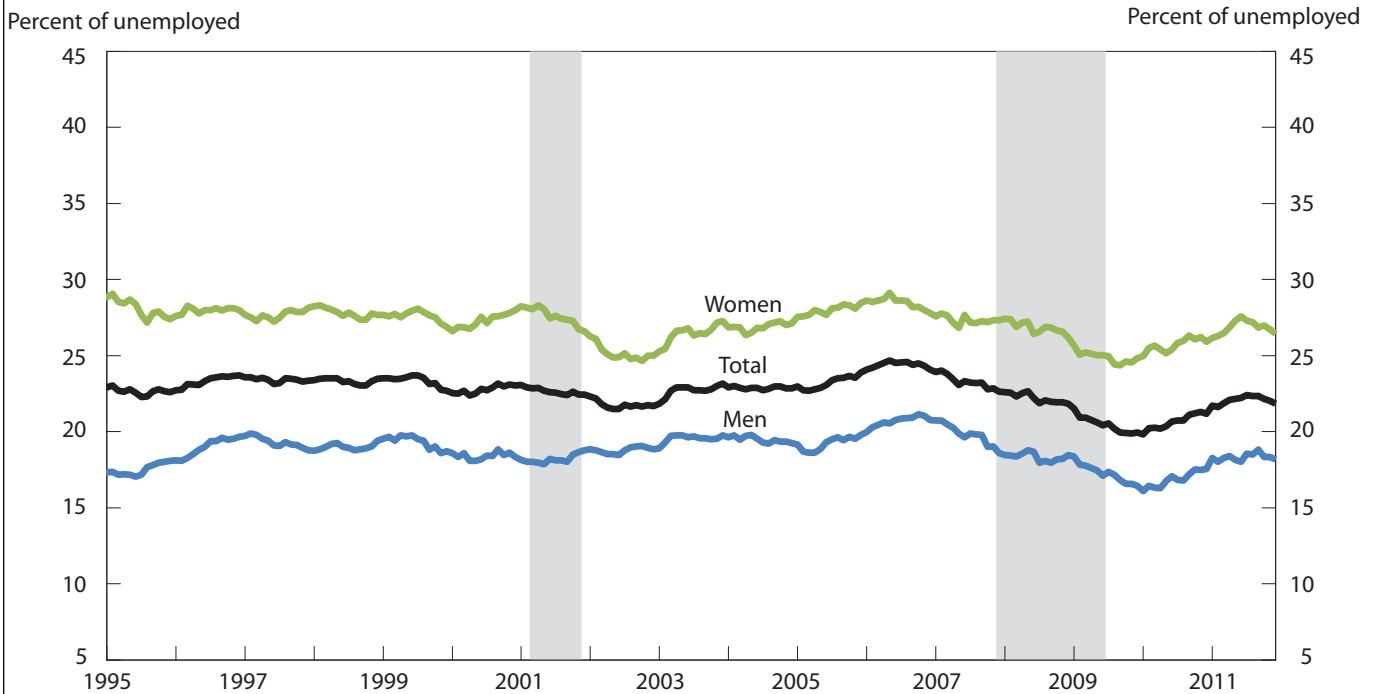
SOURCE: Research series from the BLS Current Population Survey.

looking for a job and left the labor force. Unemployed women were more likely than unemployed men to give up their search for work in less than 5 weeks, a pattern that was consistent throughout the period from 1995 to 2011. Unemployed women also were more likely to quit looking and leave the labor force after unemployment durations of a half year or longer.

IN SUM, THE LENGTH OF TIME that the unemployed (both men and women) took to find work in 2011 was nearly twice as long as prior to the beginning of the recession in 2007, 10.0 weeks versus 5.2 weeks. Although

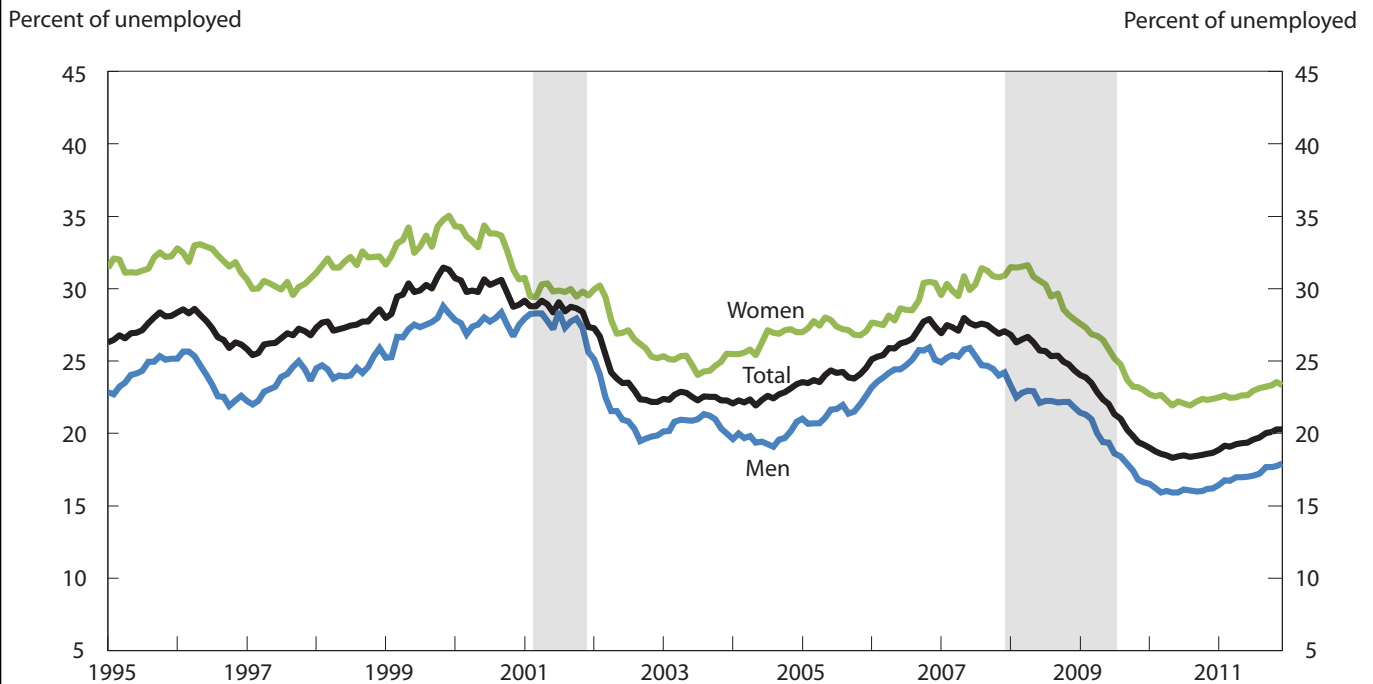
men were somewhat more persistent in their job search than women, among the jobless who found work in 2011, roughly a quarter of each gender spent over a half year searching. Among the jobless who were unsuccessful in their job search and left the labor force in 2011, more than 4 in 10 spent a half year or longer searching before giving up. Undoubtedly, one of the most profound effects of the 2007–2009 recession was the shrinking likelihood of the unemployed finding jobs; even more dramatic was that the likelihood of finding work decreased substantially as the length of time spent searching increased. □

Chart 3. Of those jobless for less than 5 weeks, the share who left the labor force in the subsequent month, by gender, not seasonally adjusted 12-month moving average, January 1995–December 2011



NOTES: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Duration is based on the number of weeks persons were unemployed in the month before leaving the labor force and, therefore, is somewhat understated.
SOURCE: Research series from the BLS Current Population Survey.

Chart 4. Of those jobless for 27 weeks and over, the share who left the labor force in the subsequent month, by gender, not seasonally adjusted 12-month moving average, January 1995–December 2011



NOTES: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Duration is based on the number of weeks persons were unemployed in the month before leaving the labor force and, therefore, is somewhat understated.
SOURCE: Research series from the BLS Current Population Survey.

NOTES

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The authors would like to thank Gregory P. Erkens and Thomas D. Evans in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics for their input in developing the various duration series.

¹ The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Additional information on the concepts and methodology of the CPS is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm.

² For BLS analytical reports that use labor force flows to analyze developments in the labor market, see Randy E. Ilg, "Analyzing CPS data using gross flows," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 10–18, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/09/art2full.pdf>; Zhi Boon, Charles M. Carson, R. Jason Faberman, and Randy E. Ilg, "Studying the labor market using BLS labor dynamics data," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 3–16, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/02/art1full.pdf>; Harley J. Frazis and Randy E. Ilg, "Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, pp. 3–18, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/04/art1full.pdf>; Harley J. Frazis, "Labor Force Flows in the Most Recent Recession," Issues in Labor Statistics, Summary 10–08 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2010), <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils85.pdf>; and Randy E. Ilg, "Why Has Unemployment Risen? Insight from Labor Force Flows," Issues in Labor Statistics, Summary 08–05 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2008), <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils66.pdf>. Additional information on labor force status flows is available in "Research series on labor force status flows from the Current Population Survey," *Labor Force Statistics from*

the Current Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 4, 2008), http://stats.bls.gov/cps/cps_flows.htm.

³ For more information on the concepts and estimation of labor force flows, including margin discrepancies, see Harley J. Frazis, Edwin L. Robison, Thomas D. Evans, and Martha A. Duff, "Estimating gross flows consistent with stocks in the CPS," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 3–9, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/09/art1full.pdf>.

⁴ Since 1994, job losers have accounted for between 42 percent and 66 percent of the unemployed by reason for unemployment, while job leavers have accounted for 15 percent or less.

⁵ Discouraged workers are individuals who wish to work and have looked for work sometime in the previous 12 months but who are not currently looking for work specifically because they believe that no jobs are available for them.

⁶ To a lesser extent, duration measures presented here may be understated for other reasons. Only three-quarters of the sample in the CPS are accounted for in the month-to-month flows; duration estimates for months-in-sample 4 and 8 are not available and have been shown to be slightly higher. Also, this analysis implies a steady-state labor market in which entry rates into and exit rates from unemployment are fairly stable.

⁷ The National Bureau of Economic Research, the generally recognized arbiter of recessions in the United States, determined that June 2009 was the end point of the recession that began in December 2007.

The declining average size of establishments: evidence and explanations

Although the average size of establishments rose through the expansionary years of the 1990s, it has fallen during each year of the first decade of the 2000s; a primary explanation is that new establishments are starting and staying smaller

Eleanor J. Choi
and
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Keen observers of labor market statistics have noticed that the average size of establishments has been decreasing during the past decade. The average size of establishments rose through each of the expansionary years of the 1990s but then fell slightly during each year of the 2000s regardless of whether the economy was expanding or contracting, as shown in the bottom graph of chart 1.¹ The opposing trends of these Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data suggest that the U.S. economy has changed in some fundamental way during the past two decades.

In this article, we seek to understand the change in trend in the average size of establishments during the last two decades. We begin with an exploration of the robustness of the basic empirical facts—we document the data used to discern the trends in the average size of establishments, and we show that a similar change in trends has taken place in the average size of firms. We also show that publicly available Census Bureau data on the average size of establishments and firms show trends similar to those of the BLS data, and we use the Census Bureau data to show

that the trend of the 1990s was similar to those in the late 1970s and the 1980s.

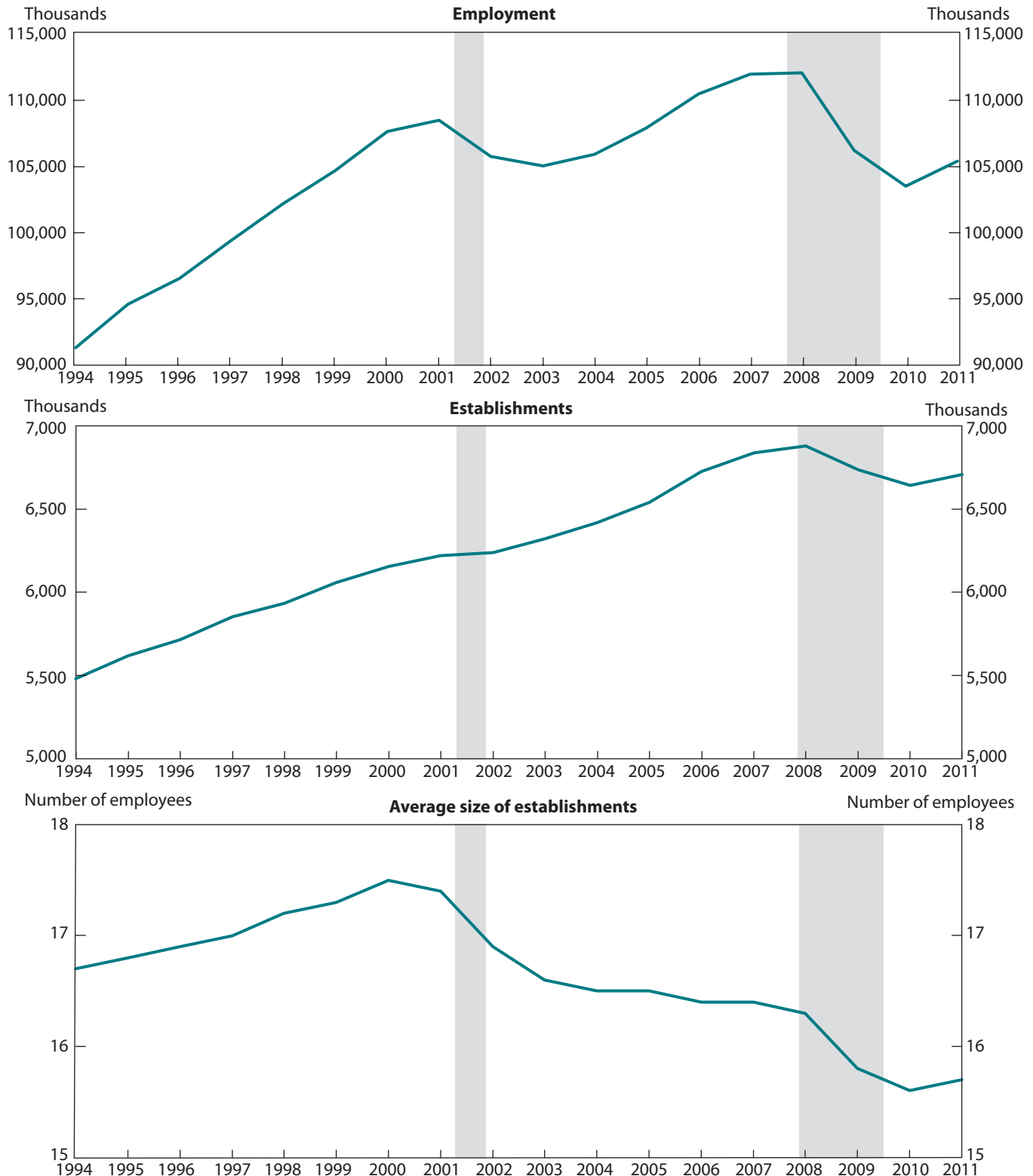
Our empirical analysis results in two main conclusions. First, the change in trend of the average size of establishments occurred in almost all industries, and the sizeable shifts in industry composition that took place in the U.S. economy account for only about half of the downward trend during the 2003–2007 expansion. Second, we find that the decrease in the average size of establishments during the 2000s expansion can be explained by the age of establishments. Specifically, we find that establishments are starting smaller and staying smaller. The average size of establishment births (new startups, excluding seasonal businesses) in the 1990s was around 7.6 employees, whereas the average size of births fell from 6.8 employees in 2001 to 4.7 employees in 2011.²

The declining size of establishments

Basic facts. In chart 1, the bottom graph shows the declining average size of establishments during the last decade. The graph was created from Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics publicly available from BLS. The BED microdata are constructed by longitudinally linking the Quarterly Census of Employment

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Chart 1. Private sector employment, number of establishments, and average size of establishments, 1994–2011



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

SOURCE: Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

and Wages (QCEW) microdata. The QCEW is the Bureau's business register, with employment and wage information for all establishments covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The QCEW data are used as the sampling frame and the employment benchmark for other BLS establishment-based surveys.³ The BED program publishes private sector employment data and the associated number of establishments for the month of March.⁴ We compute the average size of establishments as employment divided by the number of establishments.

As shown in the bottom graph of chart 1, the average size of establishments rose during the 1990s, from 16.7 employees in March 1994 to 17.5 in March 2000. Establishment size declined during and immediately following the 2001 recession, falling to 16.6 in March 2003. The average size of establishments then declined slightly during the mid-2000s to 16.4 in March 2007. There was another decline during and immediately after the most recent recession as establishment size fell to 15.6 in March 2010, followed by a slight uptick to 15.7 in March 2011. The other graphs in chart 1 provide a look at the employment level and number of establishments, the two components of average establishment size.

The decline in the average size of establishments during recessions is not surprising. Recessions are a period of employment loss in the economy, and are often referred to as a period of "cleansing" as many establishments decrease their employment.⁵ What we find interesting in the bottom graph of chart 1 is how the slope during the expansion of the 1990s contrasts with the slope of the expansion of the 2000s. The goal of this paper is to better understand this phenomenon.

Establishment versus firm: does it matter? As a check on robustness, we asked whether the average size of firms also has exhibited contrasting slopes in the last two decades. In light of the advances in telecommunication and telework during the last decade, a large firm might set up new establishments and transfer existing staff to these new places of work, thus generating an increase in the number of establishments with no corresponding increase in employment. In this simple example, the decline in the average size of establishments that we observe would not be mirrored by a decline in the average size of firms.

We created a data series on the average size of firms using publicly available data on employment and the number of firms from the BED program.⁶ We com-

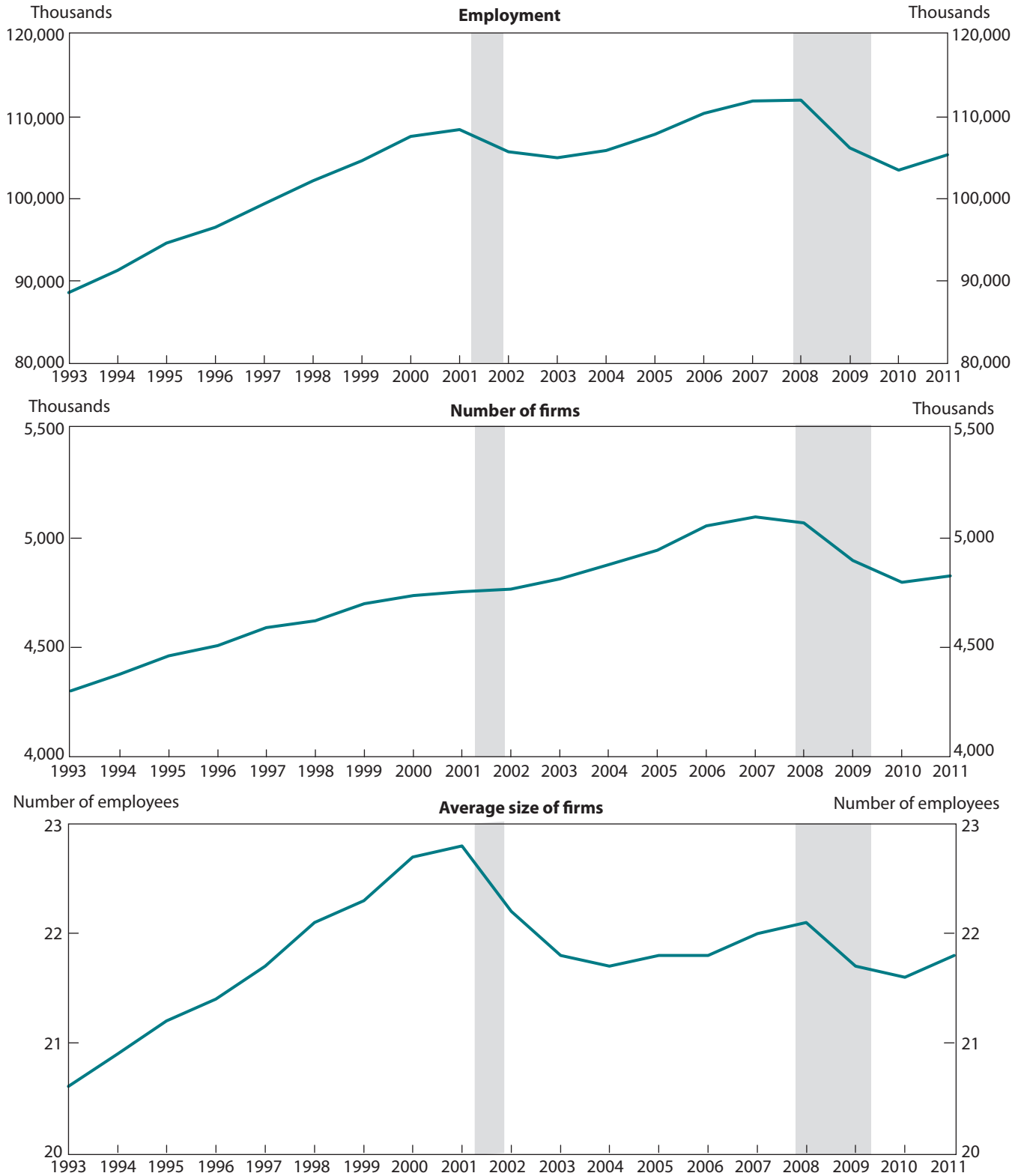
puted the average size of firms as employment divided by the number of firms.

Employment in firms, number of firms, and the average size of firms for the 1993–2011 period is presented in chart 2. Looking at the bottom graph, we see that the time series of the average size of firms is broadly similar to the time series of the average size of establishments: both rose during the 1990s, although the rise in the average size of firms was greater than the rise in the average size of establishments, and then both declined during and immediately following the 2001 recession. During the 2000s expansion, however, the average size of firms rose by 0.2 (from 21.8 in March 2003 to 22.0 in March 2007), whereas the average size of establishments fell by 0.2 (from 16.6 in March 2003 to 16.4 in March 2007). Both series then declined during the 2007–2009 recession.

The data in charts 1 and 2 lead us to conclude that both the average size of establishments and the average size of firms rose during the 1990s expansion, and held relatively steady during the 2000s expansion. This robustness check confirms that, in some manner, businesses are structuring their workforces differently in the 2000s than in the 1990s.

Do Census data show a declining average size? The Census Bureau's Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS) are similar to the BED data from the BLS. Both the BDS and the BED programs publish time series of employment, the number of establishments, and the number of firms in the private sector.⁷ The average size of establishments and firms from the BDS and the BED are graphed in chart 3.⁸ There are two immediate conclusions from chart 3. First, we see that both the BLS and the Census Bureau data show the average size of businesses—measured as either the average size of establishments or the average size of firms—growing during the 1990s expansion, declining during recessions, and basically holding steady during the 2000s expansion. The precise quantifications are as follows: the average size of establishments grew by 0.8 in the BED series and by 1.5 in the BDS series during the 1990s expansion (1994–2000), whereas the average size of establishments fell by 0.2 in the BLS series and by 0.1 in the BDS series during the 2000s expansion (2003–2007). The average size of firms grew by 1.9 in the BED series and by 2.4 in the BDS series during the 1990s expansion, whereas the average size of firms grew by 0.2 in both the BLS series and the BDS series during the 2000s expansion. While the exact amount of growth and decline varies somewhat depending upon whether we are looking at establishments or firms, or whether we are looking at BLS or Census data, all four series plotted in chart 3 show that the average size of businesses rose during the 1990s expansion and was relatively flat or inched downward during the 2000s expansion.

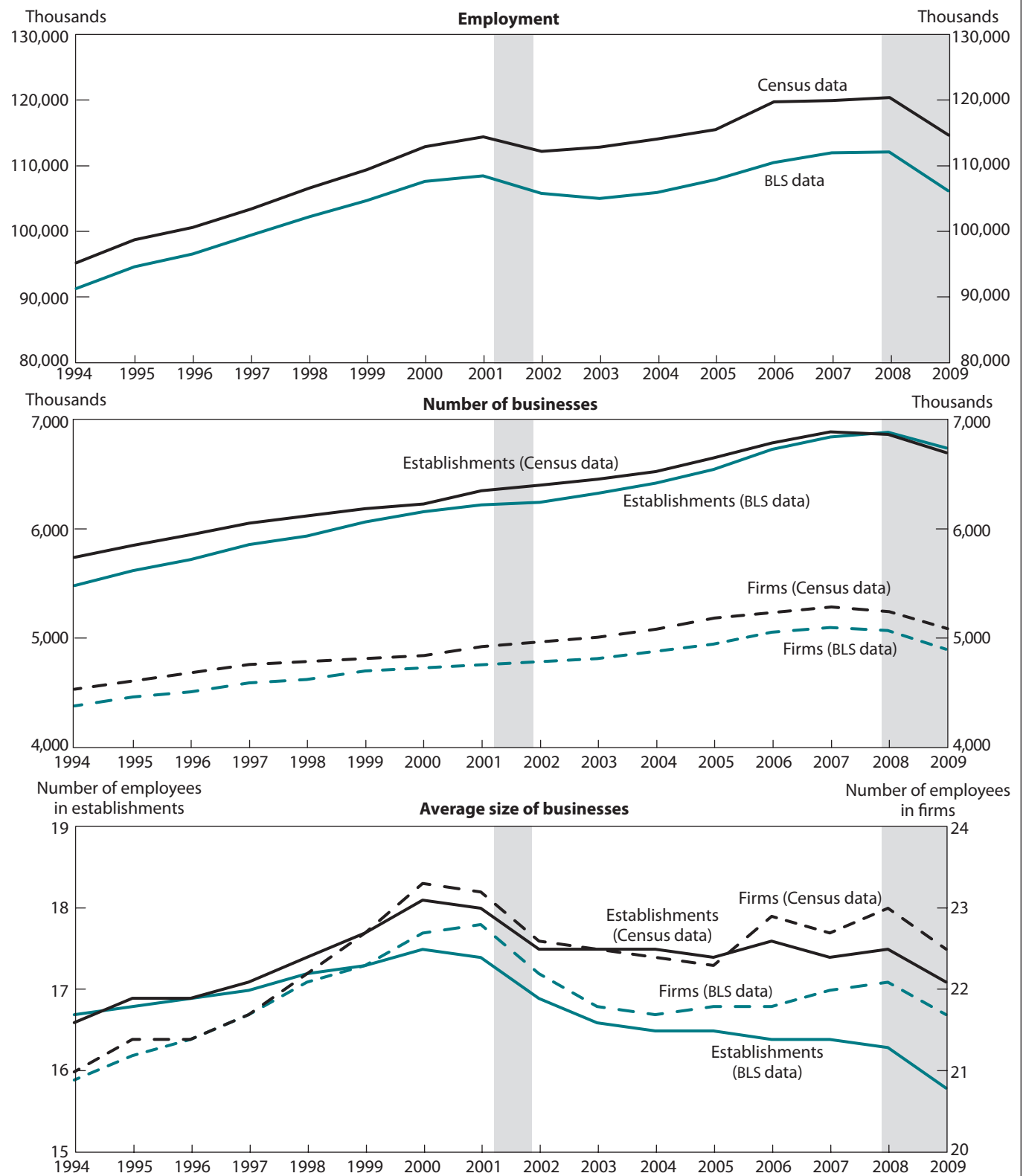
Chart 2. Private sector employment, number of firms, and average size of firms, 1993–2011



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

SOURCE: Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 3. Private sector employment, number of businesses, and average size of businesses, 1994–2009



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

SOURCE: BLS data are from the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program whose data are derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Census data are from the Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS) program.

The second conclusion from chart 3 is that we see a divergence in the average size of businesses when comparing the BDS and the BED data. The data from both sources show that establishments had an average of 16.9 employees in 1996. In 1998, the average size of establishments was higher in the BDS series than in the BED, and this difference grew until, by 2000, the average size in the BDS was 18.1 and the average size in the BED was 17.5. This difference widened as the economy emerged from the 2001 recession, and in 2004 the difference in the average size of establishments was one full employee (17.5 in the BDS versus 16.5 in the BED series). This difference grew again in the mid-2000s and during the 2007–2009 recession. In 2009, the average size of establishments in the BDS was 17.1 whereas the average size of establishments in the BED series was 15.8. A similar yet somewhat smaller divergence holds for the BED and BDS measures of the average size of firms.

This divergence between the BED average size measure and the BDS average size measure is almost entirely due to divergences in the level of employment rather than divergences in the number of establishments. Visual inspection of the top graph of chart 3 shows a relatively large divergence in employment level as measured by the two data sources. During the mid-1990s, BDS employment was about 4 million higher than BED employment. This difference rose monotonically from 1997 to 2004; the 2004 difference was 8.1 million. By 2009, the BDS had 8.4 million more employment than did the BED.⁹ The middle graph of chart 3 shows that the BED has a slightly higher growth rate of the number of establishments than does the BDS, whereas the growth rates of the number of firms appear to be identical. This small divergence in the establishment counts helps explain why the average size of establishments diverges more across data sources than does the average size of firms. A formal decomposition shows that 92 percent of the 1996–2009 divergence in the average size of establishments was due to differential growth rates in employment, with the remaining 8 percent of the divergence due to differential growth rates in the number of establishments.

A longer run perspective. A natural question at this stage of the analysis is to ask about the average size of businesses before the 1990s. We know of two data sources that would allow for pushing back the average-size statistics into the 1980s and earlier. The first source is the Census data used in the previous subsection—these data start in 1977. The second is the published data on employment and the number of employers covered by state and fed-

eral UI laws; these data go back to 1938, the start of the UI program. However, as we have been unable to create a consistent time series from the UI data, we used the Census data for our analysis here.¹⁰

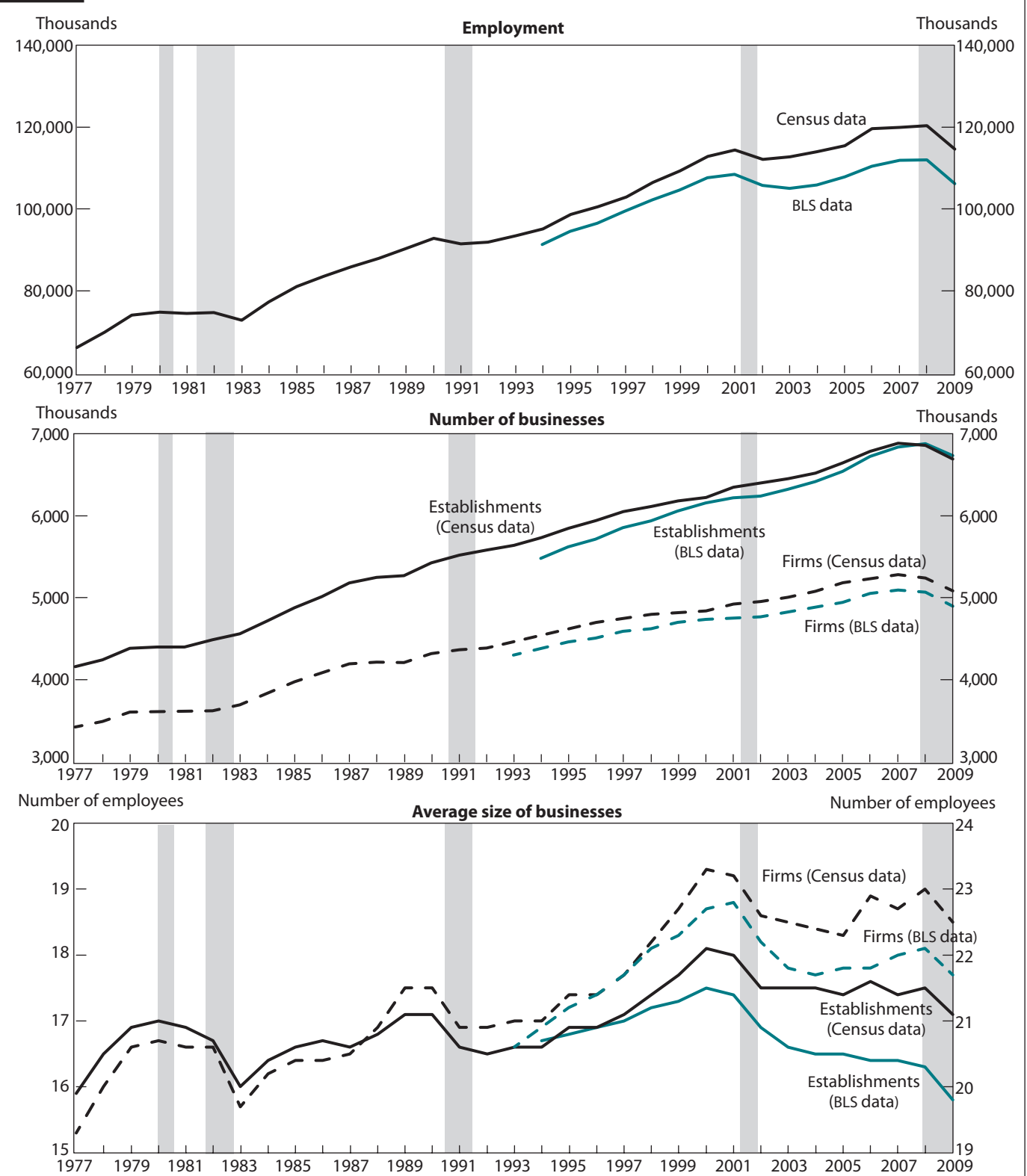
We present the employment, the number of establishments and firms, and the average size of establishments and firms from 1977 to 2009 in chart 4. The main point to take away from chart 4 is that the average size of establishments and the average size of firms declined during recessions and increased during the expansions of the 1970s, the 1980s, and the 1990s. The average size of establishments grew by 1.0 employee during the economic expansion of 1977–1979, by 1.1 during the 1983–1989 expansionary period, and by 1.6 during the 1992–2000 expansion. The average size of firms grew by 1.3 workers from 1977 to 1979, by 1.8 from 1983 to 1989, and by 2.4 from 1992 to 2000. The trend in average size during the 2003–2007 expansion, however, was different from the increases of the previous three decades. In the BDS data, the average size of establishments fell by 0.1 worker during the 2003–2007 period, and the average size of firms only grew by 0.2 during the same period.

Basic analysis of employment and establishment size

The size distribution. To isolate the source of the difference in the average size growth between the 1994–2000 and 2003–2007 expansions, we start our descriptive analysis by examining where in the size distribution the difference has occurred during the two expansionary periods.

Table 1 presents percent distributions of employment and establishments across the nine standard size categories (1–4, 5–9, 10–19, 20–49, 50–99, 100–249, 250–499, 500–999, and 1,000+ employees) using unpublished BED tabulations. Also shown are similar calculations using the public-use BED data on employment and number of firms. We selected March 1994, March 2000, March 2003, and March 2007 to define the starting and ending points of the 1990s and the 2000s expansions. The establishment data show that employment shifted away from small establishments with 19 or fewer employees and grew in larger establishments with 50–999 employees during the 1994–2000 expansion. During the 2003–2007 expansion, on the contrary, there was not much of a change in the size distribution except that the proportion of employment in establishments with 1,000 or more employees dropped noticeably. The distribution of establishments in each size category exhibits one prominent change across the two expansions: the share

Chart 4. Private sector employment, number of businesses, and average size of businesses, 1977–2009



NOTE: In the bottom panel, the average size of establishments is on the left axis and the average size of firms is on the right axis. Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

SOURCE: BLS data are from the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program whose data are derived from the first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Census data are from the Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS) program.

Table 1. Percent distribution of total private sector employment, establishments, and firms by establishment or firm size, selected years

Size category	Establishment data								Firms data							
	Employment				Establishments				Employment				Firms			
	1994	2000	2003	2007	1994	2000	2003	2007	1994	2000	2003	2007	1994	2000	2003	2007
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-4	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.4	50.2	49.8	50.4	51.0	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.2	53.6	53.1	54.0	54.8
5-9	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.2	21.6	20.9	20.8	20.3	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	21.2	20.7	20.6	20.0
10-19	10.9	10.6	11.1	11.2	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.5	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.5	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.2
20-49	16.5	16.5	17.0	17.4	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.4	11.4	10.9	11.0	10.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.9
50-99	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.5	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
100-249	16.1	16.6	16.5	16.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
250-499	9.3	9.9	9.5	9.4	.5	.5	.5	.4	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.2	.4	.5	.5	.5
500-999	7.0	7.4	6.8	6.7	.2	.2	.2	.2	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.8	.2	.2	.2	.2
1,000+	12.3	11.9	11.3	10.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	35.6	37.5	37.4	37.8	.2	.2	.2	.2

SOURCE: Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

of establishments with fewer than 5 employees fell during the 1994–2000 expansion (from 50.2 percent to 49.8 percent) but rose during the 2003–2007 expansion (from 50.4 percent to 51.0 percent).

The data in table 1 for firms also tell us that employment share fell in small and mid-sized firms (with fewer than 250 employees) and increased in large firms during the 1994–2000 expansion but stayed relatively constant during the 2003–2007 expansion. The distribution of firms over size classes is similar across the 4 years, with the exception of the smallest size class, which fell in the 1990s but grew in the 2000s.

We wish to highlight the role of the smallest businesses in table 1. During the 1990s expansion, both the employment share and the establishment share shifted from small businesses to medium- and large-sized businesses, but during the 2000s expansion, the employment share in the smallest businesses was constant and the relative share of businesses classified in the smallest size category increased. This suggests that the explanation for the change in trend in the average establishment size will have some of its roots in the smallest establishments and firms.

Industry analysis. Our next descriptive analysis examines whether the change in trend of the average size of establishments was driven by changes in industry composition. For example, we know that manufacturing establishments are larger, on average, than service establishments, and the shift in employment out of manufacturing and into services could generate a falling average establishment size.

Table 2 presents percent distributions of employment, establishments, and the average size of establishments by the 2-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the same points in time used in table 1. The most noticeable change in the industry composition is the decline of manufacturing since 1994. Manufacturing employed 18.3 percent of U.S. workers in 1994, and this proportion decreased to 16.1 percent in 2000, 13.9 percent in 2003, and 12.4 percent in 2007. Manufacturing's share of establishments also declined, falling from 6.6 percent in 1994 to 6.0 percent in 2000, 5.4 percent in 2003, and 4.8 percent in 2007. This decline in manufacturing was offset by increases in construction; professional, scientific and technical services; administrative and support services; and health care and social assistance.

The columns on the right of table 2 show that the trend in the average size of establishments changed in almost all industries during the 2000s expansion compared with the 1990s expansion. The change in trend was either to slower growth or to an accelerated decline after the 2001 recession. The average size grew during the 1990s expansion and then grew at a slower rate during the 2000s expansion in industries such as construction, retail trade, and accommodation and food services. These industries are known as cyclical industries as we would normally expect them to grow during expansions. The average size grew during the 1990s expansion and then became flat during the 2000s expansion in wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, administrative and support services, and other services. Industries whose average size grew during

Table 2. Percent distribution of total private sector employment and establishments, and average size of establishments, by industry, selected years

NAICS code	Industry name	Employment				Establishments				Average size of establishments			
		1994	2000	2003	2007	1994	2000	2003	2007	1994	2000	2003	2007
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.6	17.5	16.6	16.3
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	12.6	12.9	12.8	13.0
21	Mining	.6	.5	.5	.6	.4	.4	.3	.4	23.1	22.3	22.3	25.1
22	Utilities	.8	.6	.6	.5	.3	.2	.2	.2	50.7	40.7	37.9	35.8
23	Construction	5.0	5.9	6.0	6.5	9.2	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.0	10.5	10.1	10.4
31-33	Manufacturing	18.3	16.1	13.9	12.4	6.6	6.0	5.4	4.8	45.8	46.8	42.5	41.9
42	Wholesale trade	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.8	10.8	11.6	11.1	11.1
44-45	Retail trade	14.3	13.9	13.9	13.6	17.3	15.6	14.8	13.8	13.7	15.6	15.6	16.1
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	22.0	23.3	22.6	22.6
51	Information	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	29.5	29.7	27.0	25.3
52	Finance and insurance	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.2	16.5	15.7	15.3	14.1
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.8
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.8	9.3	10.7	11.0	11.5	10.0	10.2	9.5	9.7
55	Management of companies and enterprises	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	.5	.6	0.5	.6	56.0	52.1	48.9	42.8
56	Administrative and support services	5.7	7.3	7.0	7.3	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	20.9	25.5	22.7	22.7
61	Educational services	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	34.8	33.9	34.0	32.5
62	Health care and social assistance	11.8	11.6	13.0	13.4	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.8	20.7	22.2	22.8	22.4
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	19.6	21.3	19.7	18.9
72	Accommodation and food services	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	19.6	21.2	20.6	20.9
81	Other services (except public administration)	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.8
99	Unclassified	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	5.7	2.9	2.6	2.1

SOURCE: Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the 1990s but declined during the 2000s included manufacturing, information, real estate and rental and leasing, health care and social assistance, and arts, entertainment, and recreation. In the finance and insurance, management of companies and enterprises, and educational services industries, the average size of establishments was flat or declined during the 1990s expansion and declined more rapidly during the 2000s expansion.

To get a more formal understanding of how industry changes affect the average establishment size, we decom-

posed the total change in the average establishment size between 1994 and 2000 as well as between 2003 and 2007 into the average size effect and the establishment share effect by industry. The average size effect measures the change in the average size of establishments attributable to the changing average size within industries, holding the industry establishment share fixed. The establishment share effect measures the change in the average size of establishments attributable to changes in the establishment shares among industries, holding the average size of

establishments in each industry constant.

The decomposition formula can be written as the following:

$$\Delta S_t = \sum_i \Delta S_{it} \bar{\lambda}_{it} + \sum_i \Delta \lambda_{it} \bar{S}_{it}. \quad (1)$$

Here, $\Delta S_{it} = S_{it_1} - S_{it_0}$ is the change in the average establishment size in industry i over time interval $t = [t_0, t_1]$, $\bar{\lambda}_{it} = (\lambda_{it_1} + \lambda_{it_0}) / 2$ is the average establishment share of industry i at time t_0 and t_1 , $\Delta \lambda_{it}$ is the change in the average establishment share during the time interval $t = [t_0, t_1]$, and $\bar{S}_{it} = (S_{it_1} + S_{it_0}) / 2$ is the average of industry i 's establishment size at time t_0 and t_1 . We implemented this decomposition using the 20 industry categories at the two-digit NAICS level.

Tables 3 and 4 present the industry decomposition results for the 1994–2000 and 2003–2007 expansions, respectively. The average size of establishments increased by about 0.8 employee during the 1994–2000 expansion; as shown in table 2, this is the growth from 16.6 to 17.5.¹¹ The 130.0 percent in the top row of table 3 shows that, when the establishment share is held constant, this increase is more than entirely explained by the average size change within industries. The increases in average size in industries such as construction, retail trade, administrative and support services, health care, and accommodation and food services were the main contributors to the increase in the average size effect. The negative sign of the establishment share effect (–30.0 percent in the top row of table 3) indicates that, if the average size within industries had remained constant, the average size of total establishments would have declined because of composition changes in the establishment shares across industries during the 1994–2000 period. The establishment share effect mainly resulted from the relative decline of the manufacturing and retail trade industries.

Table 4, on the other hand, analyzes the average establishment size decrease of 0.3 employee during the 2003–2007 expansion; as shown in table 2, this is the decline from 16.6 to 16.3. Holding the establishment share of each industry constant, the changes in the industry-specific average sizes explain 46 percent of the 0.3 decrease. The major contributors to this decrease were the manufacturing, information, finance and insurance, management, and health care industries. These are industries where technological change generally can easily be adopted. Holding the average size of each industry constant, the changes in the establishment shares across industries explain 54 percent of the 0.3 decrease in the average size. In particular, the declining relative shares of the manufacturing and retail trade industries drove the 2003–2007

establishment share effect.

Our analysis in tables 3 and 4 led us to conclude that the change in trend of establishment size growth over the last two decades was not driven by a particular industry but rather by many industries, although the decline of manufacturing had a relatively large effect. The composition effect that occurs when the economy shifts from manufacturing, with its large average establishment sizes, to services, with its smaller establishment sizes, is estimated to have decreased the average size of establishments in the total private sector by 0.24 employee during the 1994–2000 period (0.8×-30 percent) and by 0.16 in the 2003–2007 period (-0.3×53.6 percent).

Age analysis. Our final descriptive analysis examines whether the change in trend of the average establishment size is related to the age distribution of establishments. We used BED data on employment and number of establishments by age.¹²

Table 5 presents percent distributions of employment and establishments as well as the average size of establishments by establishment age in 1994, 2000, 2003, and 2007. (Because the data series begins in 1994, we have incomplete information on the age distribution in 1994.¹³ Three conclusions are immediately apparent from this table. First, older establishments are larger, on average, in all years. For example, in 2007, the youngest establishments have an average of 5.3 employees whereas the establishments 7 years or older have an average of 22.2 employees. This positive relationship between age and average size is not surprising and occurs both because large establishments tend to survive and because surviving establishments grow during their early years. Second, more than half of establishments are 7 years or older, and these establishments employ more than 70 percent of workers. Establishments and employment became more concentrated in the 7+ years category over the last decade. Third, and most importantly in our analysis, the average size of establishments decreased substantially in the younger age categories between 2000 and 2007.

Charts 5 and 6 show the average size of establishments born between 1993 and 2010 by age and by birth cohort, respectively. Each line in chart 5 indicates the time series profile of each age group, and each line in chart 6 indicates the age profile of each birth cohort. The lowest line in chart 5 shows that the average size of new births was constant at around 7.6 employees from 1994 to 1999, and has gradually declined almost every year since 1999. In 2011, the average size of new births was 4.7. Chart 5 also shows that the average size of establishments less than 6

Table 3. Decomposition of the change in the size of total private sector establishments from 1994 to 2000, by industry

NAICS code	Industry name	2000–1994 difference		Decomposition of total 0.8 change		
		Average size	Establishment share (percentage point)	Average size effect (percent)	Establishment share effect (percent)	Total effect (percent)
	Total	0.8	–	130.0	–30.0	100.0
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	.3	–.1	.5	–1.6	–1.1
21	Mining	–.7	–.1	–.4	–2.2	–2.6
22	Utilities	–10.0	–.01	–3.0	–.7	–3.7
23	Construction	1.5	.6	17.3	7.4	24.6
31–33	Manufacturing	1.1	–.7	8.0	–36.2	–28.1
42	Wholesale trade	.8	–.4	7.8	–5.2	2.6
44–45	Retail trade	1.9	–1.7	36.7	–30.6	6.1
48–49	Transportation and warehousing	1.3	.1	4.3	2.1	6.4
51	Information	.1	.3	.3	9.4	9.6
52	Finance and insurance	–.8	.2	–5.6	4.0	–1.6
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	.5	–.2	2.4	–1.6	.8
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	.2	1.4	2.0	17.2	19.2
55	Management of companies and enterprises	–3.9	.1	–2.4	4.8	2.4
56	Administrative and support services	4.6	.4	26.1	11.6	37.8
61	Educational services	–.9	.1	–.9	4.7	3.8
62	Health care and social assistance	1.5	–.3	16.7	–8.6	8.1
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.7	.02	2.7	.4	3.0
72	Accommodation and food services	1.6	–.2	14.8	–6.0	8.8
81	Other services (except public administration)	.5	–.4	4.7	–3.6	1.1
99	Unclassified	–2.8	.9	–2.1	4.8	2.7

SOURCE: Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

years old was almost flat or increased slightly during the 1994–2000 expansion and decreased around and after the 2001 recession. The average size of establishments 6 years or older was almost flat or increased slightly during the 2003–2007 expansion, although it is hard to generalize as we have limited data for these older establishments in these years. Interestingly, the lines do not cross and are almost parallel except for establishments that were 11–14 years old. In chart 6, the age profiles slope upward and are almost parallel for the cohorts born during the 2000s expansion. Among establishments born after 2000, the age profiles for more recent birth cohorts started lower and generally stayed lower than those for earlier birth cohorts.

In our working paper (<http://www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/ec120010.pdf>), we present the average size of establishments by age and by birth cohort in each industry. The time series profiles of the average establishment size in almost all industries were downward sloping and almost parallel among young establishments during the 2000s expansion, which is what we observe for the total private sector in chart 5. Similarly, the age profiles were upward sloping and parallel among young establishments in most industries. The slopes of the age and time series profiles were steeper among technology-intensive industries than labor-intensive industries. The former include manufacturing, information, management, and administrative and support services, whereas construction, wholesale trade, retail trade,

Table 4. Decomposition of the change in the size of total private sector establishments from 2003 to 2007, by industry

NAICS code	Industry name	2007–2003 difference		Decomposition of total –.3 change		
		Average size	Establishment share (percentage point)	Average size effect (percent)	Establishment share effect (percent)	Total effect (percent)
	Total	–.3	–	46.4	53.6	100.0
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	.2	–.1	–1.0	5.3	4.2
21	Mining	2.8	.03	–3.9	–2.5	–6.4
22	Utilities	–2.0	–.02	1.8	2.8	4.7
23	Construction	.3	.4	–12.5	–15.7	–28.2
31–33	Manufacturing	–.5	–.6	10.6	99.4	110.0
42	Wholesale trade	.002	–.1	–.05	4.7	4.6
44–45	Retail trade	.5	–.9	–27.0	57.8	30.8
48–49	Transportation and warehousing	.004	–.01	–.04	1.2	1.2
51	Information	–1.7	–.1	11.9	13.7	25.6
52	Finance and insurance	–1.2	.3	28.3	–17.0	11.2
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	–.4	.2	7.3	–5.0	2.3
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	.1	.4	–5.7	–16.4	–22.1
55	Management of companies and enterprises	–6.1	.1	13.6	–15.5	–1.9
56	Administrative and support services	–.05	.2	1.0	–16.6	–15.6
61	Educational services	–1.5	.1	5.8	–12.3	–6.5
62	Health care and social assistance	–.4	.3	15.7	–29.8	–14.0
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	–.9	.1	4.6	–4.6	.003
72	Accommodation and food services	.2	.1	–7.0	–7.1	–14.2
81	Other services (except public administration)	–.0002	–.4	.01	12.2	12.3
99	Unclassified	–.5	.1	3.2	–1.2	2.1

SOURCE: Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

and real estate and rental industries are among the latter.

We conducted a decomposition of the change in the average establishment size into the average size effect and the establishment share effect by age group. The decomposition formula is the same as in equation (1), but now *i* indicates age groups instead of industries. The decomposition was implemented with the eight age categories used in table 5. With the limited age data, this decomposition can be performed between 2003 and 2007 but not between 1994 and 2000.

Table 6 presents the decomposition results. The 0.2 decline in the average size of establishments between 2003 and 2007 is more than entirely explained by the average-size effect, which is estimated to be 150.8 percent.¹⁴ The interpretation of this 150.8 percent statistic is that, holding constant the establishment shares of age cohorts, the changing average size of age cohorts would suggest the decrease in the average size should be greater (in abso-

lute value) than the observed decrease in the average size. The average size effects are generally larger for younger establishments. The estimated establishment share effect of –50.8 percent suggests that, holding constant the average size of each age cohort, the changing share of establishments towards older cohorts should have resulted in an increased average size. The largest contributor to the establishment share effect is establishments that are 7 or more years old. Overall, looking at the total effect column in table 6, the declining average size between 2003 and 2007 is quite uniformly contributable to the youngest age categories of 1–6 years old, with the 7+ year age category suggesting that the average size of establishments should have increased.

This statistical analysis in table 6 confirms what we saw in charts 5 and 6. We find that new establishment births are starting smaller and staying smaller, whereas older establishments are increasing their average size. This decline

Table 5. Percent distribution of total private sector employment and establishments, and average size of establishments, by establishment age, selected years

Age class	Employment				Establishments				Average size of establishment			
	1994	2000	2003	2007	1994	2000	2003	2007	1994	2000	2003	2007
Total	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	17.5	16.6	16.4
Less than 1 year	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.1	10.0	10.3	9.6	9.6	7.5	7.3	6.3	5.3
1 year	–	4.4	3.8	3.1	–	7.9	7.6	7.6	–	9.8	8.2	6.7
2 years	–	4.4	3.6	3.2	–	6.8	6.4	6.4	–	11.2	9.3	8.2
3 years	–	4.2	3.9	3.1	–	6.1	5.9	5.4	–	12.2	10.9	9.4
4 years	–	3.8	3.8	3.2	–	5.2	5.1	4.9	–	12.9	12.3	10.8
5 years	–	3.7	3.7	3.3	–	4.7	4.7	4.5	–	13.9	13.1	12.1
6 years	–	3.4	3.5	3.2	–	4.1	4.3	4.1	–	14.6	13.7	12.7
7+ years	–	71.7	74.1	77.7	–	55.0	56.3	57.5	–	22.8	21.8	22.2

SOURCE: Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

in the average size of establishments at birth is a pattern that is monotonic across years and industries, with a starting point around the 2001 recession.

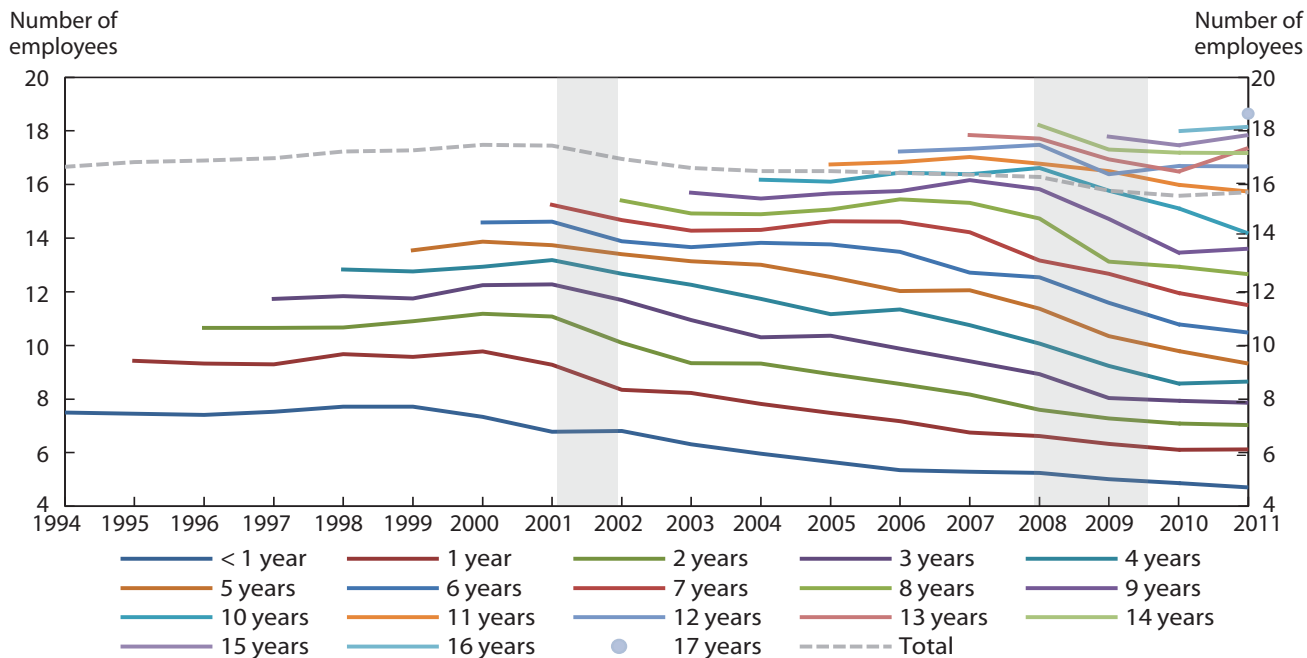
Our key finding—that establishment births are starting smaller and staying smaller—is not found in the Census BDS data, but we believe the BED data are more accurate. E.J. Reedy and Robert E. Litan noted the discrepancy in trends in their 2011 study, *Starting Smaller, Staying Smaller: America's Slow Leak in Job Creation*. In the BED data, the average size of establishment births monotonically falls from 7.7 in 1999 to 4.7 in 2011, yet the average size of establishment births in the BDS is relatively constant around 9.0 during the 2003–2008 period (although this lack of trend in the BDS is sensitive to endpoints).¹⁵ The most noticeable aspects of the Census BDS data are the spikes in employment for establishment births and the spikes in the number of establishment births that occur in years ending in 2 and 7 (which are the years of the quinquennial Economic Census). These spikes affect the entire age distribution of employment and the number of establishments.¹⁶ Because the spikes occur in both employment (the numerator of the average size calculation) and in the number of establishments (the denominator of the average size calculation), the resulting average size series appears relatively smooth. In contrast, the BED employment-by-age series and the BED number-of-establishments-by-age series are quite smooth over time. Given the spikes in the underlying BDS series of the numerator and the denominator, and given the variability of the BDS series, we discount the BDS average size of establishment birth series and put much more belief in the BED data.

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN MOTIVATED BY THE OBSERVATION that the average size of establishments has been falling during the decade of the 2000s. Our analysis shows that the average size of establishments rose during the 1990s expansion, fell during both the 2001 and the 2007–2009 recessions, and has been essentially flat during the 2000s expansion. The differing trends when comparing the 1990s expansion and the 2000s expansion exist for both establishments and firms, and exist in both BLS and Census public use data. The business cycle properties of the average size measure are similar in the late 1970s, the 1980s, and the 1990s, but the 2000s expansion was different from the three previous expansions.

Our key conclusion is that during the decade of the 2000s, establishment births started smaller and stayed smaller. This is a pattern that is monotonic across the decade, with a starting point around the 2001 recession. This finding of smaller establishment births is strong enough to explain the decrease in the average size for the total private economy.

We believe that this finding of smaller establishment births is consistent with the hypothesis that new establishments are entering the economy with new modes of production that place a greater emphasis on technology and a lesser emphasis on labor.¹⁷ Our ongoing work is focused on finding empirical evidence consistent with this hypothesis. Some of the evidence that we presented in this paper suggests that industries that intensively use technology are those with the largest change in trends in the average size of establishments. As such, with the assumption that technology can be measured by capital or by specific types of capital such as information capital,

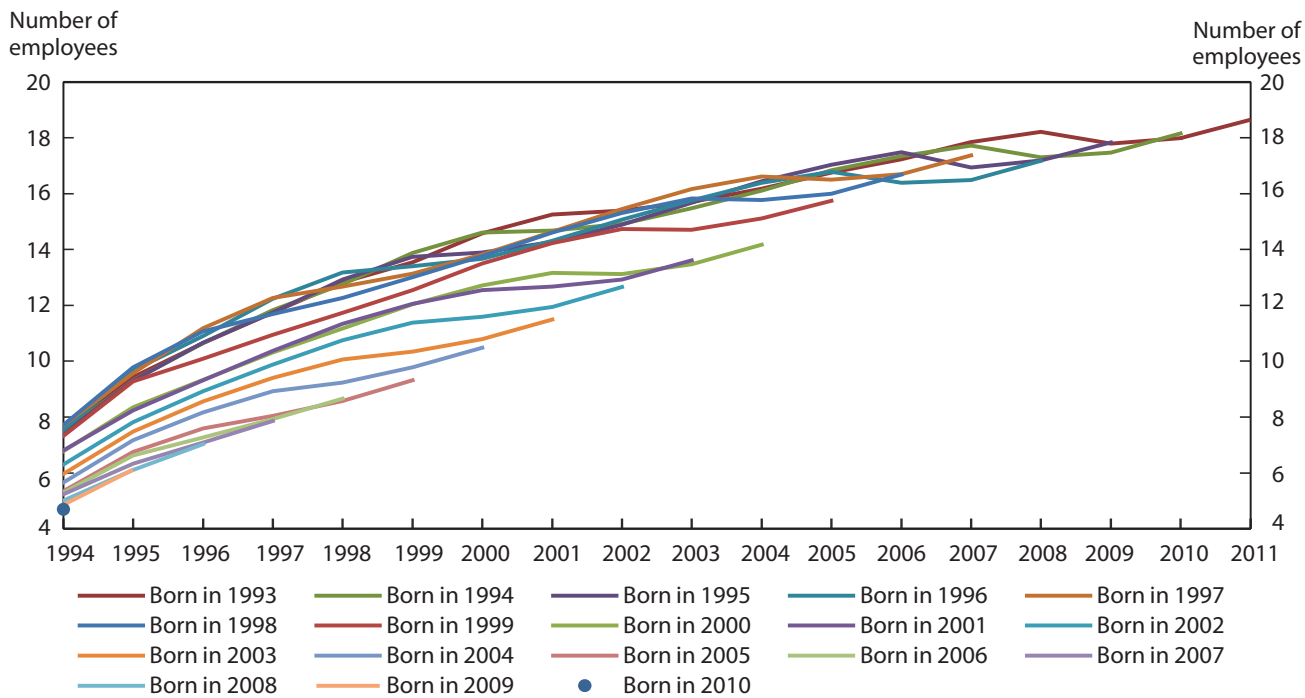
Chart 5. Time series profile of average establishment size by establishment age



NOTE: Establishments born before 1993 are not in the graph above but are reflected in the "total" line. Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

SOURCE: BLS data are from the Business Employment Dynamic (BED) program whose data are derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Chart 6. Age profile of establishment size by birth cohort



SOURCE: BLS data are from the Business Employment Dynamic (BED) program whose data are derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 6. Decomposition of the change in the size of total private sector establishments from 2003 to 2007, by establishment age

Age class	2007–2003 difference		Decomposition of total –0.2 change		
	Average size	Establishment share (percentage point)	Average size effect (percent)	Establishment share effect (percent)	Total effect (percent)
Total	–0.2	–	150.8	–50.8	100.0
Less than 1 year	–1.0	–.04	41.1	1.1	42.2
1 year	–1.5	.04	47.5	–1.4	46.1
2 years	–1.2	–.08	31.5	3.1	34.6
3 years	–1.5	–.46	36.4	19.7	56.1
4 years	–1.5	–.20	32.0	9.5	41.5
5 years	–1.1	–.18	20.9	9.5	30.4
6 years	–1.0	–.19	16.8	10.8	27.6
7+ years	.3	1.11	–75.4	–103.0	–178.5

SOURCE: Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data derived from first quarter data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages,

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

we are using industry-level data to investigate whether changes in capital–labor ratios are correlated with changes in the average size of establishments. We are also looking at the trend of the average size of young establishments in the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

microdata, and investigating whether occupations losing employment because of decreasing establishment size are those that we would expect to be affected by technology-reducing labor, including clerical, administrative, and production occupations. □

Notes

¹ The annual establishment age and survival series from the BLS Business Employment Dynamics program began in 1994, which is why the charts presented in this article start with data for 1994.

² Others have remarked on the declining size of establishment births. For instance, see Akbar Sadeghi, “The births and deaths of business establishments in the United States,” *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2008, pp. 3–18, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/12/art1full.pdf>; E.J. Reedy and Robert E. Litan, *Starting Smaller; Staying Smaller: America’s Slow Leak in Job Creation*, Kauffman Foundation Research Series: Firm Formation and Economic Growth, July 2011, http://www.kauffman.org/uploadedfiles/job_leaks_starting_smaller_study.pdf; and John Robertson, “The New Firm Employment Puzzle,” Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta Macroblog, August 18, 2011, <http://macroblog.typepad.com/macroblog/2011/08/new-firm-employment-puzzle.html>.

³ For more information about the construction and uses of the BED, see James R. Spletzer et al., “Business employment dynamics: new data on gross job gains and losses,” *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2004, pp. 29–42, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2004/04/art3full.pdf>.

⁴ The employment data are online at http://www.bls.gov/bdm/us_age_naics_00_table6.txt, and data on the number of establishments are online at http://www.bls.gov/bdm/us_age_naics_00_table5.txt.

⁵ See Ricardo J. Caballero and Mohamad L. Hammour, “The Cleansing Effect of Recessions,” *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 84, December 1994, pp. 1350–1368, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2117776>.

⁶ The employment data are online at http://www.bls.gov/web/cewbd/table_f.txt, and data on the number of firms are online at http://www.bls.gov/web/cewbd/table_g.txt.

⁷ The BDS data are online at http://www.ces.census.gov/index.php/bds/bds_database_list. As of March 27, 2012, BDS data for 2010 and 2011 were not yet available.

⁸ Note that there is no difference in employment when looking at establishments versus firms.

⁹ The fact that the BDS employment is several million higher than BED employment in the early-to-mid 1990s is not surprising—this is one of the primary conclusions from the BLS–Census Business List Comparison Project that was conducted in the mid-2000s. This comparison project also found that the employment difference between BLS and Census data series grew in magnitude during the 1999–2002 period. (The comparison project only analyzed data from 1993 to 2002.) Further details of the BLS–Census Business List Comparison Project can be found in Randy Becker et al., “A Comparison of the Business

Registers Used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census” (presented at the 2005 American Statistical Association annual meetings), <http://www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/st050270.pdf>; Joel Elvery et al., “Preliminary Micro Data Results from the Business List Comparison Project” (presented at the 2006 American Statistical Association annual meetings); and Kristin Fairman et al., “An Analysis of Key Differences in Micro Data: Results from the Business List Comparison Project” (presented at the 2008 American Statistical Association annual meetings), <http://www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/st080020.pdf>.

¹⁰ The data on employment and the number of employers covered by UI laws are published annually by BLS in *Employment and Wages*. This publication is only in hard copy through 2004. BLS now publishes UI-covered employment and the number of establishments online, with statistics available from 2001 to the present. However, for many reasons, the earlier published data, the online data series, and the data we use in chart 1 do not form a consistent 72-year time series.

¹¹ More precisely, the average size of establishments grew by 0.84 from 16.63 in 1994 to 17.47 in 2000.

¹² These data are available at http://www.bls.gov/bdm/us_age_naics_00_table6.txt and http://www.bls.gov/bdm/us_age_naics_00_table5.txt.

¹³ Not all of the eight age categories are available from the BED data for each year from 1994 to 2011. For example, less than 1 year and 1 year and older are the only two available age categories in 1994.

¹⁴ The discrepancy between table 6 (–0.2) and table 4 (–0.3) comes from differences in the number of establishments between the published annual age data and the unpublished quarterly industry data. The difference, however, is very small (more precisely –0.24 versus –0.26).

¹⁵ We thank Javier Miranda at the Census Bureau for sending us the unpublished tabulations used in Figure 7 of Reedy and Litan, “Starting Smaller; Staying Smaller.”

¹⁶ For example, the spike in 1992 birth employment leads to a spike in 1993 employment of establishments that are 1 year old, a spike in 1994 employment of establishments that are 2 years old, and so forth.

¹⁷ This hypothesis is inherent in vintage capital models, yet empirical evidence is limited. For a review of the empirical literature and some new empirical results, see Alicia M. Robb and E.J. Reedy, *Casting a Wide Net: Online Activities of Small and New Businesses in the United States*, Kauffman Foundation, October 2011, http://www.kauffman.org/uploadedfiles/kfs_casting_wide_net.pdf.

How paid family leave affects mothers in the labor force

Women's labor force participation has increased dramatically over the past four decades, particularly among women with children under age 18. According to data from the BLS Current Population Survey, the labor force participation rate for women with children under 18 was 47.4 in 1975, reached a high in 2000, and then held fairly steady; in 2010, the rate was 71.3 percent. The labor force participation rate in 2010 for mothers with children under 3 years old was 61.1 percent, a figure which is almost double the rate in 1975, when only 34.3 percent of mothers with children younger than 3 worked.

Despite this substantial growth, laws governing paid leave for new mothers have not much evolved. The United States is the only advanced industrialized nation without a federal law providing new mothers (and fathers) with entitlements to paid family leave (PFL). And only three states—California, New Jersey, and Washington—have implemented PFL programs.

California's Paid Family Leave program, administered by the State Disability Insurance program, was established in 2004 to provide up to 6 weeks of benefits for California workers who need time off from work to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, or registered domestic partner, or to bond with a new child. Workers who receive benefits get a portion of what they usually earn in a week.

In "The Effects of California's Paid Family Leave Program on Mothers' Leave-Taking and Subsequent Labor Market Outcomes" (National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 17715, December 2011, <https://www.nber.org/papers/w17715>),

authors Maya Rossin-Slater, Christopher J. Ruhm, and Jane Waldfogel examine how California's program affects leavetaking by mothers following childbirth, and particularly focus on how the program affects different demographic groups and reduces previous disparities in leavetaking. The authors also look at the medium-term impacts of maternity leave on mothers' subsequent labor market outcomes.

The authors' analysis uses March Current Population Survey data from 1999 through 2010 and a difference-in-differences approach to compare the leavetaking experiences of mothers with infants or young children before and after the PFL program was implemented in California with the leavetaking experiences of control groups alternately consisting of women with older children, childless women, men with noninfant children, or new mothers living in other states. The difference-in-differences approach helps measure the impact of the program apart from any leavetaking trends already in effect.

The authors determine that the California PFL program increased leavetaking among all groups of new mothers, citing evidence that overall maternity leave use more than doubled. Prior to the availability of PFL, new mothers in California typically took about 3 weeks of maternity leave. Their study shows that, after the implementation of the PFL program, overall use of maternity leave increased by an average of 3 to 4 weeks, with new mothers taking an average of 6 to 7 weeks of leave.

The authors also note that PFL in California increased not only the length of the leave taken, but the likelihood a new mother would take leave. The authors found that the likelihood of a woman taking

maternity leave increased by 6.1 to 7.4 percentage points (depending on the choice of control group) after the implementation of PFL.

This growth in leavetaking was particularly notable for mothers who were unmarried or nonwhite or who had less education. These women had relatively low levels of maternity-leave use to begin with because they were less likely to be eligible for leave under the previous policies and less able to afford unpaid time off work. Rossin-Slater, Ruhm, and Waldfogel find that leavetaking among new mothers with only a high school degree rose 5.3 percentage points, and among new mothers with some college, leavetaking rose 7.8 percentage points; in contrast, leavetaking for mothers with a college degree rose only 4.0 percentage points, a statistically insignificant amount. Unmarried mothers' leavetaking grew 7.3 percentage points compared with 6.0 percentage points for their married counterparts. The authors point out that use of maternity leave increased sevenfold for black mothers; where black mothers once took around 1 week of leave after childbirth, they now took 7 weeks of leave.

The authors offer an initial examination into the medium-term labor market outcomes of new mothers who took advantage of California's PFL program. They did not find any negative effects on the labor market outcomes of mothers who had applied for PFL benefits; instead, the authors found evidence that, 1 to 3 years after the birth of a child, employed mothers had a 6- to 9-percent increase in work hours and a similar growth in wage income.

Although the authors' research looked into the short and medium-term labor market outcomes of paid family leave after a woman becomes a mother, they note that it will be

worthwhile to examine longer-term effects on the health and development of the children as data become available.

The chicken or the egg: women's empowerment and economic development

What is the relationship between the empowerment of women and economic development? If more women are empowered—through shifts in political power, monetary subsidies, more economic freedom, and the like—will that translate into greater economic development for the benefit of all? Or, conversely, does economic development automatically lead, or at least tend to lead, to more empowerment and less inequality for women? In “Women’s Empowerment and Economic Development,” (National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 17702, December 2011, <http://www.nber.org/papers/w17702.pdf>), Esther Duflo, Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor of poverty alleviation and development economics, reviews the literature on both sides of the issue and concludes that the link between women’s empowerment and economic development is relatively weak in either direction, so the cause of equality between men and women requires policies targeted directly at women.

On the one side are policymakers and social scientists who contend that women’s equality is enhanced when poverty decreases; such policymakers aim to create the conditions for economic growth without necessarily proposing policies targeted specifically at women. In contrast to these advocates are those, such as the World Bank, which favor addressing women’s inequality directly, by overhauling institutional structures, offering more scholarships to girls, and setting quotas for

women in legislative bodies.

Duflo examines a number of studies of conditions in the less developed world (where women’s inequality is greatest) which show that when poverty is reduced, not only does everyone benefit, but women benefit disproportionately. The problem, however, is that reducing poverty is a difficult task; that is why poverty remains widespread. So, although spurring economic development is effective when it happens, it doesn’t happen that often. Therefore, says Duflo, policy action is still necessary to empower women.

But policies that directly address gender imbalance have their own problems. Policies targeted at improving the situation of women could easily be justified if they both promote equality and stimulate further economic development—and they do in some instances. But not always do decisions made in favor of women turn out best for long-term development. Therefore, although the literature often depicts the empowerment of women as being good for general economic development, this picture is somewhat exaggerated, and policies aimed at women must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, especially with regard to their general and long-term effects.

Duflo cites a number of studies that support evaluating each policy on its own merits. On the one hand, in a study that she herself previously conducted in South Africa, Duflo found that, among blacks, girls who lived with a grandmother who was receiving a pension from the government were heavier—that is, better fed—on average than girls who lived with a grandmother who was too young to get the pension. Also, among girls who were born after the establishment of the pension system, those who were living with their pensioner grandmothers were taller than those who lived with a grandmother who

was not receiving a pension. So it appears that a program that was targeted at blacks (and thus at black women) had a positive effect on women’s health and development without causing any negative effects on the rest of South African society. (Although no corresponding positive effects were found when the pensioners were men, and no corresponding positive effects were found for boys, no negative effects were found either.)

On the other hand, in a study conducted in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, self-employed women were offered business training in an attempt to boost their incomes. The authors of the study found that upper caste women benefited from the program but lower caste women and Muslim women did not. The authors explained that upper caste women might have had more to learn than lower caste women because upper caste women are less likely to have had business experience. Because the upper caste women were starting out from a lower income level than the lower caste women, the change in the income of upper caste women would be proportionately greater. As for the Muslim women, their mobility was restricted by their religion, so they could not readily put to use whatever knowledge the program gave them. Thus, a program aimed at women benefited, not just a relatively small proportion of women, but actually the already wealthiest among them.

The lesson to take away from the two examples given, as well as from many others that the author cites, is that policies aimed at improving gender equality are necessary, but may have to be evaluated carefully before they are implemented. Empowering women is a good thing, but the literature sometimes exaggerates the good it can do and ignores potential long-term negative effects both on some women and on the overall economy. □

Hostile behavior: the toll it takes

Aggression in Organizations: Violence, Abuse, and Harassment at Work and in Schools. By Robert Geffner, Mark Braverman, Joseph Galasso and Janessa Marsh, Haworth Press, Binghamton, N.Y., 2005, \$47.96/hardback; \$31.96/paperback.

Aggression at work and at school is manifested in a wide array of abusive behavior, a continuum that ranges from mild forms of kidding to “verbal abuse to institutionalized harassment to fatal violence itself.” It is a serious social ill. Legislative acts such as the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), and a variety of Hate Crime Laws begin to address the issue of violence in our culture, but additional proactive means to prevent aggression are necessary. The issue has at its core the abuse of power, and it is a very complex one. Much research has been done (and scholarly journals published), but that research has focused largely on narrow aspects of the topic. In 3 sections of 13 research articles appearing in *Aggression in Organizations*, authors Robert Geffner, Mark Braverman, Joseph Galasso, and Janessa Marsh attempt to fill the gap in knowledge regarding the continuum of abusive behavior.

In “Foundations and Overview,” the first section, Mark Braverman defines terminology used in the book, explains why the articles were chosen, and discusses violence prevention programs and their effectiveness. This section is vital to

anyone doing research or developing violence prevention programs. It is critical to understanding the remaining articles, and Braverman does an excellent job with it. The second article in the first section summarizes ongoing research resulting from the recent fatal rampages of postal workers and school-age boys. It helps establish the relationship between child abuse at home and physical and emotional abuse at work and at school.

“Aggression, Abuse, and Harassment in the Workplace” is the much longer, second section of the volume. It delves into such topics as how employees react to fatal and nonfatal violence, sexual harassment, and aggressive behavior. It also describes creative ways to avoid hiring people prone to aggression and ways to avoid environments that contribute to problems in the workplace. The last article in this section includes an evidence-based proactive plan to build a respectful and violence-free workplace.

“Aggression, Abuse, and Harassment in Schools” is the final section, addressing the global nature of physical and emotional violence toward children. It highlights the conditions and thought processes of those who administer education (teachers and managers) and also looks at workplace conditions. It examines teachers’ experiences of emotional abuse by administrators, and sexual abuse by teachers of their students, which often goes unreported for fear of reprisal. Interestingly, administrators find male accusers more believable than female accusers; in contrast, male perpetrators find themselves under more scrutiny than female perpetrators. Perhaps this will begin to change with the new definition

of rape that now includes males as victims. The last article examines a successful bullying prevention program for third- to fifth- grade students. As the authors demonstrate, violence is a learned behavior: the earlier new social norms and skills are taught and reinforced by authority figures, the better the chance of eradicating emotional and physical violence from schools.

As the reader moves through the book, there is an overarching conclusion that perpetrators of violence and aggression have different cognition and value systems. Put another way, violent and nonviolent people think differently. Perpetrators of violence perceive hostile intent even when there may be none, and their social value systems do not constrain them from hurting others. They act in covert and overt ways to exact revenge. Power and locus of control are critical factors in the perpetrators’ reactions, and frustration facilitates violence and aggression.

The analyses permit the reader to draw several pertinent conclusions. First, victims of abuse typically experience a lack of locus of control, leading to frustration. They often suffer reduced productivity, find another job, or react aggressively themselves, all costly to the organization. Second is the perception of violent behavior in the workplace. When employees feel that there is no recourse or redress for aggressive behavior, they often react in one of the three aforementioned manners. Finally, workforce behavior tends to follow the lead of management: if management is overtly or covertly aggressive or abusive, it can expect employees to model these same workplace behaviors as well.

This reviewer’s understanding of

the devastating effects of violence on its victim is personal as well as academic. As a survivor of domestic violence, I have dedicated my life to researching those devastating effects of aggression on society. This research was significantly aided by my reading *Aggression in Organizations*, which I highly recommend. The editors successfully demonstrate the harmful and lasting effects of

emotional abuse, making it a must-read for anyone in a supervisory position at work or school. Because of the nature of research articles, however, some knowledge of the language of research is necessary to fully comprehend them. I would further recommend that the editors widen the scope of their research to include a more lengthy discussion of the effects of domestic violence on

the workplace. Domestic violence is no longer a private matter but one of public and corporate concern. Its toll on the workplace, school, and culture at large is significant. □

—Kelly Grandchamp
Limited License Master Social
Worker (LLMSW)
Domestic Violence Consultant

Book review interest?

Interested in reviewing a book for the *Monthly Labor Review*? We have a number of books by distinguished authors on economics, industrial relations, other social sciences, and related issues waiting to be reviewed. Please contact us via e-mail at mlr@bls.gov for more information.

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as “seasonally adjusted.” (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of current and past experiences. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 usually are revised in the March issue of the *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

Revisions in the productivity data in table 54 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the “real” earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ($\$3/150 \times 100 = \2). The \$2 (or any other resulting

values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 919. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau’s monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/cps/

Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey also are available on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/ces/

Additional information on labor force data for areas below the national level are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95*, BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms*; *Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments*; and *Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the 1998 revision of the CPI, see the December 1996 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

Listings of industries for which productivity indexes are available may be found on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin

1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry*, a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.

r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

Labor market indicators include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population (“household”) Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index

program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series, contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

Employment data in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work

because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation rate** is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*. For a discussion of changes introduced in January 2003, see “Revisions to the Current Population Survey Effective in January 2003” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/rvcps03.pdf).

Effective in January 2003, BLS began using the X-12 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program to seasonally adjust national labor force data. This program replaced the X-11 ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See “Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003,” in the February 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. The historical season-

ally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 691–6378.

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

Employment, hours, and earnings data in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, which represent approximately 400,000 individual worksites and represent all industries except agriculture. The active CES sample covers approximately one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. Industries are classified in accordance with the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory posi-

tions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 278 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 84 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

Notes on the data

With the release of data for January 2010, the CES program introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to incorporate universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a

probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

Also in June 2003, the CES program introduced concurrent seasonal adjustment for the national establishment data. Under this methodology, the first preliminary estimates for the current reference month and the revised estimates for the 2 prior months will be updated with concurrent factors with each new release of data. Concurrent seasonal adjustment incorporates all available data, including first preliminary estimates for the most current month, in the adjustment process. For additional information on all of the changes introduced in June 2003, see the June 2003 issue of *Employment and Earnings* and “Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics survey,” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 3–13.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 2003 data. For information on the revisions for the State data, see the March and May 2003 issues of *Employment and Earnings*, and “Recent changes in the State and Metropolitan Area CES survey,” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 14–19.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12-ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as “final” (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are pub-

lished as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691-6555.

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691-6392 (table 10) or (202) 691-6559 (table 11).

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES-202 data, are the most complete enumeration of employment and wage information by

industry at the national, State, metropolitan area, and county levels. They have broad economic significance in evaluating labor market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

In general, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages monthly employment data represent the number of **covered workers** who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. **Covered private industry employment** includes most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers, and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, the unincorporated self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. Certain types of nonprofit employers, such as religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or exclusion in a number of States. Workers in these organizations are, therefore, reported to a limited degree.

Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and the like, are included. Persons on the payroll of more than one firm during the period are counted by each ui-subject employer if they meet the employment definition noted earlier. The employment count excludes workers who earned no wages during the entire applicable pay period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations.

Federal employment data are based on reports of monthly employment and quarterly wages submitted each quarter to State agencies for all Federal installations with employees covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, except for certain national security agencies, which are omitted for security reasons. Employment for all Federal agencies for any given month is based on the number of persons who worked during or received pay for the pay period that included the 12th of the month.

An **establishment** is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. It is typically at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the

predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wages data. Most employers, including State and local governments who operate more than one establishment in a State, file a Multiple Worksite Report each quarter, in addition to their quarterly ui report. The Multiple Worksite Report is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each of the employer's establishments, which are not detailed on the ui report. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a Multiple Worksite Report. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is 10 or fewer, the employer generally will file a consolidated report for all establishments. Also, some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus aggregate establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

For the Federal Government, the reporting unit is the **installation**: a single location at which a department, agency, or other government body has civilian employees. Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria than do private employers when breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit: 1) all installations with 10 or fewer workers, and 2) all installations that have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. Also, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, the secondary installations may be combined and reported with the major installation. Last, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the employment and wages data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located. As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of actual establishments (or installations).

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify

that wages be reported for, or based on the period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

Covered employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI), health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. Employee contributions for the same purposes, however, as well as money withheld for income taxes, union dues, and so forth, are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay.

Wages of covered Federal workers represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. This includes cash allowances, the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration, severance pay, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as for workers in private industry.

Average annual wage per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. A further division by 52 yields average weekly wages per employee. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer at a time.

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2007, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have

switched to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

Effective January 2001, the program began assigning Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments to local government ownership. This BLS action was in response to a change in Federal law dealing with the way Indian Tribes are treated under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. This law requires federally recognized Indian Tribes to be treated similarly to State and local governments. In the past, the Covered Employment and Wage (CEW) program coded Indian Tribal Councils and related establishments in the private sector. As a result of the new law, CEW data reflects significant shifts in employment and wages between the private sector and local government from 2000 to 2001. Data also reflect industry changes. Those accounts previously assigned to civic and social organizations were assigned to tribal governments. There were no required industry changes for related establishments owned by these Tribal Councils. These tribal business establishments continued to be coded according to the economic activity of that entity.

To insure the highest possible quality of data, State employment security agencies verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed geographic levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those areas designated by the Census Bureau where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England States for comparative purposes, even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey).

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in Federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed. Data in this table use metropolitan area criteria established by OMB in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). These definitions reflect information obtained from the 1990 Decennial Census and the 1998 U.S. Census Bureau population estimate. A complete list of metropolitan area definitions is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Document Sales, 5205 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161, telephone 1-800-553-6847.

OMB defines metropolitan areas in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. New England data in this table, however, are based on a county concept defined by OMB as New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) because county-level data are the most detailed available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The NECMA is a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in New England. The NECMA for a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) include: (1) the county containing the first-named city in that MSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSA, and (2) each additional county having at least half its population in the MSA in which first-named cities are in the county identified in step 1. The NECMA is officially defined areas that are meant to be used by statistical programs that cannot use the regular metropolitan area definitions in New England.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691-6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight mil-

lion establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JOLTS total employment estimates are controlled to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. Rates then are computed from the adjusted levels.

The monthly JOLTS data series begin with December 2000. Not seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, 16 private industry divisions and 2 government divisions based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and four geographic regions. Seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, and quits levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, selected industry sectors, and four geographic regions.

Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient

by 100.

Hires are the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees and full-time and part-time, permanent, short-term and seasonal employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

Separations are the total number of terminations of employment occurring at any time during the reference month, and are reported by type of separation—quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations by employees (except for retirements, which are reported as other separations). Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer and include layoffs with no intent to rehire, formal layoffs lasting or expected to last more than 7 days, discharges resulting from mergers, downsizing, or closings, firings or other discharges for cause, terminations of permanent or short-term employees, and terminations of seasonal employees. Other separations include retirements, transfers to other locations, deaths, and separations due to disability. Separations do not include transfers within the same location or employees on strike.

The separations rate is computed by dividing the number of separations by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100. The quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations rates are computed similarly, dividing the number by employment and multiplying by 100.

Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supplemental panels of establishments needed to create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a

full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

In March 2002, BLS procedures for collecting hires and separations data were revised to address possible underreporting. As a result, JOLTS hires and separations estimates for months prior to March 2002 may not be comparable with estimates for March 2002 and later.

The Federal Government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the Federal Government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these intergovernmental transfers would distort the Federal Government time series.

Data users should note that seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS series is conducted with fewer data observations than is customary. The historical data, therefore, may be subject to larger than normal revisions. Because the seasonal patterns in economic data series typically emerge over time, the standard use of moving averages as seasonal filters to capture these effects requires longer series than are currently available. As a result, the stable seasonal filter option is used in the seasonal adjustment of the JOLTS data. When calculating seasonal factors, this filter takes an average for each calendar month after detrending the series. The stable seasonal filter assumes that the seasonal factors are fixed; a necessary assumption until sufficient data are available. When the stable seasonal filter is no longer needed, other program features also may be introduced, such as outlier adjustment and extended diagnostic testing. Additionally, it is expected that more series, such as layoffs and discharges and additional industries, may be seasonally adjusted when more data are available.

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month

to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 961-5870.

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) produces a variety of compensation data. These include: The Employment Cost Index (ECI) and NCS benefit measures of the incidence and provisions of selected employee benefit plans. Selected samples of these measures appear in the following tables. NCS also compiles data on occupational wages and the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC).

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It is a Laspeyres Index that uses fixed employment weights to measure change in labor costs free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries.

The ECI provides data for the civilian economy, which includes the total private nonfarm economy excluding private households, and the public sector excluding the Federal government. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2007 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate

aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate series—civilian, private, and State and local government. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupational series indexes. Beginning with the March 2006 estimates, 2002 fixed employment weights from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey were introduced. From March 1995 to December 2005, 1990 employment counts were used. These fixed weights ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the series based on bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status, fixed employment data are not available. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The indexes for these series, consequently, are not strictly comparable with those for aggregate, occupational, and industry series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. ECI series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was pub-

lished beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: www.bls.gov/ect/

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index is available at www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

NCS benefit measures of employee benefits are published in two separate reports. The annual summary provides data on the incidence of (access to and participation in) selected benefits and provisions of paid holidays and vacations, life insurance plans, and other selected benefit programs. Data on percentages of establishments offering major employee benefits, and on the employer and employee shares of contributions to medical care premiums also are presented. Selected benefit data appear in the following tables. A second publication, published later, contains more detailed information about health and retirement plans.

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Employees are considered as having **access** to a benefit plan if it is available for their use. For example, if an employee is permitted to participate in a medical care plan offered by the employer, but the employee declines to do so, he or she is placed in the category with those having access to medical care.

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required contributions and fulfilled any applicable

service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE NCS benefit measures is available at www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Work stoppages

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 37.

Data are largely from a variety of published sources and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

Workers involved: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved

in the stoppages.

Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data is available at www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

Price data are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—December 2003 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), 1982-84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993-95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 39. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are measured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of homeownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7000.

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the North American Indus-

try Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 691-7705.

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods and services traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during

the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification, the three-digit level for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 2000.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691-7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour,

output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined inputs. For private business and private nonfarm business, inputs include labor and capital units. For manufacturing, inputs include labor, capital, energy, nonenergy materials, and purchased business services.

Compensation per hour is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor costs are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

Hours of all persons are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It

is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

Combined units of labor and capital inputs are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total cost. Combined units of labor, capital, energy, materials, and purchased business services are similarly derived by combining changes in each input with weights that represent each input's share of total costs. The indexes for each input and for combined units are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 47-50 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691-5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity indexes measure the relationship between output and inputs for selected industries and industry groups, and thus reflect trends in industry efficiency over time. Industry measures include labor productivity, multifactor productivity, compensation, and unit labor costs.

The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

Definitions

Output per hour is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of labor input. For most industries, **output** indexes are derived from data on the value of industry output adjusted for price change. For the remaining industries, output indexes are derived from data on the physical quantity of production.

The **labor input** series is based on the hours of all workers or, in the case of some transportation industries, on the number of employees. For most industries, the series consists of the hours of all employees. For some trade and services industries, the series also includes the hours of partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers.

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor compensation** includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

Multifactor productivity is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of combined inputs consumed in producing that output. **Combined inputs** include capital, labor, and intermediate purchases. The measure of **capital input** represents the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories. The measure of **intermediate purchases** is a combination of purchased materials, services,

fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau, with additional data supplied by other government agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 691-5618, or visit the Web site at: www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment adjusted to U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The Bureau adjusts the figures for these selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For further information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3-20, available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf.

Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the labor force, employment, and unemployment, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

Notes on the data

Foreign-country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits and to exclude active duty military

from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

Where possible, lower age limits are based on the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than based on the U.S. standard of 16. Lower age limits have ranged between 13 and 16 over the years covered; currently, the lower age limits are either 15 or 16 in all 10 countries.

Some adjustments for comparability are not made because data are unavailable for adjustment purposes. For example, no adjustments to unemployment are usually made for deviations from U.S. concepts in the treatment of persons waiting to start a new job or passive job seekers. These conceptual differences have little impact on the measures. Furthermore, BLS studies have concluded that no adjustments should be made for persons on layoff who are counted as employed in some countries because of their strong job attachment as evidenced by, for example, payment of salary or the existence of a recall date. In the United States, persons on layoff have weaker job attachment and are classified as unemployed.

The annual labor force measures are obtained from monthly, quarterly, or continuous household surveys and may be calculated as averages of monthly or quarterly data. Quarterly and monthly unemployment rates are based on household surveys. For some countries, they are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, are less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

The labor force measures may have breaks in series over time due to changes in surveys, sources, or estimation methods. Breaks are noted in data tables.

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Introduction and Appendix B. Country Notes in *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries, 1997-2009*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm, and the Notes for Table 1 in the monthly report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted, 2008-2010*,

on the Internet at www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm.

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

Table 53 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing output per hour (labor productivity), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for 19 countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to employees (wage and salary earners) in Belgium and Taiwan. For all other economies, the measures refer to all employed persons, including employees, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

The data for recent years are based on the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93). Manufacturing is generally defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well. For the United States and Canada, manufacturing is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

Definitions

Output. For most economies, the output measures are real value added in manufacturing from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 are indexes of industrial production. The manufacturing value added measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

For the United States, the output measure is a chain-weighted index of real value added produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. BLS uses this series here to preserve international comparability. However, for its domestic industry measures, shown in tables 47–50 in this section, BLS uses a different output measures called “sectoral output,” which is gross output less intra-sector transactions.

Total hours refer to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from

statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. For most other economies, recent years’ aggregate hours series are obtained from national statistical offices, usually from national accounts. However, for some economies and for earlier years, BLS calculates the aggregate hours series using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and data on average hours worked.

Hourly compensation is total compensation divided by total hours. Total compensation includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For Australia, Canada, France, Singapore, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for important taxes on payroll or employment. For the Czech Republic, Finland, and the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced in certain years to account for subsidies.

Labor productivity is defined as real output per hour worked. Although the labor productivity measure presented in this release relates output to the hours worked of persons employed in manufacturing, it does not measure the specific contributions of labor as a single factor of production. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many influences, including new technology, capital investment, capacity utilization, energy use, and managerial skills, as well as the skills and efforts of the workforce.

Unit labor costs are defined as the cost of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in nominal terms divided by real output.

Notes on the data

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available. For more in-depth information on sources and methods, see <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm>.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on international comparisons, contact the Division of International Labor Comparisons: (202) 691-5654 or ilchelp@bls.gov.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers’ job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification and size of employment.

Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Lost workday injuries and illnesses are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost workdays include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

Incidence rates are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and*

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6180, or access the Internet at: www.bls.gov/iif/.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media ac-

counts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

Definition

A **fatal work injury** is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6175, or the Internet at: www.bls.gov/iif/

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2010	2011	2009	2010				2011			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	64.7	64.1	64.9	64.9	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.0
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	8.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7
Men.....	10.5	9.4	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	21.9	21.7	21.0	20.5	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6
Women.....	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.4	16.1	15.5	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.1
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	129,874	131,358	129,319	129,438	130,021	129,885	130,346	130,922	131,311	131,694	132,166
Total private.....	107,384	109,253	106,840	106,914	107,283	107,618	108,088	108,725	109,199	109,642	110,179
Goods-producing.....	17,751	18,021	17,784	17,704	17,754	17,764	17,785	17,942	18,019	18,100	18,185
Manufacturing.....	11,528	11,733	11,466	11,470	11,546	11,551	11,575	11,690	11,738	11,768	11,812
Service-providing.....	112,123	113,337	111,535	111,729	112,267	112,121	112,561	112,980	113,292	113,594	113,981
State and local government.....											
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.4	33.6	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.4	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.6
Overtime.....	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.0	2.0	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3
Goods-producing ⁵	2.3	2.4	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4
Service-providing ⁵	2.0	2.0	.3	.7	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3
State and local government.....	1.8	1.3	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	3.3	2.7	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4
Nonunion.....	1.8	2.1	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

² Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter.

³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

⁵ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include all other private sector industries.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, household survey data reflect revised population controls. Nonfarm data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

Selected measures	2010	2011	2009	2010					2011			
				IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}												
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.0	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.6	1.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	
Private nonfarm.....	1.8	1.6	.2	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	
Price data¹												
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	1.5	3.0	.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-5	
Producer Price Index:												
Finished goods.....	3.8	4.8	1.6	1.8	-1	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-7	
Finished consumer goods.....	5.0	5.7	1.9	2.4	-1	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.2	
Capital equipment.....	.4	2.3	.8	.0	-1	.0	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	6.3	6.1	1.1	2.6	1.2	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-1.9	
Crude materials.....	16.1	6.4	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.8	
Productivity data⁴												
Output per hour of all persons:												
Business sector.....	4.1	.4	5.3	4.3	1.1	2.5	1.7	-1.4	.1	1.5	.6	
Nonfarm business sector.....	4.1	.7	5.5	4.6	1.2	2.1	2.2	-6	-1	1.9	.7	
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	4.8	—	9.7	8.8	-1.5	-3	-3.2	2.3	3.2	-2.6	—	

¹ Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes

only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2010	2011				2010	2011				
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	0.4	5.4	0.2	-0.6	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.7	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	.6	5.6	-.2	-.3	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	
Union.....	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	
Nonunion.....	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	
State and local government.....	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	
Union.....	.2	.6	.4	.5	.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	
Nonunion.....	.3	.4	.5	.4	.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	
State and local government.....	.2	.3	.1	.4	.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	

¹ Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

² The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011												2012	
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
TOTAL																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	237,830	239,618	238,704	238,851	239,000	239,146	239,313	239,489	239,671	239,871	240,071	240,269	240,441	240,584	242,269	
Civilian labor force.....	153,889	153,617	153,250	153,302	153,392	153,420	153,700	153,409	153,358	153,674	154,004	154,057	153,937	153,887	154,395	
Participation rate.....	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0	63.7	
Employed.....	139,064	139,869	139,330	139,551	139,764	139,628	139,808	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	
Employment-population ratio ²	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.5	
Unemployed.....	14,825	13,747	13,919	13,751	13,628	13,792	13,892	14,024	13,908	13,920	13,897	13,759	13,323	13,097	12,758	
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	
Not in the labor force.....	83,941	86,001	85,454	85,550	85,608	85,726	85,613	86,080	86,313	86,198	86,067	86,213	86,503	86,697	87,874	
Men, 20 years and over																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	106,596	107,736	107,203	107,292	107,381	107,469	107,566	107,668	107,773	107,884	107,994	108,104	108,203	108,290	108,087	
Civilian labor force.....	78,994	79,080	78,594	78,832	78,805	78,895	79,204	79,116	78,977	79,089	79,241	79,291	79,440	79,436	79,234	
Participation rate.....	74.1	73.4	73.3	73.5	73.4	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.3	
Employed.....	71,230	72,182	71,593	71,901	71,918	71,942	72,161	71,981	71,930	72,098	72,340	72,379	72,846	73,080	73,170	
Employment-population ratio ²	66.8	67.0	66.8	67.0	67.0	66.9	67.1	66.9	66.7	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	
Unemployed.....	7,763	6,898	7,001	6,931	6,887	6,953	7,043	7,135	7,047	6,991	6,901	6,912	6,594	6,356	6,064	
Unemployment rate.....	9.8	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	
Not in the labor force.....	27,603	28,656	28,609	28,460	28,576	28,573	28,362	28,553	28,795	28,795	28,753	28,813	28,763	28,854	28,853	
Women, 20 years and over																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	114,333	115,107	114,637	114,714	114,792	114,868	114,954	115,045	115,138	115,238	115,338	115,437	115,526	115,602	117,082	
Civilian labor force.....	68,990	68,810	68,843	68,818	68,852	68,860	68,878	68,870	68,706	68,784	68,989	68,981	68,711	68,748	69,449	
Participation rate.....	60.3	59.8	60.1	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	59.6	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.3	
Employed.....	63,456	63,360	63,403	63,351	63,515	63,431	63,385	63,088	63,257	63,322	63,406	63,520	63,352	63,323	64,078	
Employment-population ratio ²	55.5	55.0	55.3	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.1	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.8	54.7	
Unemployed.....	5,534	5,450	5,440	5,467	5,336	5,430	5,493	5,482	5,449	5,462	5,584	5,461	5,359	5,425	5,370	
Unemployment rate.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	
Not in the labor force.....	45,343	46,297	45,794	45,896	45,940	46,008	46,077	46,475	46,432	46,454	46,349	46,457	46,815	46,854	47,634	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	16,901	16,774	16,863	16,845	16,827	16,809	16,792	16,776	16,760	16,749	16,739	16,728	16,711	16,693	17,100	
Civilian labor force.....	5,906	5,727	5,813	5,651	5,735	5,665	5,618	5,724	5,675	5,801	5,774	5,785	5,786	5,704	5,713	
Participation rate.....	34.9	34.1	34.5	33.5	34.1	33.7	33.5	34.1	33.9	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.4	
Employed.....	4,378	4,327	4,334	4,299	4,332	4,255	4,262	4,316	4,262	4,333	4,362	4,398	4,416	4,387	4,389	
Employment-population ratio ²	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.7	25.3	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.3	25.7	
Unemployed.....	1,528	1,400	1,479	1,352	1,404	1,410	1,356	1,408	1,412	1,467	1,412	1,386	1,370	1,316	1,324	
Unemployment rate.....	25.9	24.4	25.4	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	
Not in the labor force.....	10,995	11,048	11,050	11,194	11,092	11,145	11,174	11,052	11,085	10,949	10,965	10,943	10,925	10,989	11,387	
White³																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	192,075	193,077	192,516	192,601	192,688	192,771	192,877	192,989	193,106	193,236	193,365	193,493	193,598	193,682	192,600	
Civilian labor force.....	125,084	124,579	124,292	124,273	124,489	124,642	124,812	124,526	124,557	124,604	124,701	124,804	124,652	124,543	123,579	
Participation rate.....	65.1	64.5	64.6	64.5	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.2	
Employed.....	114,168	114,690	114,263	114,294	114,652	114,603	114,827	114,428	114,497	114,704	114,818	114,837	115,130	115,254	114,458	
Employment-population ratio ²	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.4	
Unemployed.....	10,916	9,889	10,029	9,979	9,837	10,039	9,985	10,098	10,061	9,901	9,883	9,967	9,522	9,288	9,121	
Unemployment rate.....	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	
Not in the labor force.....	66,991	68,498	68,225	68,328	68,199	68,129	68,065	68,463	68,549	68,631	68,664	68,689	68,945	69,139	69,021	
Black or African American³																
Civilian noninstitutional																
population ¹	28,708	29,114	28,947	28,976	29,005	29,035	29,063	29,093	29,123	29,158	29,193	29,228	29,259	29,286	29,727	
Civilian labor force.....	17,862	17,881	17,830	17,823	17,829	17,847	17,730	17,740	17,614	17,957	18,096	18,067	17,934	18,110	18,206	
Participation rate.....	62.2	61.4	61.6	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.0	61.0	60.5	61.6	62.0	61.8	61.3	61.8	61.2	
Employed.....	15,010	15,051	15,025	15,078	15,047	14,964	14,862	14,875	14,812	14,965	15,224	15,351	15,151	15,248	15,725	
Employment-population ratio ²	52.3	51.7	51.9	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.1	51.1	50.9	51.3	52.1	52.5	51.8	52.1	52.9	
Unemployed.....	2,852	2,831	2,804	2,745	2,782	2,883	2,868	2,865	2,803	2,992	2,872	2,716	2,783	2,862	2,482	
Unemployment rate.....	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	
Not in the labor force.....	10,846	11,233	11,117	11,153	11,176	11,187	11,333	11,353	11,509	11,202	11,097	11,161	11,325	11,176	11,521	

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	33,713	34,438	34,001	34,079	34,155	34,233	34,311	34,391	34,470	34,555	34,640	34,724	34,808	34,885	36,301
Civilian labor force.....	22,748	22,898	22,787	22,487	22,643	22,783	22,754	22,832	22,778	22,938	23,014	23,253	23,222	23,270	24,045
Participation rate.....	67.5	66.5	67.0	66.0	66.3	66.6	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.4	66.4	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.2
Employed.....	19,906	20,269	20,058	19,877	20,083	20,102	20,060	20,189	20,207	20,353	20,411	20,601	20,574	20,699	21,513
Employment-population ratio ²	59.0	58.9	59.0	58.3	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.3
Unemployed.....	2,843	2,629	2,729	2,611	2,560	2,680	2,695	2,643	2,570	2,585	2,603	2,652	2,648	2,571	2,532
Unemployment rate.....	12.5	11.5	12.0	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5
Not in the labor force.....	10,964	11,540	11,213	11,592	11,512	11,450	11,557	11,558	11,692	11,617	11,626	11,471	11,586	11,615	12,256

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

³ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,064	139,869	139,330	139,551	139,764	139,628	139,808	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637
Men.....	73,359	74,290	73,785	74,053	74,051	73,969	74,217	74,068	74,011	74,209	74,435	74,492	74,975	75,235	75,288
Women.....	65,705	65,579	65,546	65,498	65,714	65,659	65,591	65,316	65,439	65,545	65,672	65,805	65,639	65,555	66,349
Married men, spouse present.....	43,292	43,283	42,931	42,959	42,914	43,015	43,043	43,075	43,210	43,259	43,640	43,661	43,933	43,709	43,658
Married women, spouse present.....	34,582	34,110	34,461	34,384	34,173	34,029	33,847	33,723	33,809	33,947	34,091	34,225	34,442	34,177	34,445
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,874	8,560	8,449	8,383	8,459	8,571	8,541	8,545	8,437	8,787	9,270	8,790	8,469	8,098	8,230
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,174	5,711	5,772	5,661	5,634	5,714	5,836	5,807	5,695	5,815	5,900	5,839	5,578	5,305	5,372
Could only find part-time work.....	2,375	2,514	2,472	2,410	2,355	2,444	2,475	2,474	2,538	2,707	2,844	2,538	2,496	2,419	2,551
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,251	18,334	17,923	18,280	18,425	18,326	18,481	18,461	18,280	18,276	18,329	18,401	18,363	18,372	18,636
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,744	8,423	8,315	8,293	8,297	8,453	8,396	8,400	8,264	8,640	9,115	8,664	8,358	7,952	8,083
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,087	5,617	5,685	5,595	5,542	5,602	5,729	5,704	5,586	5,714	5,803	5,762	5,502	5,199	5,278
Could only find part-time work.....	2,358	2,494	2,488	2,376	2,326	2,448	2,452	2,308	2,510	2,702	2,869	2,566	2,518	2,423	2,563
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,911	17,957	17,588	17,930	18,035	18,004	18,113	18,093	17,883	17,867	17,915	18,003	17,941	17,969	18,298

¹ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	25.4	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.8	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7
White, total ¹	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	23.2	21.7	22.6	21.4	21.5	22.1	20.3	21.8	23.1	22.8	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.3	21.1
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	26.3	24.5	24.3	22.9	23.4	24.9	22.5	25.0	25.3	26.8	24.9	25.5	24.6	23.2	24.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	20.0	18.9	20.7	19.7	19.5	19.4	18.3	18.6	20.8	18.5	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.3	17.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8
Black or African American, total ¹	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	43.0	41.3	44.8	38.4	41.9	41.3	40.8	39.8	39.1	46.3	43.6	37.5	39.6	42.1	38.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	45.4	43.1	47.2	41.6	40.3	45.5	44.8	41.3	37.9	44.9	43.5	38.7	42.7	48.3	35.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	40.5	39.4	42.3	35.2	43.5	37.3	36.3	38.3	40.3	48.0	43.6	36.4	36.8	34.6	41.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	17.3	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.4	16.9	17.0	18.0	16.6	16.0	16.4	15.7	12.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	12.8	13.2	12.8	13.0	12.5	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.9	12.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.5	11.5	12.0	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5
Married men, spouse present.....	6.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1
Married women, spouse present.....	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6
Full-time workers.....	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8
Part-time workers.....	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.9	14.1	14.3	13.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	14.2	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.1
High school graduates, no college ³	10.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4
Some college or associate degree.....	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2

¹ Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment ¹	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,771	2,677	2,659	2,408	2,437	2,725	2,687	3,068	2,675	2,734	2,743	2,676	2,510	2,669	2,486
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,267	2,993	3,012	3,080	2,927	2,931	2,912	2,976	3,063	3,019	2,902	3,285	2,896	2,858	2,884
15 weeks and over.....	8,786	8,077	8,458	8,208	8,122	7,919	8,197	8,137	8,134	8,218	8,227	7,869	7,766	7,628	7,498
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,371	2,061	2,253	2,195	1,991	2,058	1,994	1,874	1,972	2,203	2,029	2,029	2,087	2,039	1,980
27 weeks and over.....	6,415	6,016	6,205	6,014	6,130	5,860	6,204	6,263	6,162	6,015	6,197	5,839	5,680	5,588	5,518
Mean duration, in weeks.....	33.0	39.3	37.1	37.4	38.9	38.3	39.6	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.2	40.9	40.8	40.1
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.4	21.4	21.7	21.1	21.6	20.8	21.9	22.1	21.2	21.7	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.1

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Job losers ¹	9,250	8,106	8,463	8,337	8,244	8,181	8,250	8,233	8,146	8,120	8,028	7,924	7,599	7,602	7,321
On temporary layoff.....	1,431	1,230	1,241	1,261	1,209	1,241	1,218	1,253	1,246	1,237	1,195	1,226	1,181	1,216	1,284
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,819	6,876	7,222	7,076	7,035	6,941	7,031	6,980	6,900	6,883	6,833	6,699	6,418	6,386	6,037
Job leavers.....	889	956	914	904	900	944	919	971	936	973	972	1,068	1,005	953	939
Reentrants.....	3,466	3,401	3,351	3,354	3,278	3,387	3,436	3,431	3,424	3,519	3,484	3,387	3,355	3,399	3,325
New entrants.....	1,220	1,284	1,337	1,315	1,335	1,322	1,229	1,227	1,274	1,249	1,323	1,291	1,276	1,280	1,253
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	62.4	59.0	60.2	59.9	59.9	59.1	59.6	59.4	59.1	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.0
On temporary layoff.....	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.7	50.0	51.3	50.9	51.1	50.2	50.8	50.4	50.1	49.7	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.3	47.0
Job leavers.....	6.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3
Reentrants.....	23.4	24.7	23.8	24.1	23.8	24.5	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9
New entrants.....	8.2	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants.....	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3
16 to 24 years.....	18.4	17.3	17.9	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.0
16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	25.4	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2
16 to 17 years.....	29.1	27.7	27.8	28.8	28.7	30.7	28.9	27.9	28.2	28.7	26.3	25.2	23.3	27.8	28.8
18 to 19 years.....	24.2	22.9	24.1	21.6	22.5	22.3	22.0	22.8	23.2	24.4	23.2	23.2	23.4	21.3	20.5
20 to 24 years.....	15.5	14.6	15.1	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	13.3
25 years and older.....	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.0
25 to 54 years.....	8.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4
55 years and older.....	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.5	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.1	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.5	18.9	17.9	18.5	18.3	17.1
16 to 19 years.....	28.8	27.2	27.2	25.9	26.4	28.1	27.0	27.4	27.2	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.6	25.3
16 to 17 years.....	31.8	29.1	28.9	28.6	28.4	32.3	31.0	30.2	29.4	28.2	27.6	27.4	26.7	30.5	32.0
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	26.3	26.4	24.9	25.4	26.4	25.3	25.8	25.7	28.9	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.1	22.3
20 to 24 years.....	17.8	15.7	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.3	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.3	14.2
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9
25 to 54 years.....	9.3	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.2
55 years and older.....	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.9
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	16.9	16.2	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	14.8
16 to 19 years.....	22.8	21.7	23.6	21.8	22.6	21.6	21.3	21.7	22.5	22.4	21.1	20.6	20.7	19.3	21.1
16 to 17 years.....	26.5	26.3	26.6	29.2	29.0	29.4	27.0	25.8	27.0	29.2	25.1	23.2	20.0	25.0	25.8
18 to 19 years.....	20.9	19.3	21.7	18.1	19.6	18.0	18.7	19.7	20.6	19.3	19.0	18.6	20.1	17.1	18.6
20 to 24 years.....	13.0	13.4	14.2	14.1	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.1	12.6	13.4	12.3
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2
25 to 54 years.....	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6
55 years and older ¹	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.9

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Dec. 2010	Nov. 2011 ^P	Dec. 2011 ^P	State	Dec. 2010	Nov. 2011 ^P	Dec. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	9.3	8.3	8.0	Missouri.....	9.2	8.1	8.0
Alaska.....	7.9	7.4	7.4	Montana.....	7.0	6.7	6.6
Arizona.....	10.0	9.1	9.0	Nebraska.....	4.5	4.3	4.2
Arkansas.....	8.1	7.9	7.8	Nevada.....	13.9	13.2	13.0
California.....	12.2	11.3	11.2	New Hampshire.....	5.7	5.3	5.2
Colorado.....	8.9	8.0	7.9	New Jersey.....	9.4	9.2	9.1
Connecticut.....	9.4	8.3	8.1	New Mexico.....	7.8	7.1	7.0
Delaware.....	7.7	7.2	7.2	New York.....	8.3	8.2	8.2
District of Columbia.....	10.1	10.2	10.1	North Carolina.....	10.6	10.4	10.4
Florida.....	11.1	10.1	9.9	North Dakota.....	3.6	3.4	3.3
Georgia.....	10.2	9.5	9.4	Ohio.....	9.2	8.1	7.9
Hawaii.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	Oklahoma.....	6.4	6.3	6.3
Idaho.....	8.9	8.5	8.3	Oregon.....	10.1	9.1	9.0
Illinois.....	9.5	9.8	9.7	Pennsylvania.....	8.1	7.8	7.7
Indiana.....	9.3	9.1	8.9	Rhode Island.....	11.5	11.1	11.0
Iowa.....	6.2	5.6	5.6	South Carolina.....	10.7	9.8	9.6
Kansas.....	7.0	6.4	6.4	South Dakota.....	5.0	4.3	4.3
Kentucky.....	10.0	9.1	9.0	Tennessee.....	9.6	8.7	8.5
Louisiana.....	7.8	7.1	7.0	Texas.....	8.2	7.6	7.4
Maine.....	8.0	7.1	7.0	Utah.....	7.6	5.9	5.8
Maryland.....	7.5	6.7	6.6	Vermont.....	6.1	5.3	5.2
Massachusetts.....	7.9	7.0	6.9	Virginia.....	6.5	6.2	6.1
Michigan.....	11.2	9.6	9.3	Washington.....	9.7	8.7	8.6
Minnesota.....	7.0	5.9	5.7	West Virginia.....	8.4	7.8	7.8
Mississippi.....	10.5	10.6	10.4	Wisconsin.....	7.8	7.1	7.0
				Wyoming.....	6.4	5.7	5.6

^P = preliminary

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Dec. 2010	Nov. 2011 ^P	Dec. 2011 ^P	State	Dec. 2010	Nov. 2011 ^P	Dec. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	9.3	8.3	8.0	Missouri.....	9.2	8.1	8.0
Alaska.....	7.9	7.4	7.4	Montana.....	7.0	6.7	6.6
Arizona.....	10.0	9.1	9.0	Nebraska.....	4.5	4.3	4.2
Arkansas.....	8.1	7.9	7.8	Nevada.....	13.9	13.2	13.0
California.....	12.2	11.3	11.2	New Hampshire.....	5.7	5.3	5.2
Colorado.....	8.9	8.0	7.9	New Jersey.....	9.4	9.2	9.1
Connecticut.....	9.4	8.3	8.1	New Mexico.....	7.8	7.1	7.0
Delaware.....	7.7	7.2	7.2	New York.....	8.3	8.2	8.2
District of Columbia.....	10.1	10.2	10.1	North Carolina.....	10.6	10.4	10.4
Florida.....	11.1	10.1	9.9	North Dakota.....	3.6	3.4	3.3
Georgia.....	10.2	9.5	9.4	Ohio.....	9.2	8.1	7.9
Hawaii.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	Oklahoma.....	6.4	6.3	6.3
Idaho.....	8.9	8.5	8.3	Oregon.....	10.1	9.1	9.0
Illinois.....	9.5	9.8	9.7	Pennsylvania.....	8.1	7.8	7.7
Indiana.....	9.3	9.1	8.9	Rhode Island.....	11.5	11.1	11.0
Iowa.....	6.2	5.6	5.6	South Carolina.....	10.7	9.8	9.6
Kansas.....	7.0	6.4	6.4	South Dakota.....	5.0	4.3	4.3
Kentucky.....	10.0	9.1	9.0	Tennessee.....	9.6	8.7	8.5
Louisiana.....	7.8	7.1	7.0	Texas.....	8.2	7.6	7.4
Maine.....	8.0	7.1	7.0	Utah.....	7.6	5.9	5.8
Maryland.....	7.5	6.7	6.6	Vermont.....	6.1	5.3	5.2
Massachusetts.....	7.9	7.0	6.9	Virginia.....	6.5	6.2	6.1
Michigan.....	11.2	9.6	9.3	Washington.....	9.7	8.7	8.6
Minnesota.....	7.0	5.9	5.7	West Virginia.....	8.4	7.8	7.8
Mississippi.....	10.5	10.6	10.4	Wisconsin.....	7.8	7.1	7.0
				Wyoming.....	6.4	5.7	5.6

^P = preliminary

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted
 [In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,131.8	1,140.7	1,133.2	1,131.6	1,145.7	1,153.9	1,145.3	1,142.1	1,138.6	1,139.3	1,137.8	1,137.9	1,142.8	1,141.8	1,143.0
Food and beverage stores.....	2,808.2	2,829.1	2,811.1	2,811.2	2,812.7	2,826.7	2,824.6	2,828.6	2,830.5	2,834.3	2,840.4	2,841.1	2,839.1	2,848.5	2,854.1
Health and personal care stores.....	980.5	980.5	976.8	975.9	975.3	977.6	978.1	975.7	982.7	983.4	986.0	985.8	987.0	984.2	989.5
Gasoline stations.....	819.3	828.0	822.2	822.2	824.0	826.4	829.2	831.9	830.1	830.0	826.5	828.6	833.3	830.5	828.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,352.5	1,356.0	1,350.9	1,345.0	1,343.0	1,347.4	1,348.3	1,351.5	1,346.9	1,354.7	1,362.0	1,364.3	1,375.2	1,384.5	1,369.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	579.1	574.3	577.6	579.2	579.7	578.6	577.5	577.1	579.7	579.4	578.6	571.6	565.1	558.2	553.6
General merchandise stores1.....	2,997.7	3,080.1	3,054.9	3,061.2	3,042.7	3,071.1	3,067.3	3,075.7	3,078.4	3,078.5	3,085.1	3,091.9	3,118.3	3,116.0	3,138.8
Department stores.....	1,501.6	1,546.7	1,534.0	1,538.0	1,532.3	1,542.3	1,538.7	1,541.6	1,545.6	1,544.8	1,547.7	1,550.9	1,570.1	1,567.1	1,593.0
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	761.5	766.9	760.8	762.1	766.7	766.2	768.6	781.8	769.3	771.5	769.4	760.6	761.5	761.5	766.1
Nonstore retailers.....	420.6	431.7	428.1	428.0	428.9	429.1	431.9	432.6	433.5	435.2	433.8	435.3	435.1	435.7	439.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,190.7	4,292.2	4,236.3	4,261.4	4,269.5	4,279.5	4,287.0	4,298.5	4,295.0	4,301.9	4,303.7	4,306.8	4,316.7	4,321.8	4,337.9
Air transportation.....	458.3	456.0	453.2	454.0	454.4	454.9	456.2	457.5	459.4	457.3	457.4	456.1	455.8	456.1	457.8
Rail transportation.....	216.4	228.8	222.7	225.0	226.8	227.4	228.9	230.3	229.5	231.7	230.9	231.5	231.2	231.7	232.2
Water transportation.....	62.3	62.5	63.3	64.3	62.7	62.4	62.5	61.6	61.5	61.9	62.5	63.1	63.1	63.3	65.6
Truck transportation.....	1,250.4	1,298.9	1,271.8	1,284.2	1,291.1	1,295.3	1,298.7	1,302.4	1,303.8	1,302.5	1,304.4	1,307.1	1,311.1	1,318.1	1,321.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	429.7	436.1	436.4	435.3	433.8	438.0	436.8	439.5	437.0	439.4	437.2	435.7	431.4	433.5	436.5
Pipeline transportation.....	42.3	42.9	42.1	42.3	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.3	28.6	26.4	27.3	27.8	26.6	29.3	29.6	28.5	28.6	28.5	29.6	29.7	29.6	30.3
Support activities for transportation.....	542.5	563.9	552.4	557.6	559.4	562.7	561.7	563.5	563.6	564.5	566.2	569.8	574.5	574.1	577.2
Couriers and messengers.....	528.1	528.5	525.5	526.8	527.4	525.2	525.5	525.8	521.7	525.5	525.3	523.3	528.3	521.9	522.6
Warehousing and storage.....	633.4	645.8	642.5	644.6	643.3	644.2	644.5	645.2	647.1	647.9	648.4	647.6	648.4	650.1	650.9
Utilities.....	552.8	555.2	551.2	552.9	552.8	554.3	554.7	555.6	555.3	555.7	557.0	556.7	558.2	559.1	559.6
Information.....	2,707	2,659	2,678	2,674	2,672	2,671	2,671	2,669	2,665	2,615	2,649	2,646	2,644	2,645	2,625
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	759.0	749.0	751.1	751.6	749.6	750.3	749.1	749.2	749.4	748.7	747.6	748.6	745.8	746.1	742.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	370.2	361.3	365.4	359.7	362.4	358.8	361.7	359.7	360.6	361.8	356.6	356.5	359.5	363.8	350.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	290.3	281.5	284.7	284.5	283.0	282.6	281.9	281.8	281.4	280.9	280.9	280.3	279.0	279.6	279.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	902.9	865.3	886.7	885.6	882.8	882.0	878.2	876.3	868.9	818.2	858.2	853.1	850.3	846.9	846.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	243.0	243.0	242.7	242.7	243.1	242.9	244.2	242.5	242.9	243.0	242.2	242.4	244.1	242.5	240.3
Other information services.....	141.7	158.7	147.8	149.5	151.1	154.2	156.2	159.3	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.3	165.1	166.5	166.2
Financial activities.....	7,652	7,681	7,666	7,669	7,683	7,679	7,693	7,680	7,676	7,681	7,675	7,680	7,691	7,696	7,695
Finance and insurance.....	5,718.3	5,751.8	5,750.5	5,749.1	5,756.3	5,749.2	5,758.4	5,754.6	5,749.9	5,751.9	5,746.4	5,744.1	5,750.7	5,756.8	5,754.7
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	20.0	18.9	19.0	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.9	18.9
Credit intermediation and related activities1.....	2,550.0	2,558.9	2,559.5	2,556.2	2,554.8	2,554.4	2,564.2	2,559.8	2,558.0	2,556.8	2,555.5	2,552.2	2,563.4	2,570.1	2,569.7
Depository credit intermediation1.....	1,728.8	1,738.4	1,733.3	1,731.6	1,732.1	1,735.6	1,741.7	1,740.2	1,740.9	1,741.1	1,740.3	1,738.2	1,742.0	1,745.9	1,746.0
Commercial banking.....	1,305.9	1,314.6	1,310.2	1,309.1	1,309.7	1,312.2	1,319.8	1,315.4	1,315.8	1,316.4	1,315.9	1,314.7	1,316.9	1,319.7	1,319.5
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	800.5	807.0	803.7	805.7	806.6	807.7	806.8	810.0	810.5	811.5	809.3	807.1	805.1	803.7	801.7
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,261.1	2,281.6	2,281.7	2,282.0	2,289.9	2,282.4	2,283.0	2,281.0	2,276.1	2,280.1	2,278.3	2,281.5	2,278.9	2,279.6	2,280.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	86.8	85.3	86.6	86.5	86.4	86.1	85.7	85.0	86.3	84.3	84.1	83.9	84.1	84.5	84.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,933.8	1,928.7	1,915.2	1,920.0	1,926.3	1,929.4	1,934.8	1,925.7	1,926.2	1,929.1	1,928.5	1,935.9	1,940.6	1,939.0	1,939.8
Real estate.....	1,395.7	1,401.6	1,391.6	1,395.1	1,396.7	1,402.4	1,409.7	1,403.8	1,404.1	1,404.0	1,397.8	1,404.4	1,408.9	1,408.5	1,410.4
Rental and leasing services.....	513.5	503.0	499.4	500.9	505.6	503.0	501.0	497.9	498.3	501.0	506.5	507.2	507.4	506.3	505.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	24.6	24.1	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.0	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.9
Professional and business services.....	16,728	17,331	17,055	17,104	17,192	17,242	17,298	17,303	17,342	17,382	17,441	17,482	17,521	17,593	17,669
Professional and technical services1.....	7,441.3	7,691.3	7,534.6	7,558.2	7,606.0	7,636.1	7,684.6	7,698.1	7,715.7	7,732.5	7,759.2	7,772.1	7,787.1	7,815.5	7,837.9
Legal services.....	1,114.2	1,115.1	1,116.5	1,114.7	1,114.3	1,114.0	1,115.1	1,111.2	1,116.0	1,115.7	1,114.5	1,115.0	1,116.7	1,115.6	1,118.8
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	886.5	920.5	877.7	876.2	899.7	905.0	931.5	931.0	928.8	929.1	935.6	940.4	943.6	957.8	961.1
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,275.4	1,293.8	1,277.8	1,284.2	1,286.7	1,290.4	1,291.6	1,292.8	1,294.3	1,298.2	1,301.4	1,299.3	1,301.9	1,303.1	1,309.3
See notes at end of table															

12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,449.0	1,530.1	1,493.0	1,500.0	1,509.9	1,516.9	1,523.9	1,530.1	1,535.8	1,540.8	1,546.1	1,548.5	1,553.1	1,557.8	1,556.3
Management and technical consulting services.....	999.4	1,070.2	1,033.9	1,043.3	1,048.5	1,060.2	1,066.0	1,070.2	1,076.2	1,082.0	1,085.9	1,091.6	1,092.7	1,099.6	1,106.1
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,872.3	1,914.8	1,894.3	1,898.7	1,905.8	1,906.8	1,914.9	1,914.5	1,916.3	1,917.9	1,923.9	1,926.8	1,928.3	1,932.5	1,936.1
Administrative and waste services.....	7,414.0	7,724.4	7,625.8	7,647.2	7,680.6	7,699.2	7,698.4	7,690.7	7,709.6	7,731.2	7,758.1	7,782.9	7,806.0	7,844.9	7,894.5
Administrative and support services ¹	7,056.7	7,359.2	7,264.4	7,284.4	7,317.3	7,335.7	7,334.2	7,326.9	7,344.8	7,364.6	7,389.4	7,413.5	7,439.1	7,477.0	7,523.1
Employment services ¹	2,722.5	2,952.1	2,878.2	2,897.9	2,929.0	2,931.4	2,930.5	2,922.9	2,935.3	2,954.5	2,975.8	2,985.5	3,014.1	3,047.9	3,089.5
Temporary help services.....	2,093.6	2,316.2	2,245.5	2,259.3	2,295.5	2,294.2	2,295.9	2,288.2	2,297.1	2,317.7	2,341.4	2,357.9	2,377.6	2,396.3	2,428.4
Business support services.....	808.6	812.3	811.1	811.5	809.9	811.7	811.0	812.2	811.9	813.0	812.9	811.3	814.4	819.9	822.2
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,745.0	1,777.0	1,777.3	1,770.9	1,770.1	1,776.3	1,775.8	1,772.5	1,774.9	1,777.0	1,779.2	1,787.4	1,784.1	1,780.5	1,784.4
Waste management and remediation services.....	357.3	365.2	361.4	362.8	363.3	363.5	364.2	363.8	364.8	366.6	368.7	369.4	366.9	367.9	371.4
Educational and health services.....	19,531	19,884	19,696	19,725	19,749	19,804	19,823	19,848	19,898	19,931	19,989	20,026	20,046	20,079	20,116
Educational services.....	3,155.1	3,240.7	3,207.1	3,219.9	3,215.1	3,233.2	3,226.1	3,225.8	3,239.3	3,243.1	3,253.4	3,261.1	3,275.3	3,278.9	3,273.1
Health care and social assistance.....	16,375.4	16,642.8	16,488.9	16,505.0	16,533.4	16,571.0	16,596.7	16,622.4	16,658.5	16,688.3	16,735.8	16,764.6	16,770.8	16,800.3	16,843.3
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,974.7	6,145.5	6,051.5	6,066.5	6,084.7	6,104.3	6,115.2	6,134.7	6,156.0	6,174.8	6,199.6	6,217.3	6,222.8	6,237.0	6,255.5
Offices of physicians.....	2,312.7	2,355.4	2,324.7	2,324.8	2,333.6	2,338.7	2,342.6	2,348.4	2,356.9	2,363.6	2,374.8	2,382.1	2,386.6	2,389.9	2,394.2
Outpatient care centers.....	599.9	623.7	612.2	615.2	615.9	618.3	620.9	621.2	621.3	623.7	628.4	632.1	635.8	637.9	642.3
Home health care services.....	1,084.6	1,139.1	1,115.0	1,124.1	1,125.8	1,129.1	1,130.2	1,136.7	1,140.7	1,147.7	1,154.0	1,156.1	1,154.3	1,160.0	1,166.7
Hospitals.....	4,678.5	4,731.0	4,693.1	4,697.0	4,706.0	4,717.6	4,721.3	4,720.4	4,731.2	4,735.6	4,752.4	4,757.6	4,765.2	4,774.3	4,791.2
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,123.7	3,169.2	3,153.6	3,154.4	3,158.8	3,163.5	3,167.1	3,174.7	3,174.8	3,177.7	3,182.3	3,183.3	3,174.2	3,174.1	3,182.0
Nursing care facilities.....	1,657.1	1,668.4	1,669.5	1,666.8	1,668.6	1,668.9	1,668.9	1,674.3	1,672.3	1,670.9	1,671.4	1,671.8	1,661.0	1,661.4	1,664.9
Social assistance ¹	2,598.5	2,597.2	2,590.7	2,587.1	2,583.9	2,585.6	2,593.1	2,592.6	2,596.5	2,600.2	2,601.5	2,606.4	2,608.6	2,614.9	2,614.6
Child day care services.....	848.0	844.2	849.1	846.4	847.3	847.8	847.5	840.8	843.1	843.7	842.9	842.8	839.5	841.5	837.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,049	13,320	13,138	13,195	13,259	13,295	13,280	13,315	13,332	13,344	13,364	13,394	13,436	13,464	13,510
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,913.3	1,909.5	1,891.3	1,903.7	1,916.3	1,916.1	1,899.3	1,910.9	1,916.2	1,909.6	1,908.3	1,909.9	1,910.7	1,911.0	1,926.1
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	406.2	394.3	394.2	399.9	403.1	398.4	386.6	391.8	389.0	388.9	394.1	395.1	397.9	392.9	400.2
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	127.7	132.3	128.9	130.6	131.1	132.8	130.7	131.6	132.1	132.8	131.9	133.2	134.3	135.4	135.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,379.4	1,383.0	1,368.2	1,373.2	1,382.1	1,384.9	1,382.0	1,387.5	1,395.1	1,387.9	1,382.3	1,381.6	1,378.5	1,382.7	1,390.9
Accommodations and food services.....	11,135.4	11,410.3	11,246.2	11,291.1	11,342.6	11,378.9	11,380.2	11,404.1	11,415.7	11,434.1	11,455.9	11,484.4	11,525.4	11,552.5	11,583.5
Accommodations.....	1,759.6	1,797.2	1,771.1	1,774.5	1,787.8	1,791.4	1,790.6	1,807.6	1,814.2	1,812.6	1,806.8	1,811.8	1,799.9	1,802.0	1,802.5
Food services and drinking places.....	9,375.8	9,613.1	9,475.1	9,516.6	9,554.8	9,587.5	9,589.6	9,596.5	9,601.5	9,621.5	9,649.1	9,672.6	9,725.5	9,750.5	9,781.0
Other services.....	5,331	5,342	5,332	5,337	5,332	5,335	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,346	5,349	5,345	5,353	5,359	5,366
Repair and maintenance.....	1,138.8	1,160.1	1,153.9	1,156.1	1,158.5	1,156.2	1,158.9	1,158.9	1,159.7	1,159.7	1,162.9	1,164.4	1,166.0	1,165.3	1,166.8
Personal and laundry services.....	1,265.3	1,284.6	1,270.0	1,277.8	1,280.6	1,281.0	1,282.8	1,285.4	1,288.2	1,290.1	1,294.1	1,289.7	1,288.6	1,292.3	1,291.5
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,926.4	2,896.8	2,907.9	2,903.4	2,892.5	2,898.0	2,896.1	2,894.0	2,889.9	2,896.3	2,892.4	2,891.1	2,898.7	2,901.1	2,907.5
Government.....	22,490	22,104	22,249	22,212	22,197	22,184	22,130	22,112	22,033	22,066	22,052	22,025	22,004	21,993	21,992
Federal.....	2,977	2,858	2,873	2,877	2,879	2,873	2,869	2,858	2,851	2,847	2,844	2,844	2,839	2,836	2,828
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,318.1	2,226.4	2,227.5	2,233.5	2,237.9	2,234.0	2,232.5	2,224.9	2,219.2	2,219.3	2,221.8	2,219.9	2,218.3	2,216.2	2,208.4
U.S. Postal Service.....	658.5	630.9	645.1	643.2	640.6	639.1	636.8	633.0	631.9	627.6	621.8	623.7	620.3	619.5	619.2
State.....	5,137	5,082	5,125	5,107	5,104	5,098	5,087	5,081	5,054	5,075	5,084	5,063	5,056	5,048	5,059
Education.....	2,373.1	2,383.7	2,387.2	2,379.2	2,383.2	2,382.5	2,376.6	2,377.1	2,384.1	2,392.5	2,394.8	2,390.1	2,383.0	2,377.9	2,395.9
Other State government.....	2,764.1	2,698.0	2,737.4	2,728.2	2,720.3	2,715.9	2,710.2	2,704.2	2,670.1	2,682.6	2,689.0	2,673.3	2,673.2	2,670.3	2,662.8
Local.....	14,376	14,165	14,251	14,228	14,214	14,213	14,174	14,173	14,128	14,144	14,124	14,118	14,109	14,109	14,105
Education.....	8,013.4	7,892.9	7,948.8	7,931.2	7,923.0	7,930.5	7,899.2	7,903.1	7,862.5	7,880.7	7,866.7	7,866.0	7,858.1	7,859.5	7,856.4
Other local government.....	6,362.9	6,272.0	6,302.5	6,297.0	6,291.4	6,282.8	6,274.3	6,270.2	6,265.9	6,263.1	6,257.0	6,252.3	6,251.2	6,249.5	6,249.0

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
p = preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.9	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.3
Natural resources and mining	44.6	46.7	46.1	45.7	45.8	46.6	46.5	47.2	46.4	46.3	46.7	47.5	47.0	47.6	48.0
Construction	38.4	39.0	37.7	38.7	38.6	38.8	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.1
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.9	41.5	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.3
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
Wood products.....	39.1	39.7	39.6	39.6	40.0	39.9	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.4	41.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	41.7	42.3	41.4	42.0	42.4	42.2	42.8	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.7	42.0	42.4
Primary metals.....	43.7	44.6	44.2	44.7	45.0	45.0	45.2	45.1	44.8	44.5	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.3
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	42.0	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4
Machinery.....	42.1	43.1	43.2	43.2	43.1	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.1	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.8	41.0
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.1	40.8	40.7	40.4	41.2	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.3	40.3	40.6	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.2
Transportation equipment.....	42.9	43.2	42.5	43.4	43.6	42.9	42.8	42.8	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.9
Furniture and related products.....	38.5	39.9	39.5	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.1	39.3	39.7	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	38.8	39.3	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.2
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	40.8	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.2	39.9	40.0	39.9	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5
Beverage and tobacco products.....	37.5	39.2	38.2	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.1	39.1	39.9	38.7	39.0	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.1
Textile mills.....	41.2	41.7	38.1	41.8	40.7	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.6	42.4	42.7	43.2	43.2
Textile product mills.....	39.0	39.1	37.8	39.1	39.1	39.1	38.7	38.6	38.0	39.0	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.8	40.6
Apparel.....	36.6	38.2	37.7	38.8	38.3	38.3	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.3	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.2	37.8
Leather and allied products.....	39.1	39.8	41.2	40.0	39.0	39.0	39.5	40.3	39.9	39.3	39.2	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.1
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	42.9	42.5	43.5	43.7	42.8	43.2	43.0	43.1	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.1	42.9
Printing and related support activities.....	38.2	38.0	37.7	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.4	38.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	43.8	42.9	42.9	42.8	43.4	44.3	43.6	44.3	43.4	42.8	43.9	44.7	46.2	47.3
Chemicals.....	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.6	43.3	43.1	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.9	42.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.3	41.8	42.0	42.0
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.2	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.7	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.1	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.7
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.4	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.5	41.3
Information	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.2
Financial activities	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6
Professional and business services	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2
Education and health services	32.1	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.9
Other services	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.7

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
p = preliminary.

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.33	\$19.33	\$19.34	\$19.39	\$19.43	\$19.45	\$19.52	\$19.50	\$19.53	\$19.57	\$19.58	\$19.59	\$19.61
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.91	8.79	8.90	8.85	8.80	8.79	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.74	8.73	8.75	8.75	8.76	8.75
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	20.28	20.66	20.53	20.56	20.58	20.59	20.63	20.63	20.68	20.71	20.71	20.75	20.73	20.78	20.78
Natural resources and mining.....	23.82	24.51	24.09	24.22	24.39	24.04	24.46	24.43	24.62	24.61	24.66	24.85	24.87	24.89	24.80
Construction.....	23.22	23.64	23.49	23.52	23.51	23.57	23.57	23.58	23.65	23.78	23.76	23.72	23.68	23.75	23.72
Manufacturing.....	18.61	18.94	18.88	18.88	18.90	18.90	18.92	18.92	18.95	18.94	18.94	19.00	18.98	19.02	19.04
Excluding overtime.....	17.78	18.04	17.98	17.97	17.99	18.01	18.03	18.05	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.11	18.09	18.13	18.13
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.10	20.09	20.10	20.11	20.11	20.10	20.12	20.09	20.12	20.20	20.15	20.15	20.17
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	16.99	17.00	17.01	17.02	17.05	17.06	17.10	17.09	17.06	17.10	17.11	17.19	17.21
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.81	19.21	19.07	19.07	19.08	19.14	19.18	19.20	19.28	19.25	19.28	19.32	19.34	19.34	19.36
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.82	17.15	17.05	17.06	17.06	17.10	17.12	17.14	17.22	17.18	17.21	17.25	17.26	17.25	17.28
Wholesale trade.....	21.54	21.97	21.92	21.90	21.86	21.93	21.98	22.00	22.14	22.02	22.02	22.07	22.00	21.97	22.05
Retail trade.....	13.24	13.51	13.40	13.41	13.42	13.46	13.43	13.46	13.54	13.49	13.51	13.59	13.69	13.67	13.67
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.16	19.50	19.43	19.43	19.34	19.39	19.45	19.47	19.55	19.60	19.66	19.67	19.55	19.60	19.64
Utilities.....	30.04	30.82	30.25	30.19	30.68	31.12	30.84	30.87	30.94	30.96	31.20	30.96	31.15	30.99	31.06
Information.....	25.87	26.61	26.35	26.40	26.50	26.72	26.61	26.42	26.55	26.58	26.71	26.83	26.76	26.80	26.76
Financial activities.....	21.52	21.91	21.79	21.69	21.77	21.86	21.80	21.76	21.87	21.83	21.95	21.99	22.20	22.26	22.28
Professional and business services.....	22.78	23.12	23.03	23.02	23.01	23.08	23.10	23.17	23.24	23.14	23.11	23.15	23.21	23.12	23.13
Education and health services.....	20.12	20.78	20.50	20.53	20.56	20.59	20.71	20.76	20.86	20.92	20.94	20.99	20.98	21.01	21.07
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.31	11.45	11.33	11.37	11.40	11.42	11.49	11.47	11.49	11.48	11.48	11.50	11.48	11.53	11.54
Other services.....	17.06	17.32	17.23	17.22	17.22	17.27	17.28	17.34	17.36	17.36	17.38	17.41	17.39	17.42	17.42

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. p = preliminary.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.51	\$19.40	\$19.35	\$19.42	\$19.46	\$19.31	\$19.41	\$19.37	\$19.53	\$19.68	\$19.59	\$19.59	\$19.79
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	19.33	19.33	19.34	19.39	19.43	19.45	19.52	19.50	19.53	19.57	19.58	19.59	19.61
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.48	20.46	20.48	20.56	20.61	20.62	20.73	20.76	20.81	20.84	20.75	20.80	20.72
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.38	24.27	24.68	24.09	24.30	24.15	24.56	24.41	24.56	24.71	24.85	25.03	24.95
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.40	23.43	23.38	23.49	23.48	23.49	23.67	23.91	23.90	23.90	23.73	23.80	23.60
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.97	18.93	18.90	18.92	18.92	18.88	18.91	18.83	18.95	18.98	18.96	19.09	19.13
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.18	20.18	20.12	20.14	20.10	20.03	20.04	19.97	20.13	20.18	20.14	20.26	20.24
Wood products	14.85	14.81	14.96	14.88	14.82	14.90	14.80	14.78	14.90	14.83	14.72	14.74	14.67	14.73	14.76
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.48	18.16	17.79	17.92	17.81	18.04	18.02	18.21	18.34	18.41	18.30	18.51	18.40	18.04	17.98
Primary metals	20.13	19.96	20.18	20.18	19.99	20.14	20.01	20.09	20.16	19.79	19.68	19.66	19.58	20.07	20.47
Fabricated metal products	17.94	18.13	18.16	18.08	18.07	18.06	18.12	18.05	18.11	18.06	18.15	18.20	18.19	18.33	18.21
Machinery	18.96	19.53	19.48	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.38	19.30	19.39	19.50	19.68	19.74	19.89	19.85	19.94
Computer and electronic products	22.78	23.32	23.54	23.43	23.23	23.41	23.45	23.20	23.27	23.09	23.26	23.36	23.15	23.40	23.56
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.87	17.96	17.81	18.15	17.99	17.92	17.84	17.87	17.86	17.91	17.95	18.03	18.07	18.13	17.96
Transportation equipment	25.23	25.36	25.43	25.46	25.49	25.54	25.58	25.49	25.32	25.03	25.41	25.33	25.12	25.18	25.04
Furniture and related products	15.06	15.24	15.16	15.13	15.24	15.38	15.22	15.04	15.18	15.14	15.21	15.33	15.47	15.43	15.34
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.56	16.83	17.10	17.02	16.93	16.93	16.73	16.66	16.74	16.77	16.69	16.75	16.74	16.92	16.99
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	17.09	16.98	16.97	17.01	17.05	17.04	17.15	17.04	17.10	17.08	17.08	17.20	17.32
Food manufacturing	14.41	14.63	14.66	14.58	14.57	14.63	14.61	14.59	14.68	14.62	14.68	14.57	14.66	14.76	15.04
Beverages and tobacco products	21.78	20.02	20.79	20.77	20.58	20.35	19.95	19.68	19.81	19.75	19.74	19.85	19.82	19.50	19.48
Textile mills	13.56	13.79	14.13	14.14	14.00	13.95	13.86	13.80	13.75	13.75	13.74	13.48	13.56	13.41	13.29
Textile product mills	11.79	12.21	11.74	12.07	12.19	12.32	12.17	12.21	12.36	12.17	12.20	12.36	12.29	12.41	12.35
Apparel	11.43	11.96	12.06	11.89	11.71	11.64	11.68	11.75	11.80	11.87	12.06	12.23	12.32	12.63	12.76
Leather and allied products	13.03	13.48	13.03	13.05	13.35	13.28	13.38	13.41	13.59	13.48	13.76	13.75	13.70	13.99	13.72
Paper and paper products	20.04	20.26	20.26	20.11	19.96	20.15	20.21	20.11	20.41	20.32	20.51	20.39	20.41	20.28	20.46
Printing and related support activities.....	16.91	17.28	17.28	17.30	17.24	17.21	17.22	17.21	17.22	17.33	17.35	17.28	17.35	17.35	17.19
Petroleum and coal products	31.31	31.71	32.06	32.15	31.79	31.79	31.90	31.99	31.97	31.49	31.36	31.60	31.28	31.31	31.31
Chemicals	21.07	21.46	21.39	21.10	21.34	21.25	21.47	21.60	21.80	21.46	21.50	21.49	21.33	21.72	21.76
Plastics and rubber products	15.71	15.95	16.09	15.93	15.84	15.84	15.86	15.91	15.89	15.91	16.03	16.01	15.96	16.08	15.87
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.31	19.18	19.12	19.18	19.22	19.02	19.12	19.07	19.25	19.43	19.34	19.33	19.60
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.16	17.12	17.05	17.16	17.16	17.06	17.16	17.12	17.25	17.35	17.18	17.07	17.39
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	22.10	21.98	21.70	21.96	21.98	21.83	22.11	21.90	21.95	22.10	21.97	22.01	22.27
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.47	13.43	13.43	13.52	13.44	13.42	13.51	13.46	13.59	13.72	13.60	13.51	13.74
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.51	19.41	19.30	19.37	19.50	19.41	19.58	19.58	19.63	19.62	19.49	19.55	19.75
Utilities	30.04	30.82	30.18	29.92	30.84	31.28	30.98	30.41	30.79	30.79	31.39	31.02	31.30	30.96	30.97
Information	25.87	26.61	26.55	26.37	26.42	26.71	26.83	26.15	26.41	26.44	26.79	27.24	26.73	26.69	26.94
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.98	21.68	21.79	21.89	21.93	21.59	21.75	21.72	21.94	22.14	22.20	22.26	22.51
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	23.50	23.23	23.00	23.08	23.24	22.95	23.09	22.87	22.95	23.31	23.12	23.13	23.59
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.54	20.49	20.55	20.60	20.67	20.69	20.93	20.89	20.96	21.00	20.98	21.03	21.10
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.39	11.46	11.42	11.42	11.51	11.38	11.36	11.37	11.45	11.51	11.54	11.63	11.59
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.27	17.18	17.34	17.37	17.38	17.28	17.23	17.21	17.37	17.41	17.37	17.44	17.44

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$636.92	\$654.87	\$651.63	\$644.08	\$644.36	\$650.57	\$659.69	\$650.75	\$656.06	\$654.71	\$658.16	\$669.12	\$658.22	\$660.18	\$666.92
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	645.62	649.49	649.82	653.44	652.85	655.47	657.82	655.20	656.21	659.51	659.85	660.18	660.86
GOODS-PRODUCING	818.96	844.90	813.06	818.40	829.44	836.79	847.07	849.54	847.86	857.39	859.45	860.69	854.90	859.04	845.38
Natural resources and mining	1063.11	1144.04	1111.73	1097.00	1118.00	1115.37	1132.38	1159.20	1134.67	1149.71	1149.41	1188.55	1170.44	1186.42	1205.09
CONSTRUCTION	891.83	921.66	854.10	871.60	890.78	911.41	927.46	934.90	939.70	961.18	951.22	946.44	925.47	923.44	894.44
Manufacturing	765.15	784.68	773.98	776.13	780.57	781.40	785.18	783.52	777.20	781.45	790.22	791.47	792.53	801.78	793.90
Durable goods.....	819.06	842.21	829.40	835.45	843.03	839.84	842.19	841.26	829.66	836.74	845.46	849.58	849.91	863.08	848.06
Wood products.....	580.70	587.77	574.46	571.39	589.84	596.00	597.92	594.16	587.06	590.23	590.27	586.65	582.40	592.15	596.30
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	728.22	768.38	706.26	720.38	737.33	761.29	776.66	784.85	795.96	808.20	797.88	795.93	776.48	745.05	729.99
Primary metals.....	880.50	890.25	889.94	893.97	901.55	910.33	906.45	910.08	895.10	882.63	867.89	857.18	867.39	903.15	906.82
Fabricated metal products.....	742.76	762.16	751.82	744.90	755.33	760.33	761.04	763.52	758.81	760.33	762.30	768.04	773.08	784.52	764.82
Machinery.....	797.62	842.74	843.48	836.78	835.28	832.26	837.22	833.76	826.01	834.60	850.18	848.82	861.24	871.42	861.41
Computer and electronic products.....	932.26	943.90	946.31	939.54	938.49	938.74	949.73	934.96	933.13	932.84	944.36	955.42	949.15	964.08	961.25
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	693.49	732.16	726.65	722.37	737.59	731.14	731.44	736.24	707.26	718.19	725.18	751.85	749.91	748.77	739.95
Transportation equipment.....	1081.53	1095.49	1068.06	1102.42	1111.36	1090.56	1094.82	1096.07	1065.97	1083.80	1107.88	1104.39	1097.74	1120.51	1086.74
Furniture and related products.....	579.66	608.00	585.18	594.61	614.17	615.20	616.41	594.08	602.65	611.66	606.88	605.54	617.25	632.63	616.67
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	640.85	655.15	660.06	665.48	658.58	656.88	649.12	649.74	642.82	649.00	652.58	658.28	656.21	663.26	662.61
Nondurable goods.....	685.21	696.35	687.02	684.29	687.29	692.31	697.35	695.23	696.29	695.23	704.52	703.70	703.70	708.64	708.39
Food manufacturing.....	586.41	587.93	579.07	572.99	574.06	580.81	584.40	583.60	588.67	587.72	604.82	594.46	601.06	602.21	603.10
Beverages and tobacco products.....	816.53	784.87	779.63	793.41	798.50	787.55	792.02	781.30	806.27	778.15	769.86	807.90	784.87	741.00	748.03
Textile mills.....	559.13	574.60	531.29	582.57	569.80	588.69	591.82	582.36	572.00	580.25	578.45	568.86	576.30	571.27	570.14
Textile product mills.....	459.40	477.49	437.90	471.94	480.29	478.02	470.98	471.31	465.97	473.41	486.78	489.46	492.83	513.77	494.00
Apparel.....	418.28	457.05	452.25	456.58	452.01	451.63	456.69	459.43	451.94	457.00	445.01	461.07	466.93	474.89	482.33
Leather and allied products.....	509.20	536.85	535.53	522.00	524.66	521.90	528.51	540.42	536.81	531.11	535.26	547.25	550.74	566.60	547.43
Paper and paper products.....	858.65	869.32	861.05	866.74	864.27	858.39	871.05	864.73	873.55	867.66	881.93	876.77	879.67	865.96	879.78
Printing and related support activities.....	646.11	655.78	642.82	650.48	651.67	652.26	652.64	647.10	652.64	660.27	669.71	660.10	659.30	671.45	654.94
Petroleum and coal products.....	1345.72	1389.09	1365.76	1340.66	1328.82	1366.97	1422.74	1397.96	1454.64	1379.26	1373.57	1412.52	1398.22	1412.08	1480.96
Chemicals.....	888.25	910.88	915.49	894.64	909.08	918.00	923.21	915.84	911.24	901.32	907.30	915.47	900.13	918.76	922.62
Plastics and rubber products.....	658.55	669.47	672.56	664.28	663.70	665.28	667.71	669.81	659.44	666.63	671.66	677.22	670.32	685.01	663.37
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	606.12	622.42	623.71	615.68	615.66	619.51	626.57	616.25	621.40	619.78	621.78	637.30	624.68	626.29	637.00
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.63	577.84	571.43	566.67	569.47	576.58	581.72	576.63	585.16	578.66	581.33	589.90	577.25	578.67	584.30
Wholesale trade.....	816.50	845.36	848.64	835.24	828.94	843.26	857.22	842.64	846.81	838.77	845.08	864.11	845.85	847.39	859.62
Retail trade.....	400.02	412.10	404.10	400.21	404.24	411.01	409.92	410.65	421.51	413.22	415.85	421.20	413.44	418.81	419.07
Transportation and warehousing.....	710.85	737.37	723.82	723.99	729.54	730.25	741.00	737.58	744.04	746.00	742.01	749.48	740.62	738.99	736.68
Utilities.....	1262.89	1296.85	1270.58	1268.61	1307.62	1345.04	1316.65	1277.22	1283.94	1287.02	1337.21	1305.94	1314.60	1247.69	1269.77
Information	939.85	963.99	971.73	954.59	951.12	966.90	981.98	944.02	958.68	949.20	967.12	999.71	967.63	955.50	983.31
Financial activities	778.43	797.76	817.66	784.82	782.26	790.23	811.41	781.56	787.35	786.26	796.42	823.61	803.64	808.04	841.87
Professional and business services	798.54	813.71	824.85	810.73	802.70	814.72	829.67	810.14	808.15	805.02	805.55	832.17	811.51	809.55	830.37
Education and health services	646.65	670.83	665.50	655.68	657.60	661.26	669.71	666.22	680.23	674.75	677.01	684.60	677.65	679.27	685.75
Leisure and hospitality	280.87	283.77	274.50	279.62	282.07	282.07	287.75	284.50	288.54	287.66	281.67	288.90	282.73	283.77	282.80
Other services	523.70	532.48	530.19	525.71	530.60	533.26	537.04	532.22	530.68	531.79	533.26	539.71	531.52	533.66	535.41

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2008.....	52.8	48.7	50.6	40.4	40.8	33.5	32.7	33.3	29.3	33.6	24.2	22.9
2009.....	20.1	18.4	15.8	17.5	28.6	23.5	31.2	33.6	35.9	28.4	39.5	37.8
2010.....	44.5	47.9	56.6	60.2	55.1	53.9	54.1	53.2	51.1	59.6	57.1	60.2
2011.....	61.8	68.8	65.8	65.2	54.5	57.0	62.2	57.3	57.9	56.8	55.6	63.7
2012.....	70.3											
Over 3-month span:												
2008.....	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009.....	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010.....	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011.....	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.1
2012.....	66.7											
Over 6-month span:												
2008.....	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009.....	18.4	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010.....	27.1	28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011.....	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.5
2012.....	68.4											
Over 12-month span:												
2008.....	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009.....	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010.....	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011.....	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.2
2012.....	70.5											
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2008.....	44.4	42.6	44.4	34.0	39.5	21.0	21.0	22.8	17.3	23.5	11.7	8.0
2009.....	6.8	8.0	8.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	24.1	27.2	25.3	24.1	34.0	38.3
2010.....	38.3	52.5	56.2	63.6	65.4	52.5	52.5	45.7	50.0	51.9	56.2	62.3
2011.....	70.4	67.9	66.7	66.7	54.3	57.4	63.6	50.0	53.7	49.4	48.1	64.8
2012.....	73.5											
Over 3-month span:												
2008.....	50.6	35.8	36.4	33.3	30.9	24.7	17.9	11.1	14.2	15.4	12.3	7.4
2009.....	6.8	2.5	3.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	5.6	9.3	19.8	19.1	19.8	24.1
2010.....	31.5	43.8	46.3	55.6	59.3	62.3	57.4	51.2	51.2	44.4	44.4	56.8
2011.....	68.5	74.7	78.4	72.8	66.7	63.0	62.3	59.3	56.8	55.6	50.0	58.0
2012.....	64.2											
Over 6-month span:												
2008.....	27.8	29.0	39.5	38.3	37.7	28.4	19.8	19.8	12.3	14.2	11.1	12.3
2009.....	8.0	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	8.6	14.2
2010.....	19.1	22.8	32.1	42.6	51.2	53.7	56.8	56.8	57.4	54.3	50.0	54.3
2011.....	65.4	69.8	69.1	77.2	74.1	71.6	71.0	68.5	66.7	59.3	54.9	48.8
2012.....	63.0											
Over 12-month span:												
2008.....	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009.....	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010.....	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.0	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	69.8	69.8	69.1	70.4	67.9	64.2	62.3
2012.....	67.3											

NOTE: 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.

See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

18. Job openings levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2011						2012	2011						2012	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	
Total ²	3,366	3,152	3,501	3,408	3,274	3,540	3,459	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,044	2,818	3,100	3,062	2,925	3,188	3,107	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	
Construction.....	77	103	78	80	83	78	82	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	
Manufacturing.....	246	238	249	240	240	252	285	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	589	491	599	594	581	574	554	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	
Professional and business services.....	667	622	692	644	561	785	729	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.1	4.3	4.0	
Education and health services.....	606	606	600	622	616	605	611	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	
Leisure and hospitality.....	362	362	392	404	434	441	437	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	
Government.....	322	334	400	345	349	352	352	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	583	552	606	573	557	595	591	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	
South.....	1,244	1,135	1,335	1,310	1,306	1,443	1,434	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	
Midwest.....	737	714	736	715	730	763	745	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	
West.....	802	750	824	811	682	740	689	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia,

West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

^P = preliminary.

19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2011						2012	2011						2012	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	
Total ²	4,112	4,221	4,276	4,220	4,268	4,188	4,158	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,866	3,932	4,002	3,979	3,986	3,889	3,835	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	
Construction.....	337	325	360	333	312	315	307	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.5	
Manufacturing.....	260	257	240	240	237	269	246	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	806	823	810	840	849	812	822	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	
Professional and business services.....	821	890	911	893	858	818	779	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	
Education and health services.....	479	489	486	484	483	494	499	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	727	711	736	719	779	743	768	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.7	
Government.....	246	290	275	241	281	299	323	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	716	685	664	684	691	676	680	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	
South.....	1,525	1,617	1,626	1,656	1,626	1,634	1,613	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	
Midwest.....	945	978	996	960	1,004	986	960	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	
West.....	926	942	990	919	947	891	904	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The hires level is the number of hires during the entire month; the hires rate is the number of hires during the entire month as a percent of total employment. ^P = preliminary.

20. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2011						2012	2011						2012
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Total ²	4,023	4,112	4,089	4,065	4,057	4,023	3,944	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Industry														
Total private ²	3,723	3,835	3,808	3,781	3,750	3,695	3,619	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Construction.....	339	338	324	325	300	303	290	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.2
Manufacturing.....	231	247	236	227	236	239	213	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	788	805	811	813	770	773	810	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Professional and business services.....	790	845	857	831	807	792	705	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.0
Education and health services.....	437	460	409	450	462	468	481	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	702	716	716	663	715	695	708	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
Government.....	300	276	281	285	307	328	325	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Region³														
Northeast.....	694	677	660	702	667	631	667	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
South.....	1,510	1,578	1,607	1,537	1,609	1,592	1,529	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2
Midwest.....	926	951	897	949	881	905	871	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9
West.....	893	906	925	877	899	895	877	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The total separations level is the number of total separations during the entire month; the total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

^P= preliminary

20. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2011						2012	2011						2012
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Total ²	4,023	4,112	4,089	4,065	4,057	4,023	3,944	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Industry														
Total private ²	3,723	3,835	3,808	3,781	3,750	3,695	3,619	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Construction.....	339	338	324	325	300	303	290	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.2
Manufacturing.....	231	247	236	227	236	239	213	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	788	805	811	813	770	773	810	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Professional and business services.....	790	845	857	831	807	792	705	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.0
Education and health services.....	437	460	409	450	462	468	481	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	702	716	716	663	715	695	708	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
Government.....	300	276	281	285	307	328	325	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Region³														
Northeast.....	694	677	660	702	667	631	667	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
South.....	1,510	1,578	1,607	1,537	1,609	1,592	1,529	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2
Midwest.....	926	951	897	949	881	905	871	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9
West.....	893	906	925	877	899	895	877	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0

¹ Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

² Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

³ **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The total separations level is the number of total separations during the entire month; the total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment.

^P= preliminary

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 ²	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 ²
United States ³	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	\$870	3.4
Private industry	8,746.3	107,007.4	.4	861	4.0
Natural resources and mining	126.9	1,926.7	3.3	884	5.7
Construction	796.6	5,686.9	-4.6	946	1.3
Manufacturing	343.4	11,584.3	-3	1,074	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,877.4	24,381.8	-2	742	4.4
Information	144.5	2,701.5	-2.3	1,416	7.4
Financial activities	818.0	7,379.9	-1.7	1,235	4.6
Professional and business services	1,544.9	16,869.8	3.3	1,093	3.1
Education and health services	893.5	18,661.9	1.9	842	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	748.6	13,292.8	.7	370	3.6
Other services	1,267.9	4,342.8	-1	562	3.5
Government	298.0	21,433.0	-8	918	1.2
Los Angeles, CA	427.0	3,844.5	-8	972	3.1
Private industry	421.4	3,311.1	-3	948	3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.8	5.9	1,903	45.9
Construction	13.0	104.2	-9.3	1,010	-1.6
Manufacturing	13.5	374.1	-1.7	1,079	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.2	732.2	.1	783	2.9
Information	8.5	196.9	1.2	1,644	3.1
Financial activities	22.4	209.4	-1.1	1,456	8.4
Professional and business services	42.0	528.2	.9	1,145	1.1
Education and health services	29.0	508.8	2.6	931	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	390.4	.9	544	2.6
Other services	200.8	248.5	-5.9	451	7.9
Government	5.6	533.4	-4.0	1,123	1.1
Cook, IL	143.4	2,354.8	-4	1,008	3.2
Private industry	142.0	2,055.8	-1	1,000	3.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.0	-8.4	1,051	7.5
Construction	12.2	67.2	-10.0	1,228	-3.3
Manufacturing	6.7	194.3	-1.0	1,069	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.7	428.9	.2	784	3.2
Information	2.6	51.0	-3.5	1,439	6.4
Financial activities	15.4	187.9	-2.8	1,644	7.6
Professional and business services	30.2	407.7	2.6	1,259	1.7
Education and health services	14.9	391.0	(⁴)	903	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality	12.4	230.9	.2	463	4.5
Other services	15.4	92.5	(⁴)	761	5.3
Government	1.4	298.9	-2.5	1,067	1.5
New York, NY	120.9	2,273.0	1.2	1,572	4.7
Private industry	120.6	1,834.9	1.6	1,685	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	-5.0	1,853	-9.3
Construction	2.2	30.5	-7.0	1,608	3.5
Manufacturing	2.5	26.7	-2.5	1,256	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.1	233.4	2.2	1,130	2.4
Information	4.4	131.0	-8	2,042	7.8
Financial activities	19.0	348.8	1.3	2,903	5.5
Professional and business services	25.6	458.2	1.9	1,880	3.8
Education and health services	9.1	290.0	1.7	1,147	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	12.3	223.3	3.2	756	3.7
Other services	18.6	86.3	.2	1,026	9.5
Government .....	.3	438.1	-6	1,098	3.8
Harris, TX	100.0	1,995.8	1.1	1,083	3.9
Private industry	99.4	1,734.1	1.0	1,095	4.6
Natural resources and mining	1.6	75.2	4.0	2,692	3.9
Construction	6.5	133.6	-3.4	1,038	.6
Manufacturing	4.5	169.0	.4	1,357	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	415.8	.2	969	5.4
Information	1.3	27.9	-5.1	1,298	6.1
Financial activities	10.4	111.4	-2.8	1,283	5.5
Professional and business services	19.8	322.3	2.8	1,310	4.6
Education and health services	11.1	238.7	3.5	902	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	8.0	179.2	1.2	398	2.3
Other services	13.2	59.8	3.0	620	2.1
Government .....	.6	261.7	(⁴)	1,003	(⁴)
Maricopa, AZ	95.0	1,597.0	-5	859	2.4
Private industry	94.3	1,382.4	-3	851	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.5	-12.0	787	9.8
Construction	8.9	80.4	-10.0	892	2.4
Manufacturing	3.2	106.6	-2.6	1,250	9.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.0	328.7	-1.0	797	4.2
Information	1.5	26.7	1.3	1,118	2.2
Financial activities	11.3	131.2	-2.1	1,025	2.9
Professional and business services	22.0	259.5	.7	896	.4
Education and health services	10.4	231.5	(⁴)	919	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	165.5	.3	409	3.0
Other services	6.8	45.1	-3	571	2.5
Government .....	.7	214.6	-1.8	915	-7

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 ²	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 ²
Dallas, TX	67.8	1,415.0	0.9	\$1,032	2.0
Private industry	67.3	1,246.2	.9	1,035	2.0
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	8.4	10.9	2,861	.1
Construction	4.0	69.2	-3.6	944	-.4
Manufacturing	2.9	113.1	-3.8	1,174	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	279.8	.1	961	2.9
Information	1.6	45.1	-.3	1,507	3.5
Financial activities	8.5	136.0	-.8	1,329	2.5
Professional and business services	14.8	261.7	3.7	1,175	1.2
Education and health services	7.0	165.3	3.4	962	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	128.5	1.7	462	2.0
Other services	7.0	38.2	1.7	642	1.4
Government .....	.5	168.9	1.0	1,005	1.5
Orange, CA	101.7	1,348.8	-.1	975	2.8
Private industry	100.4	1,215.9	.3	966	3.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	3.9	-1.9	620	-2.7
Construction	6.4	67.9	-5.0	1,073	-3.1
Manufacturing	5.0	151.0	-.4	1,244	9.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.4	243.5	-.4	905	4.3
Information	1.3	24.3	-8.2	1,463	8.0
Financial activities	9.8	104.0	.2	1,363	5.2
Professional and business services	18.8	244.0	2.0	1,092	.3
Education and health services	10.4	154.5	2.9	940	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	171.7	.1	431	4.9
Other services	20.7	48.4	.5	539	2.5
Government	1.4	132.9	-2.9	1,060	.2
San Diego, CA	97.7	1,238.6	.4	943	2.7
Private industry	96.3	1,021.5	.4	917	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.7	10.7	5.6	582	.7
Construction	6.4	55.7	-5.5	1,045	.6
Manufacturing	3.0	93.0	.1	1,326	7.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	196.4	-.3	742	1.6
Information	1.2	25.0	-2.8	1,572	10.1
Financial activities	8.6	66.9	-1.4	1,119	4.0
Professional and business services	16.2	210.8	1.8	1,223	.2
Education and health services	8.4	145.5	2.8	907	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	157.4	.3	425	4.9
Other services	27.3	57.7	.1	540	11.6
Government	1.4	217.1	.2	1,069	(⁴)
King, WA	83.0	1,121.8	.1	1,234	4.7
Private industry	82.4	967.6	.1	1,248	4.6
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.9	-4.4	1,162	9.5
Construction	6.0	49.1	-8.8	1,134	1.1
Manufacturing	2.3	97.3	-2.4	1,455	10.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	204.5	.4	977	6.8
Information	1.8	79.9	1.0	3,605	6.4
Financial activities	6.6	64.6	-4.4	1,297	-1.3
Professional and business services	14.3	177.8	3.2	1,329	4.7
Education and health services	7.0	130.3	.2	930	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	109.8	-.1	456	.2
Other services	22.8	51.4	8.6	572	-4.7
Government .....	.6	154.2	.1	1,142	(⁴)
Miami-Dade, FL	85.0	940.9	.3	853	1.5
Private industry	84.7	797.9	.7	819	1.7
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	6.8	-.2	489	.6
Construction	5.3	31.4	-9.3	859	-.2
Manufacturing	2.6	34.7	-4.3	805	5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.1	236.4	1.9	757	1.6
Information	1.5	17.1	-1.5	1,289	5.5
Financial activities	9.0	60.4	-1.0	1,216	5.6
Professional and business services	17.8	121.5	.4	993	-2.8
Education and health services	9.6	149.6	1.0	862	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.3	104.8	3.7	497	4.6
Other services	7.7	34.8	1.5	553	2.6
Government .....	.4	143.0	-1.8	1,047	1.1

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

² Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

³ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, third quarter 2010.

State	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10	Third quarter 2010	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10
United States ²	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	\$870	3.4
Alabama	116.8	1,813.9	-.1	774	4.0
Alaska	21.4	333.5	1.3	926	4.4
Arizona	147.2	2,342.3	-.9	821	2.6
Arkansas	85.6	1,147.0	.8	684	3.8
California	1,347.5	14,469.7	-.3	982	3.3
Colorado	173.2	2,183.8	-.2	898	2.5
Connecticut	111.4	1,611.9	.0	1,069	4.3
Delaware	28.4	404.7	.8	902	2.4
District of Columbia	35.0	693.8	2.0	1,471	1.2
Florida	595.2	7,045.3	.0	780	2.8
Georgia	268.2	3,749.9	-.1	823	2.7
Hawaii	38.9	585.6	-.1	804	2.2
Idaho	55.0	616.8	-1.1	667	3.1
Illinois	378.6	5,539.5	.0	916	4.0
Indiana	157.2	2,736.7	.8	742	3.9
Iowa	94.3	1,439.8	-.5	719	3.6
Kansas	87.5	1,296.1	-1.0	731	3.5
Kentucky	110.1	1,728.3	.8	729	3.3
Louisiana	131.0	1,834.8	.0	790	3.9
Maine	49.2	589.4	-.6	714	3.6
Maryland	163.8	2,469.7	.5	966	2.7
Massachusetts	221.1	3,169.8	.8	1,069	4.5
Michigan	247.6	3,825.9	.9	840	3.8
Minnesota	164.7	2,574.3	.4	875	4.7
Mississippi	69.5	1,077.4	.0	653	2.8
Missouri	174.5	2,596.8	-.5	764	2.7
Montana	42.4	428.7	.0	647	1.6
Nebraska	60.0	899.8	-.2	708	2.8
Nevada	71.2	1,106.8	-1.7	815	1.2
New Hampshire	48.4	608.9	.1	854	2.9
New Jersey	265.6	3,759.0	-.4	1,024	2.8
New Mexico	54.8	785.9	-1.0	745	2.9
New York	591.6	8,364.2	.5	1,057	4.3
North Carolina	251.7	3,806.2	-.3	768	3.1
North Dakota	26.4	366.1	3.0	726	6.8
Ohio	286.4	4,942.1	.3	791	3.4
Oklahoma	102.2	1,487.5	-.2	726	4.0
Oregon	131.0	1,620.5	.3	791	3.1
Pennsylvania	341.0	5,500.9	.9	860	4.1
Rhode Island	35.2	456.0	.8	826	4.2
South Carolina	111.4	1,763.7	.5	714	3.9
South Dakota	30.9	393.7	.4	660	4.3
Tennessee	139.6	2,578.3	.8	777	4.3
Texas	572.4	10,204.5	1.5	876	3.7
Utah	83.7	1,160.6	.5	740	2.2
Vermont	24.4	294.3	.5	752	2.6
Virginia	232.9	3,544.1	.4	930	3.8
Washington	237.0	2,855.7	-.3	953	4.0
West Virginia	48.4	699.4	1.1	702	4.3
Wisconsin	157.6	2,657.7	.5	752	3.6
Wyoming	25.2	278.9	.0	793	4.9
Puerto Rico	49.6	910.0	-2.7	502	1.6
Virgin Islands	3.6	43.5	2.3	754	4.3

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data. NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

² Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	\$4,587,708,584	\$35,323	\$679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
2007	8,971,897	135,366,106	6,018,089,108	44,458	855
2008	9,082,049	134,805,659	6,142,159,200	45,563	876
2009	9,003,197	128,607,842	5,859,232,422	45,559	876
UI covered					
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	\$4,454,966,824	\$35,077	\$675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
2007	8,908,198	132,639,806	5,841,231,314	44,038	847
2008	9,017,717	132,043,604	5,959,055,276	45,129	868
2009	8,937,616	125,781,130	5,667,704,722	45,060	867
Private industry covered					
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	\$3,887,626,769	\$35,337	\$680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853
2008	8,789,360	113,188,643	5,135,487,891	45,371	873
2009	8,709,115	106,947,104	4,829,211,805	45,155	868
State government covered					
2000	65,096	4,370,160	\$158,618,365	\$36,296	\$698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
2007	67,381	4,611,395	211,677,002	45,903	883
2008	67,675	4,642,650	222,754,925	47,980	923
2009	67,075	4,639,715	226,148,903	48,742	937
Local government covered					
2000	141,491	12,620,081	\$408,721,690	\$32,387	\$623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
2007	159,816	14,016,190	571,713,553	40,790	784
2008	160,683	14,212,311	600,812,461	42,274	813
2009	161,427	14,194,311	612,344,014	43,140	830
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
2000	50,256	2,871,489	\$132,741,760	\$46,228	\$889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198
2007	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248
2008	64,332	2,762,055	183,103,924	66,293	1,275
2009	65,581	2,826,713	191,527,700	67,756	1,303

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2009

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,673,470	5,396,379	1,372,066	917,124	619,710	208,342	116,230	28,460	10,018	5,141
Employment, March	106,811,928	7,655,167	9,090,916	12,402,665	18,661,722	14,311,905	17,267,316	9,739,523	6,812,850	10,869,864
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	125,678	71,920	23,395	14,867	9,674	3,218	1,798	557	189	60
Employment, March	1,671,238	114,506	154,613	200,225	290,721	219,346	272,879	190,717	127,225	101,006
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	841,895	593,637	117,797	69,486	42,421	12,009	5,208	1,004	254	79
Employment, March	5,927,257	750,065	771,369	934,164	1,265,441	817,103	768,721	335,349	170,276	114,769
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	353,643	145,720	59,845	52,049	48,545	22,752	16,627	5,187	1,972	946
Employment, March	12,092,961	244,232	401,010	715,491	1,510,229	1,588,920	2,528,984	1,779,448	1,333,297	1,991,350
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,894,905	1,033,036	375,292	246,643	148,518	49,772	32,487	7,193	1,500	464
Employment, March	24,586,392	1,677,443	2,499,579	3,315,288	4,451,666	3,466,697	4,754,309	2,475,362	986,198	959,850
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	146,483	86,433	20,709	15,824	13,049	5,437	3,310	1,046	458	217
Employment, March	2,855,390	116,231	137,955	215,809	401,856	374,575	498,814	363,892	311,123	435,135
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	841,782	557,483	151,027	76,069	37,169	11,153	5,768	1,759	907	447
Employment, March	7,643,521	858,488	993,689	1,001,354	1,107,323	763,190	864,862	608,781	630,533	815,301
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,517,365	1,055,297	196,348	124,698	83,581	30,884	18,369	5,326	2,047	815
Employment, March	16,516,273	1,410,994	1,290,519	1,682,005	2,542,519	2,131,798	2,769,134	1,819,751	1,394,329	1,475,224
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	858,136	417,186	184,310	120,602	78,973	28,774	20,050	4,427	1,976	1,838
Employment, March	18,268,572	733,986	1,225,826	1,623,193	2,380,692	2,002,526	3,016,357	1,503,953	1,376,575	4,405,464
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	733,354	283,960	124,005	140,576	133,542	38,935	9,942	1,532	603	259
Employment, March	12,723,443	448,520	837,732	1,973,561	4,006,199	2,578,345	1,402,865	518,812	411,444	545,965
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,193,934	988,947	116,718	55,617	24,052	5,381	2,663	428	112	16
Employment, March	4,361,271	1,168,997	762,081	732,752	699,997	367,591	389,163	143,040	71,850	25,800

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

26. Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$47,194	\$47,127	-0.1
Abilene, TX	32,649	32,807	0.5
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	20,714	21,887	5.7
Akron, OH	40,376	40,447	0.2
Albany, GA	34,314	35,160	2.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	43,912	44,859	2.2
Albuquerque, NM	39,342	40,301	2.4
Alexandria, LA	34,783	35,446	1.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	42,500	42,577	0.2
Altoona, PA	32,986	33,827	2.5
Amarillo, TX	38,215	37,938	-0.7
Ames, IA	38,558	39,301	1.9
Anchorage, AK	46,935	48,345	3.0
Anderson, IN	31,326	31,363	0.1
Anderson, SC	32,322	32,599	0.9
Ann Arbor, MI	48,987	48,925	-0.1
Anniston-Oxford, AL	36,227	36,773	1.5
Appleton, WI	37,522	37,219	-0.8
Asheville, NC	34,070	34,259	0.6
Athens-Clarke County, GA	35,503	35,948	1.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	48,064	48,156	0.2
Atlantic City, NJ	40,337	39,810	-1.3
Auburn-Opelika, AL	32,651	33,367	2.2
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	38,068	38,778	1.9
Austin-Round Rock, TX	47,355	47,183	-0.4
Bakersfield, CA	39,476	40,046	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	48,438	49,214	1.6
Bangor, ME	33,829	34,620	2.3
Barnstable Town, MA	38,839	38,970	0.3
Baton Rouge, LA	41,961	42,677	1.7
Battle Creek, MI	42,782	43,555	1.8
Bay City, MI	36,489	36,940	1.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	43,302	43,224	-0.2
Bellingham, WA	35,864	36,757	2.5
Bend, OR	35,044	35,336	0.8
Billings, MT	36,155	36,660	1.4
Binghamton, NY	37,731	38,200	1.2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	43,651	43,783	0.3
Bismarck, ND	35,389	36,082	2.0
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	35,272	35,344	0.2
Bloomington, IN	33,220	33,828	1.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	43,918	44,925	2.3
Boise City-Nampa, ID	37,315	37,410	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	61,128	60,549	-0.9
Boulder, CO	53,455	52,433	-1.9
Bowling Green, KY	34,861	34,824	-0.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	40,421	42,128	4.2
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	80,018	77,076	-3.7
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	28,342	28,855	1.8
Brunswick, GA	34,458	34,852	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	38,984	39,218	0.6
Burlington, NC	34,283	33,094	-3.5
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	43,559	44,101	1.2
Canton-Massillon, OH	34,897	34,726	-0.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	37,866	37,641	-0.6
Carson City, NV	43,858	44,532	1.5
Casper, WY	43,851	42,385	-3.3
Cedar Rapids, IA	42,356	41,874	-1.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL	37,408	38,478	2.9
Charleston, WV	40,442	41,436	2.5
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	38,035	38,766	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	47,332	46,291	-2.2
Charlottesville, VA	41,777	42,688	2.2
Chattanooga, TN-GA	37,258	37,839	1.6
Cheyenne, WY	37,452	38,378	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	51,775	51,048	-1.4
Chico, CA	34,310	35,179	2.5
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	43,801	44,012	0.5
Clarksville, TN-KY	32,991	33,282	0.9
Cleveland, TN	35,010	35,029	0.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	43,467	43,256	-0.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID	31,353	31,513	0.5
College Station-Bryan, TX	33,967	34,332	1.1
Colorado Springs, CO	40,973	41,885	2.2
Columbia, MO	34,331	35,431	3.2
Columbia, SC	37,514	38,314	2.1
Columbus, GA-AL	35,067	35,614	1.6
Columbus, IN	42,610	41,540	-2.5
Columbus, OH	43,533	43,877	0.8
Corpus Christi, TX	38,771	38,090	-1.8
Corvallis, OR	42,343	42,700	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Cumberland, MD-WV	\$32,583	\$33,409	2.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	50,331	49,965	-0.7
Dalton, GA	34,403	35,024	1.8
Danville, IL	35,602	35,552	-0.1
Danville, VA	30,580	30,778	0.6
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	40,425	40,790	0.9
Dayton, OH	40,824	40,972	0.4
Decatur, AL	36,855	37,145	0.8
Decatur, IL	42,012	41,741	-0.6
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	32,938	33,021	0.3
Denver-Aurora, CO	51,270	51,733	0.9
Des Moines, IA	43,918	44,073	0.4
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	50,081	48,821	-2.5
Dothan, AL	32,965	33,888	2.8
Dover, DE	36,375	37,039	1.8
Dubuque, IA	35,656	35,665	0.0
Duluth, MN-WI	36,307	36,045	-0.7
Durham, NC	53,700	54,857	2.2
Eau Claire, WI	33,549	34,186	1.9
El Centro, CA	33,239	34,220	3.0
Elizabethtown, KY	33,728	34,970	3.7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	35,858	35,823	-0.1
Elmira, NY	36,984	36,995	0.0
El Paso, TX	31,837	32,665	2.6
Erie, PA	35,992	35,995	0.0
Eugene-Springfield, OR	35,380	35,497	0.3
Evansville, IN-KY	38,304	38,219	-0.2
Fairbanks, AK	44,225	45,328	2.5
Fajardo, PR	22,984	23,467	2.1
Fargo, ND-MN	36,745	37,309	1.5
Farmington, NM	41,155	40,437	-1.7
Fayetteville, NC	34,619	35,755	3.3
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	39,025	40,265	3.2
Flagstaff, AZ	35,353	36,050	2.0
Flint, MI	39,206	38,682	-1.3
Florence, SC	34,841	35,509	1.9
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	32,088	32,471	1.2
Fond du Lac, WI	36,166	35,667	-1.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	40,154	40,251	0.2
Fort Smith, AR-OK	32,130	32,004	-0.4
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	36,454	37,823	3.8
Fort Wayne, IN	36,806	37,038	0.6
Fresno, CA	36,038	36,427	1.1
Gadsden, AL	31,718	32,652	2.9
Gainesville, FL	37,282	38,863	4.2
Gainesville, GA	37,929	37,924	0.0
Glens Falls, NY	34,531	35,215	2.0
Goldsboro, NC	30,607	30,941	1.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN	32,207	33,455	3.9
Grand Junction, CO	39,246	38,450	-2.0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	39,868	40,341	1.2
Great Falls, MT	31,962	32,737	2.4
Greeley, CO	38,700	37,656	-2.7
Green Bay, WI	39,247	39,387	0.4
Greensboro-High Point, NC	37,919	38,020	0.3
Greenville, NC	34,672	35,542	2.5
Greenville, SC	37,592	37,921	0.9
Guayama, PR	27,189	28,415	4.5
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	35,700	36,251	1.5
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	36,472	36,459	0.0
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	35,374	35,402	0.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	42,330	43,152	1.9
Harrisonburg, VA	34,197	34,814	1.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	54,446	54,534	0.2
Hattiesburg, MS	31,629	32,320	2.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	32,810	32,429	-1.2
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	33,854	35,032	3.5
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	37,953	37,080	-2.3
Honolulu, HI	42,090	42,814	1.7
Hot Springs, AR	29,042	29,414	1.3
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	44,345	44,264	-0.2
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	55,407	54,779	-1.1
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	35,717	36,835	3.1
Huntsville, AL	47,427	49,240	3.8
Idaho Falls, ID	30,485	30,875	1.3
Indianapolis, IN	43,128	43,078	-0.1
Iowa City, IA	39,070	39,703	1.6
Ithaca, NY	41,689	42,779	2.6
Jackson, MI	38,672	38,635	-0.1
Jackson, MS	36,730	37,118	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Jackson, TN	\$35,975	\$35,959	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	41,524	41,804	0.7
Jacksonville, NC	27,893	29,006	4.0
Janesville, WI	36,906	36,652	-0.7
Jefferson City, MO	33,766	34,474	2.1
Johnson City, TN	32,759	33,949	3.6
Johnstown, PA	32,464	33,238	2.4
Jonesboro, AR	31,532	31,793	0.8
Joplin, MO	32,156	32,741	1.8
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	40,333	40,044	-0.7
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	34,451	34,539	0.3
Kansas City, MO-KS	44,155	44,331	0.4
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	41,878	43,705	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	34,299	35,674	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	37,260	37,234	-0.1
Kingston, NY	35,883	36,325	1.2
Knoxville, TN	38,912	39,353	1.1
Kokomo, IN	44,117	42,248	-4.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	34,078	34,836	2.2
Lafayette, IN	37,832	38,313	1.3
Lafayette, LA	42,748	42,050	-1.6
Lake Charles, LA	39,982	39,263	-1.8
Lakeland, FL	35,195	35,485	0.8
Lancaster, PA	38,127	38,328	0.5
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	42,339	42,764	1.0
Laredo, TX	29,572	29,952	1.3
Las Cruces, NM	32,894	34,264	4.2
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	43,120	42,674	-1.0
Lawrence, KS	32,313	32,863	1.7
Lawton, OK	32,258	33,206	2.9
Lebanon, PA	33,900	34,416	1.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	32,783	32,850	0.2
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	34,396	34,678	0.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	40,034	40,446	1.0
Lima, OH	35,381	36,224	2.4
Lincoln, NE	35,834	36,281	1.2
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	38,902	40,331	3.7
Logan, UT-ID	29,392	29,608	0.7
Longview, TX	38,902	38,215	-1.8
Longview, WA	37,806	38,300	1.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	51,520	51,344	-0.3
Louisville, KY-IN	40,596	41,101	1.2
Lubbock, TX	33,867	34,318	1.3
Lynchburg, VA	35,207	35,503	0.8
Macon, GA	34,823	35,718	2.6
Madera, CA	34,405	34,726	0.9
Madison, WI	42,623	42,861	0.6
Manchester-Nashua, NH	50,629	49,899	-1.4
Mansfield, OH	33,946	33,256	-2.0
Mayaguez, PR	22,394	23,634	5.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	28,498	29,197	2.5
Medford, OR	33,402	34,047	1.9
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	43,124	43,318	0.4
Merced, CA	33,903	34,284	1.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	44,199	44,514	0.7
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	33,507	33,288	-0.7
Midland, TX	50,116	47,557	-5.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	44,462	44,446	0.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	51,044	50,107	-1.8
Missoula, MT	33,414	33,869	1.4
Mobile, AL	38,180	39,295	2.9
Modesto, CA	37,867	38,657	2.1
Monroe, LA	32,796	33,765	3.0
Monroe, MI	41,849	41,055	-1.9
Montgomery, AL	37,552	38,441	2.4
Morgantown, WV	37,082	38,637	4.2
Morristown, TN	32,858	32,903	0.1
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	36,230	37,098	2.4
Muncie, IN	32,420	32,822	1.2
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	36,033	35,654	-1.1
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	28,450	28,132	-1.1
Napa, CA	45,061	45,174	0.3
Naples-Marco Island, FL	40,178	39,808	-0.9
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	43,964	43,811	-0.3
New Haven-Milford, CT	48,239	48,681	0.9
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	45,108	45,121	0.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	66,548	63,773	-4.2
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	38,814	39,097	0.7
Norwich-New London, CT	46,727	47,245	1.1
Ocala, FL	32,579	32,724	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Ocean City, NJ	\$33,529	\$33,477	-0.2
Odessa, TX	44,316	42,295	-4.6
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	34,778	35,562	2.3
Oklahoma City, OK	39,363	39,525	0.4
Olympia, WA	40,714	41,921	3.0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	40,097	40,555	1.1
Orlando, FL	39,322	39,225	-0.2
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	41,781	41,300	-1.2
Owensboro, KY	34,956	35,264	0.9
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	46,490	47,066	1.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	42,089	43,111	2.4
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	34,361	34,857	1.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	35,102	35,650	1.6
Pascagoula, MS	42,734	43,509	1.8
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	34,829	35,683	2.5
Peoria, IL	44,562	44,747	0.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	51,814	52,237	0.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	44,482	44,838	0.8
Pine Bluff, AR	34,106	34,588	1.4
Pittsburgh, PA	44,124	44,234	0.2
Pittsfield, MA	38,957	38,690	-0.7
Pocatello, ID	30,608	30,690	0.3
Ponce, PR	21,818	22,556	3.4
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	39,711	40,012	0.8
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	45,326	45,544	0.5
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	36,174	36,130	-0.1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	42,148	43,054	2.1
Prescott, AZ	33,004	32,927	-0.2
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	42,141	42,428	0.7
Provo-Orem, UT	35,516	35,695	0.5
Pueblo, CO	34,055	34,889	2.4
Punta Gorda, FL	32,927	32,563	-1.1
Racine, WI	41,232	40,623	-1.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC	43,912	44,016	0.2
Rapid City, SD	32,227	32,821	1.8
Reading, PA	40,691	41,083	1.0
Redding, CA	35,655	35,912	0.7
Reno-Sparks, NV	42,167	42,232	0.2
Richmond, VA	45,244	44,960	-0.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	38,617	38,729	0.3
Roanoke, VA	36,475	37,153	1.9
Rochester, MN	46,196	46,999	1.7
Rochester, NY	41,728	41,761	0.1
Rockford, IL	39,210	38,843	-0.9
Rocky Mount, NC	33,110	33,613	1.5
Rome, GA	35,229	35,913	1.9
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	47,924	48,204	0.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	37,549	38,009	1.2
St. Cloud, MN	35,069	35,883	2.3
St. George, UT	29,291	29,608	1.1
St. Joseph, MO-KS	32,651	33,555	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	45,419	44,080	-2.9
Salem, OR	34,891	35,691	2.3
Salinas, CA	40,235	40,258	0.1
Salisbury, MD	35,901	36,396	1.4
Salt Lake City, UT	41,628	42,613	2.4
San Angelo, TX	32,852	33,043	0.6
San Antonio, TX	38,876	39,596	1.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	49,079	49,240	0.3
Sandusky, OH	33,760	33,117	-1.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	65,100	65,367	0.4
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	19,875	20,452	2.9
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	80,063	79,609	-0.6
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	26,839	27,620	2.9
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	38,134	38,913	2.0
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	42,617	43,257	1.5
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	41,471	40,880	-1.4
Santa Fe, NM	38,646	39,536	2.3
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	43,757	43,274	-1.1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	36,781	36,856	0.2
Savannah, GA	37,846	38,343	1.3
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	34,902	35,404	1.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	53,667	54,650	1.8
Sheboygan, WI	37,834	38,114	0.7
Sherman-Denison, TX	36,081	36,151	0.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	36,308	36,706	1.1
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	34,326	34,087	-0.7
Sioux Falls, SD	36,982	37,562	1.6
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	37,654	37,811	0.4
Spartanburg, SC	39,313	39,104	-0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Spokane, WA	\$36,792	\$38,112	3.6
Springfield, IL	44,416	45,602	2.7
Springfield, MA	40,969	41,248	0.7
Springfield, MO	32,971	33,615	2.0
Springfield, OH	33,158	33,725	1.7
State College, PA	38,050	38,658	1.6
Stockton, CA	39,075	39,274	0.5
Smyrna, SC	30,842	31,074	0.8
Syracuse, NY	40,554	41,141	1.4
Tallahassee, FL	37,433	38,083	1.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	40,521	41,480	2.4
Terre Haute, IN	33,562	33,470	-0.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	35,002	35,288	0.8
Toledo, OH	39,686	39,098	-1.5
Topeka, KS	36,714	37,651	2.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	60,135	59,313	-1.4
Tucson, AZ	39,973	40,071	0.2
Tulsa, OK	40,205	40,108	-0.2
Tuscaloosa, AL	37,949	38,309	0.9
Tyler, TX	38,817	38,845	0.1
Utica-Rome, NY	34,936	35,492	1.6
Valdosta, GA	29,288	29,661	1.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	45,264	47,287	4.5
Vero Beach, FL	36,557	35,937	-1.7
Victoria, TX	39,888	38,608	-3.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	40,709	41,145	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	38,696	39,614	2.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	32,018	32,125	0.3
Waco, TX	35,698	36,731	2.9
Warner Robins, GA	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62,653	64,032	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	37,363	37,919	1.5
Wausau, WI	36,477	36,344	-0.4
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	35,356	34,113	-3.5
Wenatchee, WA	30,750	31,200	1.5
Wheeling, WV-OH	32,915	33,583	2.0
Wichita, KS	40,423	40,138	-0.7
Wichita Falls, TX	34,185	33,698	-1.4
Williamsport, PA	33,340	34,188	2.5
Wilmington, NC	35,278	36,204	2.6
Winchester, VA-WV	37,035	38,127	2.9
Winston-Salem, NC	39,770	39,874	0.3
Worcester, MA	45,955	45,743	-0.5
Yakima, WA	30,821	31,366	1.8
Yauco, PR	19,821	20,619	4.0
York-Hanover, PA	39,379	39,798	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	34,403	33,704	-2.0
Yuba City, CA	36,538	37,289	2.1
Yuma, AZ	31,351	32,474	3.6

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 04-03 as of February 18, 2004.

³ Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

⁴ Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ¹	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801	237,830	239,618
Civilian labor force.....	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617
Labor force participation rate.....	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Employed.....	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Employment-population ratio.....	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4
Unemployed.....	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747
Unemployment rate.....	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9
Not in the labor force.....	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659	83,941	86,001

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total private employment.....	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,252	107,384	109,253
Total nonfarm employment.....	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,874	131,358
Goods-producing.....	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,530	22,233	21,335	18,558	17,751	18,021
Natural resources and mining.....	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705	784
Construction.....	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,518	5,504
Manufacturing.....	16,441	15,259	14,509	14,315	14,227	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,528	11,733
Private service-providing.....	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,946	89,695	89,633	91,232
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,636	25,019
Wholesale trade.....	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,452	5,529
Retail trade.....	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,440	14,643
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,191	4,293
Utilities.....	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	553	555
Information.....	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,707	2,659
Financial activities.....	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,652	7,681
Professional and business services.....	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,728	17,330
Education and health services.....	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,531	19,883
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,049	13,319
Other services.....	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,331	5,341
Government.....	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,490	22,105

29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	33.4	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.43	18.08	18.63	19.07	19.47
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	590.04	607.95	617.18	636.92	654.87
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours.....	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.4	40.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.33	19.90	20.28	20.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	630.04	651.55	669.13	688.17	705.31	730.16	757.50	776.63	779.68	818.96	845.04
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours.....	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.2	44.6	46.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.97	22.50	23.29	23.82	24.51
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	757.96	741.97	765.94	804.01	853.87	907.95	962.63	1014.69	1006.67	1063.11	1145.09
Construction:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.4	39.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.87	22.66	23.22	23.64
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	695.86	711.82	727.00	735.55	750.37	781.59	816.23	842.61	851.76	891.83	921.63
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours.....	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8	41.1	41.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.75	18.24	18.61	18.94
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	595.15	618.62	635.99	658.52	673.34	691.05	711.53	724.46	726.12	765.15	785.02
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.73	16.42	17.11	17.77	18.35	18.81	19.21
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	461.08	473.80	484.71	494.22	509.56	532.60	554.89	574.20	588.20	606.12	622.42
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.3	33.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.78	16.16	16.48	16.82	17.15
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.51	498.43	514.37	525.91	536.11	541.88	559.63	577.87
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	38.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13	20.84	21.54	21.97
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.79	685.00	718.50	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.50	845.36
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.2	30.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.75	12.87	13.01	13.24	13.51
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.79	685.00	718.50	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.50	845.36
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.0	37.1	37.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.27	17.72	18.41	18.81	19.16	19.50
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	562.57	579.91	598.41	614.89	618.55	636.80	654.95	670.22	677.56	710.85	737.37
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	42.0	42.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.88	28.83	29.48	30.04	30.82
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	977.25	979.26	1017.44	1048.01	1095.91	1135.57	1182.65	1230.65	1239.34	1262.89	1296.84
Information:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.3	36.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.96	24.78	25.45	25.87	26.61
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	731.18	737.94	760.84	776.72	805.11	850.64	874.45	908.78	931.08	939.85	963.83
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours.....	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1	36.2	36.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.94	18.80	19.64	20.28	20.85	21.52	21.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	558.05	575.54	609.08	622.87	645.10	672.21	705.13	727.07	752.03	778.43	797.76
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.1	35.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.33	16.80	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.15	21.18	22.35	22.78	23.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	557.84	574.60	587.02	597.39	618.66	662.27	700.64	737.70	775.81	798.54	813.74
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.2	32.1	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.87	19.49	20.12	20.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.09	613.73	628.45	646.65	670.80
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours.....	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.84	11.12	11.31	11.45
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	220.73	227.31	230.49	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.54	273.39	275.95	280.87	283.74
Other services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.3	32.1	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	16.09	16.59	17.06	17.32
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	428.64	439.87	434.41	433.04	443.40	456.50	477.06	495.57	506.26	523.70	532.48

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation,¹ by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009	2010				2011					Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2011											
Civilian workers²	111.0	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	0.3	2.0	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	.2	1.8	
Management, business, and financial	110.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	.2	2.3	
Professional and related	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	.3	1.7	
Sales and office	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	.4	2.2	
Sales and related	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	.4	2.5	
Office and administrative support	112.1	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	.2	2.1	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	.3	2.2	
Construction and extraction	112.5	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	.3	1.7	
Installation, maintenance, and repair	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	.1	2.7	
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	.4	2.4	
Production	108.3	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	.4	2.6	
Transportation and material moving	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	.4	2.0	
Service occupations	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	.3	1.5	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	.4	2.5	
Manufacturing	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	.3	2.8	
Service-providing	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	.3	1.9	
Education and health services	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	.3	1.4	
Health care and social assistance	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	.3	1.6	
Hospitals	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	.3	1.6	
Nursing and residential care facilities	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	.0	1.4	
Education services	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	.1	1.2	
Elementary and secondary schools	114.1	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	.1	1.1	
Public administration ³	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	.1	1.2	
Private industry workers	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	.3	2.2	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	.3	2.1	
Management, business, and financial	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	.3	2.4	
Professional and related	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	.3	1.9	
Sales and office	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	.4	2.3	
Sales and related	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	.4	2.4	
Office and administrative support	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	.3	2.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	.3	2.2	
Construction and extraction	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	.4	1.8	
Installation, maintenance, and repair	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	.1	2.8	
Production, transportation, and material moving	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	.4	2.4	
Production	108.2	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	.4	2.7	
Transportation and material moving	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	.4	2.1	
Service occupations	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	.3	1.7	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	.4	2.4	
Management, professional, and related	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	.3	2.9	
Sales and office	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	.6	2.1	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	.3	1.9	
Production, transportation, and material moving	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	.4	2.5	
Construction	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	.5	1.6	
Manufacturing	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	.3	2.8	
Management, professional, and related	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	.2	3.1	
Sales and office	107.5	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	.4	2.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	-.1	3.0	
Production, transportation, and material moving	107.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	.4	2.6	
Service-providing industries	110.8	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	.3	2.0	
Management, professional, and related	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	.3	2.0	
Sales and office	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	.3	2.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	.1	2.7	
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	.4	2.3	
Service occupations	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	.4	1.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	.3	2.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,¹ by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009	2010				2011				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	0.5	3.0
Retail trade.....	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	.4	2.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	.0	2.1
Utilities.....	112.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	.1	3.5
Information.....	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	.1	2.3
Financial activities.....	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	-.1	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	-.2	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	.4	3.2
Professional and business services.....	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	.3	2.2
Education and health services.....	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	.4	1.6
Education services.....	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	.4	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	.5	1.6
Hospitals.....	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	.4	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.7	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	.1	1.0
Accommodation and food services.....	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	.1	1.0
Other services, except public administration.....	111.5	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	.5	2.1
State and local government workers.....	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	.1	1.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	113.8	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	.0	1.2
Professional and related.....	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	.1	1.2
Sales and office.....	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	.0	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	-.1	1.5
Service occupations.....	115.3	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	.3	1.3
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	.1	1.2
Education services.....	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	.1	1.1
Schools.....	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	.0	1.0
Elementary and secondary schools.....	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	.1	1.1
Health care and social assistance.....	115.4	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	.2	1.9
Hospitals.....	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	.3	1.9
Public administration ³	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	.1	1.2

¹ Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

² Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

³ Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009		2010				2011				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2011											
Civilian workers¹	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	0.2	1.4	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	111.7	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	.2	1.3	
Management, business, and financial.....	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	.1	1.5	
Professional and related.....	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	.2	1.3	
Sales and office.....	109.6	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	.4	1.8	
Sales and related.....	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	.5	2.0	
Office and administrative support.....	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	.2	1.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	.2	1.8	
Construction and extraction.....	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	.3	1.5	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	.0	2.1	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.8	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	.4	1.4	
Production.....	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	.3	1.6	
Transportation and material moving.....	110.4	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	.4	1.2	
Service occupations.....	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	.3	1.3	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	.3	1.7	
Manufacturing.....	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	.2	1.8	
Service-providing.....	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	.3	1.5	
Education and health services.....	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	.3	1.1	
Health care and social assistance.....	113.1	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	.3	1.3	
Hospitals.....	113.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	.4	1.6	
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	.1	1.1	
Education services.....	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	.2	1.1	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	.2	.9	
Public administration ²	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	.2	.9	
Private industry workers	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	.3	1.6	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	.2	1.6	
Management, business, and financial.....	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	.1	1.6	
Professional and related.....	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	.3	1.6	
Sales and office.....	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	.4	1.9	
Sales and related.....	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	.5	2.0	
Office and administrative support.....	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	.3	1.8	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	.2	1.9	
Construction and extraction.....	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	.3	1.5	
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	.0	2.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	.3	1.3	
Production.....	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	.3	1.6	
Transportation and material moving.....	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	.4	1.2	
Service occupations.....	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	.4	1.4	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	.3	1.7	
Management, professional, and related.....	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	.2	2.1	
Sales and office.....	108.7	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	.7	1.6	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	.3	1.6	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	.3	1.5	
Construction.....	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	.4	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	.2	1.8	
Management, professional, and related.....	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	.1	2.0	
Sales and office.....	108.6	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	.4	2.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	-.3	1.9	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	.3	1.6	
Service-providing industries.....	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	.3	1.6	
Management, professional, and related.....	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	.2	1.5	
Sales and office.....	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	.4	2.0	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	.0	2.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	.4	1.2	
Service occupations.....	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	.4	1.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	.4	1.7	

31. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009		2010				2011				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2011											
Wholesale trade.....	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	0.6	1.6	
Retail trade.....	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	.4	2.1	
Transportation and warehousing.....	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	-.1	1.0	
Utilities.....	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	.3	2.8	
Information.....	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	.1	1.9	
Financial activities.....	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	-.2	1.6	
Finance and insurance.....	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	-.3	1.3	
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.8	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	.3	2.8	
Professional and business services.....	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	.3	1.7	
Education and health services.....	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	.4	1.4	
Education services.....	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	.5	2.0	
Health care and social assistance.....	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	.4	1.4	
Hospitals.....	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	.4	1.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	.0	.7	
Accommodation and food services.....	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	.1	1.0	
Other services, except public administration.....	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	.3	1.8	
State and local government workers.....	112.5	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	.2	1.0	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	112.2	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	.1	.9	
Professional and related.....	112.3	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	.1	.9	
Sales and office.....	112.1	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	.0	.9	
Office and administrative support.....	112.5	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	-.1	.9	
Service occupations.....	113.5	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	.3	1.0	
Workers by industry												
Education and health services.....	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	.2	.9	
Education services.....	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	.1	.8	
Schools.....	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	.1	.8	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	.1	.7	
Health care and social assistance.....	115.2	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	.2	1.1	
Hospitals.....	114.7	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	.2	1.0	
Public administration ²	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	.2	.9	

¹ Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

² Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North

American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009	2010				2011				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2011										
Civilian workers.....	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	0.3	3.2
Private industry workers.....	108.7	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	.4	3.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	.4	3.6
Sales and office.....	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	.3	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.5	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	.5	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	.6	4.5
Service occupations.....	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	.4	2.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	.4	3.9
Manufacturing.....	103.6	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	.4	4.7
Service-providing.....	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	.3	3.4
State and local government workers.....	117.7	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	-.1	2.1

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior

to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers by bargaining status and region

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009	2010				2011				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2011										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	0.4	2.7
Goods-producing.....	110.0	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	.5	2.6
Manufacturing.....	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	.5	3.0
Service-providing.....	111.9	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	.4	2.9
Nonunion.....	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	.3	2.1
Goods-producing.....	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	.4	2.5
Manufacturing.....	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	.2	2.7
Service-providing.....	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	.3	2.0
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	.3	2.2
South.....	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	.3	2.0
Midwest.....	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	.3	2.3
West.....	110.6	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	.4	2.3
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	.3	1.8
Goods-producing.....	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	.1	1.5
Manufacturing.....	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	.1	1.8
Service-providing.....	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	.4	1.8
Nonunion.....	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	.3	1.7
Goods-producing.....	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	.4	1.8
Manufacturing.....	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	.3	1.9
Service-providing.....	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	.3	1.6
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	.3	1.7
South.....	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	.2	1.6
Midwest.....	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	.2	1.5
West.....	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	.3	1.7

¹ The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the Monthly Labor Review Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

34. National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
All retirement					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	57	59	60	60	61
White-collar occupations ²	67	69	70	69	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	76
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	64
Blue-collar occupations ²	59	59	60	62	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	65
Service occupations.....	28	31	32	34	36
Full-time.....	67	68	69	69	70
Part-time.....	24	27	27	29	31
Union.....	86	84	88	84	84
Non-union.....	54	56	56	57	58
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	45	46	46	47	47
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	76	77	78	77	76
Goods-producing industries.....	70	70	71	73	70
Service-providing industries.....	53	55	56	56	58
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	42	44	44	44	45
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	75	77	78	78	78
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	49	50	50	51	51
White-collar occupations ²	59	61	61	60	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	54
Blue-collar occupations ²	50	50	51	52	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	54
Service occupations.....	21	22	22	24	25
Full-time.....	58	60	60	60	60
Part-time.....	18	20	19	21	23
Union.....	83	81	85	80	81
Non-union.....	45	47	46	47	47
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	36	35	36	36
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	70	71	71	70	69
Goods-producing industries.....	63	63	64	64	61
Service-providing industries.....	45	47	47	47	48
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	35	37	37	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	67	67	67	66
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	85	85	84
Defined Benefit					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	20	21	22	21	21
White-collar occupations ²	23	24	25	23	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	29
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	19
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	26	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	26
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	26
Service occupations.....	8	6	7	8	8
Full-time.....	24	25	25	24	24
Part-time.....	8	9	10	9	10
Union.....	74	70	73	70	69
Non-union.....	15	16	16	15	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	12	11	12	11	11
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	34	35	35	34	33
Goods-producing industries.....	31	32	33	32	29
Service-providing industries.....	17	18	19	18	19
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	9	9	10	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	34	35	37	35	34

See footnotes at end of table.

**34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry
by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007**

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Employee Contribution Requirement					
Employee contribution required.....	-	-	61	61	65
Employee contribution not required.....	-	-	31	33	35
Not determinable.....	-	-	8	6	0
Percent of establishments					
Offering retirement plans.....	47	48	51	48	46
Offering defined benefit plans.....	10	10	11	10	10
Offering defined contribution plans.....	45	46	48	47	44

¹ The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

² The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

³ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Employee Contribution Requirement					
Employee contribution required.....	-	-	61	61	65
Employee contribution not required.....	-	-	31	33	35
Not determinable.....	-	-	8	6	0
Percent of establishments					
Offering retirement plans.....	47	48	51	48	46
Offering defined benefit plans.....	10	10	11	10	10
Offering defined contribution plans.....	45	46	48	47	44

¹ The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

² The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

³ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

35. National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Medical insurance					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	60	69	70	71	71
White-collar occupations ²	65	76	77	77	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	85
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	71
Blue-collar occupations ²	64	76	77	77	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	76
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	78
Service occupations.....	38	42	44	45	46
Full-time.....	73	84	85	85	85
Part-time.....	17	20	22	22	24
Union.....	67	89	92	89	88
Non-union.....	59	67	68	68	69
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	51	57	58	57	57
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	74	86	87	88	87
Goods-producing industries.....	68	83	85	86	85
Service-providing industries.....	57	65	66	66	67
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	49	58	59	59	59
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	72	82	84	84	84
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	45	53	53	52	52
White-collar occupations ²	50	59	58	57	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	67
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	48
Blue-collar occupations ²	51	60	61	60	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	60
Service occupations.....	22	24	27	27	28
Full-time.....	56	66	66	64	64
Part-time.....	9	11	12	13	12
Union.....	60	81	83	80	78
Non-union.....	44	50	49	49	49
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	40	39	38	37
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	61	71	72	71	70
Goods-producing industries.....	57	69	70	70	68
Service-providing industries.....	42	48	48	47	47
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	36	43	43	43	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65	63	62
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	75	74	73
Dental					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	40	46	46	46	46
White-collar occupations ²	47	53	54	53	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	62
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	40	47	47	46	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	43
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	49
Service occupations.....	22	25	25	27	28
Full-time.....	49	56	56	55	56
Part-time.....	9	13	14	15	16
Union.....	57	73	73	69	68
Non-union.....	38	43	43	43	44
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	30	34	34	34	34
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	55	63	62	62	61
Goods-producing industries.....	48	56	56	56	54
Service-providing industries.....	37	43	43	43	44
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	27	31	31	31	30
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65	64	64

See footnotes at end of table.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	32	37	36	36	36
White-collar occupations ²	37	43	42	41	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	51
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	33
Blue-collar occupations ²	33	40	39	38	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	36
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	38
Service occupations.....	15	16	17	18	20
Full-time.....	40	46	45	44	44
Part-time.....	6	8	9	10	9
Union.....	51	68	67	63	62
Non-union.....	30	33	33	33	33
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	22	26	24	23	23
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	47	53	52	52	51
Goods-producing industries.....	42	49	49	49	45
Service-providing industries.....	29	33	33	32	33
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	21	24	24	24	24
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	44	52	51	50	49
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	78	77
Vision care					
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22	22	22
Outpatient Prescription drug coverage					
Percentage of workers with access.....	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating.....	-	-	48	49	49
Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits	58	61	63	62	60
Percentage of medical premium paid by Employer and Employee					
Single coverage					
Employer share.....	82	82	82	82	81
Employee share.....	18	18	18	18	19
Family coverage					
Employer share.....	70	69	71	70	71
Employee share.....	30	31	29	30	29

¹ The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

² The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

³ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

36. National Compensation Survey: Percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003-2007

Benefit	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Life insurance.....	50	51	52	52	58
Short-term disability insurance.....	39	39	40	39	39
Long-term disability insurance.....	30	30	30	30	31
Long-term care insurance.....	11	11	11	12	12
Flexible work place.....	4	4	4	4	5
Section 125 cafeteria benefits					
Flexible benefits.....	-	-	17	17	17
Dependent care reimbursement account.....	-	-	29	30	31
Healthcare reimbursement account.....	-	-	31	32	33
Health Savings Account.....	-	-	5	6	8
Employee assistance program.....	-	-	40	40	42
Paid leave					
Holidays.....	79	77	77	76	77
Vacations.....	79	77	77	77	77
Sick leave.....	-	59	58	57	57
Personal leave.....	-	-	36	37	38
Family leave					
Paid family leave.....	-	-	7	8	8
Unpaid family leave.....	-	-	81	82	83
Employer assistance for child care.....	18	14	14	15	15
Nonproduction bonuses.....	49	47	47	46	47

Note: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	11	19	0	0	4	1	3	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	2
In effect during period.....	11	19	0	0	4	2	4	4	3	2	5	1	2	3	4
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	44.5	112.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.5	7.5	5.0	0.0	46.3	39.9	0.0	1.0	6.0	27.0
In effect during period (in thousands).....	47.7	129.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.4	9.4	6.9	5.4	46.3	41.2	1.3	2.3	8.3	29.3
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	302.3	1,020.2	0.0	0.0	33.5	56.4	80.4	75.3	80.9	479.9	98.5	26.0	29.0	60.3	73.0
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time

worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group
 [1982=84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
New vehicles.....	139.044	142.866	139.871	141.114	141.899	142.475	143.476	143.995	143.687	143.276	143.290	143.539	143.778	143.994	144.431
Used cars and trucks ¹	144.007	150.010	143.479	143.868	145.014	146.907	149.304	152.759	155.201	156.860	154.645	152.569	150.310	149.207	148.197
Motor fuel.....	240.094	303.848	266.820	273.013	305.066	327.663	338.832	319.323	314.806	313.307	310.810	297.935	295.069	283.528	293.496
Gasoline (all types).....	239.629	303.067	266.224	272.117	304.224	327.095	338.656	318.779	314.232	312.768	310.227	296.999	293.628	281.852	292.151
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	136.998	143.796	140.289	140.763	140.693	141.505	143.257	144.458	144.840	145.390	145.652	145.326	146.151	147.223	147.804
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	250.543	255.760	253.310	253.524	253.391	253.990	255.042	255.133	255.509	256.077	258.001	258.440	258.342	258.355	259.076
Public transportation.....	248.713	266.151	256.604	262.444	266.726	268.501	268.226	268.615	269.003	269.427	267.826	266.204	265.815	264.424	262.018
Medical care.....	389.766	402.187	395.536	398.908	399.516	400.683	401.316	401.398	402.160	402.783	403.433	405.472	407.128	407.909	410.459
Medical care commodities.....	306.257	315.845	310.488	312.764	314.190	315.798	316.099	315.710	315.957	316.299	316.869	317.901	318.671	319.396	321.314
Medical care services.....	414.273	427.551	420.540	424.289	424.516	425.450	426.210	426.498	427.464	428.190	428.856	431.274	433.269	434.051	436.798
Professional services.....	331.456	339.328	335.368	337.901	338.225	338.558	338.828	339.198	339.756	340.053	340.195	341.110	341.148	341.593	342.491
Hospital and related services.....	608.516	644.431	628.321	636.256	637.216	640.223	642.422	642.513	644.693	646.560	647.586	652.231	657.707	657.440	662.841
Recreation ²	109.812	109.898	109.039	109.693	109.848	109.933	110.219	110.216	110.134	110.146	109.995	109.868	109.723	109.959	110.556
Video and audio ^{1,2}	99.643	99.087	97.925	98.897	99.398	99.523	99.331	99.005	99.417	98.939	99.148	99.339	99.095	99.028	99.563
Education and communication ²	124.891	125.520	125.065	125.069	125.047	124.993	124.934	124.906	124.994	125.797	126.219	126.415	126.392	126.413	126.735
Education ²	196.606	204.761	201.353	201.500	201.588	201.611	202.023	202.119	203.181	206.790	208.721	209.343	209.453	209.452	209.865
Educational books and supplies.....	508.386	534.846	526.152	526.197	527.623	526.990	528.326	529.103	529.929	536.250	544.702	546.888	548.418	547.576	554.390
Tuition, other school fees, and child care... Communication ^{1,2}	552.958	575.357	565.760	566.205	566.335	566.469	567.600	567.816	570.995	581.447	586.531	588.222	588.409	588.489	589.117
Information and information processing ^{1,2} Telephone services ^{1,2}	87.317	85.789	86.209	86.174	86.124	86.057	85.877	85.819	85.628	85.545	85.492	85.543	85.486	85.510	85.761
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	102.086	100.626	100.882	100.768	100.701	100.643	100.610	100.657	100.366	100.405	100.475	100.616	100.620	100.764	101.014
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	9.960	9.571	9.713	9.734	9.729	9.710	9.623	9.575	9.573	9.514	9.462	9.440	9.408	9.371	9.404
Other goods and services..... Tobacco and smoking products.....	409.278	416.899	414.263	415.088	415.318	415.578	414.594	415.514	416.166	416.896	418.837	419.067	420.462	421.000	421.572
Personal care ¹ Personal care products ¹	812.347	839.665	832.904	834.343	835.368	832.003	830.137	833.452	837.692	842.479	848.513	847.868	848.791	852.435	856.419
Personal care services ¹ Miscellaneous personal services.....	204.299	206.361	205.264	205.705	205.738	206.422	205.919	206.165	206.069	205.957	206.615	206.887	207.847	207.747	207.814
Commodity and service group: Commodities.....	161.174	161.045	161.462	161.974	161.667	162.088	160.083	160.780	160.567	159.655	160.623	160.970	161.716	160.954	161.473
Food and beverages..... Commodities less food and beverages.....	229.824	230.958	230.140	230.418	230.252	230.597	230.709	230.814	230.579	230.907	231.139	231.409	232.222	232.313	232.093
Nondurables less food and beverages..... Apparel.....	355.502	364.346	359.587	360.528	360.881	362.774	363.466	364.113	364.597	365.826	366.656	366.867	368.036	368.816	368.843
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel..... Durables.....	177.545	188.157	180.958	182.442	186.832	189.816	191.543	189.779	189.508	190.217	190.644	189.605	189.073	187.472	188.931
Services..... Rent of shelter ³	219.182	227.276	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.957	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052
Transportation services..... Other services.....	155.064	166.459	158.473	160.171	165.647	169.461	171.531	168.922	168.166	168.623	168.793	167.147	166.502	164.072	165.511
Special indexes: All items less food.....	198.517	220.100	206.142	209.079	219.775	226.985	230.306	223.944	221.945	222.704	223.817	220.916	220.183	215.404	218.318
All items less shelter..... All items less medical care.....	118.733	121.293	115.649	117.507	120.091	121.140	121.312	119.720	117.830	120.624	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896
Commodities less food..... Nondurables less food.....	252.481	286.167	266.785	270.459	286.361	297.497	302.815	293.390	291.265	290.820	290.172	284.081	283.006	277.351	282.875
Nondurables less food and apparel..... Nondurables.....	112.513	114.313	111.973	112.498	113.063	113.678	114.560	115.461	115.866	116.037	115.332	114.872	114.319	114.098	114.105
Services less rent of shelter ³ Services less medical care services.....	256.628	260.925	257.982	258.732	259.108	259.419	260.062	261.122	261.777	262.344	262.636	262.427	262.535	262.954	263.615
Energy..... All items less energy.....	233.507	236.603	234.715	235.090	235.413	235.544	235.734	236.207	236.781	237.244	237.418	237.944	238.318	238.834	239.387
All items less food and energy..... Commodities less food and energy.....	259.985	268.161	264.134	265.539	268.056	290.247	295.146	286.570	284.603	284.219	283.654	278.162	277.198	272.053	277.315
Energy commodities..... Services less energy.....	209.360	224.728	214.950	216.941	223.402	227.661	229.820	226.570	225.916	226.913	227.983	226.642	226.140	223.793	226.025
Commodities less food and energy..... Energy commodities.....	251.210	256.386	252.563	253.664	254.057	254.540	255.643	257.266	257.932	258.552	258.945	257.887	257.664	257.915	258.616
Services less energy.....	245.533	249.355	246.643	247.244	247.622	247.899	248.528	249.607	250.237	250.789	251.058	250.733	250.573	251.150	251.705
Energy..... All items less energy.....	211.926	246.086	224.500	228.160	244.773	256.400	263.494	256.663	255.169	254.191	252.823	242.844	240.073	233.943	238.978
Commodities less food and energy..... Energy commodities.....	215.173	219.598	216.389	217.222	218.011	218.537	219.041	219.383	219.748	220.587	221.161	221.643	221.720	221.735	222.298
Services less energy.....	145.728	148.050	145.024	145.909	146.835	147.472	148.045	148.321	148.206	149.003	149.633	149.890	149.572	148.692	148.645
Energy commodities..... Services less energy.....	242.805	306.719	270.105	276.539	308.083	330.157	340.895	321.775	317.281	315.799	313.363	300.937	298.469	287.221	297.049
Services less energy.....	263.713	268.270	265.639	266.394	266.766	267.077	267.410	267.791	268.303	268.988	269.337	270.000	270.500	271.036	271.762

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

⁴ Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2011					2012	2011					2012
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U.S. city average.....	M	226.545	226.889	226.421	226.230	225.672	226.665	223.326	223.688	223.043	222.813	222.166	223.216
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	243.033	243.323	243.014	242.652	241.987	242.879	241.431	241.838	241.549	241.167	240.431	241.321
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	244.601	244.983	244.534	244.076	243.328	244.296	241.191	241.752	241.355	240.912	240.148	241.066
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	145.339	145.369	145.404	145.335	145.062	145.456	146.985	147.039	146.999	146.843	146.432	146.923
Midwest urban ⁴	M	216.586	216.968	215.653	215.614	215.173	216.368	213.212	213.626	212.038	211.969	211.459	212.756
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	216.870	217.360	216.130	216.097	215.633	216.883	212.589	213.070	211.604	211.505	210.962	212.309
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.451	139.542	138.573	138.453	138.186	138.903	140.207	140.363	139.157	139.048	138.741	139.595
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	213.009	213.606	212.476	212.907	212.505	213.649	211.873	212.520	211.193	211.533	211.040	212.052
South urban.....	M	220.471	220.371	219.969	219.961	219.469	220.497	218.947	218.787	218.109	218.030	217.463	218.571
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	221.685	221.242	220.515	220.654	220.152	221.185	220.583	220.130	219.075	219.215	218.603	219.705
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	140.378	140.471	140.303	140.218	139.838	140.388	140.190	140.229	139.879	139.721	139.299	139.863
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	224.613	224.462	224.574	224.714	224.892	226.902	225.793	225.478	225.364	225.404	225.422	227.762
West urban.....	M	228.222	229.147	229.195	228.771	228.117	228.980	223.204	224.237	224.268	223.785	222.968	223.849
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	232.219	233.221	233.259	232.851	232.106	233.044	225.662	226.764	226.759	226.250	225.267	226.277
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	138.171	138.564	138.696	138.411	138.017	138.465	138.255	138.770	138.884	138.587	138.157	138.578
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	206.524	206.883	206.393	206.201	205.636	206.562	206.077	206.484	205.846	205.627	204.954	205.939
B/C ³	M	140.440	140.584	140.355	140.225	139.881	140.418	140.723	140.883	140.505	140.330	139.931	140.506
D.....	M	219.856	220.391	219.959	220.020	219.950	221.362	219.093	219.494	218.914	218.973	218.780	220.339
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	219.688	220.027	219.592	219.181	218.180	219.585	214.740	215.005	214.145	213.704	212.597	214.298
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	231.833	233.022	233.049	232.731	231.567	233.441	224.665	226.096	226.116	225.786	224.444	226.245
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	250.058	250.559	250.051	249.317	248.307	249.322	246.025	246.877	246.297	245.546	244.586	245.541
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	-	245.310	-	245.030	-	245.891	-	246.424	-	246.349	-	247.006
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	-	213.004	-	211.225	-	211.985	-	204.981	-	202.824	-	203.575
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	-	209.255	-	209.283	-	209.203	-	214.567	-	214.581	-	214.557
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	-	147.658	-	147.565	-	148.163	-	148.352	-	148.038	-	148.489
Atlanta, GA.....	2	212.335	-	209.182	-	208.590	-	212.325	-	208.362	-	207.654	-
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	213.924	-	212.927	-	213.505	-	210.377	-	209.427	-	210.199	-
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	202.445	-	201.398	-	200.477	-	201.772	-	200.464	-	199.480	-
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	232.749	-	232.141	-	231.794	-	231.448	-	230.728	-	230.394	-
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	236.196	-	235.440	-	234.312	-	236.583	-	236.478	-	235.194	-
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	234.608	-	235.331	-	234.327	-	231.445	-	232.371	-	231.109	-
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	233.810	-	235.916	-	234.812	-	230.558	-	232.697	-	231.297	-

¹ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

⁴ The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

⁶ In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed*

Report: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN; Kansas City, MO—KS; Milwaukee—Racine, WI; Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland—Salem, OR—WA; St. Louis, MO—IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa—St. Petersburg—Clearwater, FL.

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date. Dash indicates data not available.

40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056	224.939
Percent change.....	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6	3.2
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984	227.866
Percent change.....	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8	3.6
Housing:											
Index.....	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256	219.102
Percent change.....	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4	1.3
Apparel:											
Index.....	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503	122.111
Percent change.....	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5	2.2
Transportation:											
Index.....	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396	212.366
Percent change.....	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9	9.8
Medical care:											
Index.....	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436	400.258
Percent change.....	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.0
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291	387.224
Percent change.....	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4	1.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967	221.575
Percent change.....	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1	3.6

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2011												2012
	2010	2011	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
Finished goods	179.8	190.6	184.4	186.6	189.1	191.4	192.5	191.4	192.2	191.7	192.6	191.8	192.0	191.3	191.9
Finished consumer goods.....	189.1	203.4	195.2	198.2	201.8	204.8	206.3	204.7	205.7	204.9	206.2	204.5	204.8	203.8	204.3
Finished consumer goods.....	182.4	193.9	186.9	193.4	192.9	193.0	191.0	192.4	193.5	195.7	197.0	195.9	198.2	197.3	196.5
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	190.4	205.6	197.0	198.7	203.7	207.8	210.5	207.8	208.8	207.0	208.3	206.3	206.0	204.9	206.0
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.1	231.7	219.7	222.1	229.5	235.2	239.4	235.2	236.6	233.8	235.7	231.6	231.1	229.5	230.8
Durable goods.....	144.9	147.4	145.7	146.0	146.2	146.8	146.6	146.9	147.2	147.3	147.3	149.7	149.5	149.4	150.1
Capital equipment.....	157.3	159.7	158.4	158.7	158.8	159.2	159.2	159.5	159.7	159.7	159.8	161.2	161.2	161.4	162.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	183.4	200.0	190.6	193.7	197.6	201.0	203.2	203.3	204.1	202.8	203.2	200.2	200.7	199.3	198.7
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	174.0	190.0	181.5	185.2	187.7	191.1	192.6	192.4	193.3	192.7	192.8	190.6	190.2	188.4	188.4
Materials for food manufacturing.....	174.4	193.3	180.4	186.4	190.5	193.3	192.9	193.8	195.9	199.2	199.4	196.4	197.2	196.4	195.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	215.4	250.0	231.9	238.5	244.0	251.9	257.3	256.3	257.8	255.0	256.2	251.3	250.3	244.8	243.3
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	186.6	204.2	196.0	202.0	204.2	208.0	207.8	206.8	207.9	207.2	206.1	202.4	201.5	200.0	201.6
Components for manufacturing.....	142.2	145.8	143.8	144.3	144.7	145.4	145.7	146.1	146.4	146.5	146.5	146.7	146.6	146.8	147.1
Materials and components for construction.....	205.7	212.8	208.3	209.5	210.9	212.1	212.8	213.7	214.7	214.6	214.5	214.4	214.1	214.4	214.7
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	185.2	215.5	196.2	200.9	212.0	218.6	224.3	224.2	225.1	219.5	221.0	212.2	216.1	213.7	210.5
Containers.....	201.2	205.5	203.4	203.9	204.4	204.9	206.4	206.8	207.1	205.9	206.0	205.4	205.9	205.2	205.1
Supplies.....	175.0	184.2	179.6	180.9	182.3	183.9	184.5	185.2	185.7	186.1	186.7	185.8	185.4	185.0	185.3
Crude materials for further processing	212.2	249.6	235.9	242.8	248.2	261.3	255.5	256.8	256.9	251.2	251.1	242.8	250.0	241.6	246.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	152.4	188.4	171.6	184.4	185.7	193.1	190.3	195.3	192.6	196.3	192.4	186.3	188.0	184.6	188.3
Crude nonfood materials.....	249.3	284.5	274.9	275.5	284.4	301.7	293.6	291.3	293.9	279.7	283.4	273.8	285.5	273.0	278.6
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	178.3	188.9	183.0	184.2	187.4	190.1	191.9	190.3	191.0	189.8	190.7	189.9	189.7	189.1	190.0
Finished energy goods.....	166.9	193.4	177.4	180.6	191.6	200.0	206.1	199.5	200.3	195.6	197.9	191.2	190.7	187.5	188.1
Finished goods less energy.....	175.5	181.3	178.2	180.0	180.1	180.5	180.0	180.6	181.4	182.1	182.5	183.5	183.9	183.9	184.5
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	183.9	191.6	187.5	190.2	190.2	190.5	189.9	190.6	191.7	192.7	193.4	194.1	194.7	194.7	195.2
Finished goods less food and energy.....	173.6	177.7	175.8	176.1	176.4	176.9	176.9	177.2	177.9	178.1	178.3	179.8	179.7	180.1	181.0
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	185.1	190.7	188.2	188.7	189.0	189.5	189.7	189.9	191.0	191.4	191.8	193.4	193.1	193.6	194.9
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	220.8	229.8	226.6	227.2	227.6	228.0	228.4	228.7	230.6	231.4	232.2	232.7	232.4	233.5	235.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	184.4	200.6	191.4	194.4	198.2	201.7	204.0	204.0	204.8	203.1	203.5	200.5	201.1	199.7	199.1
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	171.7	192.3	180.2	185.0	189.1	192.5	192.9	194.1	195.3	197.9	198.7	194.9	194.8	193.1	192.9
Intermediate energy goods.....	187.8	220.2	199.5	204.7	216.6	223.6	229.4	229.1	230.8	224.1	226.0	217.4	221.2	218.7	215.8
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.0	192.3	185.9	188.5	190.2	192.7	193.8	194.1	194.6	194.7	194.8	193.2	192.8	191.8	191.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.8	192.1	186.4	188.7	190.2	192.5	193.8	193.9	194.4	194.2	194.1	192.8	192.4	191.4	191.5
Crude energy materials.....	216.7	240.6	232.0	229.1	241.5	260.6	251.9	246.9	249.9	231.0	235.6	229.8	246.8	230.0	235.4
Crude materials less energy.....	197.0	240.2	224.1	236.9	237.2	245.8	242.3	247.7	245.7	249.0	245.6	236.3	236.4	233.9	237.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	329.1	391.4	381.1	391.6	387.8	399.1	393.8	399.6	401.0	402.2	401.4	381.2	375.7	376.6	380.7

p = preliminary.

42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2011												2012
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	232.7	232.4	241.7	256.6	251.0	247.2	251.2	237.4	241.6	235.1	252.1	240.4	241.8
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	261.7	259.7	275.0	297.6	289.1	281.9	286.8	264.3	270.8	262.9	288.7	270.8	273.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	221.8	225.4	224.9	227.9	225.6	227.6	231.0	231.3	231.4	224.0	227.4	226.0	227.4
213	Mining support activities.....	106.6	107.7	107.1	108.9	109.9	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.6	115.8	114.4	114.3
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	181.1	183.3	187.3	190.2	191.9	191.1	191.7	190.7	191.5	190.2	190.7	189.9	190.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	181.1	184.6	187.8	190.8	191.2	191.8	193.4	195.5	196.4	194.4	195.1	194.3	194.4
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	126.3	126.7	126.7	125.8	126.5	126.7	128.3	128.3	128.5	129.6	129.7	130.0	130.6
313	Textile mills.....	123.1	125.4	128.7	130.4	132.6	132.5	132.2	132.5	132.6	131.5	131.8	130.8	129.6
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.0	105.7	105.9	106.3	106.2	106.7	106.6	106.8	106.6	106.8
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	160.5	161.6	162.0	162.7	163.8	164.9	166.2	166.3	166.1	165.7	164.7	163.8	164.0
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.6	107.7	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	109.1	108.0	108.1	108.4
322	Paper manufacturing.....	130.3	130.3	130.9	131.1	131.4	131.7	132.1	132.2	132.5	132.2	132.1	132.3	131.7
323	Printing and related support activities.....	110.7	110.9	111.1	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.9	112.2	112.4	112.5	112.4	112.5
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	321.1	335.4	371.4	393.8	409.3	396.6	396.1	379.6	385.7	368.9	373.4	363.2	371.2
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	242.6	245.0	247.6	250.2	252.8	253.4	255.1	255.2	256.7	255.9	256.2	255.7	257.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	170.6	171.6	173.0	174.4	176.4	178.4	178.8	178.4	178.6	178.7	178.0	178.2	178.2
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	208.0	215.7	218.1	223.0	221.8	220.2	221.6	220.6	219.1	214.2	212.6	210.6	211.7
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	178.7	179.8	180.9	182.1	182.9	183.5	184.0	184.1	184.4	184.3	184.5	184.8	184.4
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	121.7	122.0	122.4	122.9	123.2	123.5	123.8	123.9	124.2	124.3	124.5	124.6	125.2
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	90.3	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.2	90.0	90.0	89.8	89.8	89.7	89.8	90.0
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	134.3	134.7	135.3	135.8	136.0	136.6	137.1	136.5	136.7	136.5	136.6	136.9	137.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	111.2	111.3	111.6	112.0	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.1	113.8	113.8	113.9	114.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	178.2	178.9	179.9	180.2	180.5	180.8	181.5	181.7	182.2	182.4	182.8	183.4	183.5
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	114.4	114.9	115.1	115.5	115.5	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	116.5	116.6	116.6	116.8
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	127.9	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.9	129.0	127.9	128.5	128.0	128.4	129.1	129.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	122.1	122.1	122.5	121.9	122.4	124.8	125.7	126.8	125.5	127.2	128.5	126.8	125.0
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	87.7	93.6	86.7	92.3	94.2	90.4	87.2	88.3	90.5	89.4	88.1	86.5	80.2
446	Health and personal care stores.....	133.7	129.3	130.0	131.0	130.9	130.9	129.2	131.4	135.9	134.5	134.5	135.8	136.6
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	68.6	70.0	71.2	70.5	81.1	84.5	76.2	82.3	84.1	78.6	79.8	79.8	75.5
454	Nonstore retailers.....	137.8	144.0	147.6	141.3	141.9	142.1	141.9	143.7	143.4	141.9	141.6	143.2	145.1
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	208.0	211.0	220.2	219.6	218.9	219.5	220.0	224.0	216.2	220.2	216.3	221.3	224.2
483	Water transportation.....	130.4	132.5	134.4	135.3	136.4	136.5	134.3	132.5	132.6	131.7	131.5	131.7	132.1
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	134.4	135.0	133.2	133.5	134.7	138.8	140.4	141.5	139.2	133.4	132.2	131.8	130.6
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	130.6	131.1	131.2	131.3	131.3	131.5	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.3	132.2	132.3	132.6
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9	109.0	109.1	109.1	109.0	109.1	109.3
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.8	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.8	129.8	129.8	129.9
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	175.2	175.7	176.1	176.2	176.3	176.5	176.8	177.1	177.5	178.7	178.8	178.8	178.9
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	128.3	128.3	128.8	128.9	128.9	128.7	129.3	129.1	129.4	128.1	128.2	128.3	128.7
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	134.7	135.7	135.4	135.5	135.7	135.7	137.1	137.3	138.2	138.1	137.3	138.1	139.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	110.9	111.0	110.8	111.0	111.1	111.0	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	109.8	111.5	112.4	113.4	114.5	114.8	110.3	109.0	110.0	114.4	114.8	114.6	113.3
517	Telecommunications.....	101.4	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.5	101.4	101.7	102.1	101.8	102.0	102.0	101.6	101.9
5182	Data processing and related services.....	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	125.1	125.7	126.9	127.5	127.5	127.7	128.0	128.0	125.0	122.2	124.6	123.6	125.2
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.3	110.8	111.0	110.0
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	99.0	98.8	98.5	97.9	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.7	97.5	97.6	96.8	97.4	97.7
5313	Real estate support activities.....	107.3	107.0	106.8	107.1	107.0	106.0	105.5	105.5	106.0	107.1	106.2	106.1	106.3
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	129.4	131.1	137.0	129.0	126.4	132.7	143.2	143.2	135.0	133.5	132.2	123.2	122.3
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	176.6	177.1	177.3	177.8	177.8	178.0	178.2	178.2	178.4	178.4	178.7	178.6	181.5
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	113.3	113.1	112.2	112.0	111.5	111.5	111.8	111.9	111.8	111.1	110.7	112.9	111.6
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	144.3	144.5	144.7	144.8	144.8	145.3	145.8	145.9	146.2	146.3	146.5	146.4	146.8
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.6	105.6	105.6	106.3	106.4	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.5	106.6
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.3	125.4	125.1	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.3	125.5	125.4
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	99.4
56172	Janitorial services.....	111.6	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.9	112.0	112.5	112.5	113.5	113.5	113.7	113.5	113.7
5621	Waste collection.....	118.9	119.2	120.6	120.7	121.1	120.4	120.3	120.7	121.3	121.5	121.4	121.3	121.5
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	140.0	140.9	143.6	142.5	142.6	141.9	143.4	143.5	143.6	145.2	144.4	141.3	140.9

p = preliminary.

43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Finished goods											
Total.....	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.8	190.6
Foods.....	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.4	193.9
Energy.....	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	166.9	193.4
Other.....	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.6	177.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.4	200.0
Foods.....	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.4	193.3
Energy.....	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	187.8	220.2
Other.....	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8	192.1
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.2	249.6
Foods.....	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.4	188.4
Energy.....	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.7	240.6
Other.....	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.8	342.7

44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011												2012
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	129.1	130.8	132.7	133.8	134.3	134.5	134.0	134.6	135.3	132.6	132.7	132.1	132.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	197.5	203.5	206.9	208.2	207.4	210.6	203.2	208.9	213.8	199.0	203.1	199.0	201.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	201.1	208.6	212.1	213.2	211.6	214.6	205.8	212.0	217.3	201.1	205.7	201.2	203.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	166.8	155.9	157.9	160.7	170.2	174.6	183.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	182.6	183.8	186.0
Industrial supplies and materials.....	177.2	182.2	188.3	191.6	193.1	191.8	191.3	191.7	192.8	186.3	185.9	184.4	183.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	228.0	247.6	258.9	246.1	240.5	234.8	226.9	215.7	212.5	209.8	206.8	200.7	200.7
Fuels and lubricants.....	245.0	253.5	276.4	287.0	287.6	284.0	285.9	284.1	284.6	268.9	278.1	269.9	273.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	167.8	171.5	173.8	176.7	178.9	178.5	177.8	179.6	181.2	175.9	173.4	173.7	171.8
Selected building materials.....	116.3	116.2	116.3	116.7	116.4	116.2	115.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.3	115.6	115.4
Capital goods.....	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.6	104.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	110.3	110.6	111.1	111.5	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.1	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.9
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.2	94.0	93.9	94.0	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.2	94.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	109.2	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	112.4	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.9	116.3	116.9	117.2	117.4	116.9	116.7	116.8	117.1
Nondurables, manufactured.....	112.9	113.1	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.7	114.9	114.7	113.8	113.6	113.9	114.7
Durables, manufactured.....	111.0	111.9	112.9	112.4	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.0	113.6	113.4	113.3	113.2	113.3
Agricultural commodities.....	204.7	214.1	218.8	217.8	215.5	217.2	208.5	211.9	216.0	201.9	205.3	200.5	202.7
Nonagricultural commodities.....	123.6	124.8	126.5	127.7	128.4	128.6	128.7	129.1	129.5	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.3

45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011												2012
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	133.0	135.3	139.3	142.9	143.1	142.2	142.4	141.9	141.7	141.2	142.2	142.2	142.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	166.7	167.7	174.9	179.2	177.9	174.8	175.8	174.4	174.7	173.6	173.3	172.5	176.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	187.5	189.0	198.9	204.1	201.8	197.0	197.7	196.1	196.5	194.8	194.9	194.0	198.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	119.7	119.5	120.7	122.9	123.9	124.5	126.2	125.3	125.3	125.6	124.1	123.7	125.5
Industrial supplies and materials.....	230.1	239.4	256.3	270.6	270.7	266.1	266.8	263.8	262.5	260.1	264.4	263.3	262.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	296.9	313.4	343.7	369.7	367.4	359.0	359.4	351.8	348.2	346.1	357.7	355.8	355.9
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	324.7	342.5	380.2	410.7	407.6	397.8	399.2	390.0	386.5	385.5	398.8	397.2	398.3
Paper and paper base stocks.....	117.7	115.5	116.3	118.8	119.5	119.4	120.4	118.4	117.1	117.3	116.2	114.8	112.5
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	160.6	163.2	165.8	169.4	171.3	173.0	174.5	175.0	175.9	176.4	175.8	175.1	174.3
Selected building materials.....	129.5	129.8	131.5	132.0	131.3	129.3	130.5	130.8	131.2	130.3	130.2	130.7	131.3
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	274.3	279.4	290.2	295.4	304.5	297.0	296.4	302.9	304.9	292.1	277.3	277.8	272.0
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	110.4	111.4	112.1	112.9	113.3	114.3	115.0	115.5	116.3	116.3	115.8	115.2	114.7
Capital goods.....	92.0	92.4	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.9	92.9	92.7	92.8	93.1	93.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.6	117.0	117.1	118.2	118.6	118.4	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.6
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.2	86.4	86.5	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.4	86.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	109.6	109.8	110.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	113.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	113.3	113.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.5	104.9	104.7	105.3	105.5	105.8	106.1	106.4	106.6	107.2	107.3	107.6	107.3
Nondurables, manufactured.....	110.5	110.9	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.2	114.3	114.3	114.3
Durables, manufactured.....	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.5	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.3	99.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	106.0	107.3	107.8	109.5	109.4	111.8	114.3	114.0	114.9	115.1	114.5	119.3	118.6

46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2009	2010				2011			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Import air freight.....	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	176.9
Export air freight.....	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1

47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[2005 = 100]

Item	2008	2009				2010				2011			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.6	103.0	105.0	106.8	108.2	109.3	109.6	110.3	110.7	110.4	110.4	110.8	111.0
Compensation per hour.....	112.4	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.9	117.9	117.7	118.3
Real compensation per hour.....	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.1	103.5	103.5	102.5	101.6	101.9
Unit labor costs.....	109.6	108.5	108.1	107.0	105.9	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	106.8	106.8	106.3	106.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	105.6	108.2	108.0	109.9	112.3	114.7	115.5	116.4	118.5	117.8	119.8	122.5	121.8
Implicit price deflator.....	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.4	109.7	110.4	111.2	111.9	112.7	112.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.5	102.8	104.8	106.5	107.9	109.2	109.5	110.1	110.7	110.5	110.5	111.0	111.2
Compensation per hour.....	112.5	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.9	117.9	117.8	118.4
Real compensation per hour.....	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.0	103.5	103.6	102.5	101.6	101.9
Unit labor costs.....	109.7	108.6	108.3	107.2	106.1	105.3	105.6	105.6	105.1	106.7	106.7	106.1	106.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	105.4	108.5	108.1	110.3	112.3	114.7	115.6	116.1	118.0	117.0	118.9	121.5	121.2
Implicit price deflator.....	108.0	108.6	108.2	108.4	108.5	109.0	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.8	111.5	112.2	112.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	103.3	100.7	102.2	104.2	106.6	108.9	108.5	108.4	107.5	108.1	109.0	108.2	-
Compensation per hour.....	113.2	111.4	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.1	116.0	117.3	117.5	117.6	-
Real compensation per hour.....	103.4	102.4	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.2	103.7	104.0	103.2	103.0	102.2	101.5	-
Total unit costs.....	111.9	114.4	114.5	112.4	110.1	107.4	107.3	107.6	108.3	108.7	108.1	109.0	-
Unit labor costs.....	109.6	110.6	111.0	109.7	107.6	105.6	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.5	107.9	108.7	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	117.9	124.3	123.7	119.6	116.6	112.0	109.9	108.6	109.1	109.3	108.8	109.8	-
Unit profits.....	88.3	81.2	75.0	83.6	96.2	114.8	117.7	121.5	121.2	122.4	130.4	132.8	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.8	109.5	107.0	107.2	109.6	113.0	112.5	113.0	113.3	113.8	116.2	117.7	-
Implicit price deflator.....	108.9	110.2	109.5	108.8	108.3	108.3	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.0	112.0	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.0	101.7	103.2	106.5	108.3	109.6	111.0	111.6	112.9	114.1	113.5	115.0	114.9
Compensation per hour.....	112.6	112.8	114.9	115.3	116.2	115.4	116.5	117.0	117.6	118.8	118.2	118.0	118.4
Real compensation per hour.....	102.9	103.6	105.1	104.5	104.6	103.6	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.3	102.7	101.8	101.9
Unit labor costs.....	110.4	110.9	111.3	108.3	107.3	105.3	105.0	104.8	104.2	104.1	104.1	102.6	103.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	79.6	82.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.6	103.8	107.6	111.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	105.2	104.2	102.5	98.8	97.5	98.0	99.6	100.0	100.2	99.4	95.8	91.5	94.2
Multifactor productivity.....	88.0	89.6	91.2	91.8	94.0	96.5	98.9	100.0	100.5	100.9	99.9	100.2	103.3
Output.....	79.2	83.6	87.4	88.2	90.0	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.3	104.3	100.6	104.3
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	97.6	99.9	101.1	99.3	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.4	103.6	102.1	95.6	96.1
Capital services.....	75.2	80.2	85.3	89.3	92.2	94.7	97.1	100.0	102.9	106.0	108.8	109.9	110.6
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	90.0	93.3	95.9	96.1	95.7	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.4	100.4	101.0
Capital per hour of all persons.....	75.6	79.0	83.2	89.1	94.4	97.6	98.8	100.0	100.8	103.3	108.3	117.6	118.2
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	80.1	82.7	85.5	88.2	92.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	103.8	107.6	111.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	106.1	104.9	102.9	99.1	97.7	98.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.2	95.4	90.9	93.7
Multifactor productivity.....	88.5	89.9	91.4	92.0	94.2	96.5	98.9	100.0	100.4	100.8	99.8	99.9	103.0
Output.....	79.3	83.7	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.5	104.3	100.5	104.2
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	97.1	99.6	100.8	99.2	97.2	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.8	102.2	95.8	96.3
Capital services.....	74.7	79.8	85.0	89.2	92.2	94.7	97.1	100.0	103.2	106.3	109.3	110.5	111.1
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	89.6	93.1	95.7	96.0	95.6	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.6	104.6	100.6	101.1
Capital per hour of all persons.....	75.5	78.9	83.2	89.0	94.5	97.7	98.8	100.0	101.0	103.4	108.7	118.3	118.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	73.4	77.0	80.4	81.9	87.9	93.3	95.5	100.0	100.9	104.9	104.5	104.5	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	101.6	102.0	102.1	95.7	94.5	95.1	97.1	100.0	100.8	101.6	94.5	81.6	—
Multifactor productivity.....	107.3	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.2	100.6	96.3	89.3	—
Output.....	92.1	95.9	98.9	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.5	100.0	101.6	103.8	99.2	86.8	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	125.5	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.0	83.0	—
Capital services.....	90.7	94.1	96.8	98.4	99.3	99.7	99.4	100.0	100.8	102.2	105.1	106.4	—
Energy.....	95.4	117.7	128.4	140.3	108.6	97.0	90.8	100.0	92.2	100.1	104.0	92.2	—
Nonenergy materials.....	102.4	108.7	106.7	100.0	101.0	99.3	98.5	100.0	98.2	98.3	93.4	85.9	—
Purchased business services.....	104.2	105.2	103.8	102.0	98.7	98.1	91.8	100.0	98.4	105.6	93.0	88.1	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	107.3	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.2	100.6	96.3	89.3	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[2005 = 100]

Item	1966	1976	1986	1996	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	44.9	56.6	65.7	76.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	105.7	110.0	110.5
Compensation per hour.....	11.0	23.2	46.4	66.9	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.5	115.8	118.0
Real compensation per hour.....	60.4	72.7	78.8	82.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.7	101.2	103.3	103.6	102.4
Unit labor costs.....	24.5	41.1	70.5	87.8	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	107.4	105.3	106.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	22.0	36.8	63.1	84.7	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	109.6	116.3	120.7
Implicit price deflator.....	23.5	39.4	67.6	86.6	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	108.3	109.6	112.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	47.0	58.2	66.6	76.9	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.1	105.5	109.8	110.6
Compensation per hour.....	11.2	23.5	46.8	67.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.4	115.8	118.0
Real compensation per hour.....	61.5	73.4	79.5	83.4	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.3	103.7	102.4
Unit labor costs.....	23.8	40.3	70.3	87.5	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	107.5	105.4	106.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.5	35.7	62.1	83.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	109.8	116.1	119.9
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	38.5	67.1	86.0	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.4	109.6	111.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.2	55.5	64.6	75.7	94.4	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.5	102.9	103.4	108.3	—
Compensation per hour.....	12.6	25.6	49.8	68.9	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.4	115.6	—
Real compensation per hour.....	69.1	80.1	84.7	85.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.5	—
Total unit costs.....	25.3	44.5	76.6	89.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.8	107.6	—
Unit labor costs.....	27.2	46.2	77.2	90.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.7	106.8	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.4	40.1	75.0	85.4	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	121.0	109.9	—
Unit profits.....	38.6	42.7	53.6	92.5	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	84.1	118.8	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	41.0	67.6	87.9	86.3	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.3	113.0	—
Implicit price deflator.....	27.0	44.2	73.7	89.8	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.1	107.3	109.2	109.0	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	65.9	93.3	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.9	104.4	104.9	111.3	114.4
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	66.4	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.8	116.6	118.3
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	82.2	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.6	104.5	104.4	102.7
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	100.7	102.9	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.4	105.2	109.4	104.8	103.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	88.7	84.9	91.4	100.0	104.3	110.4	118.7	110.0	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	92.0	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	109.9	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mining													
21	Mining.....	98.1	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.1	71.2	69.1	78.9	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	87.1	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	87.1	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	95.6	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.4	101.2	94.5	95.0	92.7	-
2121	Coal mining.....	99.0	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	80.1	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	79.7	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.8	77.0	77.1	85.6	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	98.2	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.4	117.0	104.1	105.3	98.1	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	98.2	99.6	104.5	100.0	122.1	141.6	103.8	86.7	117.7	143.8	134.9	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	98.2	99.6	104.5	100.0	122.1	141.6	103.8	86.7	117.7	143.8	134.9	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	100.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.7	103.1	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	88.9	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.9	100.9	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	92.2	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.8	-
3111	Animal food.....	78.2	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.3	104.9	111.1	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	94.2	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	106.0	101.5	110.0	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	99.1	102.3	100.3	100.0	99.9	106.2	118.6	111.1	100.7	92.6	95.4	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	86.6	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.1	103.3	97.7	-
3115	Dairy products.....	88.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.4	108.1	114.8	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	93.8	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.6	109.0	112.4	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	77.4	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	101.4	86.7	102.6	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	95.9	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	94.2	95.8	-
3119	Other food products.....	99.8	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	94.9	95.9	100.3	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	105.7	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	111.1	-
3121	Beverages.....	91.3	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.3	113.2	123.4	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	135.8	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.5	119.7	117.4	-
313	Textile mills.....	86.5	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	125.9	125.0	124.8	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	78.3	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.7	114.8	106.6	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	91.1	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	144.6	154.9	160.5	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	85.3	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.0	87.0	84.0	-
314	Textile product mills.....	95.0	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	99.6	98.5	87.1	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	93.6	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	100.9	101.9	87.0	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	102.6	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	98.5	-
315	Apparel.....	110.0	116.6	116.9	100.0	106.6	94.2	94.4	86.0	55.5	52.5	43.6	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	93.7	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	64.6	62.6	62.4	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	111.8	118.8	119.3	100.0	109.5	96.4	92.0	82.4	52.1	48.7	37.9	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	128.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	70.7	69.7	69.7	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	128.8	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	125.3	129.2	114.5	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	141.3	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.1	144.4	120.0	-
3162	Footwear.....	116.7	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	122.4	-
3169	Other leather products.....	136.1	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	156.2	132.4	-
321	Wood products.....	90.3	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.5	109.3	106.6	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	91.0	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.0	120.2	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	89.3	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4	-
3219	Other wood products.....	91.5	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.9	112.2	105.1	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	91.5	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.4	113.7	114.5	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	83.8	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.6	115.5	113.8	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	95.1	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.9	114.4	116.3	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	92.3	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	113.7	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	92.3	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	113.7	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	91.0	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	106.1	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	91.0	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	106.1	-
325	Chemicals.....	90.5	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.0	108.1	102.3	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	93.1	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	155.0	132.2	116.2	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	89.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	91.6	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	87.9	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.3	132.8	151.4	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	98.3	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	103.8	102.0	97.3	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	91.5	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	106.2	101.0	94.6	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	75.0	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	134.9	127.5	126.9	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	90.2	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	103.5	104.3	99.3	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	89.2	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.3	102.6	101.7	-
3261	Plastics products.....	88.6	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	104.5	100.2	99.1	-
3262	Rubber products.....	93.6	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.0	111.8	111.3	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	100.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6	100.2	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	105.9	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	122.4	118.1	100.9	-

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
3272	Glass and glass products.....	98.7	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.2	115.5	119.1	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	103.2	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.9	88.6	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	105.8	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.4	111.3	103.4	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	92.0	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.6	106.2	-
331	Primary metals.....	89.2	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	105.5	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	84.0	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.4	151.6	117.7	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	96.8	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.7	67.5	57.0	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	83.1	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.3	121.7	115.4	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	101.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.8	109.4	105.7	94.9	117.6	122.7	105.0	-
3315	Foundries.....	89.0	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.6	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	93.1	94.7	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.6	110.5	101.3	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	89.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.7	126.1	117.5	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	95.3	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.6	101.9	89.8	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	96.6	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.7	106.3	96.6	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	97.4	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	99.7	-
3325	Hardware.....	91.2	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	84.0	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	88.7	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.9	115.0	110.0	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	91.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.0	108.6	96.0	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	86.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.0	118.6	111.3	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	93.4	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	112.7	-
333	Machinery.....	89.6	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.6	117.5	110.4	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	90.0	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.9	127.4	113.2	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	89.6	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.7	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	112.5	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	116.0	121.4	117.7	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	92.7	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	110.6	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	89.3	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.5	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	84.7	87.9	97.5	100.0	110.4	96.9	101.2	96.9	95.1	92.2	80.2	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	89.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.8	123.6	119.4	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	79.5	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.2	157.7	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	65.3	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.4	369.3	368.1	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	105.9	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	99.1	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	80.4	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.4	92.7	61.8	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	66.0	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.1	164.3	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	90.4	98.4	100.3	100.0	105.8	121.9	124.4	129.2	135.4	135.3	136.7	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	98.0	93.9	89.0	100.0	114.5	128.9	129.8	125.0	133.1	148.8	164.6	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	93.9	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	108.1	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	91.3	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.4	125.3	124.2	-
3352	Household appliances.....	79.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	120.0	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	96.5	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.1	110.6	118.1	119.7	125.5	118.7	111.2	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	100.6	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.4	101.5	107.0	103.7	96.4	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	93.2	86.8	89.2	100.0	109.0	107.9	113.3	114.9	126.2	120.4	117.3	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	97.4	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.7	115.5	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	98.6	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.9	103.9	96.5	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	84.6	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.6	109.9	108.6	114.8	109.6	109.0	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	103.6	92.2	97.3	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.1	110.3	113.6	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	79.7	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	112.1	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	86.3	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.6	121.5	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	73.4	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.8	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	91.0	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.2	107.4	108.7	107.8	111.8	101.1	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	93.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	107.5	112.1	100.7	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	85.1	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.2	110.3	112.2	106.7	106.0	107.6	93.6	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	92.2	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.1	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	87.4	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.1	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	87.2	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	121.2	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	89.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	113.6	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade.....	90.0	94.4	95.4	100.0	105.5	112.9	115.0	117.8	118.1	115.5	112.7	122.8
423	Durable goods.....	84.5	88.8	91.8	100.0	106.4	118.7	124.6	129.3	128.7	126.5	116.4	133.3
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	90.3	87.5	90.0	100.0	106.7	114.8	120.7	132.5	131.8	114.8	97.7	118.9
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	88.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.1	121.1	115.6	97.9	96.5	106.2
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.2	86.9	94.1	100.0	109.5	116.8	119.9	118.2	117.0	117.4	110.7	123.0
4234	Commercial equipment.....	59.1	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.9	134.9	154.5	168.0	181.9	199.7	205.1	236.7
4235	Metals and minerals.....	97.4	97.3	97.7	100.0	101.7	111.2	108.3	104.4	97.9	89.9	78.8	85.3
4236	Electric goods.....	79.9	95.7	92.5	100.0	104.7	123.3	129.2	138.0	136.5	144.5	145.4	175.1
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	101.8	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.4	112.7	115.0	120.7	120.8	114.0	102.6	114.4
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	102.5	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.4	112.7	120.8	123.5	118.1	121.9	102.4	113.8

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	90.6	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.8	112.1	111.4	102.9	98.8	96.7	87.7	87.7
424	Nondurable goods.....	95.2	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	115.1	115.9	113.3	116.6	120.8
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.3	111.4	118.0	113.2	119.8	103.5	102.4	99.7
4242	Druggists' goods.....	103.7	95.7	94.6	100.0	121.0	137.5	156.3	164.7	165.7	170.8	185.2	188.6
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	85.7	88.7	93.9	100.0	105.0	111.7	122.9	125.1	127.1	125.8	122.7	123.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	102.5	103.9	103.4	100.0	107.8	108.7	109.6	111.4	115.1	110.5	113.6	123.0
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	102.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.7	108.5	107.4	110.4	110.8	113.8	120.2	131.6
4246	Chemicals.....	99.4	95.5	94.1	100.0	106.2	107.7	103.1	100.4	103.8	105.4	93.5	106.4
4247	Petroleum.....	68.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	102.1	113.9	110.2	105.6	99.5	96.0	100.1	99.3
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	98.9	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.0	98.5	100.2	103.3	105.0	99.0	100.3	93.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	100.9	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.9	110.6	112.6	108.7	101.7	98.9	104.4	106.8
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade.....	89.7	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.6	116.7	119.9	117.2	118.0	122.6
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	96.0	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.4	95.8	100.0
4411	Automobile dealers.....	99.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.6	106.2
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	85.9	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.9	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	90.8	97.3
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	99.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.2	105.4	103.1	98.6	95.0	92.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	85.7	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.9	117.4	123.5	123.8	129.0	135.7
4421	Furniture stores.....	85.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.5	117.0	119.7	117.0	119.8	124.5
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	85.4	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.6	116.6	118.3	127.8	131.8	140.1	149.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	94.2	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.0	110.8	110.0	111.0	112.0	111.5	106.6	117.9
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	95.0	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.2	110.5	111.4	110.8	108.5	103.3	113.6
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	89.2	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.7	153.9
445	Food and beverage stores.....	97.3	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.3	113.8	115.6
4451	Grocery stores.....	97.8	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.7	112.1
4452	Specialty food stores.....	91.6	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.0	111.1	113.2	123.0	129.8	125.4	131.9	131.2
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	90.0	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.2	115.9	126.5	131.0	139.4	130.1	131.8	147.2
446	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
447	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	86.9	94.1	96.3	100.0	106.0	106.3	112.3	122.6	132.2	137.3	134.2	140.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	84.0	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.5	104.0	112.1	122.9	134.1	144.2	143.8	148.4
4482	Shoe stores.....	83.8	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.3	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.6	110.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	103.2	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.3	118.0	125.7	137.1	125.5	116.6	129.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	89.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.4	131.6	128.1	129.0	137.6	150.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	88.0	95.2	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.2	131.3	140.1	136.5	136.9	146.9	159.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	92.6	94.5	101.2	100.0	109.9	111.1	119.0	113.6	109.4	111.2	116.4	130.0
452	General merchandise stores.....	87.8	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.2	109.5	113.3	116.8	117.7	116.0	118.6	119.0
4521	Department stores.....	102.0	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	97.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	73.2	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.3	107.8	112.0	115.0	121.7	119.0	122.7	125.0
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	93.4	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.7	114.6	125.8	129.6	126.7	120.5	128.8
4531	Florists.....	102.2	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.7	110.6	125.4	113.1	121.5	129.0	152.1
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	84.2	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	128.5	143.4	151.8	150.8	156.7	162.9
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	79.8	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	122.9	132.6	119.7	139.5
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	109.2	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.9	101.2	104.1	114.9	117.6	106.2	94.9	100.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	70.8	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.8	121.4	126.1	148.8	163.0	166.7	175.1	189.7
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	67.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.2	134.1	145.3	175.9	196.4	187.3	195.6	216.9
4542	Vending machine operators.....	115.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.3	117.0	126.1	111.5	124.4
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	77.2	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.4	94.7	87.5	93.4	96.6	101.0	105.7	101.5
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	94.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.6	140.7	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	78.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.7	-
484	Truck transportation.....	97.9	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.6	99.0	-
4841	General freight trucking.....	92.6	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.3	99.0	-
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	91.4	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.5	105.8	102.9	98.3	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	92.7	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.8	98.4	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	117.8	116.2	102.9	100.0	105.0	107.3	106.6	106.7	110.2	116.7	116.4	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	96.6	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	105.2	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	96.6	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	105.2	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	85.4	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	100.8	95.8	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	88.2	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.9	103.8	99.3	96.9	95.5	94.8	96.1	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	88.2	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.9	103.8	99.3	96.9	95.5	94.8	96.1	-

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	83.0	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.3	102.8	102.4	102.8	101.4	100.7	102.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	119.3	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.7	96.9	-
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	99.2	99.9	99.5	100.0	108.0	110.0	110.9	116.1	119.7	121.1	122.7	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	99.5	102.9	101.1	100.0	105.0	99.6	97.3	100.8	102.0	99.5	97.9	-
5112	Software publishers.....	105.8	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.6	145.4	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	102.0	106.7	101.8	100.0	100.8	104.0	111.0	118.6	124.8	120.1	128.0	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	98.9	99.6	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.1	113.1	120.6	130.5	133.4	135.7	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	97.3	96.9	94.2	100.0	99.5	101.7	104.1	111.8	114.8	114.2	114.1	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	107.2	108.8	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.5	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	93.3	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	125.9	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	66.6	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	237.6	295.4	-
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking.....	90.6	94.3	95.5	100.0	103.3	106.3	109.2	111.6	114.2	112.7	115.3	-
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental.....	97.9	98.0	97.0	100.0	106.5	104.6	98.0	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.6	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	106.1	106.8	99.6	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.1	123.3	120.0	114.8	99.5	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	99.3	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.8	148.2	-
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services.....	95.0	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.8	82.8	82.8	79.2	87.3	83.0	81.2	-
54131	Architectural services.....	99.3	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.9	-
54133	Engineering services.....	97.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.4	116.7	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	86.6	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.2	114.5	115.2	118.7	124.6	126.9	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	112.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.6	-
	Administrative and waste services												
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	79.8	76.9	85.2	100.0	107.9	120.7	126.8	146.4	176.5	203.2	203.9	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	90.5	93.6	90.3	100.0	125.5	151.0	173.8	186.2	217.8	220.0	226.2	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	93.4	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.2	-
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	90.6	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.5	114.5	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	98.6	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.8	121.7	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	79.4	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.4	99.7	-
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	98.8	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.4	99.1	109.6	99.7	107.2	107.9	99.4	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	92.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.4	108.0	104.3	98.4	116.1	117.7	114.3	-
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services.....	96.8	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.1	105.6	106.9	106.9	105.9	105.3	-
721	Accommodation.....	94.1	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.4	111.3	109.4	109.3	109.6	109.0	107.2	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	94.0	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.3	111.5	110.0	109.5	109.7	109.0	106.9	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	96.7	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.2	104.4	106.0	105.9	104.8	105.1	107.1
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	96.5	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.8	100.5	100.8	103.6
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	97.8	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.0	104.6	106.3	106.5	106.8	108.2	111.1
7223	Special food services.....	91.7	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.3	110.9	113.7	113.0	106.4	101.1
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	96.0	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.1	112.1	122.0	122.4	117.9	122.4	121.1
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	102.3	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.5	102.5	101.3	96.6	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	102.9	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.6	94.6	91.8	94.8	90.2	87.8	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	98.4	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	115.1	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.2	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.4	96.6	96.0	100.7	100.6	95.0	96.5	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	93.4	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.1	109.0	108.3	103.8	104.1	114.6	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	79.7	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.5	94.5	115.2	99.2	91.1	85.9	92.5	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	93.6	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	102.1	113.9	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	101.6	98.8	101.1	100.0	98.9	104.2	111.5	115.6	108.7	109.7	119.0	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	75.9	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.3	102.4	101.0	105.3	131.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

1/ Data for most industries are available beginning in 1987 and may be accessed on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/lpc/lprprodya.htm>.

51. Unemployment rates adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries, seasonally adjusted

[Percent]

Country	2009	2010	2009				2010			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States.....	9.3	9.6	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
Canada.....	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7
Australia.....	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Japan.....	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
France.....	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.3
Germany.....	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0
Italy.....	7.9	8.6	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.7
Netherlands.....	3.7	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Sweden.....	8.2	8.3	7.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.8
United Kingdom.....	7.7	7.9	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for Germany are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published data and therefore should be viewed as a less precise indicator of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/lpc/lsccompare.htm>).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/lpc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889
Canada.....	15,632	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,925	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263
Australia.....	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868
Japan.....	66,710	66,480	65,866	65,495	65,366	65,386	65,556	65,909	65,660	65,362	65,100
France.....	26,193	26,339	26,658	26,692	26,872	27,061	27,260	27,466	27,683	27,972	28,067
Germany.....	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,189
Italy.....	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,741
Netherlands.....	8,008	8,155	8,288	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,595	8,679	8,716	8,654
Sweden.....	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,693	4,746	4,822	4,875	4,888	4,942
United Kingdom.....	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,599	30,780	31,126	31,274	31,421
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7
Canada.....	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0
Australia.....	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5
Japan.....	61.7	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.0
France.....	56.8	56.6	56.8	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.5
Germany.....	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.1
Italy.....	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.2
Netherlands.....	63.0	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	64.3
Sweden.....	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.7
United Kingdom.....	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.3	63.1
Employed											
United States.....	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064
Canada.....	14,677	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969
Australia.....	9,889	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247
Japan.....	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,509	63,250	62,242	62,000
France.....	23,928	24,264	24,521	24,397	24,464	24,632	24,828	25,246	25,614	25,395	25,423
Germany.....	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,209
Italy.....	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,621
Netherlands.....	7,762	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,264
Sweden.....	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,486	4,534
United Kingdom.....	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,929	29,129	29,346	28,880	28,944
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5
Canada.....	62.0	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3
Australia.....	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0
Japan.....	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2
France.....	51.9	52.2	52.3	51.6	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.7	52.1	51.4	51.2
Germany.....	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	53.9
Italy.....	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.1
Netherlands.....	61.1	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.8	63.4	62.8	61.4
Sweden.....	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.4	59.5	59.3
United Kingdom.....	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	58.5	58.2
Unemployed											
United States.....	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825
Canada.....	955	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294
Australia.....	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621
Japan.....	2,920	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100
France.....	2,265	2,075	2,137	2,295	2,408	2,429	2,432	2,220	2,069	2,577	2,644
Germany.....	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,980
Italy.....	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,119
Netherlands.....	246	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390
Sweden.....	260	227	234	264	300	360	330	292	294	401	409
United Kingdom.....	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,780	2,395	2,477
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Canada.....	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.1
Australia.....	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.2
Japan.....	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8
France.....	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	9.2	9.4
Germany.....	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.2
Italy.....	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.6
Netherlands.....	3.1	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.5
Sweden.....	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	8.2	8.3
United Kingdom.....	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.9

¹ Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

² Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

³ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International*

Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/flscompare.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

53. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 countries

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Output per hour																
United States.....	41.7	58.1	68.5	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	108.2	117.5	122.8	127.2	133.6	132.5	139.1	147.1
Australia.....	63.3	77.8	84.9	88.0	92.5	95.8	93.5	98.4	104.9	104.3	105.5	108.1	110.0	106.7	111.4	113.2
Belgium.....	50.5	74.8	87.1	93.9	95.1	94.4	98.2	97.5	101.5	105.1	106.7	107.3	111.3	111.5	113.6	117.3
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	83.4	87.2	91.3	95.1	100.7	98.3	100.3	101.4	104.8	106.3	107.3	104.5	105.4	110.0
Czech Republic.....	-	-	70.3	77.3	73.1	83.9	92.0	92.7	101.9	114.4	125.0	140.4	151.7	161.4	156.0	176.1
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.5	122.1	125.2	123.4	135.2
Finland.....	28.9	48.0	65.8	71.1	75.3	80.8	90.4	93.9	106.3	113.4	118.8	132.7	145.3	140.6	120.9	140.8
France.....	46.4	64.8	77.7	81.9	86.0	89.6	95.0	96.2	103.4	107.3	112.1	116.4	119.4	115.4	113.1	122.1
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	80.6	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	112.1	121.5	124.8	119.1	108.2	115.6
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	94.2	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.9	93.8	100.4
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	83.4	90.3	91.2	93.5	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.6	131.3	119.5	136.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	33.4	52.1	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	106.8	117.1	130.7	145.7	156.2	157.3	159.1	172.9
Netherlands.....	49.7	69.4	82.0	84.3	86.4	89.9	96.8	97.2	102.4	109.4	114.6	119.1	125.3	122.7	117.0	127.6
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	88.1	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.1	117.2	118.1	123.7
Singapore.....	33.1	50.7	72.8	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.3	105.0	139.4
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	93.3	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	110.9	109.3	108.4	113.5
Sweden.....	40.1	49.4	64.9	73.6	78.4	85.4	91.6	89.4	108.2	120.2	128.0	138.8	142.6	134.3	124.4	141.1
Taiwan.....	28.6	52.5	65.4	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.4	175.5
United Kingdom.....	45.6	70.3	81.2	82.0	83.0	87.4	93.3	96.9	104.5	111.2	116.3	120.6	124.7	125.2	120.6	125.6
Output																
United States.....	49.8	67.6	79.4	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	102.9	111.2	114.8	119.9	123.8	117.8	107.6	113.8
Australia.....	70.8	81.8	86.5	90.1	92.2	93.5	94.9	96.9	102.6	102.6	101.9	102.7	105.7	104.6	102.2	106.6
Belgium.....	67.2	86.8	89.5	94.1	95.7	96.0	100.5	100.8	98.8	102.4	102.4	102.6	105.8	104.8	96.1	99.8
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	76.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.0	82.5	87.1
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.4	84.1	78.5	87.0	95.4	94.9	99.0	112.1	125.5	143.8	157.0	169.4	149.3	165.4
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	94.7	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.8	107.1	111.0	97.6	99.9
Finland.....	39.8	53.8	60.3	68.1	74.7	80.9	92.2	96.3	102.8	107.7	112.3	126.9	140.5	135.6	101.9	114.9
France.....	75.3	82.8	86.6	89.7	93.7	96.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	106.3	108.8	104.2	95.7	99.1
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.1	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	106.5	114.1	118.4	113.6	93.1	103.6
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	95.7	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.2	98.4	82.6	86.4
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	101.7	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	126.1	125.5	100.8	117.6
Korea, Rep. of.....	12.7	40.0	59.2	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.3	165.7
Netherlands.....	59.3	76.9	85.1	87.7	90.3	93.3	100.0	100.0	99.1	102.9	105.1	108.7	115.1	113.4	103.6	111.2
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.6	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	121.3	124.5	117.3	119.6
Singapore.....	26.0	51.2	75.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.7	181.2
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	76.0	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	105.8	103.0	88.9	89.7
Sweden.....	45.5	54.5	65.8	73.6	80.2	87.5	95.1	93.3	105.0	115.0	120.7	129.0	133.5	126.5	103.7	119.9
Taiwan.....	29.4	59.3	72.7	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.5	192.0
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.8	97.1	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.8	103.3	103.8	100.8	90.1	93.3
Total hours																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.9	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.2	92.6	88.9	77.4	77.4
Australia.....	111.8	105.2	101.9	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7	94.1
Belgium.....	133.1	116.0	102.8	100.3	100.6	101.7	102.4	103.4	97.3	97.4	95.9	95.6	95.1	94.0	84.6	85.1
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	91.8	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	97.9	95.2	92.3	89.0	78.2	79.2
Czech Republic.....	-	-	104.4	108.8	107.4	103.6	103.6	102.3	97.2	98.0	100.4	102.4	103.5	104.9	95.7	93.9
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	104.3	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.4	89.6	87.3	86.9	87.7	88.7	79.0	73.9
Finland.....	137.6	112.1	91.7	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.6	96.8	95.0	94.5	95.6	96.7	96.4	84.3	81.6
France.....	162.4	127.8	111.3	109.5	109.1	107.9	105.4	104.4	97.6	95.8	93.7	91.3	91.1	90.3	84.6	81.2
Germany.....	149.3	135.4	111.7	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.4	86.1	89.6
Italy.....	125.2	113.0	101.6	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.1	98.4	88.1	86.0
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	122.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.9	95.6	84.3	86.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	119.8	113.6	102.2	84.5	92.4	98.8	102.1	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.2	93.2	90.7	95.8
Netherlands.....	119.2	110.9	103.8	103.9	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.9	96.8	94.0	91.7	91.3	91.9	92.4	88.6	87.2
Norway.....	135.6	104.1	107.3	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	104.5	106.3	99.3	96.7
Singapore.....	78.6	101.1	103.6	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	99.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.4	133.1	130.0
Spain.....	101.6	92.1	81.4	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.2	82.0	79.0
Sweden.....	113.3	110.2	101.3	100.1	102.3	102.5	103.8	104.4	97.0	95.7	94.3	93.0	93.6	94.2	83.4	85.0
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	111.1	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4	109.4
United Kingdom.....	172.1	135.0	119.6	121.4	120.9	115.9	111.1	105.5	95.4	91.6	87.5	85.7	83.3	80.5	74.7	74.3

See notes at end of table.

53. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 countries

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	82.1	91.6	94.3	94.8	95.4	96.8	97.6	101.0	105.5	111.0	115.8	119.0	123.9	126.7	123.7
Belgium.....	80.8	93.6	97.0	95.1	95.3	97.3	95.1	99.0	100.3	98.0	98.1	100.7	100.8	103.9	108.3	104.8
Canada.....	65.8	96.6	97.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	103.7	106.5	107.7	110.3	113.0	117.6	114.8	109.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.8	86.7	100.4	92.2	89.2	98.7	106.1	100.1	94.5	88.7	87.9	86.7	88.5	81.8
Denmark.....	49.4	86.4	87.3	90.0	92.9	93.7	92.3	96.5	102.5	100.6	103.0	101.8	105.1	104.7	109.2	102.5
Finland.....	75.2	126.4	118.0	114.8	112.9	109.0	101.6	104.6	96.8	94.3	93.9	87.0	81.8	86.9	103.5	92.0
France.....	60.7	99.1	102.2	102.2	98.2	97.4	96.7	98.0	99.1	98.7	97.8	97.8	97.3	103.4	108.6	102.7
Germany.....	65.7	85.5	100.8	98.9	99.9	99.7	98.1	98.6	98.7	95.7	92.9	89.2	87.7	94.4	109.2	100.4
Italy.....	34.5	78.6	87.7	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.3	112.9	121.2	133.7	127.6
Japan.....	105.4	109.2	110.8	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	76.0	74.9	83.2	72.1
Korea, Rep. of.....	40.4	72.4	109.2	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	98.8	102.7	106.9	105.2	104.6	104.8	109.1	108.3
Netherlands.....	86.0	91.0	93.9	95.3	96.8	96.3	93.8	97.5	101.5	99.1	95.9	95.0	92.9	98.1	106.4	98.2
Norway.....	35.3	66.6	78.5	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.7	112.8	118.0	117.2
Singapore.....	78.5	107.5	113.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.3	95.1	77.7
Spain.....	35.7	73.7	93.6	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	110.0	114.1	122.0	125.5	119.7
Sweden.....	67.2	123.3	110.6	110.9	108.1	102.2	99.0	106.1	96.5	89.2	86.6	82.2	85.0	92.6	104.0	89.5
Taiwan.....	69.3	108.5	123.1	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	78.7	70.2
United Kingdom.....	52.6	84.3	88.2	90.7	96.5	97.5	96.7	97.6	100.7	99.1	100.3	102.2	102.4	104.2	112.0	110.9
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	118.0	124.8	129.0	109.7	113.2	103.6	92.8	121.2	142.9	155.7	160.5	183.6	194.6	184.7	209.3
Belgium.....	118.0	119.5	140.5	113.3	112.0	109.6	92.9	93.7	120.1	128.9	129.2	133.8	146.2	161.8	159.6	147.0
Canada.....	88.4	130.1	112.1	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.8	99.8	116.3	128.5	139.6	152.7	165.3	173.2	158.0	167.6
Czech Republic.....	-	-	91.0	89.5	101.8	87.3	75.6	85.0	123.1	127.6	129.2	128.5	140.2	166.4	152.0	140.1
Denmark.....	69.1	110.1	123.0	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	135.1	152.3	162.3	160.8	143.6
Finland.....	126.8	207.9	170.0	139.1	132.9	122.8	99.3	99.1	115.9	124.0	123.7	115.6	118.6	135.3	152.6	129.0
France.....	99.7	126.2	142.2	121.5	115.5	109.7	94.5	92.8	118.7	129.8	128.8	130.0	141.2	161.1	160.1	144.1
Germany.....	74.7	109.4	145.6	117.9	117.4	112.4	95.8	93.3	118.2	125.9	122.3	118.6	127.2	147.0	161.0	140.8
Italy.....	82.6	134.3	110.2	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.1	91.0	127.0	142.2	144.8	146.5	163.7	188.8	197.1	179.0
Japan.....	58.2	94.3	147.7	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	80.8	90.7	111.2	102.9
Korea, Rep. of.....	83.1	127.3	176.7	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.7	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	107.0	117.1
Netherlands.....	100.8	116.5	136.4	113.7	113.8	108.5	91.6	92.3	121.6	130.3	126.3	126.2	134.7	152.8	156.8	137.8
Norway.....	57.0	85.0	98.9	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.9	159.7	149.8	154.7
Singapore.....	65.7	106.2	143.4	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	117.1	102.1
Spain.....	87.6	127.3	132.2	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	146.2	165.5	190.1	185.0	168.0
Sweden.....	154.3	202.4	150.7	141.0	132.2	120.1	105.0	99.8	116.1	118.1	112.7	108.4	122.4	136.8	132.2	120.8
Taiwan.....	66.4	139.3	160.4	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	82.3	77.0
United Kingdom.....	81.4	100.1	92.7	98.9	106.5	104.9	97.5	93.5	109.5	120.8	121.6	125.4	136.5	128.6	116.7	114.1
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	73.4	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.8	118.5	123.6	129.1	131.2
Australia.....	-	63.9	77.8	83.0	87.7	91.4	90.5	96.0	106.0	110.1	117.1	125.2	130.9	132.2	141.1	140.0
Belgium.....	40.8	70.1	84.5	89.3	90.6	91.8	93.5	96.5	101.9	103.0	104.8	108.0	112.2	115.8	123.0	123.0
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	81.6	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.7	104.0	108.0	112.8	117.2	121.2	122.9	121.0	120.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	51.9	67.1	73.4	77.4	82.0	91.6	108.1	114.6	118.1	124.5	133.3	139.9	138.1	144.0
Denmark.....	32.6	68.5	79.3	85.3	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	121.6	128.3	131.2	134.9	138.6
Finland.....	21.8	60.6	77.6	81.6	85.0	88.1	91.9	98.2	102.9	106.9	111.6	115.5	118.8	122.2	125.2	129.5
France.....	28.2	64.1	79.4	83.7	84.4	87.3	91.9	94.3	102.5	105.9	109.7	113.9	116.2	119.3	122.9	125.4
Germany.....	35.8	59.7	81.2	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	109.4	112.4	118.1	116.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	82.5	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.2	116.4	121.1	125.4	128.1
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	92.4	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	97.0	98.4	99.5	98.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	24.1	56.9	72.7	79.3	79.6	85.2	89.1	105.5	120.3	139.8	153.2	163.4	164.8	173.6	187.2
Netherlands.....	42.8	63.1	77.0	80.3	83.7	86.6	90.7	94.7	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.1	116.4	120.4	124.4	125.3
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	69.2	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.0	132.1	139.4	144.9
Singapore.....	26.0	54.5	82.6	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.3	99.9	108.3
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	87.4	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	119.4	126.6	133.4	136.1	136.0
Sweden.....	27.0	61.0	71.8	81.6	84.7	87.4	90.7	94.9	104.4	107.2	110.8	114.1	121.2	124.4	129.4	126.3
Taiwan.....	19.8	57.0	80.5	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9	123.3
United Kingdom.....	24.0	59.3	71.6	74.4	80.1	85.2	90.2	94.6	105.2	110.1	116.7	123.2	127.7	130.4	135.0	139.3

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry, ¹ United States

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,¹ United States

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases.....	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays.....	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases.....	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays.....	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco products:													
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays.....	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products:													
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases.....	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays.....	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other textile products:													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and allied products:													
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays.....	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays.....	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products:													
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays.....	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal products:													
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases.....	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays.....	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays.....	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products:													
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays.....	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities													
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays.....	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases.....	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays.....	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade:													
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays.....	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays.....	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases.....	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays.....	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services													
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases.....	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays.....	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985-88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

² Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

⁴ Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2005

Event or exposure ¹	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) ²	2005 ³	
			Number	Percent
All events	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Highway	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	686	718	13
Moving in same direction	117	151	175	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	254	265	5
Moving in intersection	151	137	134	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	264	310	345	6
Noncollision	372	335	318	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	298	274	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	378	335	340	6
Noncollision accident	321	277	281	5
Overturned	212	175	182	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	376	369	391	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	129	136	140	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area	171	166	176	3
Water vehicle	105	82	88	2
Aircraft	263	206	149	3
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides	766	602	567	10
Shooting	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	216	207	180	3
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by object	567	560	607	11
Struck by falling object	364	345	385	7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	77	89	94	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	256	278	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	128	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	118	109	2
Falls	714	763	770	13
Fall to lower level	636	669	664	12
Fall from ladder	106	125	129	2
Fall from roof	153	154	160	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	117	123	117	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	498	501	9
Contact with electric current	290	265	251	4
Contact with overhead power lines	132	118	112	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	114	136	2
Oxygen deficiency	92	74	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled	103	95	93	2
Explosion	92	78	65	1

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

NOTE: Totals for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.