

November 2011



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

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

A collage of images representing various professions: a woman in a call center headset, a scientist with a molecular model, a man in a suit at a laptop, a woman in medical scrubs, a man in a white hard hat, and a chef in a white uniform with a tall hat.

**Asians in the U.S. labor force:
profile of a diverse population**

also in this issue:
**Construction employment:
a visual essay • Job and industry
gender segregation: NAICS
categories and EEO-1 job groups**



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

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Keith Hall, Commissioner

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Schedule of Economic News Releases, December 2011

Date	Time	Release
Friday, December 02, 2011	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for November 2011
Tuesday, December 06, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for October 2011
Wednesday, December 07, 2011	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for September 2011
Thursday, December 08, 2011	10:00 AM	Work Experience of the Population for Annual 2010
Tuesday, December 13, 2011	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for October 2011
Wednesday, December 14, 2011	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for November 2011
Thursday, December 15, 2011	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for November 2011
Friday, December 16, 2011	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for November 2011
Friday, December 16, 2011	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for November 2011
Tuesday, December 20, 2011	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for November 2011
Thursday, December 22, 2011	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for November 2011

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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 November Review

In this issue of the *Review*, the penultimate issue for 2011, we present a pair of articles on the topic of labor force diversity, and a visual essay on employment and wages of workers in the construction-related industries and occupations.

In 2003, the Current Population Survey (CPS) expanded its questionnaire to include questions specifically about Asians. Survey respondents were asked to choose, if applicable, one of six Asian categories—Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese—or to volunteer the name of another Asian group. In this month's lead article, Mary Dorinda Allard, Division Chief in the Bureau's Division of Labor Force Statistics, presents the results of the expanded CPS and analyzes a number of demographic and labor force characteristics for each of the various Asian groups. The analysis includes information about how the groups fared in the labor market from 2003 through 2010. The article marks the first time that the Bureau has published CPS data on specific Asian groups.

Next up in this issue of the *Review* is a visual essay on employment and wages of workers in construction-related industries and occupations. Ben Cover, an economist in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, uses data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey to show, not surprisingly, that

employment in construction occupations declined from 2006 to 2010. In fact, employment during this period fell in 40 of the 46 construction occupations examined. Employment declines generally were more severe among the lower paid construction helper occupations. With regard to wages, the author finds that average hourly wages for workers in construction occupations increased 2.7 percent per year from 2006 to 2010, less than the 3.2-percent growth in hourly wages for all occupations.

Finally this month, Bliss Cartwright, Patrick Ronald Edwards, and Qi Wang, all of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), present an examination of gender segregation by jobs and industry in the United States. The article uses data from the EEOC's 2008 EEO-1 National Survey of Private Employers to explore the effects of industries and job groups on gender differences. More specifically, the authors attempt to answer the questions "Which segments of the labor force contribute the most to gender segregation in the United States?" and "Is gender segregation most likely in goods-producing industries or service-providing industries, and in which sectors does it occur?"

Extended mass layoffs

Employers in the private nonfarm sector initiated 1,226 mass layoff events in the third quarter of 2011, resulting in the separation of 184,493 workers from their jobs for at least

31 days. Total extended mass layoff events decreased over the year, from 1,370 to 1,226, and associated worker separations fell from 222,357 to 184,493.

Over the year ending in the third quarter of 2011, the number of extended mass layoff events declined in 13 of the 18 major private nonfarm industry sectors. The transportation and warehousing and the accommodation and food services sectors experienced the largest declines in the numbers of worker separations over the year. In the manufacturing subsectors, 8 of the 21 experienced over-the-year decreases in the number of layoff events.

Note on the 2010–2020 employment projections

The 2010–2020 employment projections-related articles will appear in the January issue of the *Review*. To correspond with the release of the projections data, the January *Review* will be posted online at www.bls.gov/mlr on February 1, 2012. Additional information can be obtained from the Employment Projections Program at www.bls.gov/emp. □

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Asians in the U.S. labor force: profile of a diverse population

The labor force characteristics of the Nation's 11.2 million Asians vary considerably when the data are disaggregated by Asian group; this report examines similarities and differences in labor force participation, employment, unemployment, and more for the Asian groups, particularly during the 2008–2010 period

Mary Dorinda Allard

In 2010, the Nation's 11.2 million Asians accounted for 4.7 percent of the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older, according to data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The largest Asian group in 2010 were the Chinese, making up 22 percent of all Asians. Next came Asian Indians, who made up 18 percent, followed by Filipinos (17 percent), Vietnamese (11 percent), Koreans (10 percent), and Japanese (6 percent). The remainder—16 percent—were classified as Other Asians. (See chart 1.) CPS data show wide variations in labor market activities from group to group.

This article marks the first time BLS has published CPS data for specific Asian groups. First, it discusses the questions used to collect the CPS data about these seven Asian groups. Then, tabulations that were created specifically for this article are used to examine the similarities and differences among these groups by a variety of demographic characteristics, including gender, age, nativity, and educational attainment. The analysis also focuses on labor force participation, employment, and unemployment. Finally, information about how the groups have fared in the labor market is presented for the period from 2003 through 2010.

About the data

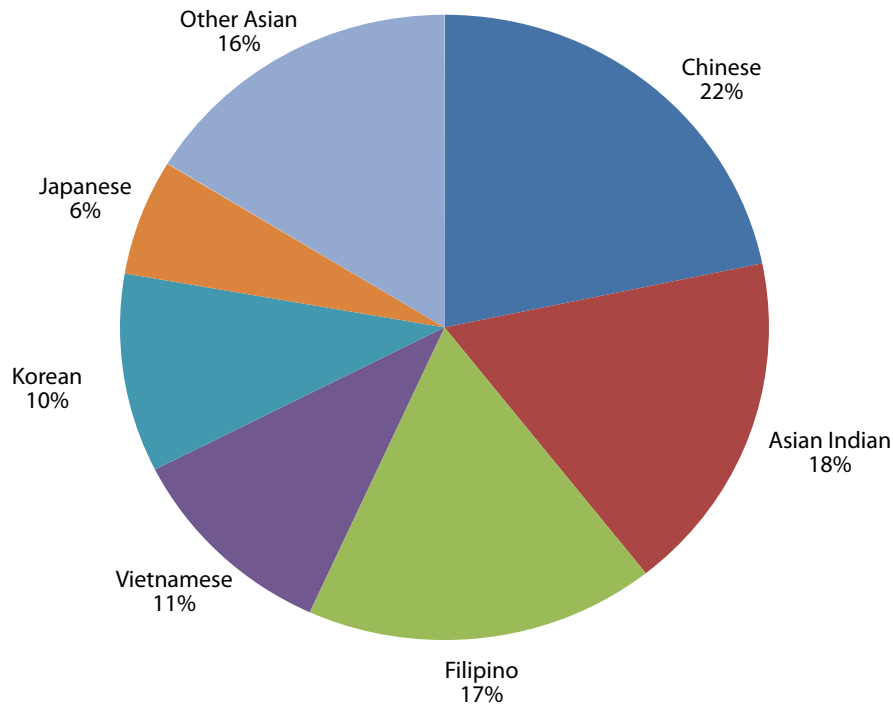
Unless otherwise noted, data in this analy-

sis are from the CPS, a monthly household survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for BLS,¹ and reflect the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older. Since 2003, when questions on race and ethnicity were revised to comply with Office of Management and Budget guidelines, the CPS has collected information about five race categories: (1) White, (2) Black or African American, (3) Asian, (4) American Indian and Alaska Native, and (5) Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. In addition, individuals may list all the race groups that they or other household members consider themselves to be, thus allowing for the identification of those who are multi-racial.²

Also in 2003, an additional question specifically about Asians was added to the CPS. Survey respondents who identify themselves or another household member as Asian are asked, "Which of the following Asian groups are you: Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese?"³ Respondents may choose one of these six categories or may volunteer the name of another Asian group, such as Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, or Laotian.⁴ Groups other than the six included in the question are recorded by CPS interviewers as "Other Asians." Individuals may identify themselves or other household members as belonging to more than one Asian group; for example, respondents may say that they are both Chi-

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Chart 1. Asian population by Asian group, U.S. civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older, 2010 annual averages



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

nese and Vietnamese. For the purposes of this analysis, the small number of people identified as belonging to multiple groups are classified as “Other Asians.”⁵

Unless otherwise indicated, the estimates presented in this paper are 36-month averages for the period beginning in January 2008 and ending in December 2010. The pooling of multiple years of monthly data allows for a more in-depth examination of groups that would otherwise have prohibitively small sample sizes.⁶

Demographic characteristics

Previously published BLS data show that there are several demographic characteristics that distinguish Asians as a whole from non-Asians. Asians are more likely to (1) be in the prime-working-age group of 25 to 54, (2) be foreign born,⁷ (3) be married, and (4) have greater educational attainment. Table 1 shows demographic detail for the various Asian population groups, which allows for an examination of these characteristics for each group.

Age. Except for the Japanese, the Asian groups were more likely than non-Asians to be in the 25-to-54 age

range. Asian Indians were most likely to be 25 to 54 years old, with 70 percent of their population in this age range. Vietnamese, Koreans, and Chinese each had about 60 percent of their population in this age range. Only 49 percent of Japanese were ages 25 to 54, slightly less than the proportion for non-Asians (53 percent). Compared with non-Asians and with the other Asian groups, a higher proportion of Japanese were ages 55 or older (43 percent).

Nativity. The Asian population in the United States has grown rapidly since the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, which replaced the national-origins quota system that had been used since the 1920s with a preference system based on skills and on family relationships with U.S. citizens and legal residents.⁸ In the 2008–2010 period, all of the Asian groups were more likely to be foreign born than was the combined group of non-Asians. The foreign born include naturalized citizens, legal permanent residents, temporary workers and their families, students, and undocumented immigrants; however, these categories cannot be separately identified in the CPS data. Asian Indians were the most likely of the groups to be foreign born (84 percent). Roughly three-

Table 1. Civilian noninstitutional population of Asian groups and non-Asians by selected characteristics, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

(Percent distribution)

Demographic characteristic	Asian								Non-Asian
	Total	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
Total population, ages 16 and older (in thousands)	10,931	1,882	2,536	1,894	700	1,107	1,126	1,686	224,876
Gender									
Total, 16 and older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	47.6	52.9	48.6	42.9	41.5	44.4	48.4	49.3	48.4
Women	52.4	47.1	51.4	57.1	58.5	55.6	51.6	50.7	51.6
Age									
Total, ages 16 and older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24	14.0	13.3	12.3	13.8	7.8	14.8	14.0	19.4	16.1
25 to 54	60.8	70.1	59.4	56.5	49.0	60.0	61.3	62.1	52.9
25 to 34	20.7	30.6	17.9	16.6	12.3	18.5	19.2	24.6	17.0
35 to 44	22.1	24.8	22.0	20.4	16.7	21.9	25.0	21.8	17.1
45 to 54	17.9	14.7	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.7	17.1	15.7	18.8
55 and older	25.3	16.6	28.2	29.7	43.1	25.1	24.7	18.5	31.1
55 to 64	12.9	9.1	14.2	16.2	14.8	12.1	13.6	10.8	14.8
65 to 74	7.2	5.0	7.4	8.4	10.8	8.7	7.3	5.1	8.8
75 and older	5.2	2.5	6.6	5.2	17.5	4.4	3.8	2.6	7.5
Nativity									
Total, ages 16 and older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native born	26.6	16.5	27.4	27.0	61.9	23.4	22.6	26.5	87.8
Foreign born	73.4	83.5	72.6	73.0	38.1	76.6	77.4	73.5	12.2
Marital status									
Total, ages 25 to 54	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married, spouse present	68.6	79.0	66.4	66.8	64.4	67.0	65.4	65.3	59.3
Other marital status ¹	31.4	21.0	33.6	33.2	35.6	33.0	34.6	34.7	40.7
Educational attainment									
Total, ages 25 and older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	11.4	6.0	13.6	7.1	4.0	6.2	21.9	19.3	13.2
High school graduate, no college	20.0	10.8	20.9	16.2	23.7	22.5	30.6	23.6	31.6
Some college or associate's degree	16.5	8.2	12.2	24.9	25.0	14.9	19.6	18.2	26.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	52.0	75.0	53.4	51.9	47.3	56.3	27.9	38.9	28.6
Bachelor's degree	31.7	34.7	27.0	44.4	32.7	38.6	21.2	23.1	18.7
Master's degree	13.7	29.7	17.0	4.4	10.0	11.6	3.6	10.5	7.3
Professional or doctoral degree	6.6	10.6	9.4	3.1	4.6	6.1	3.1	5.3	2.7

¹ Other marital status includes those who were separated, widowed, divorced, married but living apart, or never married.

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

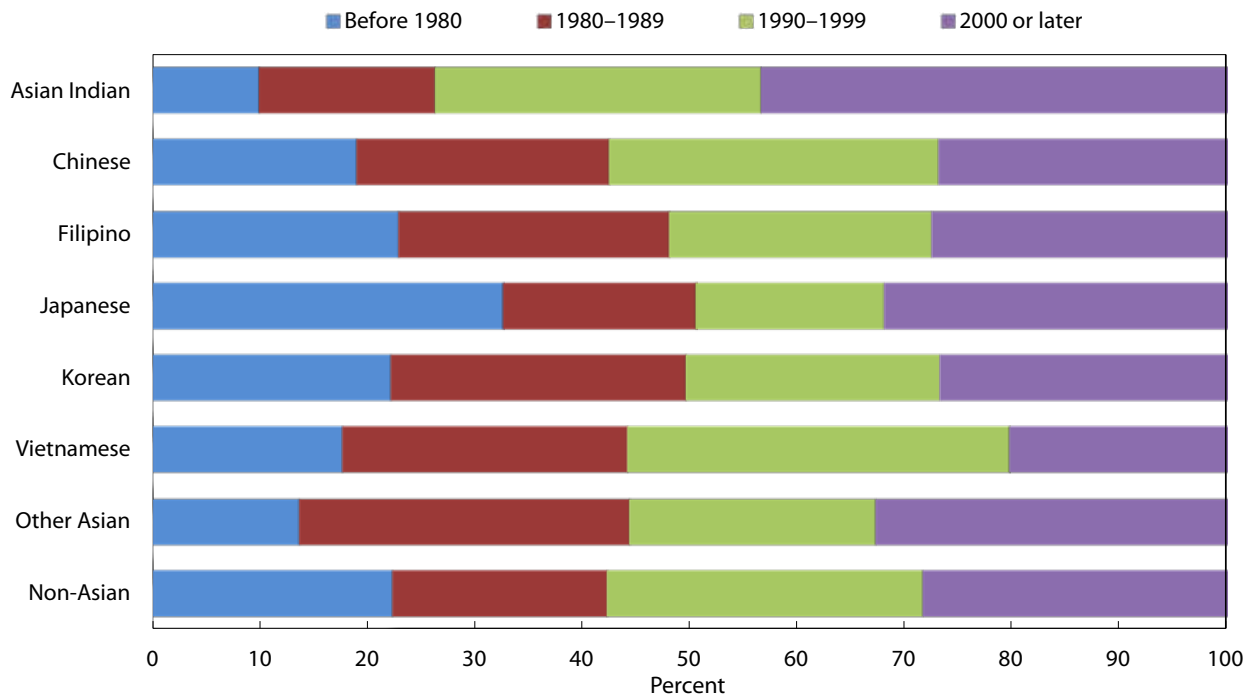
quarters of Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Vietnamese, and Other Asians were foreign born. By contrast, the majority of Japanese were native born.⁹ Although only 38 percent of Japanese were foreign born, this proportion far exceeds the 12 percent for non-Asians.¹⁰

A wide variety of factors influence international migration. As can be seen on chart 2, the foreign born of each group arrived in the United States at different times.¹¹ Foreign-born Asian Indians were the most likely to have entered the country in recent years. Forty-three percent of foreign-born Asian Indians arrived in 2000 or later, com-

pared with 20 percent of the Vietnamese foreign born. The proportion of foreign-born Vietnamese who entered the United States from 2000 to 2010 was the smallest of any Asian group. About a third of Vietnamese had arrived during the 1990s.

As the following tabulation illustrates, the share of the foreign born who were naturalized citizens varied substantially among the Asian groups. Of the Asian groups, foreign-born Vietnamese were most likely to be naturalized citizens. Foreign-born Japanese and Asian Indians were least likely to be naturalized citizens.

Chart 2. Foreign-born people ages 16 and older by year of entry to the United States for Asian groups and non-Asians, averages for the combined years 2008–2010



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

Percent of the foreign born that were naturalized citizens, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

Total Asian.....	56
Asian Indian.....	44
Chinese.....	59
Filipino	66
Japanese.....	39
Korean.....	52
Vietnamese.....	72
Other Asian.....	54
Non-Asian.....	41

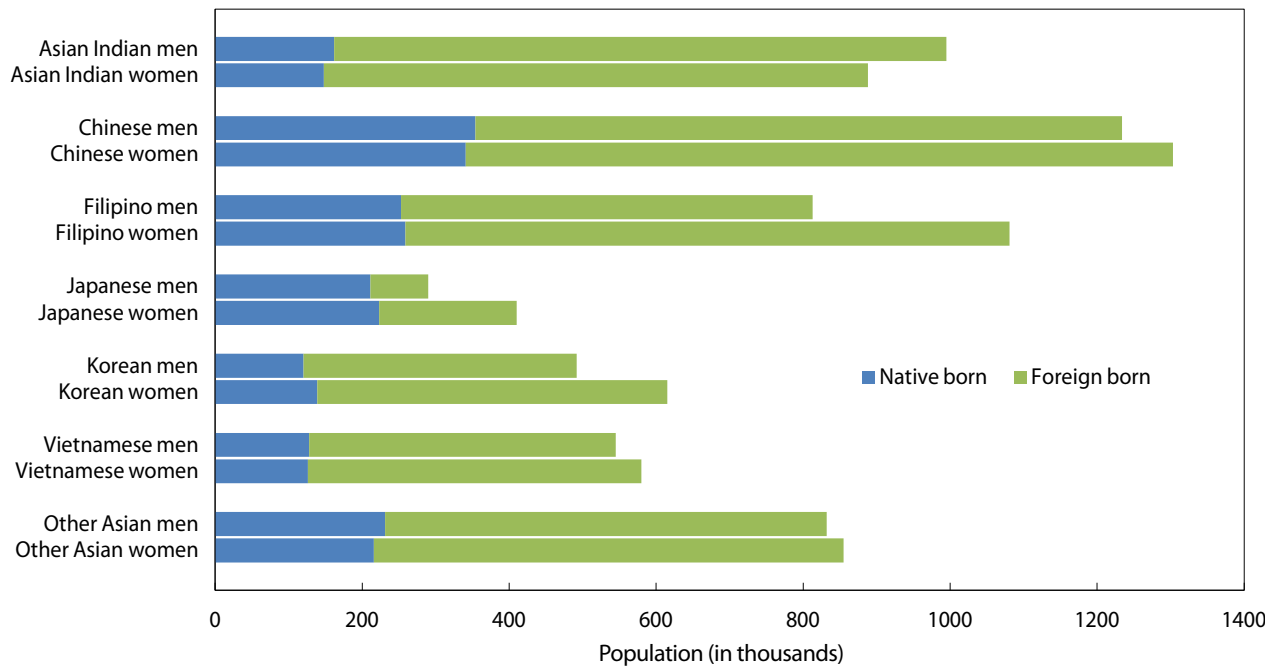
Chart 3 provides a breakdown of the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older by nativity and gender. There were more foreign-born Asian Indian men than foreign-born Asian Indian women in the 2008–2010 period. According to statistics from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, almost half of all temporary specialty occupation workers (also referred to as H-1B workers)¹² in fiscal year 2009 were born in India.¹³ A substantial number of foreign-born Asian Indians were intracompany transfers or students. Short-term resident nonimmigrants—a group that includes temporary workers, intracompany transfers, and students—were more likely to be male.¹⁴ Also, the largest share of Indian-born people who

became legal permanent residents in the past several years did so through employment-based preferences,¹⁵ and these individuals were slightly more likely to be male.¹⁶

In contrast to Asian Indians, several of the other Asian groups had considerably more foreign-born women than foreign-born men. This was especially true for Filipinos. Foreign-born Filipino workers have, for many years, included a large number of nurses, most of whom are women.¹⁷ Also, according to statistics from the Department of Homeland Security, about half of the people born in the Philippines who became legal permanent U.S. residents in recent years did so as immediate family members of U.S. citizens—that is, as spouses or children, or as parents of U.S. citizens ages 21 and older—and these individuals were much more likely to be women. A similar pattern occurred with those born in Japan or Korea who became legal permanent U.S. residents.¹⁸

Marital status. In general, Asians were more likely to be married than were non-Asians. (See table 1.) Among 25- to 54-year-olds in the Asian groups, Asian Indians were the most likely to be married. Seventy-nine percent of Asian Indians in this age range were married. Between 64 and 67 percent of 25- to 54-year-olds in the other groups

Chart 3. Population ages 16 and older of Asian groups by nativity and gender, averages for the combined years 2008–2010



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

were married, compared with 59 percent for non-Asians.

The following tabulation shows the percent of married foreign-born people ages 25 to 54 with a native-born spouse. More than a third of married Filipino and Japanese women in this age range had a native-born spouse, a much higher share than their male counterparts. By contrast, married foreign-born Asian Indian men and women were about equally likely to have a native-born spouse.

Percent of married foreign-born people ages 25 to 54 with a native-born spouse, by gender, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

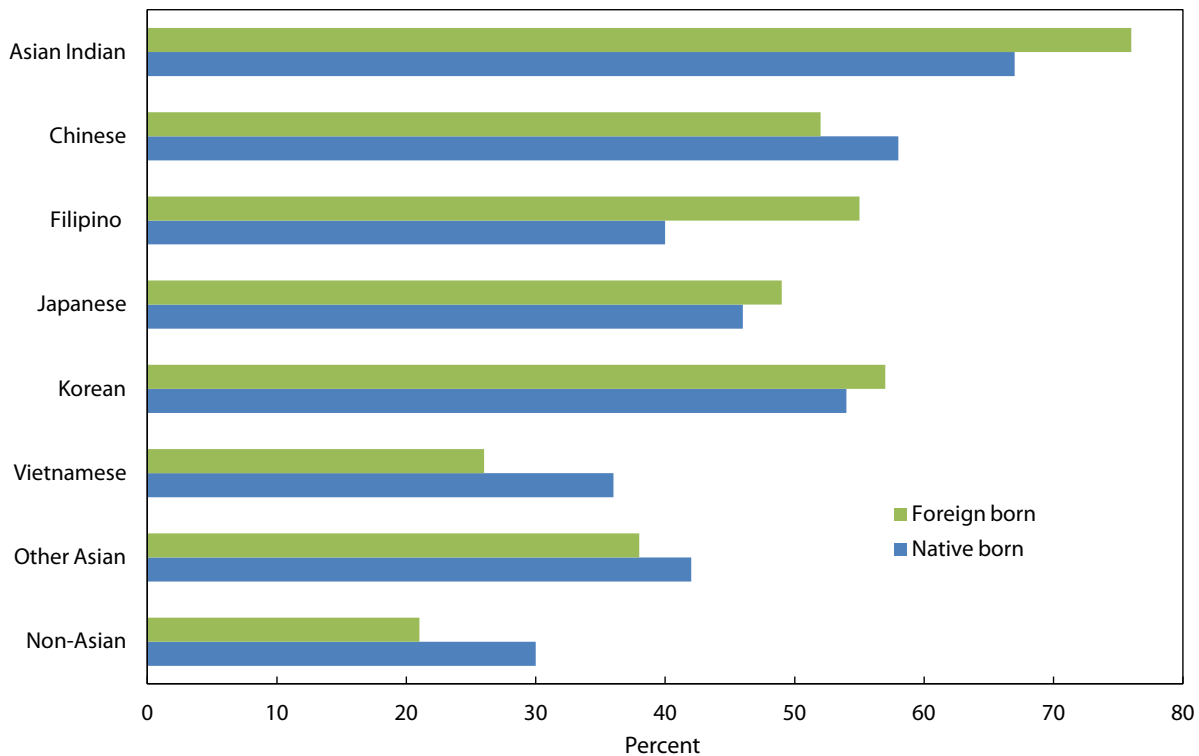
	Men	Women
Total Asian.....	8	17
Asian Indian.....	6	4
Chinese.....	6	15
Filipino.....	13	36
Japanese.....	9	42
Korean.....	6	18
Vietnamese.....	6	12
Other Asian.....	11	17
Non-Asian.....	21	21

Educational attainment. Another notable characteristic of Asians is their high rate of educational attainment. (See table 1.) Fifty-two percent of those ages 25 and older

had a bachelor's degree or higher in the 2008–2010 period, considerably more than the average of 29 percent for non-Asians. Of the Asian groups, Asian Indians had the highest levels of educational attainment: 35 percent had a bachelor's degree, 30 percent had a master's degree, and 11 percent had a professional or doctoral degree. While no other Asian group had such a high level of educational attainment, all except Vietnamese were more likely to be college graduates than were non-Asians. Vietnamese were about as likely as were non-Asians to have a bachelor's degree or higher.

For some Asian groups, educational attainment tended to be higher among the foreign born, as chart 4 illustrates. Foreign-born Asian Indians and Filipinos were more likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher than their native-born counterparts, while the opposite was the case for Chinese and Vietnamese. Also, as the tabulation that follows demonstrates, educational attainment for all of the Asian groups except Filipinos was higher for men than for women. A higher percentage of Filipino women ages 25 and older had a bachelor's degree than did their male counterparts. Non-Asians had a different pattern, with men and women about equally likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Chart 4. Percent of people ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher by nativity for Asian groups and non-Asians, averages for the combined years 2008–2010



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

Percent of people ages 25 and older with at least a bachelor's degree, by gender, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

	Men	Women
Total Asian.....	55	49
Asian Indian.....	79	70
Chinese.....	57	50
Filipino.....	48	54
Japanese.....	52	44
Korean.....	65	49
Vietnamese.....	31	25
Other Asian.....	43	35
Non-Asian.....	29	28

Labor force participation

Overall, Asians were about as likely to participate in the labor force (that is, to work or look for work) as were those who were not Asian—65.9 percent, compared with 65.3 percent in the 2008–2010 period. (See table 2.) Among Asians, Filipinos and Asian Indians had the highest rates, 70.3 and 69.6 percent, respectively. Japanese were least likely to participate in the labor force (56.5 percent). The relatively low rate for Japanese partially reflects their older age profile, as people ages 55 and older tend to have lower

labor force participation rates.¹⁹

Among all Asian groups ages 25 and older, those with a bachelor's degree or higher were more likely to be in the labor force than were those with a high school diploma or less. This pattern also held for non-Asians.

Age and gender. For Asians as a whole, individuals ages 16 to 24 were much less likely to be in the labor force than were non-Asians in this age range—42.5 versus 57.5 percent. This disparity is partially due to the higher school enrollment rates of Asian youth, as labor force participation rates are much lower for youth enrolled in school. However, even among those who are enrolled in school, Asian youth were less likely to participate in the labor force than were non-Asian youth.²⁰ In the 2008–2010 period, labor force participation rates were lowest for Chinese (35.3 percent) and Koreans (36.5 percent), each more than 20 percentage points lower than the rate for non-Asians.

For both Asians and non-Asians, labor force participation rates were much higher among 25- to 54-year-olds than among 16- to 24-year-olds. Overall, Asians ages 25 to 54 had a participation rate of 81.0 percent, and the rate for non-Asians in the same age group was 82.7 percent.

Table 2. Labor force participation rates for Asian groups and non-Asians by selected characteristics, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

Demographic characteristic	Asian								Non-Asian
	Total	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
Civilian labor force, ages 16 and older (in thousands)	7,202	1,309	1,640	1,331	396	666	747	1,114	146,904
Participation rate, ages 16 and older	65.9	69.6	64.7	70.3	56.5	60.2	66.3	66.1	65.3
Age									
16 to 24	42.5	41.5	35.3	46.0	46.5	36.5	41.9	50.0	57.5
25 to 54	81.0	79.7	83.1	86.5	79.9	74.0	82.6	77.9	82.7
55 and older	42.4	49.0	38.6	50.8	31.8	41.1	39.9	43.4	39.8
Nativity									
Native born	62.2	60.7	62.4	65.8	58.4	61.1	61.3	63.3	64.9
Foreign born	67.2	71.3	65.5	71.9	53.6	59.9	67.8	67.1	68.2
Citizen	69.9	75.7	66.6	72.9	45.3	64.6	71.0	71.7	65.0
Non-citizen	63.8	67.9	64.0	70.0	58.9	54.9	59.7	61.6	70.4
Men	74.4	82.5	71.1	73.7	68.1	70.4	72.7	75.8	71.9
Native born	66.3	65.9	67.0	68.7	62.5	68.0	62.8	67.4	70.5
Foreign born	77.5	85.7	72.8	76.0	83.0	71.1	75.8	79.0	81.5
Citizen	77.5	84.1	73.0	75.7	77.1	74.0	77.9	81.4	75.0
Non-citizen	77.5	87.0	72.5	76.6	85.5	68.2	69.5	76.2	85.6
Women	58.2	55.0	58.5	67.7	48.3	52.0	60.3	56.6	59.1
Native born	58.0	55.0	57.7	63.0	54.4	55.1	59.8	59.0	59.8
Foreign born	58.3	55.1	58.9	69.1	41.1	51.1	60.5	55.8	54.3
Citizen	63.4	66.6	60.9	71.0	36.1	57.6	64.1	62.5	56.1
Non-citizen	51.4	45.6	55.8	65.6	44.9	43.9	52.0	48.1	52.9
Marital status, ages 25 to 54									
Men, married, spouse present	93.6	96.4	94.4	92.5	96.1	89.9	92.2	91.3	93.6
Men, other marital status ¹	85.2	84.8	86.2	88.1	90.0	75.8	84.1	86.3	84.3
Women, married, spouse present	68.4	60.7	72.4	82.0	62.6	60.2	73.0	62.0	73.6
Women, other marital status ¹	80.7	79.9	82.0	85.9	81.8	75.2	82.6	75.5	79.0
Educational attainment									
Total, ages 25 and older	69.7	73.9	68.8	74.2	57.4	64.3	70.3	69.9	66.8
Less than a high school diploma	44.8	38.3	43.4	39.5	19.5	33.8	51.9	50.3	46.5
High school graduate, no college	62.7	65.2	63.8	64.1	37.4	57.4	69.6	67.8	62.1
Some college or associate's degree	71.7	73.4	68.6	79.0	53.8	63.2	76.2	75.1	71.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	77.2	78.0	77.2	79.7	72.5	70.7	81.5	78.5	77.3

¹ Other marital status includes those who were separated, widowed, divorced, married but living apart, or never married.

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

However, rates for 25- to 54-year-olds varied by Asian group, ranging from a high of 86.5 percent for Filipinos to a low of 74.0 percent for Koreans.

As previously noted, individuals in the 55-and-older age group have lower participation rates than those ages 25 to 54, but rates differed across the Asian groups. Only about a third of Japanese ages 55 and older were in the labor force, compared with about half of their Filipino and Asian Indian counterparts. A higher proportion of Japanese were ages 75 and older, and labor force participation rates are very low for those in this age range.

Sharp differences appear when labor force participation rates are broken down by gender. Among all Asian groups,

men were more likely to be in the labor force than were women. The gap was widest for Asian Indians, whose rate for men (82.5 percent) was 27.5 percentage points higher than that for women (55.0 percent). The gap was narrowest for Filipinos; at 73.7 percent, the rate for Filipino men was just 6.0 percentage points higher than the rate for Filipino women (67.7 percent). In contrast, there was a nearly 13-percentage-point difference between the participation rates for non-Asian men and non-Asian women.

Among men, Asian Indians had the highest labor force participation rate, 82.5 percent. This may reflect the fact that Asian Indians were the most likely of the groups to be 25 to 54 years old, an age range in which labor force

participation rates tend to be high. Rates for men in other Asian groups ranged from 68.1 percent for Japanese men to 75.8 percent for Other Asian men. Among women, labor force participation rates for most of the Asian groups were lower than those for non-Asians. However, Filipino women had a rate of 67.7 percent, which exceeded the rate of 59.1 percent for non-Asian women by 8.6 percentage points. Japanese women were least likely to participate in the labor force; their participation rate was 48.3 percent. Vietnamese and Chinese women were about as likely as non-Asian women to be in the labor force.

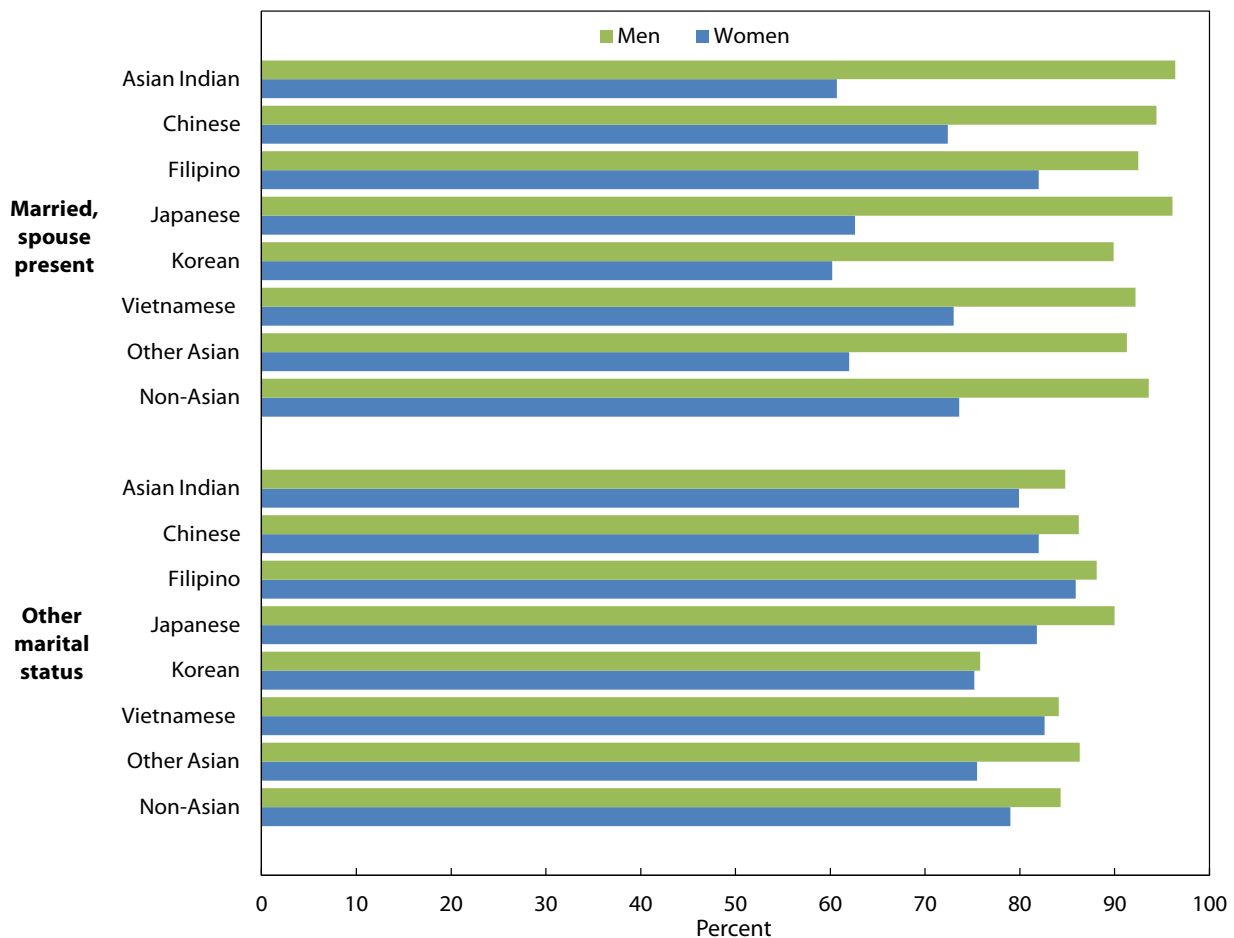
Marital status. Labor force participation rates also varied by marital status. (See chart 5). The vast majority of all 25- to 54-year-old married men participated in the labor force. Married non-Asian men in this age range had a rate of 93.6 percent, and married men in the Asian groups had

rates between 89.9 and 96.4 percent.

For all groups, rates for married women ages 25 to 54 were much lower than for their male counterparts. The rate for non-Asian married women was 20.0 percentage points lower than for their male counterparts, and the difference between the rates of married men and women varied across the Asian groups. The gap was greatest for Asian Indians: married women had a participation rate that was almost 36 percentage points below that of married men. Differences between the rates for Japanese and Korean married men and women were also quite sharp. Filipinos were the only group for which the gap between the rates of married men and women was narrower than for non-Asians; the participation rate for Filipino married women was only about 11 percentage points lower than that for Filipino married men.

Labor force participation rates showed a different pattern

Chart 5. Labor force participation rates of people ages 25 to 54 by gender and marital status, Asian groups and non-Asians, averages for the combined years 2008–2010



NOTE: Other marital status includes those who were separated, widowed, divorced, married but living apart, or never married.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

for 25- to 54-year-olds with other marital statuses—that is, those who were separated, widowed, divorced, married but living apart, or never married. For all Asian groups and for non-Asians, men with other marital statuses had lower participation rates than their married counterparts. The opposite was true for women; those in other marital statuses had higher rates than married women. The rates for men and women in other marital statuses were closer than for married men and women, though rates for women were lower for most Asian groups.

Nativity. Differences across the groups are also apparent after disaggregation by nativity. (See table 2.) For most Asian groups, foreign-born men were more likely to participate in the labor force than were native-born men, sometimes considerably so. Foreign-born Asian Indian men had a participation rate of 85.7 percent, almost 20 percentage points higher than their native-born counterparts. The gap was similarly large for Japanese men. Gaps between the rates of foreign-born and native-born men in other Asian groups were narrower.

Differences in participation rates between foreign-born and native-born women generally were not as great, though native-born Japanese women had a higher participation rate than foreign-born Japanese women. The reverse was the case for Filipino women, where the foreign born were a little more likely to be in the labor force. For the other Asian groups, the rates for foreign-born women were little different from those for native-born women.

Among the foreign born, participation rates by citizenship status were quite different for some groups. For both Koreans and Vietnamese, non-citizen men and women had lower rates than did their citizen counterparts. For Asian Indian women, there was a large disparity between the rates of foreign-born naturalized citizens and non-citizens: 66.6 percent of Asian Indian women who were naturalized citizens were in the labor force, compared with just 45.6 percent of their non-citizen counterparts. By contrast, the rates for Asian Indian men were little different by citizenship status.

Employment

Part-time workers. Most employed people usually work full time—that is, 35 hours or more per week. However, a substantial share of the employed usually work a part-time schedule, and this share tends to be higher among employed women than among employed men. Among non-Asians and most Asian groups, employed women were about twice as likely to be working part time as were

men, as the following tabulation illustrates:

Percent of employed people who usually worked part time, by gender, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Total Asian.....	10	21
Asian Indian	8	20
Chinese.....	11	20
Filipino.....	13	18
Japanese.....	11	21
Korean.....	11	24
Vietnamese.....	11	24
Other Asian.....	12	25
Non-Asian.....	13	26

Occupation, industry, and self-employment. Employed individuals are classified by both their occupation (what type of work they perform) and their industry (what kind of work their employer or business does). Additionally, they are identified by whether they are self-employed.²¹ The Asian groups show marked differences in all three of these characteristics. Data on occupation and industry are presented in tables 3 and 4, and information on self-employment is displayed in chart 6.

Of the groups, Asian Indians were by far the most likely to work in computer and mathematical occupations in the 2008–2010 period. About 22 percent of employed Asian Indians worked in these occupations, compared with just 2 percent of employed non-Asians. (See table 3.) The high share of Asian Indians working in this occupation group is in line with the fact that a large number are in the United States through either temporary employment visas (H-1B visa holders) or employment-based legal permanent resident status. A large share of these individuals were in computer occupations.²²

Chinese workers, too, were more likely than non-Asians to be employed in computer and mathematical occupations; 10 percent of Chinese workers had jobs in this field. This occupational group is particularly concentrated in the professional and technical services industry, which includes computer systems design services and management, scientific, and technical consulting services; thus, Asian Indian and Chinese workers were more likely to have jobs in this industry (22 and 12 percent, respectively) than were non-Asian workers (6 percent). (See table 4.)

Employment characteristics of Filipinos were quite different. Workers in this Asian group were more than three times as likely as non-Asians to work in the healthcare practitioners and technical occupations category—18 percent versus 5 percent. More than half of Filipino workers in this occupational category were registered nurses, reflecting the many years of migration to the United States

Asian Workers

Table 3. Employed people by occupation, for Asian groups and non-Asians, averages for the combined years 2008–2010
(Percent distribution)

Occupation	Asian								Non-Asian
	Total	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
Total employed, ages 16 and older (in thousands)	6,752	1,232	1,555	1,242	380	624	699	1,019	134,682
Occupational employment as a percent of total employed									
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	48.0	67.9	53.0	43.2	55.3	47.4	27.4	34.0	36.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	15.8	19.1	17.6	12.1	23.7	20.7	9.2	12.0	15.2
Management occupations	10.2	12.9	11.5	6.7	16.7	15.1	5.2	7.5	10.9
Business and financial operations occupations	5.5	6.2	6.0	5.4	7.0	5.6	4.0	4.5	4.2
Professional and related occupations	32.2	48.8	35.4	31.1	31.6	26.7	18.1	22.0	21.2
Computer and mathematical occupations	8.5	22.2	9.5	3.1	4.4	3.6	4.3	4.5	2.2
Architecture and engineering occupations	3.9	5.2	5.3	2.6	4.1	2.3	3.7	2.8	1.9
Life, physical, and social science occupations	2.4	3.1	4.4	1.2	2.0	1.5	.6	1.6	.9
Community and social services occupations	1.0	.4	.8	1.1	1.3	2.5	.6	1.0	1.7
Legal occupations	.8	.8	.9	.7	1.0	1.1	.7	.7	1.2
Education, training, and library occupations	4.9	5.3	6.9	3.0	8.0	5.6	1.9	4.4	6.2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.2	3.6	3.4	.8	1.6	2.0
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	9.1	10.8	6.0	18.1	7.1	6.6	5.5	5.5	5.2
Service occupations	17.1	6.2	18.0	20.1	13.2	13.7	32.2	18.3	17.4
Healthcare support occupations	2.0	1.3	1.6	4.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.3
Protective service occupations	.9	.8	.8	1.4	1.3	.8	.4	1.1	2.3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.3	1.9	10.0	4.9	5.1	6.6	5.7	8.1	5.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	2.3	.9	1.8	4.4	1.4	1.1	3.3	2.7	3.9
Personal care and service occupations	5.6	1.3	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	21.8	4.8	3.4
Sales and office occupations	21.3	18.1	19.7	23.9	22.8	25.5	16.2	24.7	24.4
Sales and related occupations	11.3	11.5	10.0	9.3	10.2	17.9	7.3	14.6	11.1
Office and administrative support occupations	10.0	6.7	9.7	14.6	12.5	7.6	8.9	10.1	13.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	4.0	1.7	3.0	5.0	4.1	4.1	6.9	5.0	10.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	.2	.1	.1	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.7
Construction and extraction occupations	1.6	.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.9	5.7

Table 3. Continued— Employed people by occupation, for Asian groups and non-Asians, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

(Percent distribution)

Occupation	Asian								Non-Asian
	Total	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	2.2	.9	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.8	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	9.6	6.0	6.3	7.8	4.7	9.3	17.3	18.0	11.9
Production occupations	6.3	2.7	3.6	4.5	2.7	7.1	13.8	12.8	5.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.0	2.2	3.5	5.2	6.1

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

of Filipinos working in nursing and other medical professions.²³ Employed Asian Indians, too, were more likely to work in the healthcare practitioners and technical occupations category (11 percent); these jobs are most often in the health care and social assistance industry. Almost one-third (32 percent) of employed Filipinos worked in this industry, compared with 13 percent of non-Asian workers. The health care and social assistance industry tends to have a low self-employment rate, and Filipinos were less likely than other Asian groups to be self-employed. As chart 6 shows, only about 5 percent of Filipinos were self-employed, on average, in the 2008–2010 period.

About one-fifth of Vietnamese workers were employed in personal care and service occupations, likely due to the relatively high employment of Vietnamese in nail salons.²⁴ In fact, more than half of the Vietnamese employed in this category were classified as miscellaneous personal appearance workers, an occupational category that includes manicurists and pedicurists. Workers in other Asian groups were far less likely to be employed in personal care and service occupations. Vietnamese workers were much more likely than workers in other Asian groups to be employed in the other services industry; this industry includes personal and laundry services, such as hair salons and nail salons. Thirteen percent of Vietnamese workers were self-employed. Statistics from the Census Bureau's 2007 Survey of Business Owners show that 59 percent of Vietnamese-owned businesses were in the other services industry; within other services, more than half of Vietnamese-owned businesses were in the nail salon industry.²⁵ Vietnamese were more than twice as likely as non-Asians to be employed in production occupations, 14 percent compared with 6 percent. Many of these production workers were employed in the durable

goods manufacturing industry.

Of the Asian groups, Koreans had by far the highest self-employment rate, at least twice the rate of any of the other groups. On average during the 2008–2010 period, 26 percent of Korean workers were self-employed, compared with 11 percent of non-Asian workers. According to the 2007 Survey of Business Owners, about half of Korean-owned businesses were in three industries: other services (21 percent); retail trade (19 percent); and professional, scientific, and technical services (9 percent).²⁶ In the 2008–2010 period, 18 percent of employed Koreans were in sales and related occupations. This compares with 11 percent of employed non-Asians.

Ten percent of Chinese workers were in food preparation and serving related occupations, double the share of employed non-Asians in this category. Accordingly, Chinese workers were more likely than non-Asian workers to be employed in the accommodations and food services industry, 15 versus 7 percent. Asian Indians, Japanese, Filipinos, and Vietnamese were all about as likely as non-Asians to work in this industry, and Koreans were somewhat more likely.

There were other, somewhat less striking, differences in the occupational profiles of the Asian groups. Japanese and Koreans were more likely than Filipinos and Vietnamese to be employed in management occupations: 17 percent of employed Japanese and 15 percent of employed Koreans were in these occupations, compared with 7 percent of Filipino workers and 5 percent of Vietnamese workers. Workers in all Asian groups were less likely than non-Asian workers to be employed in the construction industry.

Usual weekly earnings. Among full-time wage and salary workers, about three-quarters of Asian Indians earned

Table 4. Employed people by industry, for Asian groups and non-Asians, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

(Percent distribution)

Industry	Asian								Non-Asian
	Total	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
Total employed, ages 16 and older (in thousands)	6,752	1,232	1,555	1,242	380	624	699	1,019	134,682
Industry employment as a percent of total employed									
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural, forestry, fishing, and hunting	.4	.1	.1	.6	1.2	.3	.5	.4	1.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.0	.4	.2	.6
Construction	2.4	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.4	7.2
Manufacturing	12.5	11.5	12.0	7.8	12.2	8.7	19.0	17.8	10.3
Manufacturing, durable goods	8.4	7.9	7.9	5.0	9.5	5.2	14.2	11.3	6.5
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	4.1	3.6	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.8	6.5	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	13.5	14.2	11.1	11.8	13.1	18.9	11.0	17.0	14.2
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	3.5	2.1	2.5	2.8
Retail trade	11.0	12.2	7.9	10.2	9.7	15.4	8.9	14.5	11.4
Transportation and utilities	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	3.1	3.0	3.8	5.3
Transportation and warehousing	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.0	2.8	2.7	3.4	4.4
Utilities	.4	.3	.5	.3	.9	.2	.3	.4	.9
Information	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.3
Financial activities	7.2	9.1	7.7	7.3	6.1	6.4	5.6	6.3	6.9
Finance and insurance	5.8	7.7	6.4	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0
Professional and business services	13.2	24.1	13.8	8.7	13.7	10.5	7.8	9.9	10.7
Professional and technical services	10.9	22.1	12.1	5.7	10.7	8.6	5.9	7.0	6.3
Management, administrative, and waste services	2.3	2.0	1.7	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.9	4.4
Education and health services	22.5	21.7	21.9	36.5	22.7	18.4	11.9	17.1	22.5
Educational services	7.4	7.2	10.5	4.8	12.6	7.7	3.5	6.7	9.4
Health care and social assistance	15.1	14.5	11.4	31.7	10.1	10.8	8.4	10.5	13.0
Leisure and hospitality	11.8	6.4	17.2	9.4	9.4	12.7	10.3	14.5	8.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.1	0.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.9	3.0	2.1
Accommodation and food services	9.7	5.4	15.1	7.0	7.1	11.2	7.4	11.4	6.7
Other services	6.1	1.5	3.3	3.6	5.0	12.0	22.1	4.7	4.8
Private households	.4	.1	.3	.8	.3	.2	.2	.4	.5
Other services, except private households	5.7	1.4	3.0	2.7	4.8	11.8	21.9	4.3	4.3
Public administration	3.6	2.7	3.4	4.8	6.1	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.9

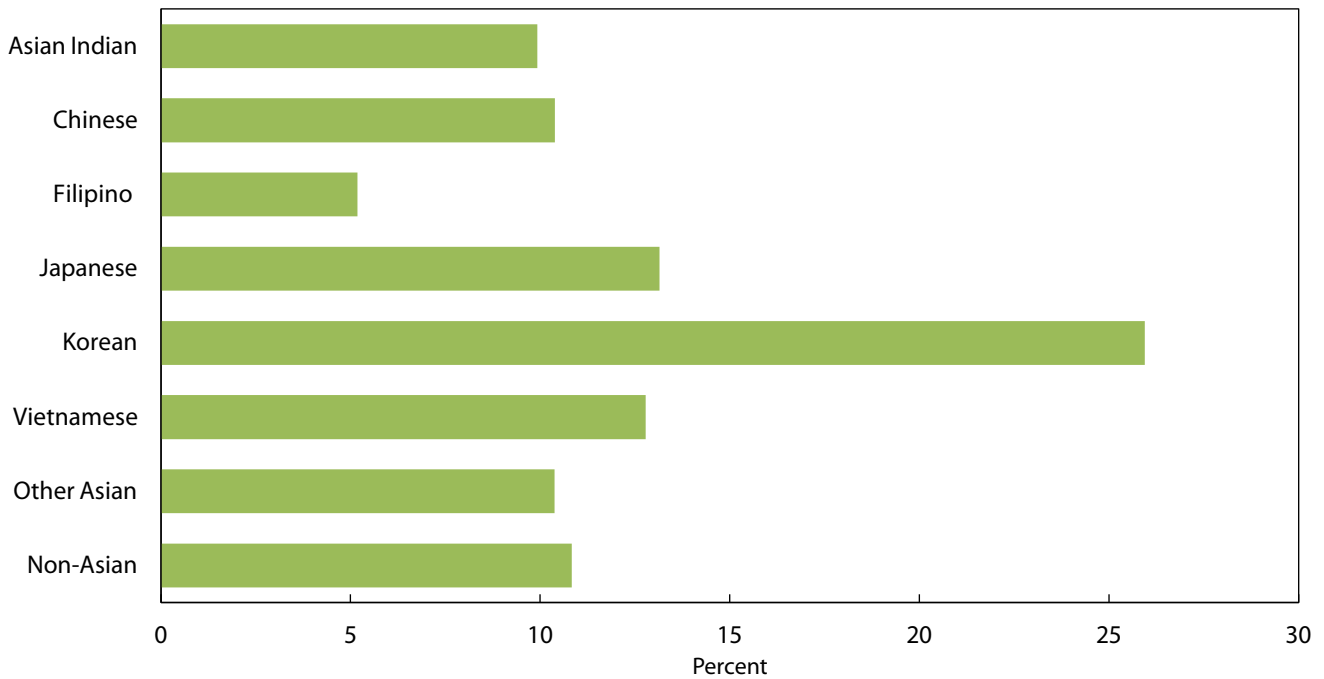
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

\$750 or more per week, compared with about half of non-Asians. More than 30 percent of Asian Indians earned \$1,500 or more per week. Vietnamese and Other Asians were the least likely of the groups to earn \$750 or more per week. Differences in earnings reflect many factors, such as variations in educational attainment, occupation, industry, and geographic region. (See chart 7.)

Unemployment

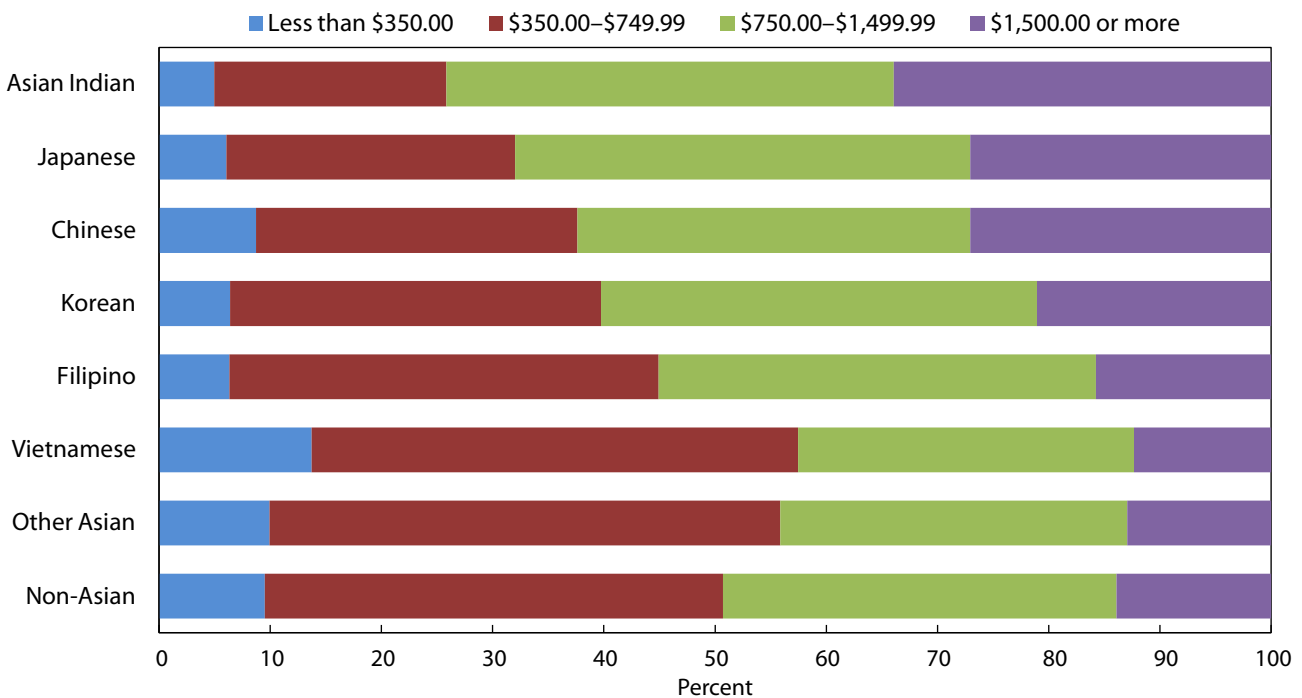
With the exception of Other Asians, unemployment rates for all of the Asian groups were lower than for non-Asians in the 2008–2010 period. Other Asians had the highest rate (8.5 percent), and Japanese had the lowest rate (4.0 percent). The jobless rate for Chinese was 5.1 percent, and

Chart 6. Percent of employed people who were self-employed, Asian groups and non-Asians ages 16 and older, averages for the combined years 2008–2010



NOTE: Data include all self-employed workers, both those with incorporated businesses and those with unincorporated businesses.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 7. Percent distribution of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, Asian groups and non-Asians ages 16 and older, averages for the combined years 2008–2010



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

Asian Workers

rates for Asian Indians, Filipinos, Koreans, and Vietnamese ranged from 5.9 to 6.6 percent. By contrast, the rate for non-Asians during this period was 8.3 percent. (See table 5.)

Among youth ages 16 to 24, unemployment rates for the Asian groups were either lower than or similar to the rate for non-Asians. In the 25-to-54 age range, rates for most of the Asian groups were lower than they were for non-Asians and joblessness was lowest for Japanese. For people ages 55 and older, rates varied; Japanese and Koreans had lower rates than non-Asians, while Asian Indians had a higher rate.

The unemployment rate for Asian Indian women was higher than the rate for Asian Indian men. However, the rates for Vietnamese, Filipino, and Chinese women were somewhat lower than for their male counterparts, which was the same pattern as for non-Asians. The jobless rates for Japanese men and Japanese women were little different; the same was true of the rates for Korean men and

women.

Jobless rates for non-Asians varied substantially by educational attainment. For instance, non-Asians ages 25 and older with less than a high school diploma had a rate of 13.0 percent, 9.1 percentage points higher than the 3.9 percent rate for non-Asians with a bachelor's degree or higher. The gap for Asian groups was less pronounced. The jobless rate for Chinese ages 25 and older with less than a high school diploma was 5.5 percent, 1.3 percentage points higher than the rate for their counterparts with at least a bachelor's degree (4.2 percent). For most of the Asian groups, the rates for those with less than a high school diploma were lower than for non-Asians, and the rates for those with at least a bachelor's degree tended to be slightly higher.

Among Asian Indians, Chinese, Filipinos, and Koreans, the unemployment rates for the native born were somewhat higher than the rates for the foreign born. For non-Asians, the reverse was true; the rate for the native born

Table 5. Unemployment rates for Asian groups and non-Asians by selected characteristics, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

Demographic characteristic	Asian								Non-Asian
	Total	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
Unemployed, ages 16 and older (in thousands)	450	77	84	88	16	42	47	95	12,221
Unemployment rate, ages 16 and older	6.2	5.9	5.1	6.6	4.0	6.3	6.4	8.5	8.3
Gender									
Men	6.6	5.1	5.6	7.8	4.4	6.4	7.5	9.2	9.1
Women	5.8	7.3	4.5	5.6	3.7	6.2	5.0	7.6	7.4
Age									
16 to 24	12.6	9.3	9.7	15.3	13.8	12.3	10.8	15.3	16.4
25 to 54	5.5	5.0	4.5	5.7	3.6	6.2	6.2	7.2	7.3
55 and older	6.1	9.6	6.3	6.0	2.7	3.4	4.4	8.1	5.8
Nativity									
Native born	7.1	7.2	5.9	7.5	4.4	7.9	7.4	10.3	8.2
Foreign born	6.0	5.7	4.9	6.3	3.4	5.8	6.1	7.9	9.2
Marital status, ages 25 to 54									
Men, married, spouse present	5.1	3.6	4.1	6.2	3.2	6.0	6.0	7.2	5.6
Men, other marital status ¹	7.3	4.6	6.6	7.9	4.4	8.1	10.6	8.8	11.7
Women, married, spouse present	4.9	7.0	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.9	4.6	6.4	4.9
Women, other marital status ¹	5.9	7.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	7.4	4.7	6.9	8.9
Educational attainment									
Total, ages 25 and older	5.6	5.6	4.8	5.8	3.4	5.7	5.9	7.4	7.0
Less than a high school diploma	8.6	9.4	5.5	12.2	—	7.5	7.8	11.4	13.0
High school graduate, no college	6.5	7.9	5.7	6.6	4.2	5.2	5.8	8.5	8.6
Some college or associate's degree	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.6	4.6	9.3	5.5	8.8	7.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.6	5.1	4.2	4.8	2.7	4.9	5.3	4.8	3.9

¹ Other marital status includes those who were separated, widowed, divorced, married but living apart, or never married.

NOTE: Dash represents data that do not meet BLS publication criteria. SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

was somewhat lower than the rate for the foreign born.

During the 2008–2010 period, the distribution of the jobless by reason for unemployment was similar for most of the Asian groups and for non-Asians. (See table 6.) Except for the Japanese, the share of the unemployed that were job losers—that is, those who had lost jobs or who had completed temporary jobs—ranged from 57 to 63 percent, similar to the 61-percent share for non-Asians. Except among Koreans and Japanese, the share of the unemployed that were job leavers was also in line with the share of 7 percent for unemployed non-Asians. The unemployed Japanese had a different pattern from each of the other groups; the share that were job losers (45 percent) was considerably lower than for non-Asians, and the share that were job leavers (17 percent) was higher. This may reflect the group’s age profile and the fact that older workers are more likely to leave the labor force than are those ages 25 to 54.

In recent years, the number of unemployed experiencing long durations of joblessness has been quite large by historical standards. Unemployed people in the Asian groups also experienced joblessness of long duration. Among the unemployed, a substantial portion of all Asian groups had been jobless for 27 weeks or longer. (See table 6.) About 4 of 10 unemployed Chinese and Filipinos had been jobless for at least 27 weeks. This compares with about 3 of 10 unemployed Koreans and non-Asians.

Asians in the labor market, 2003–2010

In addition to investigating detailed labor force characteristics of Asian groups, it is possible to explore how the

different groups have fared in the labor market over time. This section examines how various economic measures have changed for the different groups between 2003 and 2010.

Labor force participation. The labor force participation rates of non-Asians held steady at around 66 percent from 2003 through 2008 but fell during the recent recession²⁷ and continued to decline through 2010; the participation rates for the various Asian groups, however, varied considerably. (See table 7.) The Asian groups had generally steady rates from 2003 through 2008. Between 2008 and 2010, the rates declined for Chinese, Filipinos, and Japanese but remained fairly stable for Asian Indians, Koreans, and Vietnamese.

Unemployment. Except for 2003, when the unemployment rates for Asians and non-Asians were both 6.0 percent, Asians generally had lower jobless rates than non-Asians. (See chart 8.) From 2003 through 2010, jobless rates for Asians as a whole showed roughly the same pattern as for non-Asians. For both groups, the rates declined from a high point in 2003 and were relatively low in 2006 and 2007. The rates then rose sharply for both groups from 2007 to 2009, with most of the increase taking place from 2008 to 2009. The rate in 2010 was up slightly from the 2009 rate.

Unemployment rates for each of the Asian groups generally followed this same overall pattern. (See table 7.) In 2003, Vietnamese and Other Asians had the highest unemployment rates, at 8.4 and 8.1 percent, respectively; Japanese and Koreans had the lowest rates, at 3.5 and 3.6

Table 6. Unemployed people by reason for and duration of unemployment, for Asian groups and non-Asians, averages for the combined years 2008–2010

(Percent distribution)

Reason and duration	Asian								Non-Asian
	Total	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
Reason for unemployment									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	58.7	59.8	62.5	59.1	45.4	57.1	62.0	55.2	61.1
Job leavers	8.0	5.6	7.6	7.6	16.6	13.6	5.0	8.2	7.0
Reentrants	23.1	24.2	21.0	24.1	27.9	19.9	22.5	24.0	24.0
New entrants	10.3	10.5	8.9	9.2	10.1	9.3	10.6	12.6	7.9
Duration of unemployment									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 27 weeks	62.4	64.2	56.1	58.3	64.2	69.8	64.3	65.6	66.8
27 weeks and over	37.6	35.8	43.9	41.7	35.8	30.2	35.7	34.4	33.2

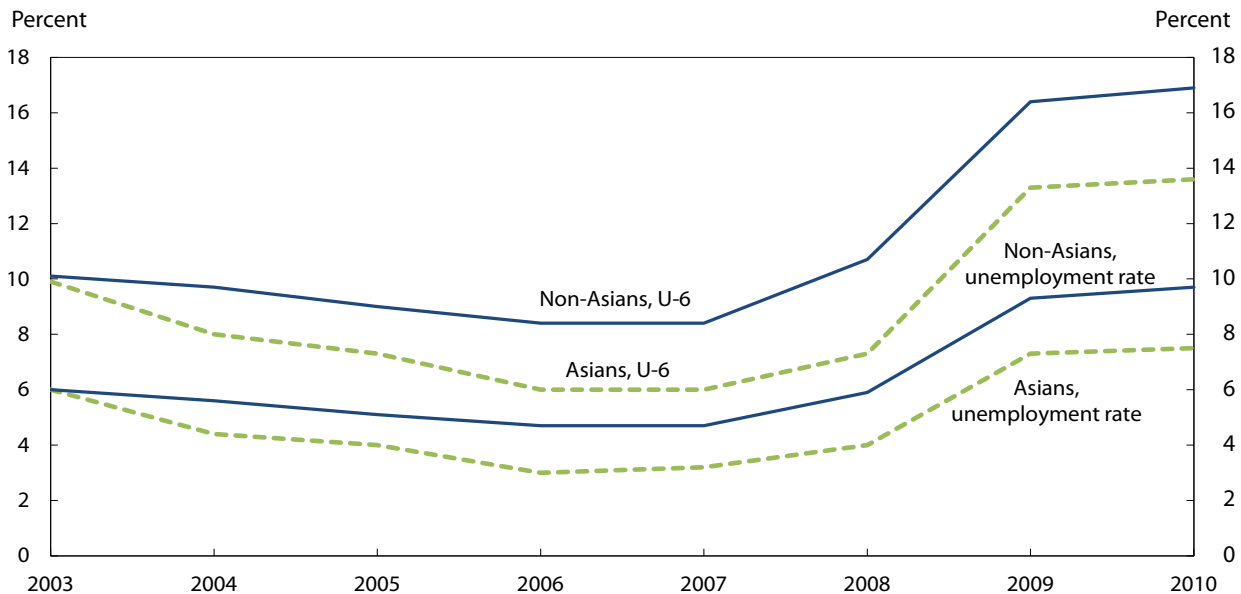
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 7. Labor force participation rates and unemployment rates of Asian groups and non-Asians, 2003–2010 annual averages

Year	Asian								Non-Asian
	Total	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
Labor force participation rate									
2010	64.7	69.2	63.7	67.2	55.3	59.2	65.5	64.9	64.7
2009	66.0	69.9	64.3	69.7	55.7	60.1	67.7	66.9	65.3
2008	67.0	69.5	65.8	74.1	58.4	61.3	66.0	66.5	65.9
2007	66.5	69.5	65.7	72.8	60.4	60.6	65.3	65.7	66.0
2006	66.2	70.5	64.7	71.8	62.0	60.9	65.3	66.0	66.2
2005	66.1	70.4	63.6	70.8	63.9	60.7	65.6	66.6	66.0
2004	65.9	72.0	62.5	70.3	62.7	60.5	66.1	67.5	66.0
2003	66.4	72.0	64.8	73.3	58.0	61.2	64.2	68.0	66.2
Unemployment rate									
2010	7.5	6.6	6.5	8.5	4.6	6.4	7.6	10.3	9.7
2009	7.3	6.7	6.2	7.4	4.8	8.5	7.5	9.4	9.3
2008	4.0	4.3	3.0	4.0	2.9	3.9	3.9	5.5	5.9
2007	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.9	1.7	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.7
2006	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.0	3.1	4.2	4.7
2005	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.6	2.2	3.5	4.8	5.7	5.1
2004	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	2.7	3.1	5.8	5.9	5.6
2003	6.0	6.0	5.5	6.0	3.5	3.6	8.4	8.1	6.0

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

Chart 8. Unemployment rate and alternative labor underutilization measure U-6 for Asians and non-Asians ages 16 and older, 2003–2010 annual averages



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

percent, respectively. In 2010, the rate for Other Asians, at 10.3 percent, was the highest among the groups, followed by Filipinos (8.5 percent) and Vietnamese (7.6 percent). The rate for Koreans—whose unemployment rate

was the most volatile of the groups—fell sharply from 8.5 percent in 2009 to 6.4 percent in 2010. The rate for Japanese, at 4.6 percent, was the lowest for all the groups in 2010. Throughout the 2003–2010 period, rates for Japa-

Table 8. Alternative measures of labor underutilization of Asian groups and non-Asians, 2003–2010 annual averages

Year	Asian								Non-Asian
	Total	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
U-1: People unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force									
2010	4.8	4.1	4.4	5.5	3.1	3.8	4.7	6.6	5.8
2009	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.0	1.9	4.0	3.7	5.1	4.8
2008	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.1
2007	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	.6	.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
2006	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	.6	.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
2005	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	.7	1.2	2.5	2.3	1.8
2004	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.2	.5	2.9	2.2	2.1
2003	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.4	4.1	3.2	2.3
U-2: Job losers and people who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force									
2010	4.6	4.1	4.4	5.2	1.7	3.6	4.3	6.2	6.1
2009	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.6	2.9	5.4	4.8	5.3	6.0
2008	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.7	2.7	2.3	3.2
2007	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.3
2006	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	.8	.8	1.4	1.5	2.2
2005	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	.7	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.5
2004	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.1	.8	3.4	2.9	2.9
2003	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.6	5.2	3.3	3.3
U-4: Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers									
2010	8.1	7.1	7.1	9.1	4.9	7.0	8.5	10.9	10.4
2009	7.8	7.0	6.8	7.9	5.1	9.0	8.1	9.9	9.8
2008	4.2	4.5	3.4	4.2	3.0	4.2	4.2	5.9	6.2
2007	3.4	3.5	3.1	4.1	1.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.9
2006	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.2	2.2	3.3	4.6	4.9
2005	4.2	3.8	4.5	3.7	2.3	3.8	5.0	6.1	5.4
2004	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.5	2.7	3.2	6.7	6.4	5.9
2003	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.3	3.5	4.1	9.2	8.7	6.3
U-5: Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other people marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all people marginally attached to the labor force									
2010	8.9	7.6	7.7	10.0	5.5	7.8	9.5	11.8	11.2
2009	8.5	7.7	7.5	8.8	5.7	9.9	9.2	10.5	10.6
2008	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.7	3.5	4.7	4.8	6.6	6.9
2007	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.6	2.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	5.6
2006	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.8	2.5	2.9	3.9	5.4	5.6
2005	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.6	2.6	4.6	5.5	7.1	6.1
2004	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.3	3.2	3.5	7.2	7.3	6.6
2003	7.2	7.0	6.8	7.1	4.2	4.9	9.9	9.6	7.0
U-6: Total unemployed, plus all people marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all people marginally attached to the labor force									
2010	13.6	10.2	11.9	16.7	8.5	11.7	15.7	17.6	16.9
2009	13.3	10.7	11.3	14.7	8.4	14.4	16.1	16.8	16.4
2008	7.3	6.6	6.3	7.6	5.5	7.7	7.5	10.0	10.7
2007	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	3.7	5.8	7.3	6.9	8.4
2006	6.0	5.5	6.7	6.1	3.9	4.9	6.3	7.4	8.4
2005	7.3	5.8	7.7	7.3	4.8	7.3	8.6	9.6	9.0
2004	8.0	6.8	8.3	8.1	5.2	5.3	10.8	10.6	9.7
2003	9.9	8.9	9.9	10.4	5.9	6.7	13.2	12.5	10.1

NOTE: U-3 is the official unemployment rate and can be found in table 7.

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

nese tended to be lower than for the other groups, and rates for Other Asians tended to be relatively high.

To allow users to better assess the degree to which labor resources are underutilized, BLS produces a number

of alternative measures of labor underutilization; these measures are referred to as U-1 through U-6. (U-3 is the official unemployment rate).²⁸ For each of the Asian groups, the measures—displayed in table 8—have generally moved along with the official unemployment rate and have shown similar trends. The U-1 through U-6 rates were generally relatively high in 2003 and then trended down. After reaching lows in 2006 or 2007, the rates began to rise and then leveled off somewhat in 2010.

The broadest measure of labor underutilization—known as U-6—includes the unemployed, people marginally attached to the labor force, and people who are employed part time but would prefer to work a full-time schedule (also referred to as people employed part time for economic reasons).²⁹ Chart 8 shows U-6 for Asians as a whole and for non-Asians during the 2003–2010 period, along with the unemployment rate for both groups. While the U-6 rate was always higher than the unemployment rate, it followed the same general pattern. U-6 rates for each of the Asian groups also followed this general pattern. As with the official unemployment rate, U-6 rates for the Japanese tended to be low during the 2003–2010 period, and rates for Other Asians tended to be relatively high. (See table 8.)

THIS PAPER HAS PRESENTED previously unpublished CPS estimates for Asian groups. These estimates illustrate the groups' varied demographic and labor force characteristics. Some highlights of the averages for the combined years 2008–2010 are as follows:

- Of the groups, Asian Indians were most likely to be foreign born, married, and have a bachelor's degree or higher. Asian Indian women were much less likely to be in the labor force than were Asian Indian men. About one-fifth of employed Asian Indians were in computer and mathematical occupations.
- Chinese were the largest of the groups. Chinese workers were overrepresented in food preparation

and serving related occupations and in computer and mathematical occupations.

- Filipino women outnumbered Filipino men, with the disparity occurring among the foreign born. Filipino women had a higher labor force participation rate than women in any other Asian group. About a third of Filipino workers were in the health care and social assistance industry.
- Unlike other Asian groups, the majority of Japanese were native born. Japanese also were more likely to be ages 55 and older. The labor force participation rate of Japanese was the lowest among the Asian groups, at least in part reflecting the older age profile of Japanese. Their unemployment rate was lower than that of any other Asian group.
- About one quarter of Korean workers were self-employed, a much higher percentage than for any other group.
- Vietnamese were the least likely of the groups to have a bachelor's degree or higher, although the native born were more likely than the foreign born to have attained a bachelor's degree. About one-fifth of Vietnamese workers were in personal care and service occupations.
- Other Asians are made up of a variety of smaller Asian groups, and data from other sources indicate that these groups have varied labor force characteristics. Other Asians had the highest unemployment rate of all the Asian groups.

For each of the groups, changes in key economic indicators were examined for 2003 through 2010. During the recent recessionary period, unemployment rates rose for all the Asian groups, but these rates were generally below the rate for non-Asians. Alternative measures of labor underutilization for Asian groups during 2003 through 2010 show patterns broadly similar to that of the official unemployment rate.

Notes

¹ The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households, is the data source for the official national unemployment rate and many other U.S. labor force statistics. The demographic data available from the CPS allow for comparisons across a variety of subpopulations, enabling researchers and policymakers to assess how different groups are faring in the labor market.

² See the Office of Management and Budget Federal Register

notice, "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity," http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards/ (visited November 18, 2011). Before 2003, Asian and Pacific Islander was a single race category in the CPS.

³ For more information about the questions on race in the CPS, see Current Population Survey Interviewing Manual (U.S. Census Bureau, January 2007), pp. C3-25 through C3-29, <http://www.census.gov>.

[gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/CPS_Interviewing_Manual_July2008rv.pdf](#) (visited November 18, 2011).

⁴ The CPS contains additional questions about the country of birth of respondents and their parents; these data are not used for the tabulations appearing in this paper. The country-of-birth data differ from the data about Asian groups in two principal ways. First, the country-of-birth questions capture information on foreign-country births only for first- and second-generation U.S. residents, while people identified as belonging to an Asian group include individuals whose families have lived in the United States for generations. Second, individual members of Asian groups who were born abroad may or may not have been born in Asia. For example, 2009 data from the American Community Survey show that almost 1 in 10 foreign-born Asian Indians was born outside of Asia. Statistics on world region of birth for Asian groups is available from the American Community Survey. These estimates are available at http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en&_ts (visited November 18, 2011).

⁵ Although the CPS does not collect information on each of the individual groups included in the Other Asian category (such as Hmong, Laotian, or Pakistani), data from other sources have shown that there are sharp differences among these groups. For this reason, the Other Asian group is rarely discussed in this paper. For statistics about groups included in the Other Asian category, see results from the American Community Survey, http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en&_ts (visited November 18, 2011). Also see Terrance J. Reeves and Claudette E. Bennett, *We the People: Asians in the United States, Census 2000 Special Reports*, issued December 2004, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/censr-17.pdf> (visited November 18, 2011).

⁶ For more information on CPS estimation procedures, see *Design and Methodology: Current Population Survey*, Technical Paper 66 (U.S. Census Bureau, October 2006), p. 10–15, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/tp-66.pdf> (visited November 18, 2011).

⁷ The foreign born are persons who reside in the United States but who were born outside the country or one its outlying areas to parents who were not U.S. citizens. The foreign born include legally-admitted immigrants, refugees, temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, and undocumented immigrants. The survey data, however, do not separately identify the numbers of people in these categories.

⁸ For more information on the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, see David M. Reimers, *Still the Golden Door: The Third World Comes to America*, 2nd ed. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1992).

⁹ The native born are persons 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.

¹⁰ For more information about the foreign born, see U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Foreign-born Workers: Labor Force Characteristics—2010,” USDL-11-0763, news release, May 27, 2011, http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/forbrn_05272011.pdf (visited November 18, 2011).

¹¹ A number of publications have examined migration of Asian groups in depth. For example, see Ronald Takaki, *Strangers from Another Shore: A History of Asian Americans*, 2nd ed. (Boston: Back Bay Books, 1998). For more recent developments, see Min Zhou and J.V. Gatewood, “Transforming Asian America: Globalization and Contemporary Immigration to the United States,” in Min Zhou and J.V. Gatewood, eds., *Contemporary Asian America: A Multidisciplinary Reader*, 2nd ed. (New York: New York University Press, 2007).

¹² For more information on H-1B visas, see Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, “H-1B, H-1B1 and E-3 Specialty (Professional) Workers,” <http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/h-1b.cfm> (visited November 22, 2011).

¹³ See *Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers: Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Report*, (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, April 15, 2010), <http://www.uscis.gov/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/H-1B/h1b-fy-09-characteristics.pdf> (visited November 18, 2011).

¹⁴ See Randall Monger and Macreadie Barr, *Nonimmigrant Admissions to the United States: 2009* (Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, April 2010), http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ni_fr_2009.pdf (visited November 18, 2011).

¹⁵ For more information on employment-based preferences, see U.S. Department of State, “Employment-Based Immigrant Visas,” http://travel.state.gov/visa/immigrants/types/types_1323.html#overview (visited November 22, 2011).

¹⁶ “Profiles on Legal Permanent Residents,” fiscal years 2003–2010, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, <http://www.dhs.gov/files/statistics/data/dslpr.shtm> (visited November 18, 2011).

¹⁷ See Yen Le Espiritu, “Gender, Migration, and Work: Filipina Health Care Professionals to the United States,” in Min Zhou and J.V. Gatewood, eds., *Contemporary Asian America: A Multidisciplinary Reader*, 2nd ed. (New York: New York University Press, 2007).

¹⁸ See “Profiles on Legal Permanent Residents,” U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

¹⁹ For a discussion of labor force participation of older workers, 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/pdf/opbils81.pdf> (visited November 18, 2011).

²⁰ For statistics about the labor force participation rates of youth ages 16 to 24 by school enrollment status and race, see U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2010 High School Graduates,” USDL-11-0462, news release, April 8, 2011, http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/hsgec_04082011.pdf (visited November 18, 2011).

²¹ Self-employed workers include both those whose businesses are incorporated and those whose businesses are unincorporated. For more information about self-employment, 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> (visited November 18, 2011).

²² See *Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers: Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Report* and Kelly Jefferys, *Characteristics of Employment-Based Legal Permanent Residents: 2004* (Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, October 2005 fact sheet), <http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/FSEmployBasedLPR2004.pdf> (visited November 18, 2011).

²³ See Le Espiritu, “Gender, Migration, and Work.”

²⁴ According to the industry trade publication *Nails Magazine 2010 Industry Statistics*, 40 percent of nail technicians were Vietnamese, which is larger than any other demographic group. These statistics are available at <http://files.nailsmag.com/Market-Research/bb2010-11stats-reprints.pdf> (accessed November 18, 2011). A more complete discussion of the Vietnamese presence in nail salons is in Janya Rust, “A Vietnamese American Dynasty,” *Nails Magazine*, March 1, 2006,

<http://www.nailsmag.com/article/40129/a-vietnamese-american-dynasty> (visited November 18, 2011).

²⁵ See U.S. Census Bureau, “Survey of Business Owners—Asian-Owned Firms: 2007” at <http://www.census.gov/econ/sbo/get07sof.html?16> (visited November 18, 2011).

²⁶ See “Survey of Business Owners—Asian-Owned Firms: 2007.”

²⁷ According to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), which is generally recognized as the official arbiter of recessions in the

United States, the most recent recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009.

²⁸ For a detailed description of the different labor underutilization measures, see Steven E. Haugen, “Measures of Labor Underutilization from the Current Population Survey,” BLS Working Paper 424, March 2009, <http://www.bls.gov/osmr/pdf/ec090020.pdf> (visited November 18, 2011).

²⁹ See Haugen, “Measures of Labor Underutilization.”

Construction employment: a visual essay

Benjamin Cover

Construction occupations accounted for 4.9 million jobs in May 2010, down from 6.5 million in May 2006 when employment in construction-related occupations reached a peak. Since then, employment has declined among establishments whose primary output was construction or construction trade services and among workers performing construction-related activities in any industry. Employment in 40 of the 46 construction occupations decreased over this time, with some occupations declining by half. The employment declines were more extreme in some industries than others. Employment declines were often steeper among the lower-paid construction helper occupations.

U.S. average wages for construction occupations in May 2010 were \$21.12 per hour, about the same as the all-occupations average of \$21.35. Between May 2006 and May 2010, average hourly wages grew 2.7 percent per year for construction occupa-

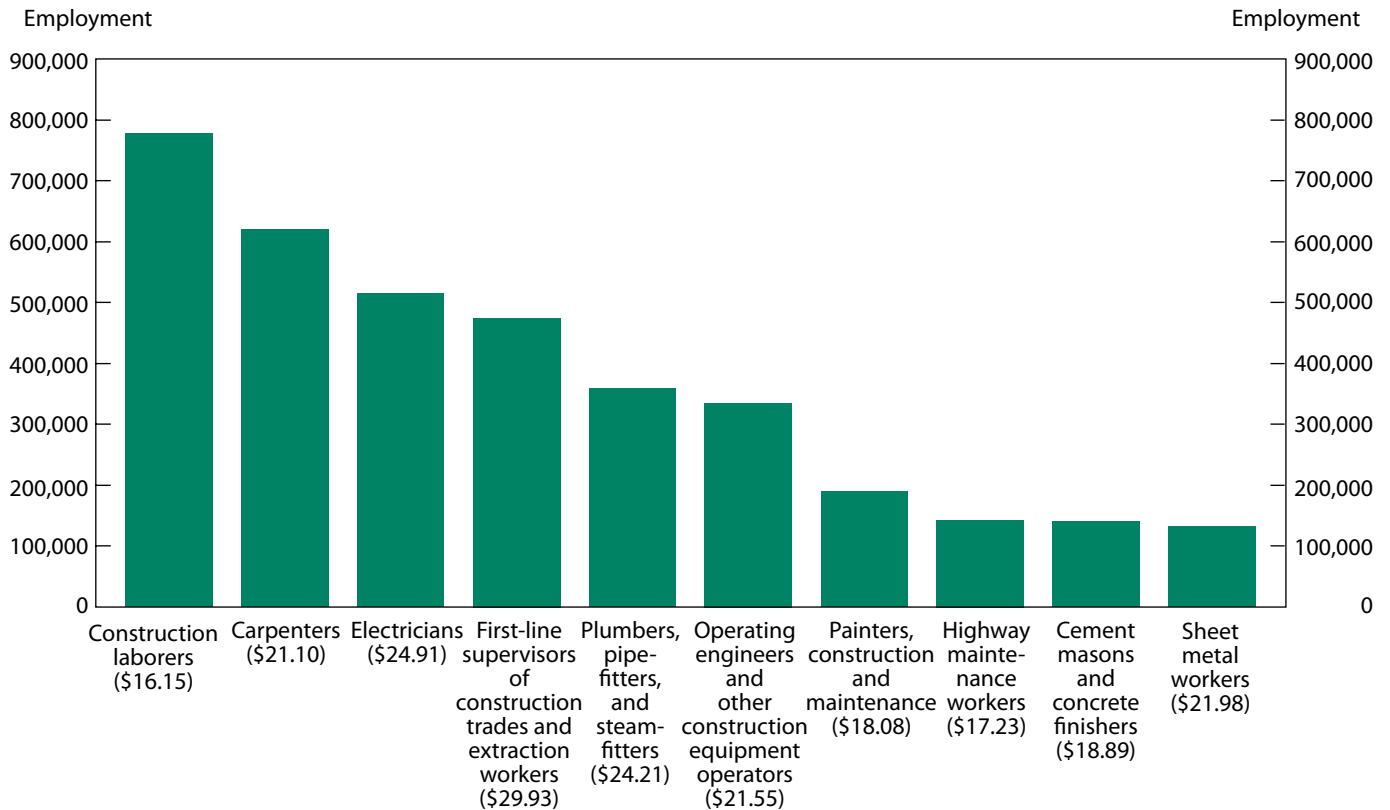
tions, less than the 3.2-percent growth in hourly wages for all occupations.

This visual essay examines employment and wages of workers in construction occupations in May 2010, when construction employment was at its lowest point in over a decade. Some comparisons are made with employment and earnings in May 2006.

The Occupational Employment Statistics survey is a survey of 1.2 million business establishments conducted in six semiannual panels over a 3-year period. Respondents are asked to list the occupation and wage range for each of their employees. Data from the six most recent panels are used each year to provide wage and employment estimates for about 800 occupations by area and industry.

This essay was prepared by Benjamin Cover, an economist in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Phone: (202) 691-6505. Email: cover.benjamin@bls.gov.

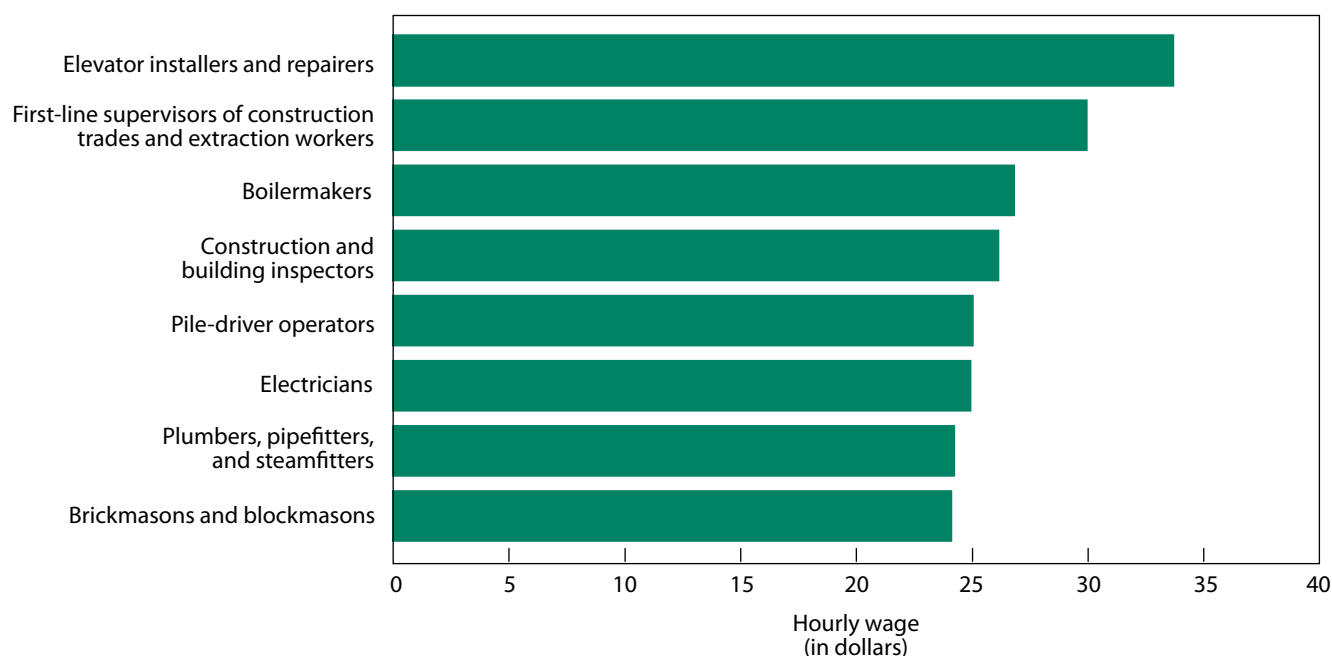
1. Employment and mean hourly wages for workers in the 10 largest construction occupations, May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Most of the largest construction occupations were the construction trades workers.
- The 10 occupations shown accounted for more than 76 percent of employment in construction occupations in May 2010.
- Construction laborers had the lowest wage among the 10 largest construction occupations.
- First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers had the highest wage among the 10 largest construction occupations.

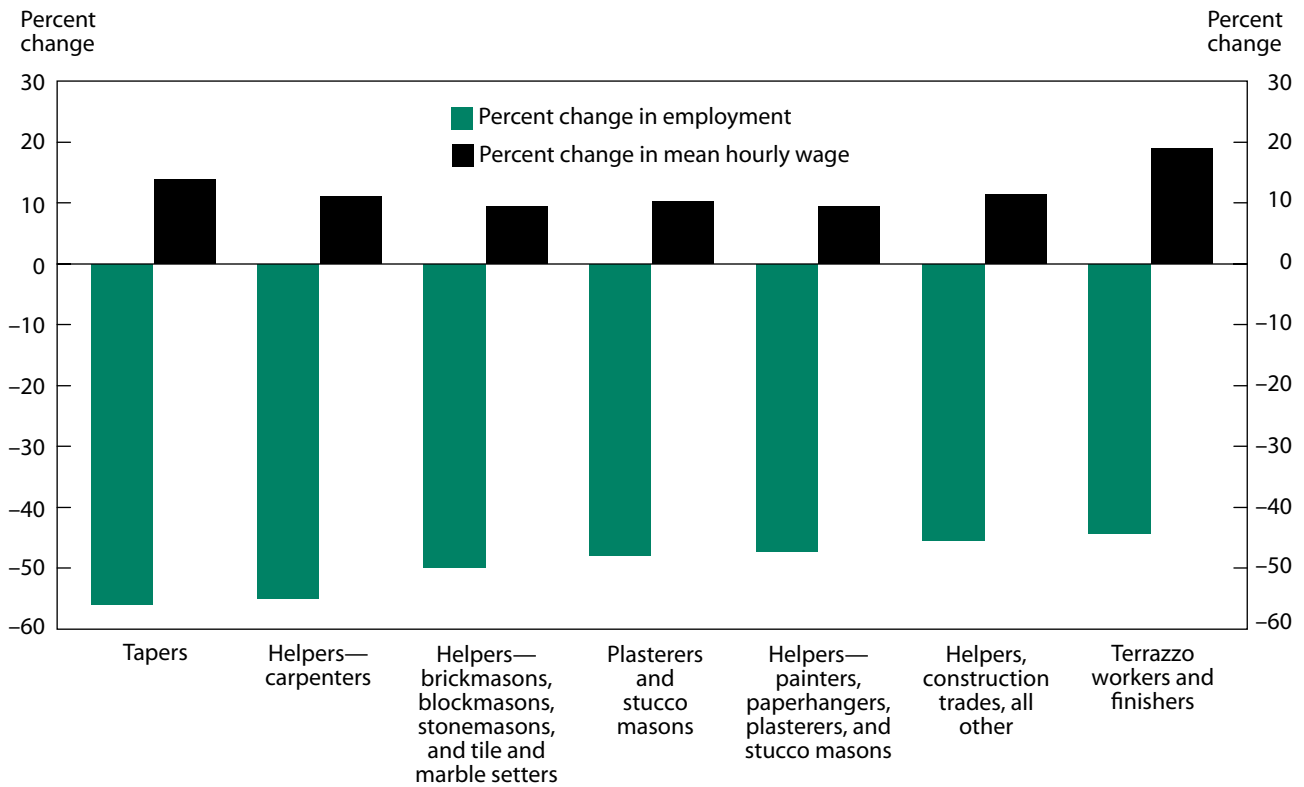
2. Construction occupations with the highest mean hourly wages, May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Construction workers earned an average of \$21.12 per hour in May 2010, about the same as the overall mean for all occupations.
- The eight highest paid construction occupations were specialized construction trade workers or their supervisors.
- Earning an average hourly wage of \$33.66, elevator installers and repairers had the highest wage among construction workers in May 2010.
- Three of the construction occupations with the highest wages were also among the 10 largest construction occupations—first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers, electricians, and plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.
- With 4,230 workers in May 2010, pile-driver operators was the smallest of the high-paying construction occupations.

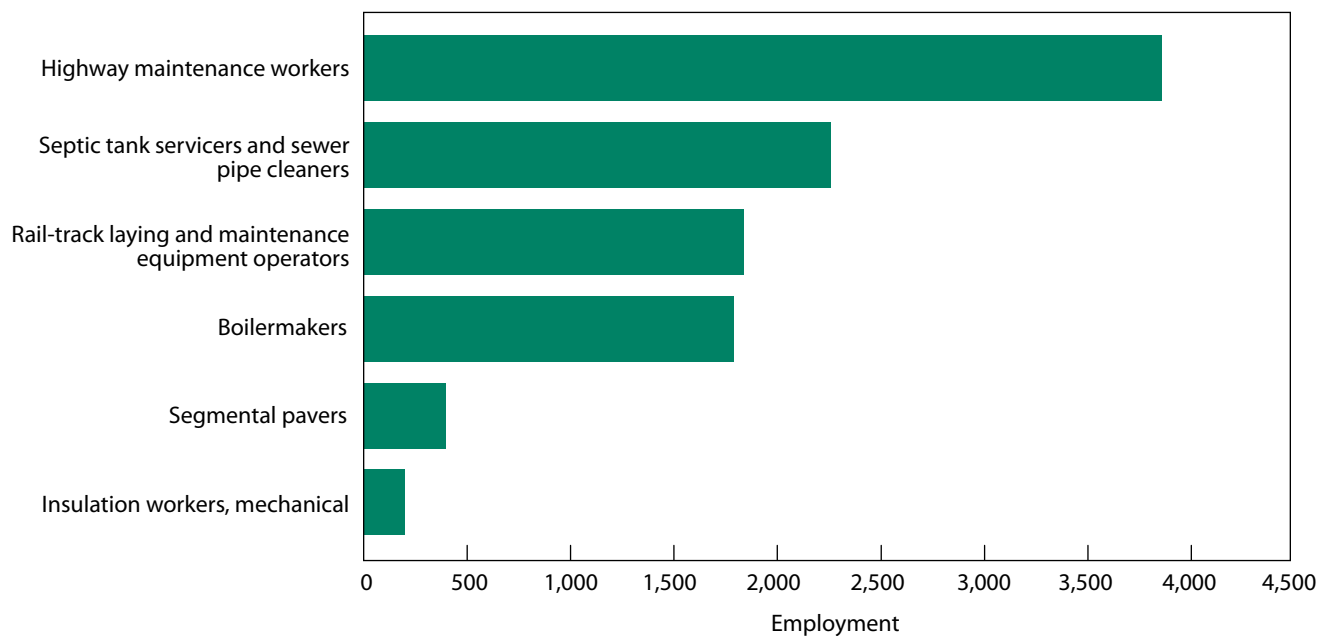
3. Change in mean hourly wages in construction occupations with the largest percent decrease in employment, May 2006–May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Employment decreased in 40 of the 46 construction occupations between May 2006 and May 2010.
- Overall, employment in construction occupations decreased 25 percent between May 2006 and May 2010.
- Four of the construction occupations with the largest percent decrease in employment between May 2006 and May 2010 were various helpers of construction trade workers.
- Employment for tapers and carpenter helpers fell by more than 50 percent. The employment decline was 22,400 for tapers and 57,290 for carpenter helpers.
- The average hourly wage in construction occupations grew 11 percent between May 2006 and May 2010, an average annual increase of 2.7 percent, slightly lower than the increase of 13 percent, or 3.2 percent per year, for all occupations.
- Hourly wage changes for the construction occupations with the largest percent decline in employment were similar to the average for total construction occupations.
- With a 37-percent decrease in employment over the 4-year period, carpenters experienced a smaller percent decrease than the occupations shown but had the largest overall decline in jobs, which fell by 365,580.

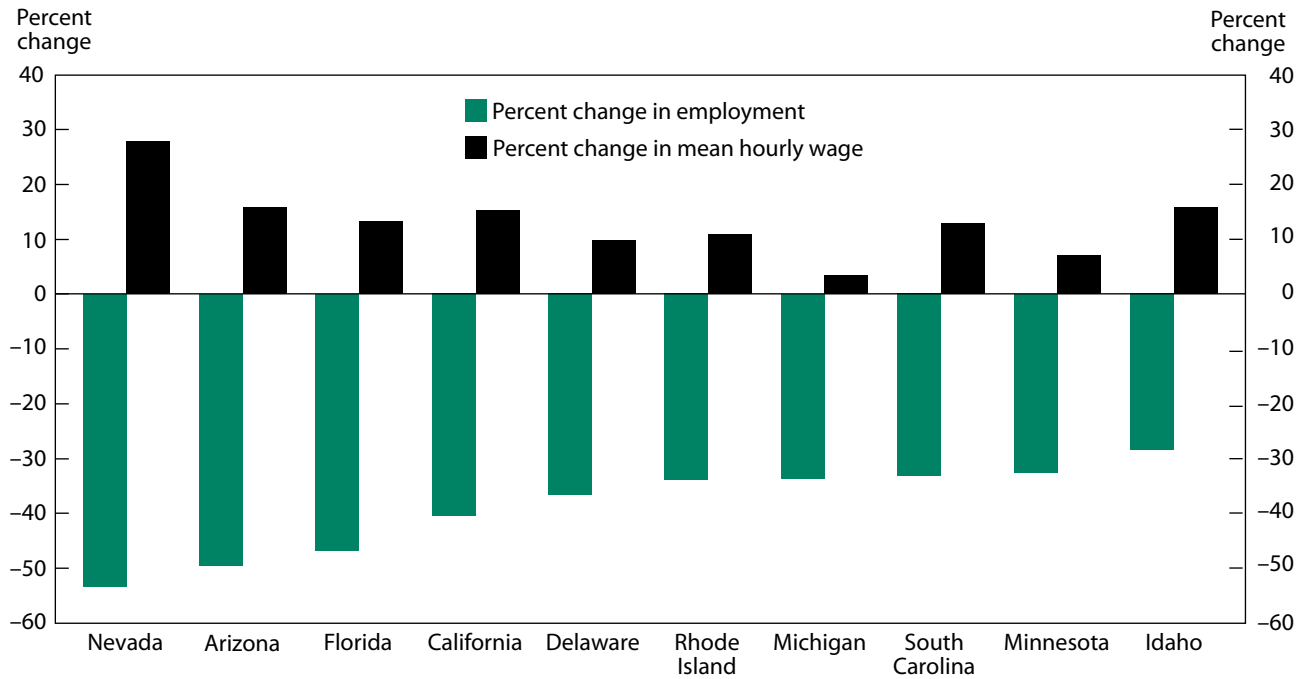
4. Construction occupations with the largest increase in employment, May 2006–May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Construction occupations that grew tended to be smaller occupations and were not related to new building construction.
- Employment for highway maintenance workers increased from 138,670 in May 2006 to 142,530 in May 2010.
- The increase in average hourly wages over the 4-year period for the occupations shown ranged from 2.1 percent for mechanical insulation workers to 16.6 percent for rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators.

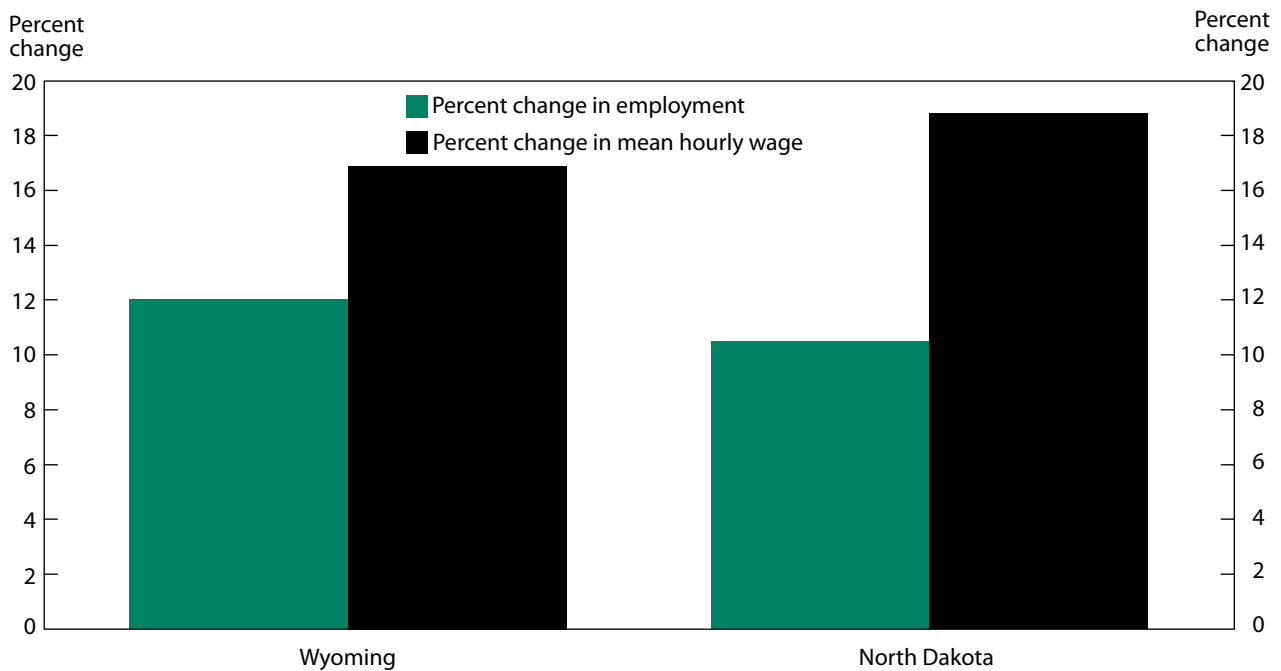
5. Change in employment and wages in States with the largest percent employment decrease in construction occupations, May 2006–May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Nevada had the largest percent decrease in construction occupations employment and the largest increase in mean wages for construction occupations from May 2006 to May 2010.
- Average hourly wages for detailed occupations may increase because of wage increases for individual workers or because lower paid workers are let go, while higher wage workers are retained.
- In Nevada, mean hourly wages for construction occupations had an annual average increase of 6.3 percent from May 2006 to May 2010.
- Part of the wage increase in Nevada was due to employment declining in helper occupations and rising in higher paying occupations, such as elevator installers and repairers.
- With a decline of 41 percent, California had the largest absolute decrease of employment in construction occupations from 815,510 in May 2006 to 485,120 in May 2010.
- Carpenter helpers had one of the largest declines in employment in all the States shown.

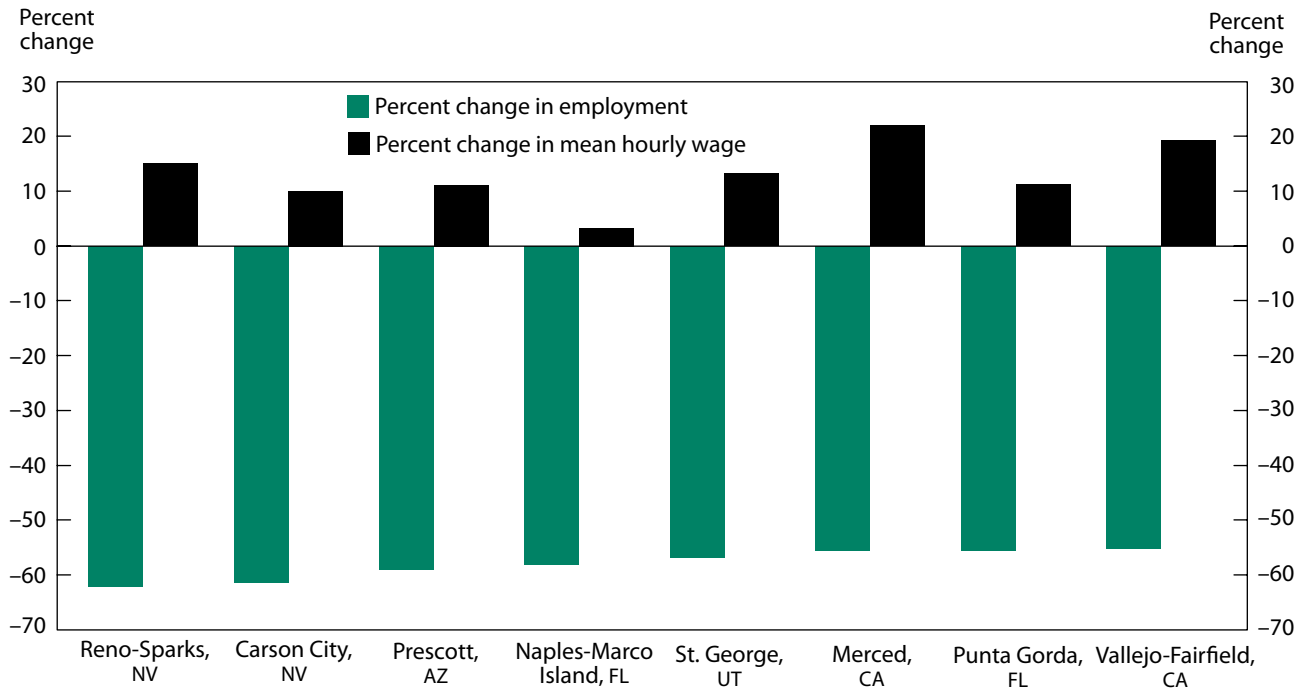
6. Change in employment and wages in the States with an increase in construction occupations employment, May 2006–May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Employment in construction occupations grew in only two States from May 2006 to May 2010.
- The increase of employment in construction occupations came from increases in different occupations in each of the two states.
- In North Dakota, employment for highway maintenance workers increased more than 65 percent. The occupation with the largest absolute increase in employment in North Dakota was first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers.
- Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators and electricians contributed to the increase in employment for Wyoming.
- The growth in hourly wages for construction occupations in Wyoming and North Dakota was above the nationwide average.

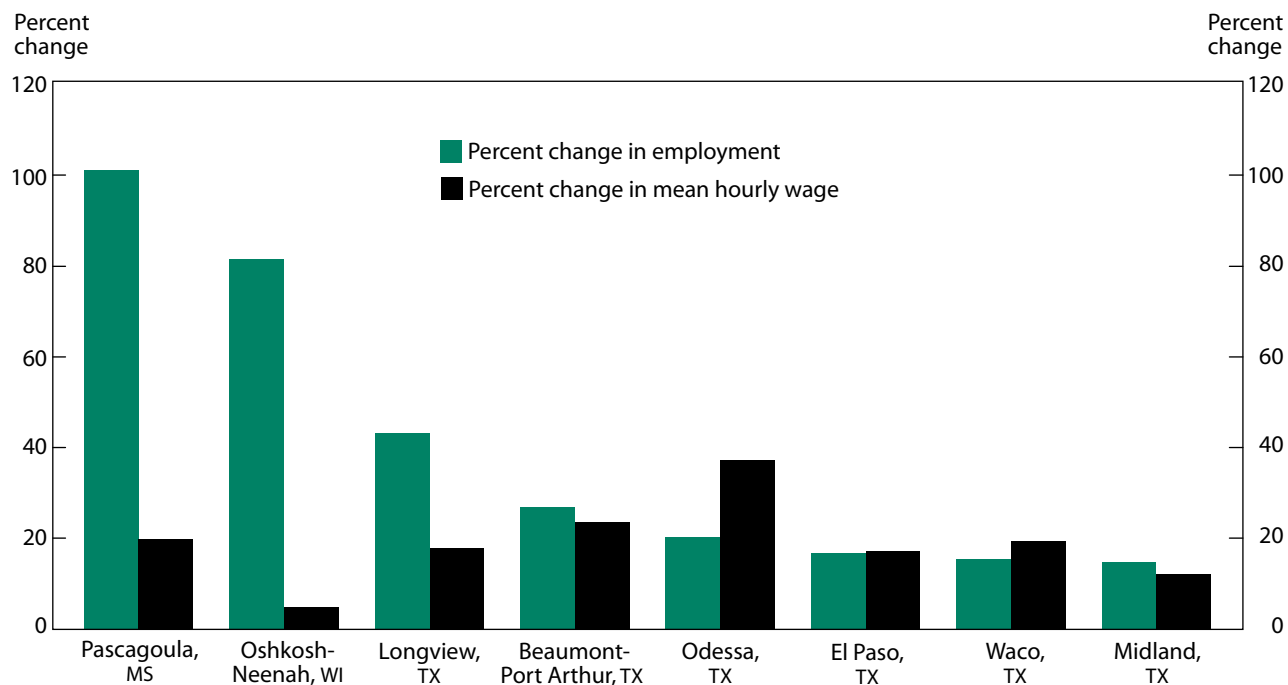
7. Change in employment and wages in metropolitan areas with the largest percent employment decrease in construction occupations, May 2006–May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Nine metropolitan areas in California, six metropolitan areas in Florida, and three metropolitan areas in Nevada showed at least a 50-percent decrease in employment in construction occupations from May 2006 to May 2010; the areas with the steepest employment declines in those States were Merced and Vallejo-Fairfield in California and Naples-Marco Island and Punta Gorda in Florida.
- Employment in construction occupations fell more than 60 percent from May 2006 to May 2010 in Reno-Sparks, NV, and Carson City, NV.
- Employment in construction occupations decreased more than 50 percent in Las Vegas, NV. Wages for construction occupations in Las Vegas, however, increased more than 30 percent.
- Construction hourly wages increased in each of the areas shown during the May 2006–May 2010 period, ranging from 3.4 percent in Naples-Marco Island, FL, to 22.1 percent in Merced, CA.

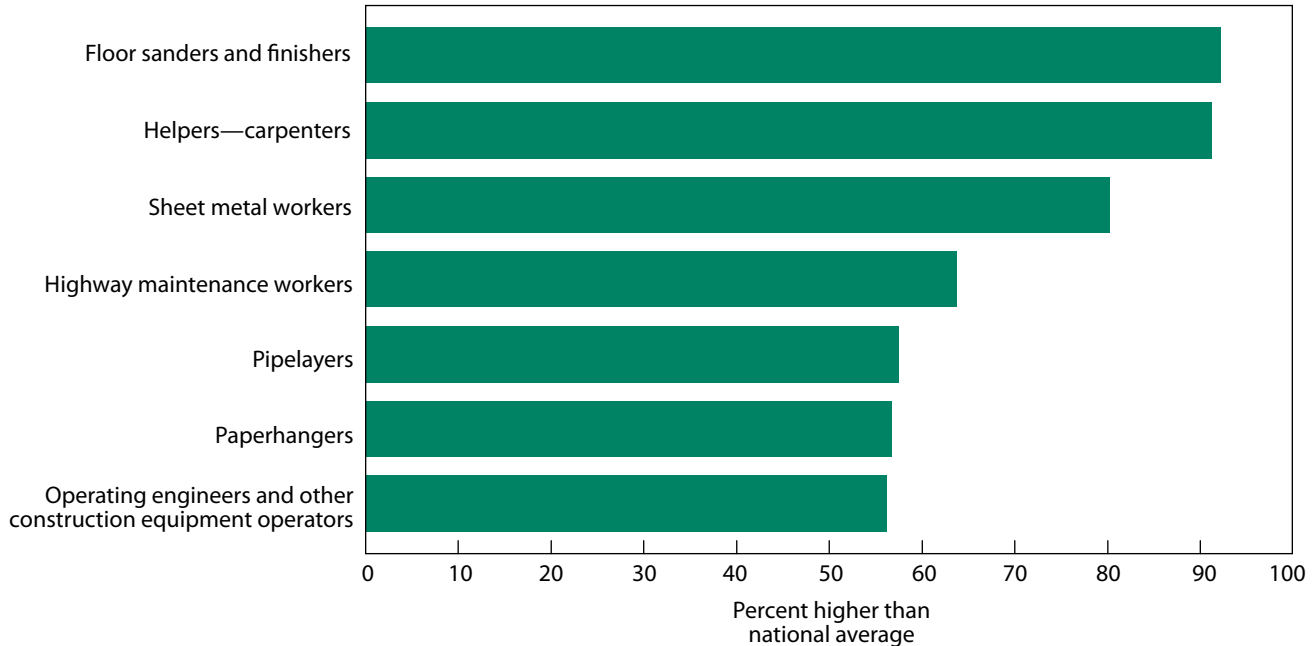
8. Change in employment and wages in the metropolitan areas with at least a 15-percent employment increase in construction occupations, May 2006–May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Employment in construction occupations more than doubled in Pascagoula, MS, and increased by more than 80 percent in Oshkosh-Neenah, WI, from May 2006 to May 2010.
- Employment increased in 20 out of 25 construction occupations in Pascagoula, MS.
- Although the overall employment in construction occupations decreased by 1 percent in Texas from May 2006 to May 2010, employment increased in 13 of the State's 26 metropolitan areas.
- Nearly all the areas with substantial employment growth in construction occupations also had above the U.S. average wage growth from May 2006 to May 2010. The sole exception was Oshkosh-Neenah, WI, where wages grew by only 5 percent.

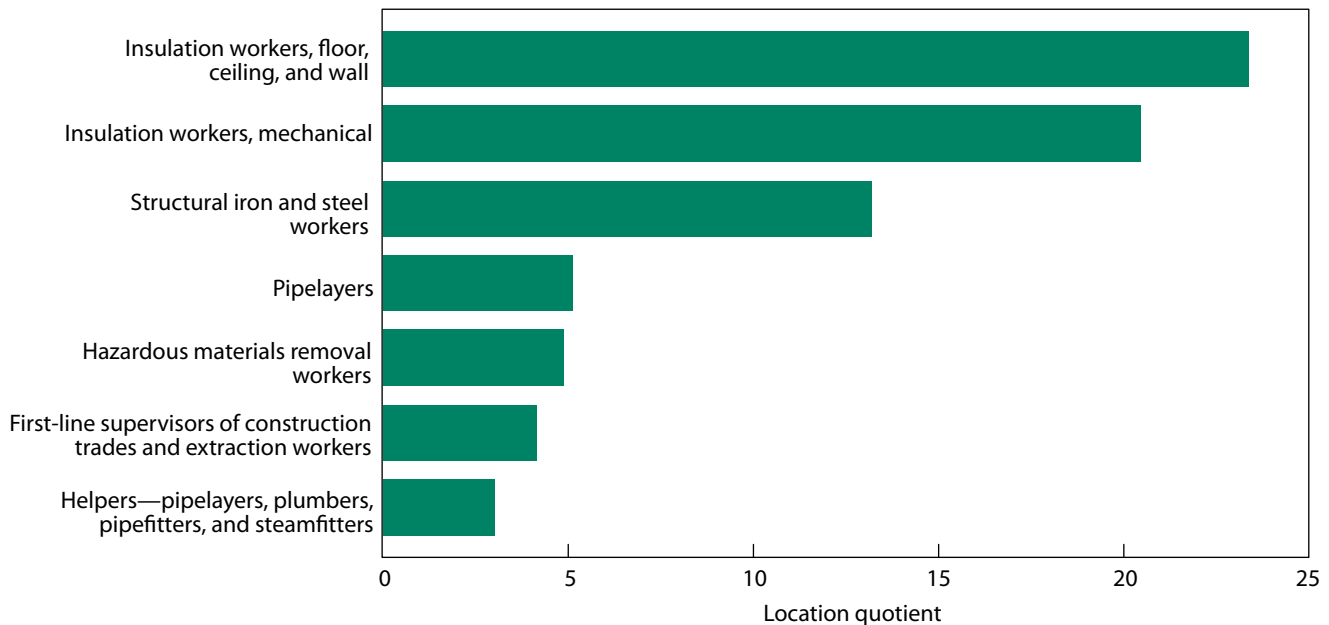
9. Construction occupations in the San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA, metropolitan division with mean wages at least 55 percent higher than the national average for that occupation, May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA, metropolitan division had the highest mean wage in May 2010 for construction workers at \$30.14.
- The San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA, metropolitan division had above average hourly wages for all occupation groups, but construction occupations had the highest wage premium of all the major occupational groups.
- Floor sanders and finishers and carpenter helpers in San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City earned almost twice the national average hourly wage for their occupation.
- Most occupations in this metropolitan division with the highest wage premiums were construction trade occupations. With the exception of carpenter helpers, most helper occupations had a below average premium.
- Although the wages for construction occupations were higher, on average, in the San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA, metropolitan division, employment in construction occupations accounted for a relatively small share of the area's overall employment. Construction occupations accounted for 4 percent of employment nationwide and 3 percent in San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City.

10. Location quotients for construction occupations in Pascagoula, MS, May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Pascagoula, MS, had a larger share of its employment in construction occupations than did any other metropolitan area in the United States, with over three times the national average.
- The concentration of employment in every construction occupation in Pascagoula, MS, was higher than the national average, with the exception of highway maintenance workers.
- At \$19.07, the mean wage for construction occupations in Pascagoula, MS, was below the U.S. average for construction occupations at \$21.12.
- Of the occupations shown, only helpers—pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters had a mean hourly wage higher than the U.S. average for that occupation.

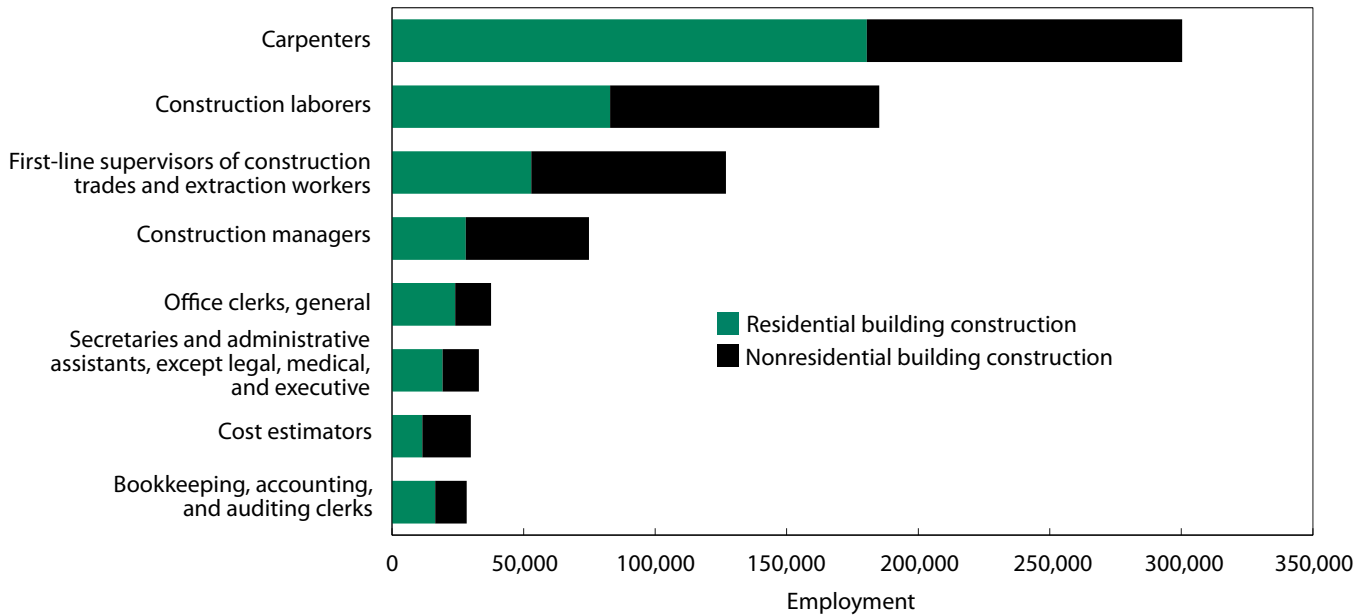
11. Change in employment and mean hourly wages for construction occupations in the residential and nonresidential building construction industries, May 2006–May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Residential construction occupations had a larger employment decline and lower hourly wage growth than did nonresidential construction occupations.
- From May 2006 to May 2010, employment declined 42 percent in residential construction, compared with 16 percent in nonresidential construction.
- Employment in the largest construction occupation, carpenters, decreased 45 percent in residential construction compared with 23 percent in nonresidential construction.
- The average annual hourly wage growth from May 2006 to May 2010 was 1.8 percent in residential construction and 2.7 percent in nonresidential construction compared with 3.2 percent for all industries combined.

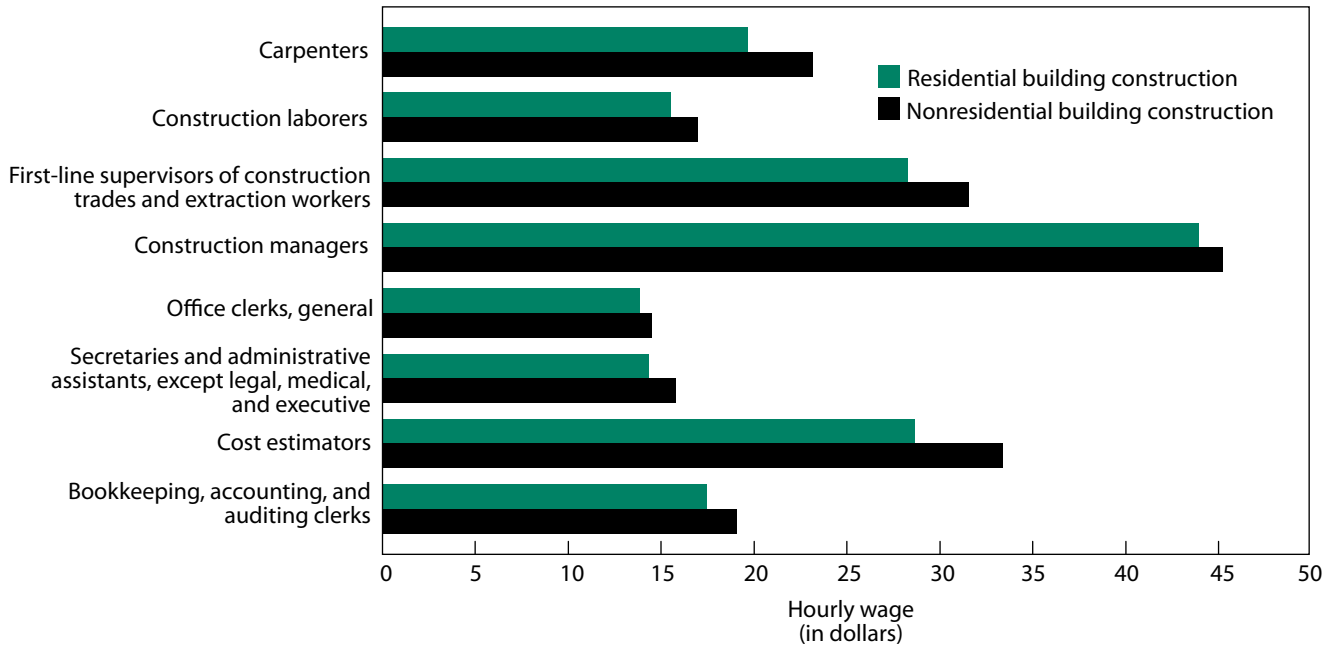
12. Employment in the largest occupations in the building construction subsector, by residential and nonresidential industry group, May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Construction occupations accounted for 64 percent of employment in residential building construction and 62 percent of employment in nonresidential building construction.
- Carpenters made up almost half of the construction occupation employment in residential building construction but accounted for less than a third of the nonresidential building construction employment.
- First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers and construction managers were more prevalent in nonresidential building construction than in residential building construction, accounting for about 4 percentage points more of the overall construction occupations employment.

13. Mean hourly wages for the largest occupations in the building construction subsector, by residential and nonresidential industry group, May 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Wages were consistently higher among workers in nonresidential building construction than those in residential building construction.
- The mean hourly wage for construction occupations was \$19.55 in residential building construction, compared with \$22.64 in nonresidential building construction.
- Cost estimators had the largest nominal difference in mean hourly wages with a \$4.74 spread between nonresidential and residential building construction.
- Carpenters had the largest percent difference in mean hourly wages—17.6 percent—between nonresidential and residential building construction.

Job and industry gender segregation: NAICS categories and EEO-1 job groups

An examination of gender segregation by jobs and industry reveals that industries classified in NAICS and job groups listed in the 2008 EEO-1 National Survey of Private Employers are more gender segregated than the total workforce; the largest contribution to gender segregation is attributable to differences in diversity across NAICS subcategories

Bliss Cartwright,
Patrick Ronald Edwards,
and
Qi Wang

How are men and women distributed across job groups and industries? This article uses the 2008 EEO-1 National Survey of Private Employers¹ to explore the effects of industries and job groups on gender differences. The focus is the question, Which segments of the labor force contribute the most to gender segregation in the United States?² Of particular interest are the industry categories of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), in relation to which the question becomes, Is gender segregation most likely in goods-producing industries or service-providing industries, and in which sectors does it occur?

The examination of gender segregation by jobs and industry is important for several reasons. First, it provides a benchmark for testing the impact of equal employment efforts, whether by legal enforcement, private litigation, or corporate human resource practices. Second, it plays a prominent role in the examination of gender wage gaps. Early human capital models of wage distributions focused largely on the characteristics of individual employees, such as schooling, work experience, and skill

levels. Later models incorporated differences in the proportion of men and women within and across occupations.³ Current research has expanded human capital models to explore gender distributions in both occupations and industries, including the effects of classifying occupations at different levels of aggregation.⁴ The presentation that follows can be viewed, in part, as an attempt to focus attention on the measurement implications of aggregating and disaggregating industry classifications.

The article is divided into (1) a brief introduction to the EEO-1 Survey of Private Employers, (2) a short description of entropy diversity measures, and (3) the crux of the article: a presentation of the empirical results from the 2008 survey based on the 2007 revision of NAICS.⁵

Description of EEO-1 data

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission operates a data collection system that collects data from all private employers in the United States with more than 100 employees and from Federal contractors with 50 or more employees and contracts of \$50,000 or more. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as

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amended, allows the Commission to collect data for, and publish, EEO-1 reports. These annual reports indicate the composition of employers' workforces by gender and by race and ethnic categories.⁶ In 2008, more than 68,300 employers submitted individual establishment and headquarters reports for more than 250,650 reporting units with about 62.2 million employees.⁷ The reports present data on 10 major job categories: executive or senior-level officials, first- or midlevel officials, professionals, technicians, salesworkers, office and clerical workers, craftworkers, operatives, laborers, and service workers.⁸ Race and ethnic designations used in the 2008 EEO-1 report are Hispanic or Latino and, if neither, White, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native, plus a category for two or more races. In addition to the workforce data provided by the employer, information about each establishment is added to the database. Such information includes the establishment's 2007 NAICS code, county code, and metropolitan area code.⁹ The remainder of the article examines 19 private sector industries (or sectors) classified by NAICS two-digit code, 85 industries classified by three-digit code, and 279 industries classified by four-digit code.¹⁰

Measuring occupational segregation

The discussion that follows utilizes two indexes attributed to the Dutch economist Henri Theil: his entropy index (E) and information theory index (H). E measures gender diversity as the difference from an even 50-percent split between men and women. H is a measure of segregation examining to what extent different units (such as jobs or industries) have either all men or all women. The next two subsections describe, in more detail, how E and H are interpreted. (See the appendix for the mathematical formulas for E and H .)

Group diversity. The index E ranges from zero (no diversity) to 1.0 (complete diversity).¹¹ The minimum value of E indicates that only one group is present and all other groups are absent. The maximum value of E indicates that all groups are evenly distributed. In expressing gender segregation, E reaches a minimum value of 0.0 when there are either no women or no men—that is, when the proportion of women is 0.0 or the proportion of women is 1.0.¹² E reaches a maximum value of 1.0 when there is an even distribution of the genders (that is, when the proportion of women is 0.5 and the proportion of men is 0.5).¹³ Note that E is a measure of the diversity, rather than the

composition, of the group. A low value of E could result from either a predominance of men or a predominance of women.

Group segregation. The H index is a measure of segregation based on the diversity index E . Regarded as “the average difference between total and within-unit diversity divided by the total diversity . . . [and] a measure of the proportion of total diversity attributable to between-unit differences,”¹⁴ H ranges from 0.0 when each unit has the same diversity as the overall diversity to 1.0 when each unit has no diversity. For example, if all subindustries in a particular group have a 50–50 split between men and women, then each subindustry has an E value of 1.0 (complete diversity), the overall group has an E value of 1.0 (complete diversity), and the average difference in diversity between the group and the subindustries is an H value of 0.0. By contrast, if one or more subindustries have only men or only women employees (represented by an E value of 0.0), then the average difference in diversity between the overall group and the subindustries increases and the H value increases.

One of the advantages of the H index is that it can be partitioned into within- and between-unit components.¹⁵ The discussion that follows divides H into two components: an H value between industries and an H value within industries and between job groups. Each of these components can be expressed as a percentage of the overall H value. This approach quantifies how much particular industries and jobs contribute to overall gender segregation.

2008 EEO-1 results

This section examines the results from the 2008 EEO-1 survey. First, the contributions to overall gender segregation are analyzed on the basis of the percentage of H . Then the role of particular NAICS industries is examined in more detail. Finally, the role of specific EEO-1 job groups is considered. At each stage, two questions are asked: Which is more important, within-group differences in diversity or between-group differences in diversity? and Which industries or job groups contribute the most to differences in gender diversity? Of particular interest are the relative contributions of goods-producing and service-providing industries, as well as the relative contributions of the craft, operative, and clerical job groups.

Overall results. The following tabulation summarizes the overall gender statistics obtained from the 2008 survey:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Value</i>
Total employees	48,837,691
Men	25,644,805
Women	23,192,886
Percent women.....	47.49
<i>E</i> .....	.9982
<i>H</i>.....	.2170
Percent of <i>H</i> index.....	100.0

The total population reporting represents slightly under 50 million employees, almost evenly divided between women and men. Women employees make up 47.49 percent, for an *E* value of 0.9982. The overall *H* index is 0.2170, indicating that the organizational units—either industries or job groups (or both)—are about one-fifth more gender segregated (less gender diverse) than the total population reporting. The tabulation represents 100.0 percent of the overall *H* index. The remaining tables and tabulations describe the contributions of various industries and job groups to the overall *H* percentage.¹⁶

Table 1 shows the distribution of *H* percentages within and between the highest level NAICS categories: the domains of goods-producing and service-providing industries.¹⁷ Goods-producing industries include construction, mining, and manufacturing. Service-providing industries include health care, educational services, and retail trade. The rows of the table represent the NAICS domains, and the columns represent refinements of those domains, starting on the left with two-digit NAICS categories (or sectors) and ending on the right with EEO-1 job groups within four-digit NAICS categories. For example, the column totals show a total *H* percentage of 100.0 percent, consisting of three components: between domains (19.7 percent), within domains (45.0 percent, combining the middle columns of 30.7 percent, 9.1 percent, and 5.3 percent, whose sum rounds to 45.1 percent), and between EEO-1 job groups within NAICS four-digit categories (35.3 percent).

Taken as a whole, service-providing industries account for about two-thirds (64.4 percent) of total gender segregation and goods-producing industries account for about one-third (35.6 percent). The largest contribution to the total *H* percentage comes from within domains (45.0 percent), followed by between job groups (35.3 percent) and between domains (19.7 percent). The subunits within the domains, varying from two- to four-digit NAICS categories, can be regarded as measures of homogeneity. On the basis of column totals, the greater the specificity of the NAICS categories, the lower is the percentage of *H* values. About two-thirds of the within-domain variation (30.7 percent out of 45.0 percent) oc-

curs at the two-digit level. Increasing the NAICS level from two to three digits and then from three to four digits has less impact on within-domain *H* percentages (9.1 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively).

Perhaps the most interesting feature of table 1 is the contrast between the goods-producing and service-providing industries. About one-half of the total *H* percentage for goods-producing industries (18.2 percent out of 35.6 percent) takes place between domains. The next-largest contribution comes between job groups (11.2 percent), followed by within domains (6.2 percent). By contrast, service-providing industries show remarkably little variation between domains (1.4 percent), but substantial variation within domains (38.9 percent) and between job groups (24.1 percent). What accounts for these differences?

NAICS domains. The following tabulation shows the contributions to *H* between the goods-producing and service-providing domains:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Goods producing</i>	<i>Service providing</i>
Number of employees	48,837,691	12,628,156	36,209,535
Percent women	47.49	27.28	54.54
<i>E</i> .....	.9982	.8454	.9940
<i>H</i> .....	.0426	.0396	.0031
Percent of <i>H</i> index...	19.65	18.24	1.41

Service-providing industries, as a whole, have about twice the percentage of female employees as do goods-producing industries (54.5 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively). Recall that gender equality is defined as an even 50:50 split between men and women. Because the percentage of women in service-providing industries is slightly above that designating gender equality and the EEO-1 national total for all industries (47.5 percent) is slightly below that required for gender equality, both groups have similar diversity levels. That is, the *E* value for service-providing industries is 0.994, the national *E* value is 0.998, and the difference in diversity levels is minimal. By contrast, the percentage of women in goods-producing industries is substantially lower than the national total for all industries. That is, the *E* value for goods-producing industries is 0.845 and the national *E* value is 0.998. Thus, there is a difference in diversity levels, and it follows that gender segregation is more prevalent in industries in the goods-producing domain (*H* percentage of 18.2) than in the service-providing domain (*H* percentage of 1.4).

Table 1. Partitioning of percent contributions to overall gender *H* value, 2008

Category			Within and between NAICS subcategories: two-, three-, and four-digit codes				Between EEO-1 jobs
Domain	Percent of total	Between-domain contribution	Within domain	Within domain, between two-digit categories	Within two-digit categories, between three-digit categories	Within three-digit categories, between four-digit categories	Within four-digit categories, between jobs
Total	100.00	19.65	45.04	30.66	9.09	5.29	35.31
Goods producing	35.59	18.24	6.16	2.36	2.63	1.17	11.19
Service providing	64.41	1.41	38.88	28.29	6.46	4.12	24.12

NOTE: Column entries may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: North American Industry Classification System; National Survey of Private Employers.

NAICS two-digit sectors. Table 2 examines the next level of NAICS specificity: within domain industries and between two-digit sectors. The first row and the next four rows of the table list, respectively, the total goods-producing domain and the 4 two-digit sectors within that domain. The next row and the remaining rows list, respectively, the total service providing domain and the 15 two-digit sectors within that domain. The sectors within the two domains are sorted from high to low percentages of *H*. The columns of the table list selected characteristics, subdivided into within values and between values. For example, in the second row, the within values are for the goods-producing domain and the between values are for the construction sector. Thus, 12,628,156 employees work in the goods-producing domain and 1,519,283 employees work in the construction industry. The percentages of women are 27.3 percent for the goods-producing domain and 10.6 percent for the construction sector.

The goods-producing domain in table 2 illustrates several important characteristics of the diversity measure *H*. Until now, all of the percentages of *H* have been positive, indicating higher levels of gender segregation (less gender diversity). However, as the NAICS subcategories become more refined, it is also possible to have negative percentages of *H*, indicating lower levels of gender segregation (more gender diversity). Notice that the percentage of *H* for the construction industry is positive (5.2 percent) but that for the manufacturing industry is negative (-3.6 percent). The reason for the difference in sign is evident from the columns that show the percentages of women in the two industries. The construction industry has a smaller percentage of female employees than the goods-producing domain (10.6 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively), but the manufacturing industry has a larger percentage of female employees than the

goods-producing domain (30.1 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively). Thus, the construction industry is more segregated (less diverse) than the goods-producing domain, and the manufacturing industry is less segregated (more diverse) than the goods-producing domain. Consequently, the total percentage of *H* for NAICS two-digit sectors within the goods-producing domain (2.4 percent) represents a mixture of positive and negative values, indicating an additional source of heterogeneity within the subcategories. Note also that the agriculture and manufacturing industries have a similar percentage of women (33.9 percent and 30.1 percent, respectively) but different percentages of *H* (-0.2 percent and -3.6 percent, respectively). The larger percentage for manufacturing is due mostly to that industry's size, 10,409,437 employees, compared with 277,087 employees for agriculture.¹⁸

The service-providing domain in table 2 displays a different pattern of positive and negative percentages of *H*. The domain is dominated by a single positive outlier, the health care industry, with a percentage of *H* of 21.6 percent, compared with a percentage of 28.3 percent for the total service-providing domain. There are at least two reasons for a large percentage of *H* in the health care industry: the relative size of the industry and the predominance of women in it. About a quarter of the total employees in the service-providing domain are in the health care industry (8,957,076 out of 36,209,535). In addition, the percentage of female employees in the industry (79.2 percent) is substantially higher than the percentage of female employees in the service-providing domain as a whole (54.5 percent). The next-two-largest percentages of *H*, representing the transportation and warehousing and the wholesale industries, are 3.8 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. The remaining percentages range in magnitude from 0.9 percent to -0.3 percent. Thus,

Table 2. H Contributions within NAICS domains and between NAICS two-digit sectors, 2008

Domain	NAICS sector		Number of employees		Percent women		E		Percentage of H
	Code	Title	Within domain	Between sectors	Within domain	Between sectors	Within domain	Between sectors	
Total goods producing	...	...	...	12,628,156	...	...	...	...	2.36
Goods producing	23	Construction	12,628,156	1,519,283	27.3	10.6	.845	.486	5.16
Goods producing	21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	12,628,156	422,349	27.3	14.1	.845	.588	1.03
Goods producing	11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	12,628,156	277,087	27.3	33.9	.845	.924	-.21
Goods producing	31-33	Manufacturing	12,628,156	10,409,437	27.3	30.1	.845	.882	-3.62
Total service providing	...	...	...	36,209,535	...	...	...	...	28.29
Service providing	62	Health care and social assistance	36,209,535	8,957,076	54.5	79.2	.994	.738	21.64
Service providing	48-49	Transportation and warehousing	36,209,535	2,496,978	54.5	26.3	.994	.832	3.83
Service providing	42	Wholesale trade	36,209,535	1,385,410	54.5	32.8	.994	.913	1.06
Service providing	22	Utilities	36,209,535	508,076	54.5	25.1	.994	.813	.87
Service providing	52	Finance and insurance	36,209,535	3,286,521	54.5	60.3	.994	.969	.78
Service providing	54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	36,209,535	3,051,639	54.5	42.0	.994	.982	.36
Service providing	61	Educational services	36,209,535	364,890	54.5	63.3	.994	.948	.16
Service providing	56	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	36,209,535	2,722,718	54.5	44.4	.994	.991	.08
Service providing	51	Information	36,209,535	1,971,877	54.5	44.8	.994	.992	.03
Service providing	53	Real estate and rental and leasing	36,209,535	441,074	54.5	44.8	.994	.992	.01
Service providing	71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	36,209,535	871,047	54.5	46.8	.994	.997	-.02
Service providing	55	Management of companies and enterprises	36,209,535	454,706	54.5	50.2	.994	1.000	-.03
Service providing	81	Other services (except public administration)	36,209,535	784,741	54.5	52.8	.994	.998	-.03
Service providing	72	Accommodation and food services	36,209,535	3,023,260	54.5	51.3	.994	1.000	-.16
Service providing	44-45	Retail trade	36,209,535	5,889,522	54.5	51.5	.994	.999	-.30

SOURCE: North American Industry Classification System; National Survey of Private Employers.

unlike the goods-producing domain, the service-providing domain, with the exception of the health care industry, is relatively homogeneous, with few large positive percentages of H and no large negative percentages.

NAICS three- and four-digit categories. Tables 3 and 4 repeat the column format of table 2, but extend the display to three- and four-digit NAICS industries, respectively. Given the large number of such industries, the rows of the two tables are restricted to the five largest and five smallest percentages of H within the goods-producing and service-providing domains. For example, among the goods-producing industries, the three-digit transportation equipment manufacturing industry has the highest percentage of H (1.2 percent) and the three-digit food manufacturing industry has the lowest (-0.8 percent). Among the service-providing industries, the three-digit truck transportation industry has the highest percentage of H (1.3 percent) and the three-digit social assistance industry has the lowest (-0.7 percent).

Tables 3 and 4 exhibit some of the reasons NAICS three- and four-digit industries make minimal contributions to overall segregation levels. Notice that the percentages of H fall within a narrow range: those of goods-producing industries shown in table 3 range from 1.2 percent to -0.8 percent, and those of service-providing industries range from 1.3 percent to -0.7 percent. Likewise, the percentages of H among the goods-producing industries shown in table 4 range from 0.3 percent to -0.4 percent, and the percentages of H among the service-providing industries range from 1.0 percent to -0.4 percent. Regardless of the domain they are in, four-fifths of the three-digit NAICS industries have percentages of H in the range from 0.75 percent to -0.28 percent and four-fifths of the four-digit NAICS industries have percentages of H in the range from 0.09 percent to -0.05 percent.¹⁹ In addition, both domains in each table include industries with positive percentages of H and industries with negative percentages of H . This means that many of the percentages of H from outlying industries cancel each other out. For example, in the goods-producing domain shown in table 4, both ship and boat building (NAICS code 3366) and motor vehicle parts manufacturing (3363) are four-digit industries within the three-digit transportation equipment manufacturing industry (336). The percentage of female employees in the three-digit industry is 23.8 percent. Ship and boat building is less gender diverse (14.3 percent women) than the three-digit industry, and motor vehicle parts manufacturing is more gender diverse (31.2 percent women) than the three-digit industry. Consequently, ship and boat building

has a positive percentage of H of 0.23, motor vehicle parts manufacturing has a negative percentage of H of -0.37, and their combined percentage of H (-0.14) has little impact on the overall percentage of H .

EEO-1 job groups. Table 5 summarizes the contributions to overall gender segregation between EEO-1 job groups within NAICS four-digit industries. The rows list the 10 EEO-1 job groups, and the columns list the percentages of H . The job groups contribute about one-third (35.3 percent) of the total percentage of H : 11.2 percent from goods-producing industries and 24.1 percent from service-providing industries. The job groups with the highest percentages of H are craftworkers (11.7 percent), clerical workers (10.0 percent), and operatives (5.8 percent). The job groups with the lowest percentages of H are service workers (-0.23 percent), upper management (0.72 percent), and midlevel management (1.0 percent).

Craft, operative, and clerical job groups. Tables 6 through 8 list the 15 industries with the highest positive percentages of H for the craft, operative, and clerical job groups, respectively. The first four columns list, respectively, the rank, domain, code, and title of the four-digit NAICS industries, and the next six columns list various job and industry characteristics. The percentages of H , sorted in descending order, appear in the rightmost column.

The positive outliers for craft and operative workers represent job groups with a preponderance of male employees, often in industries with a preponderance of male employees. All of the NAICS four-digit industries in tables 6 and 7 have a minority of female employees. The percentage of female employees in these industries ranges from 8.1 percent to 42.8 percent in table 6 and from 8.3 percent to 49.8 percent in table 7. The median percentage of female workers is 24.8 percent for the industries shown in table 6 and 20.6 percent for those listed in table 7. Even so, the percentage of women in craft and operative jobs is smaller than the industry percentages, sometimes substantially. The median percentage of women in craft jobs is 3.9 percent and in operative jobs is 7.8 percent. As an example of the relative underrepresentation of women in craft jobs in the electrical power generation, transmission, and distribution industry (table 6, NAICS code 2211), the industry has 24.8 percent female employees and, of all craftworkers in the industry, 2.9 percent are women. Similarly, the building material and supplies dealers industry (table 7, NAICS code 4441) has 37.1 percent female employees and, of all operatives in the industry, 11.0 percent are women. In addition, in tables 6 and 7, at least two-thirds of the

Table 3. Highest and lowest contributions to *H* within NAICS sectors and between NAICS three-digit industries, 2008

Domain and sector	Three-digit industry		Number of employees		Percent women		<i>E</i>		Percentage of <i>H</i>
	Code	Title	Within sector	Between industries	Within sector	Between industries	Within sector	Between industries	
Goods producing									
Manufacturing	336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	10,409,437	1,440,169	30.1	23.8	0.882	0.791	1.24
Manufacturing	331	Primary metal manufacturing	10,409,437	376,643	30.1	14.7	.882	.603	1.00
Manufacturing	333	Machinery manufacturing	10,409,437	826,210	30.1	22.1	.882	.762	.94
Manufacturing	332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	10,409,437	787,366	30.1	22.7	.882	.772	.82
Construction	238	Specialty trade contractors	1,519,283	718,394	10.6	8.2	.486	.410	.52
Manufacturing	334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	10,409,437	1,202,076	30.1	32.2	.882	.907	-.28
Construction	236	Construction of buildings	1,519,283	413,663	10.6	15.8	.486	.629	-.56
Manufacturing	339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	10,409,437	721,230	30.1	40.7	.882	.975	-.63
Manufacturing	325	Chemical manufacturing	10,409,437	894,748	30.1	38.4	.882	.960	-.66
Manufacturing	311	Food manufacturing	10,409,437	1,224,818	30.1	36.6	.882	.947	-.75
Service providing									
Transportation and warehousing	484	Truck transportation	2,496,978	581,154	26.3	14.2	.832	.590	1.33
Retail trade	452	General merchandise stores	5,889,522	1,263,900	51.5	69.3	.999	.889	1.31
Health care and social assistance	623	Nursing and residential care facilities	8,957,076	1,922,384	79.2	82.2	.738	.675	1.15
Retail trade	441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	5,889,522	445,269	51.5	20.2	.999	.726	1.15
Transportation and warehousing	482	Rail transportation	2,496,978	186,157	26.3	8.1	.832	.405	.75
Health care and social assistance	621	Ambulatory health care services	8,957,076	1,581,985	79.2	78.3	.738	.755	-.25
Transportation and warehousing	493	Warehousing and storage	2,496,978	294,968	26.3	35.8	.832	.941	-.30
Transportation and warehousing	485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	2,496,978	214,109	26.3	42.2	.832	.982	-.30
Transportation and warehousing	481	Air transportation	2,496,978	467,108	26.3	40.7	.832	.975	-.63
Healthcare and social assistance	624	Social assistance	8,957,076	637,811	79.2	72.0	.738	.855	-.70

SOURCE: North American Industry Classification System; National Survey of Private Employers.

Table 4. Highest and lowest contributions to H within NAICS three-digit industries and between NAICS four-digits industries, 2008

Domain and three-digit industry	Four-digit industry		Number of employees		Percent women		<i>E</i>		Percentage of <i>H</i>
	Code	Title	Within industry	Between industries	Within industry	Between industries	Within industry	Between industry	
Goods-producing									
Construction of buildings	2362	Nonresidential building construction	413,663	328,115	15.8	12.2	0.629	0.536	0.29
Chemical manufacturing	3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	894,748	152,424	38.4	22.6	.960	.772	.27
Transportation equipment manufacturing	3366	Ship and boat building	1,440,169	120,862	23.8	14.3	.791	.591	.23
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	3273	Cement and concrete product manufacturing	223,977	74,994	19.4	10.4	.709	.481	.16
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	3323	Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	787,366	171,016	22.7	17.8	.772	.677	.15
Machinery manufacturing	3334	Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	826,210	116,826	22.1	28.4	.762	.861	-.11
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	787,366	298,728	22.7	25.1	.772	.812	-.11
Chemical manufacturing	3254	Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	894,748	436,568	38.4	49.0	.960	1.000	-.16
Construction of buildings	2361	Residential building construction	413,663	85,548	15.8	29.5	.629	.875	-.20
Transportation equipment manufacturing	3363	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	1,440,169	377,148	23.8	31.2	.791	.896	-.37
Service-providing									
Ambulatory health care services	6216	Home health care services	1,581,985	422,541	78.3	88.4	.755	.517	.95
Nursing and residential care facilities	6231	Nursing care facilities	1,922,384	1,290,829	82.2	85.2	.675	.604	.87
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services	3,051,639	594,489	42.0	27.9	.982	.854	.72
Administrative and support services	5616	Investigation and security services	2,593,065	508,658	45.7	28.0	.995	.856	.67
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5415	Computer systems design and related services	3,051,639	633,428	42.0	33.2	.982	.917	.39

Table 4. Continued—Highest and lowest contributions to *H* within NAICS three-digit industries and between NAICS four-digits industries, 2008

Domain and three-digit industry	Four-digit industry		Number of employees		Percent women		<i>E</i>		Percentage of <i>H</i>
	Code	Title	Within industry	Between industries	Within industry	Between industries	Within industry	Between industry	
Nursing and residential care facilities	6233	Community care facilities for the elderly	1,922,384	309,954	82.2	79.5	0.675	0.732	-0.17
Social assistance	6243	Vocational rehabilitation services	637,811	165,593	72.0	58.6	.855	.978	-.19
Nursing and residential care facilities	6239	Other residential care facilities	1,922,384	184,749	82.2	74.4	.675	.820	-.25
Nursing and residential care facilities	6232	Residential mental retardation, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	1,922,384	136,852	82.2	70.7	.675	.873	-.26
Ambulatory health care services	6219	Other ambulatory health care services	1,581,985	278,297	78.3	66.4	.755	.921	-.44

SOURCE: North American Industry Classification System; National Survey of Private Employers.

percentages of women in jobs are in the single digits, with six industries registering less than 2.0 percent (for instance, the 1.5-percent female craftworkers employed by building equipment contractors, NAICS code 2382, table 6).

By contrast, the positive outliers for clerical workers represent a job group with a preponderance of female employees, often in industries with a preponderance of female employees. All but one of the NAICS four-digit industries listed in table 8 have a majority of female employees. The percentage of female employees in industries shown in the table ranges from 44.1 percent in management, scientific, and technical consulting services (NAICS code 5416) to 85.2 percent in nursing care facilities (6231). The median percentage of women in the industries shown is 62.8 percent. Unlike the percentages of women in craft and operative jobs, the percentages in clerical jobs are larger than the industry percentages, sometimes substantially. The percentage of female employees in clerical jobs ranges from 71.3 percent in business support services (NAICS code 5614) to 93.6 percent in offices of physicians (6211). The median percentage of women in the clerical jobs shown in table 8 is 82.0 percent. As an example of the relative overrepresentation of women in clerical jobs in an industry, general medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS code 6221) have 79.3 percent female employees and, of all clerical workers in the industry, 91.6 percent are women. Note also that general medical and surgical hospitals have a large percentage of *H*:

2.2 percent, compared with the median percentage of *H* of 0.24 percent for the clerical jobs shown in table 8.²⁰

Taken as a group, the craft, operative, and clerical jobs suggest a common pattern: they are industries of low gender diversity in which certain jobs have even less gender

Table 5. Contributions to *H* between EEOC job groups within NAICS four-digit industries, 2008

EEOC job group	Percentage of <i>H</i> from—		Total percentage of <i>H</i>
	Goods-producing domain	Service-providing domain	
Total between-jobs percentage of <i>H</i>	11.19	24.12	35.31
Upper management	.47	.25	.72
Midlevel management	1.06	-.06	1.01
Professional	-.30	1.79	1.49
Technical	.82	1.20	2.01
Sales	.15	1.19	1.33
Clerical	.08	9.92	10.00
Craft	7.09	4.56	11.65
Operative	1.53	4.22	5.75
Laborer	.36	1.24	1.59
Service	-.05	-.18	-.23

SOURCE: North American Industry Classification System; National Survey of Private Employers.

Table 6. Contributions to *H* within NAICS four-digit industries and between EEO-1 job groups: 15 highest percentages of *H* indicating least diverse craft jobs, 2008

Rank	NAICS domain	NAICS four-digit industry		Number of employees		Percent women		<i>E</i>		Percentage of <i>H</i>
		Code	Title	Craft	Total	Craft	Total	Craft	Total	
1	Service providing	2211	Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	109,894	422,625	2.9	24.8	0.189	0.808	0.642
2	Goods producing	2362	Nonresidential building construction	127,341	328,115	1.8	12.2	.129	.536	.489
3	Goods producing	2389	Other specialty trade contractors	163,170	345,818	1.8	8.3	.130	.414	.438
4	Goods producing	2382	Building equipment contractors	103,595	202,719	1.5	9.6	.113	.457	.337
5	Service providing	4411	Automobile dealers	51,708	352,156	2.1	19.9	.149	.719	.279
6	Goods producing	3364	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	96,771	490,580	11.2	23.8	.506	.791	.261
7	Service providing	4811	Scheduled air transportation	54,889	444,382	10.7	41.5	.491	.979	.253
8	Service providing	5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	36,766	480,641	3.9	38.1	.239	.959	.250
9	Goods producing	3329	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	55,034	298,728	7.7	25.1	.391	.812	.219
10	Goods producing	3261	Plastics product manufacturing	53,273	409,256	10.8	34.0	.495	.924	.216
11	Service providing	5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	47,437	220,122	12.7	42.8	.550	.985	.195
12	Service providing	4821	Rail transportation	92,030	186,157	2.8	8.1	.184	.405	.192
13	Service providing	5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services	30,551	594,489	4.7	27.9	.271	.854	.168
14	Goods producing	2131	Support activities for mining	43,466	209,407	1.9	12.4	.135	.542	.167
15	Goods producing	3363	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	41,256	377,148	10.0	31.2	.468	.896	.167

SOURCE: North American Industry Classification System; National Survey of Private Employers.

diversity. Rather than reflecting the industry as a whole, these jobs contribute to overall gender segregation because they have proportionately more men in male-dominated industries and proportionately more women in female-dominated industries.

THE OVERALL *H* INDEX FOUND IN THIS STUDY, 0.2170 (see tabulation on p. 39), indicates that NAICS industries and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission job groups in the 2008 EEO-1 survey are about one-fifth more gender segregated (less gender diverse) than the total reported workforce. Readers should interpret these results

cautiously, however. The EEO-1 survey uses broad job categories, such as professionals and salesworkers. It is possible that more occupational-based data will reveal higher levels of gender segregation in U.S. labor markets.²¹ The survey also excludes establishments with fewer than 100 employees (or, in some cases, fewer than 50 employees). It is possible that increasing the number of observations from industries with many small firms, such as industries in agriculture and construction, would increase the value of the *H* index. Note, too, that the *H* index measures gender diversity resulting from either a predominance of men or a predominance of women. It does not, by itself, tell which

Table 7. Contributions to *H* within NAICS four-digits industries and between EEO-1 job groups: 15 highest percentages of *H* indicating least diverse operative jobs, 2008

Rank	NAICS domain	NAICS four-digit industry		Number of employees		Percent women		<i>E</i>		Percentage of <i>H</i>
		Code	Title	Operative	Total	Operative	Total	Operative	Total	
1	Service providing	4841	General freight trucking	256,892	461,073	5.0	13.8	0.287	0.579	0.710
2	Service providing	4244	Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	97,446	318,026	7.8	24.7	.397	.806	.377
3	Service providing	4921	Couriers and express delivery services	142,242	426,277	9.7	20.6	.459	.734	.370
4	Service providing	4441	Building material and supplies dealers	62,734	662,819	11.0	37.1	.499	.951	.268
5	Service providing	4842	Specialized freight trucking	65,711	120,081	4.5	15.7	.263	.628	.227
6	Service providing	4811	Scheduled air transportation	52,835	444,382	14.5	41.5	.597	.979	.191
7	Goods producing	3121	Beverage manufacturing	63,299	218,046	8.3	19.8	.413	.718	.183
8	Goods producing	2131	Support activities for mining	43,887	209,407	1.8	12.4	.133	.542	.170
9	Service providing	5622	Waste treatment and disposal	32,584	71,929	1.8	17.2	.130	.662	.164
10	Service providing	4931	Warehousing and storage	87,202	294,968	23.4	35.8	.785	.941	.129
11	Service providing	2211	Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	29,681	422,625	7.6	24.8	.386	.808	.118
12	Service providing	4451	Grocery stores	105,024	2,020,551	30.6	49.8	.888	1.000	.111
13	Service providing	4248	Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	20,902	100,144	2.0	17.0	.141	.658	.102
14	Goods producing	3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	30,650	152,424	8.9	22.6	.432	.772	.098
15	Goods producing	2389	Other specialty trade contractors	41,361	345,818	2.7	8.3	.180	.414	.092

SOURCE: North American Industry Classification System; National Survey of Private Employers.

gender is in the minority, men or women. In addition, the *H* index is the sum of weighted proportions. Within industries, *H* assigns greater weight to larger industries than smaller industries and greater weight to industries with low segregation levels than industries with high segregation levels. Thus, while providing a useful view of the overall workforce, it underestimates the impact of small industries with extreme gender disparities.

Within these limitations, it is evident that there is

substantial variation in gender diversity among the NAICS categories and the EEO-1 job groups. This article has examined three types of variation: that between NAICS domains, that between NAICS subcategories within NAICS domains, and that between EEO-1 job groups within NAICS four-digit industries. The largest contribution to overall gender segregation can be attributed to the NAICS subcategories (45.0 percent), followed by the EEO-1 job groups (35.3 percent) and the

Table 8. Contributions to *H* within NAICS four-digit industries and between EEO-1 job groups: 15 highest percentages of *H* indicating least diverse clerical jobs, 2008

Rank	NAICS domain	NAICS four-digit industry		Number of employees		Percent women		<i>E</i>		Percentage of <i>H</i>
		Code	Title	Clerical	Total	Clerical	Total	Clerical	Total	
1	Service providing	6221	General medical and surgical hospitals	721,951	4,509,841	91.6	79.3	0.417	0.735	2.171
2	Service providing	5241	Insurance carriers	408,481	1,107,938	82.1	65.2	.678	.932	.980
3	Service providing	5221	Depository credit intermediation	462,682	954,374	77.9	62.8	.761	.952	.834
4	Service providing	6211	Offices of physicians	146,773	471,819	93.6	79.3	.344	.735	.543
5	Service providing	5411	Legal services	150,978	317,440	82.0	61.3	.679	.963	.405
6	Service providing	5242	Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities	140,107	356,083	80.2	62.7	.718	.953	.312
7	Service providing	5511	Management of companies and enterprises	105,681	454,706	79.0	50.2	.741	1.000	.259
8	Service providing	5614	Business support services	221,435	545,225	71.3	58.6	.865	.978	.238
9	Service providing	4521	Department stores	85,861	1,263,900	84.9	69.3	.613	.889	.225
10	Service providing	6219	Other ambulatory health care services	57,264	278,297	85.7	66.4	.591	.921	.179
11	Service providing	7211	Traveler accommodation	105,140	1,017,003	73.9	51.2	.828	1.000	.171
12	Service providing	6231	Nursing care facilities	72,692	1,290,829	92.7	85.2	.378	.604	.155
13	Service providing	5111	Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	74,253	439,989	76.0	50.9	.794	1.000	.144
14	Service providing	5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	61,520	386,003	78.8	44.1	.745	.990	.143
15	Service providing	6214	Outpatient care centers	47,476	229,116	89.4	77.1	.486	.776	.130

SOURCE: North American Industry Classification System; National Survey of Private Employers.

NAICS domains (19.7 percent). It is evident that many industries make only minimal contributions to overall gender segregation while a few NAICS categories, such as the goods-producing domain and health care industries within the service-providing domain, make major contributions to overall gender segregation (18.2 percent and 21.6 percent, respectively). It is also evident that traditional craft, operative, and clerical jobs still matter. Taken together, craft, operative, and clerical job groups account for about three-fourths of the differences in

gender segregation levels between job groups.

Future research should be able to expand on the findings of this study by exploring variations in employment segregation by race and ethnic group, as well as variations in employment segregation at the level of individual firms and establishments. Future research should also consider the implications of employment segregation for studies of gender pay rates. It is quite possible, for example, that gender segregation raises or lowers wages in an industry in addition to creating pay disparities between men and women. □

Notes

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¹ Officially known as Standard Form 100, Employer Information Report EEO-1.

² The concept of segregation is used here in the tradition of social science studies, which measure degrees of concentration by a particular group. It is not intended to represent situations in which one group is entirely excluded from jobs or employment opportunities.

³ For an extensive review of research prior to 2000, see Astrid Kunze, "The Determination of Wages and the Gender Wage Gap: A Survey," Discussion Paper No. 193 (Bonn, Germany, Institute for the Study of Labor, August 2000), <http://ssrn.com/abstract=251995>.

⁴ See Kimberly Bayard, Judith Hellerstein, David Neumark, and Kenneth Troske, "New Evidence on Sex Segregation and Sex Differences in Wages from Matched Employee-Employer Data," *Journal of Labor Economics*, October 2003, pp. 887-922.

⁵ *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 2007* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2007).

⁶ Private employers required to file are (a) those with 100 or more employees and (b) those with 50 or more employees and which (1) have a federal contract or first-tier subcontract worth \$50,000 or more, or (2) act as depositories of federal funds in any amount, or (3) act as issuing and paying agents for U.S. Savings Bonds and Notes. Single-establishment employers submit only one EEO-1 report, while those employers whose business was conducted at more than one location submit a companywide consolidated report, a headquarters report, and individual reports for each establishment with 50 or more employees. Employment figures may be reported for any pay period in the third quarter (July through September). Given these eligibility requirements, industries composed largely of small establishments, such as the agriculture and construction industries, tend to be underrepresented in the survey.

⁷ For more details, see "Job Patterns For Minorities And Women In Private Industry (EEO-1)" (U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, no date), <http://www.eeoc.gov/eeoc/statistics/employment/jobpat-eeo1/index.cfm>.

⁸ See EEO-1 instruction booklet, "EEO-1 Terms Applicable to All Reporting Formats," section 5, "Description of Job categories," <http://www.eeoc.gov/employers/eeo1survey/2007instructions.cfm>.

⁹ The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission obtains and maintains EEO-1 reports pursuant to its authority under section 709, Title VII, of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2000e-8. Paragraph (e) of that section prohibits the Commission and its employees from disclosing EEO-1 reports to the public. Violation of the prohibition is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Aggregated data are available to the public.

¹⁰ The coding of NAICS domains and sectors is based on "BLS Standard for Sector Aggregation Titles for NAICS" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Sta-

tistics, Oct. 20, 2008), http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics_aggregation.htm. (For background on NAICS classifications, see Teresa L. Morisi, "Recent changes in the national Current Employment Statistics survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2003, pp. 3-13, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2003/06/art1full.pdf>; Carole A. Ambler and James E. Kristoff, "Introducing the North American Industry Classification System," *Government Information Quarterly*, vol. 15, no. 3, 1998, pp. 263-273; and John Murphy, "Introducing the North American Industry Classification System," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1998, pp. 43-47, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1998/07/rpt1full.pdf>.)

Excluded from the discussion that follows is the public administration sector (NAICS codes 921 and above). Also excluded are NAICS four-digit industries occupying the lower 5 percent of one or more of three size measures (industries with fewer than 15 companies, fewer than 27 individual establishments, or fewer than 4,841 total employees). This requirement eliminated such industries as cattle ranching (NAICS 1121), forest nurseries (1132), fishing (1141), water sightseeing transportation (4872), lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (5331), and RV (recreational vehicle) parks (7212). Several other four-digit industries, such as timber tract operations (NAICS 1131) and local messengers (4922) were eliminated because they violated Equal Employment Opportunity Commission disclosure rules. (Specifically, a single employer had 80 percent or more of the employees in the industry.)

¹¹ To obtain an upper limit of 1.0, the entropy index E is adjusted, or normalized, to reflect the number M of groups. In the case of gender inequality, there are two groups and the adjustment factor is the natural logarithm of 2, or, mathematically, $\ln(2)$. For example, for women,

$$E = W \times \left[\frac{\ln(1/W)}{\ln(2)} \right],$$

where W denotes the proportion of women (in an occupation, an industry, a job group, or, in general, any kind of population). Thus, if $W = 0.5$, then $\ln(1/.05) = 0.6931 = \ln(2)$, and it follows that $E = 0.5$, or, in words, the contribution to E for women is 0.5. (See the appendix for a fuller discussion of E .)

¹² Note that $\ln(1/0)$, which is normally undefined, is defined as 0 in this case. Thus, when the proportion of women is 0.0, the value of E for women is $(0) \times [\ln(1/0)] = 0.0$, the value of E for men is $(1) \times (\ln(1/1)) = 0.0$, and the total value of E is 0.0.

¹³ When the proportion of women is 0.5, the value of E for women is $(.5) \times (\ln(2(1/.5))) = 0.5$, the value of E for men is also $(.5) \times (\ln(2(1/.5))) = 0.5$, and the total value of E is 1.0.

¹⁴ See Sean F. Reardon and Glenn Firebaugh, "Measures of Multigroup Segregation," *Sociological Methodology*, vol. 32, no. 1, 2002, pp. 33-67, quote from p. 45.

¹⁵ For a proof of the decomposition of H , based on its relationship to the likelihood-ratio chi-squared statistic (G^2), see Sean F. Reardon, John T. Yun, and Tamela McNulty Eitle, "The Changing Structure of School Segregation: Measurement and Evidence of Multiracial Metropolitan-Area School Segregation, 1989-1995," *Demography*, August 2000, pp. 351-364, especially p. 363. For a discussion of within and between measures, see Reardon and Firebaugh, "Measures of Multigroup Segregation," p. 55; and Reardon, Yun, and Eitle, "The Changing Structure of School Segregation," p. 355.

¹⁶ Hereafter, the phrase "contributions to gender segregation" will be used to describe components of H that vary by job and industry. Recall that the word "segregation" in this context refers to the degree of

gender concentration (that is, the opposite of gender diversity), rather than the concept of total exclusion common in legal discussions.

¹⁷ For NAICS sectors within these two domains, see table 2.

¹⁸ Recall that the eligibility requirements for participation in the EEO-1 survey tend to underestimate the number of employees in industries, such as agriculture, with many small establishments.

¹⁹ Not shown in either table 3 or table 4. The H statistics cited represent the values calculated between the 10th and 90th deciles of the overall H distributions; by contrast, tables 3 and 4 list only the indus-

tries with the highest and lowest contributions to H .

²⁰ The general medical and surgical hospitals industry is also an outlier in the professional job group, with an industry percentage of 79.3 percent women, a job group percentage of 83.3 percent women, and a percentage of H of 1.5 percent.

²¹ See Kim A. Weeden and Jesper B. Sorensen, "A Framework for Analyzing Industrial and Occupational Sex Segregation in the United States," in Maria Charles and David B. Grusky, *Occupational Ghettos: The Worldwide Segregation of Women and Men* (Stanford, CA, Stanford University Press, 2004), pp. 245-294.

APPENDIX: Formulas for segregation indexes

The E index, known as Theil's entropy index, is a measure of inequality or diversity expressed by the formula

$$E = \sum_{m=1}^M \pi_m \ln(1/\pi_m),$$

where M is the number of groups and π is the proportion of persons in a particular group. Theil's H index,

$$H = \sum_{u=1}^U \left(\frac{t_u}{T}\right) \left(\frac{E - E_u}{E}\right),$$

is a sum of weighted proportions, where U is the number of organizational units (such as industries or job groups), t_u is the number of persons in the unit, T is the number of persons in the population, E is the population diversity index, and E_u is the unit diversity index.

With the subscript i denoting industries and j EEO-1 job groups, within and between relationships can be expressed as

Overall H = HB (value of H between industries) +
 HW (value of H within industries and
 between jobs),

or, more mathematically,

$$\sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J \left(\frac{t_{ij}}{T}\right) \left(\frac{E - E_{ij}}{E}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^I \left(\frac{t_i}{T}\right) \left(\frac{E - E_i}{E}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J \left(\frac{t_{ij}}{T}\right) \left(\frac{E_i - E_{ij}}{E}\right).$$

The HW index, the last term on the right, can also be expressed as

$$HW = \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J \frac{t_i E_i}{TE} \left(\frac{t_{ij}}{t_i}\right) \frac{(E_i - E_{ij})}{E_i}.$$

This equation underscores several important characteristics of HW indexes. Because HW is directly related to t_i/T , the relative size of an industry contributes to HW. With other relationships held constant, larger industries affect the magnitude of HW more than smaller industries do. Likewise, E_i/E is directly related to HW. Again with other relationships held constant, integrated industries affect the magnitude of HW more than segregated industries do. That is, more diverse industries increase the value of HW, and less diverse industries decrease the value of HW.

Does unemployment lead to better health?

Previous studies on the effects of unemployment on health show that people exercise more during spells of unemployment. This finding has led some researchers to conclude that the unemployed, on average, experience improved health. However, these studies did not account for a reduction in an individual's total physical activity due to decreases in physical activity at work. In their working paper titled "Exercise, Physical Activity, and Exertion over the Business Cycle" (National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 17406, September 2011), researchers Gregory J. Colman and Dhaval M. Dave attempt to determine how changes in employment affect an individual's total level of physical activity.

The researchers applied American Time Use Survey data from 2003 to 2010 to a model they constructed to determine how much time individuals spent working, exercising, and engaging in other activities. The researchers converted the time spent on each activity into a measure of both duration and intensity by calculating each activity's MET—that is, Metabolic Equivalent of Task, which measures the intensity of aerobic exercise.

Colman and Dave found that, on average, the increased time spent by the unemployed in recreational exercise is outweighed by the loss of the physical activity that had taken place on the job. Much of the time no longer spent at work is used for lower-energy activities such as housework, watching television, and sleeping. Stated differently, exercise METS among the unemployed in

the survey rose by about 3 but work METS falls by about 19. Among those who were laid off, the data show that their total daily physical exertion declined between 21 and 24 percent.

In general, recreational exercise declined upon employment. The increase in employment also crowded out time and energy previously spent on childcare, television watching, and sleeping. By linking increases in the employment-population ratio to declines in the share of people who exercise, the researchers estimated that the newly employed decrease their time spent exercising by approximately 27 minutes each day. This report shows, however, that their increased exertion at work could result in more energy expended overall despite the reduction in recreational exercise.

Is the U.S. housing market about to improve?

According to conventional housing models, new home construction is cyclical and generally lags behind changes in home prices. Because of the lag in new home construction, the supply of new homes tends to increase after home prices rise and decrease after the price of homes declines. In a traditional supply-and-demand relationship, home prices would fall when a weak economy causes the demand for new homes to slacken. Demand would drop off when mortgage interest rates rise, and would expand when personal income grows and when homebuyers expect home prices to appreciate.

In "When Will the U.S. Housing Market Stabilize?" (*Economic Letter*, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, August 2011), John V. Duca, David

Luttrell, and Anthony Murphy suggest, however, that booming home prices and new home construction in the mid-2000s were not solely attributable to traditional demand drivers such as low unemployment and personal income growth. The authors cite the relaxed mortgage credit standards implemented by lenders during the "subprime boom" as a key driver for increased housing demand. Lower down payment requirements caused upward pressure on housing prices, which led to a surge in new home construction.

At its peak in 2006, construction of single-family homes during the subprime boom reached 1.8 million units per year, well above the 1.1 million units required to accommodate population growth and replace physically depreciated structures. By mid-2009, new home construction had fallen about 75 percent from its peak. In June 2009, as the economy bottomed, Federal tax credit programs that had been enacted in 2008 and 2009 helped bolster the demand for housing by first-time home buyers. However, as the tax credit programs began to expire in mid-2010, the housing market succumbed to its fundamental weakness.

The authors note that the housing market continues to face obstacles in its effort to recover, such as high down payments required by cautious lenders, the delayed resolution of homes in foreclosure, and the existence of several million homes whose owners have mortgages that exceed the market value of those homes. On the other hand, the authors observe that the oversupply of homes may be overstated because foreclosures and mortgages which exceed the home's current value are

concentrated in just a few States, and homes in general have become more affordable.

Are we now on the path to recovery in the housing market? Taking into account both traditional and

non-traditional drivers of housing demand, the authors indicate that the econometric models they developed predict that home prices at the national level would resume declining after the expiration of

the U.S. tax credit in 2010, likely hitting bottom in late 2011 or early 2012. They forecast that house prices and construction of new homes will then stabilize and begin a slow recovery. □

Beyond the Invisible Hand

Beyond the Invisible Hand: Groundwork for a New Economics. By Kaushik Basu, Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2011, 273 pp., \$24/hardback.

Remember the childhood game of “telephone,” in which a message is whispered from one child to the next and what the final child hears has little resemblance to the original? Kaushik Basu argues that, similar to a game of telephone, Adam Smith’s concept of an invisible hand to guide the market has been distorted by centuries of reinterpretation.

In *Beyond the Invisible Hand: Groundwork for a New Economics*, Basu opines that, vis-à-vis a myriad of historical iterations, Adam Smith’s proposition that self-interested behavior can work as an invisible force to maximize social welfare has been misconstrued by mainstream economics. Basu warns that a collection of individuals each focused solely on their own wellbeing can also create a world that is cruel and oppressive, much like the society that Basu references from German novelist Franz Kafka’s *The Trial*. This is certainly an important issue since much of modern economic thought still builds upon this oft misunderstood theory.

The book’s overarching strength is its readability by a wide audience—from the inquisitive novice to the professional economist. Basu addresses the potential gap in readers’ familiarity with economics by devoting a chapter to refreshing readers

on the fundamentals that he will use in later discussion. He encourages readers already familiar with economics to skip this chapter entirely, which makes bridging the reader gap less cumbersome for those interested only in the advanced analysis. It is clear throughout the book that Basu does not intend to artificially reinforce his message with pretentious or esoteric academic language.

Unlike the axiomatic tenet that each individual seeks to maximize his or her utility, Basu postulates that people will sometimes sacrifice personal gain for societal wellbeing because of their culture and the social norms they follow. While his claims are socialist in nature, he is careful to support them with economic analysis rather than political gusto. By using simple game theory models Basu proves that, even if a society is benevolent, introducing one malicious person into the group can devolve the entire society into hostile behavior.

Basu also extensively examines contracts and how the principle of free contract needs to be violated in some cases to prevent coercion through asymmetrical power structures. In these small-scale social models, Basu draws together and adds to existing research to make convincing arguments in a Paretian framework for morality-based choice. It is difficult to imagine applying these theories globally, though, when many of them depend upon culture. Where cultures differ, there may be room for deviation from the conclusions that Basu draws.

Despite his vow not to delve into the policymaking extension of his

theoretical concepts, Basu devotes much of the last three chapters of the book to such a discussion. Assuming that the world’s poverty and inequality should be minimized, Basu’s solutions—global democracy, dollarization, and the redistribution of familial inheritance—would be challenging to implement, and he provides no strategies for achieving them. The believability of such large scale suggestions depends heavily upon whether or not their eventual implementation would be effective or even plausible.

Basu admits that his solutions to global poverty and inequality have several roadblocks, but he stops short of specifically addressing them in the name of not advocating policy. Instead of fully supporting these solutions, he advocates for an international institution to address global poverty. While this suggestion seems more feasible, it is still unclear as to how effective such an institution could be without full state cooperation.

Regardless of your political credo or the applicability of his global strategies, this book is a stimulating and thought-provoking read. I found myself both agreeing and disagreeing with his arguments, and they left me with several follow-up questions scribbled in the margins of my copy. It is rare that a writer in economics so boldly questions the very basis of modern economics, and for that, Basu is highly commendable.

—Catherine Varner
Economist

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Office of Employment and
Unemployment Statistics

Nominations Sought for 2012 Julius Shiskin Award

Nominations are invited for the annual Julius Shiskin Memorial Award for Economic Statistics. The Award is given in recognition of unusually original and important contributions in the development of economic statistics or in the use of statistics in interpreting the economy. Contributions are recognized for statistical research, development of statistical tools, application of information technology techniques, use of economic statistical programs, management of statistical programs, or developing public understanding of measurement issues. The Award was established in 1980 by the Washington Statistical Society (WSS) and is now cosponsored by the WSS, the National Association for Business Economics, and the Business and Economics Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association (ASA). The 2011 award recipient was Thomas L. Mesenbourg Jr., the Deputy Director of the U.S. Census Bureau, for his contributions to developing and advancing economic statistics programs that meet the needs of a rapidly changing economy.

The award is in memory of Julius Shiskin, who had a varied and remarkable public service career. At the time of his death in 1978, "Julie" was the Commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and earlier served as the Chief Statistician at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Chief Economic Statistician and Assistant Director of the Census Bureau. Throughout his career, he was known as an innovator. At Census he was instrumental in developing an electronic computer method for seasonal adjustment. In 1961, he published *Signals of Recession and Recovery*, which laid the groundwork for the calculation of monthly economic indicators, and he developed the monthly Census report *Business Conditions Digest* to disseminate them to the public. In 1969, he was appointed Chief Statistician at OMB where he developed the policies and procedures that govern the release of key economic indicators (Statistical Policy Directive Number 3), and originated a Social Indicators report. In 1973, he was selected to head BLS where he was instrumental in preserving the integrity and independence of the BLS labor force data and directed the most comprehensive revision in the history of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which included a new CPI for all urban consumers.

Nominations for the 2012 award are now being accepted. Individuals and groups in the public or private sector from any country can be nominated. The award will be presented with an honorarium of \$1000 plus additional recognition from the sponsors. A nomination form and a list of all previous recipients are available on the ASA Website at www.amstat.org/sections/bus_econ/shiskin.html.

For questions or more information, please contact Steven Paben, Julius Shiskin Award Committee Secretary, via e-mail at paben.steven@bls.gov or call 202-691-6147.

Completed nominations must be received by March 15, 2012.

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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	2009	2010	2009		2010				2011		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.5	64.2	64.1	64.0
Employment-population ratio.....	59.3	58.5	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.2
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1
Men.....	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.4	9.6	9.5
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	20.7	22.0	21.5	20.9	20.7	20.2	19.0	18.8	19.1
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.9	8.2	8.1
Women.....	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.0	15.5	16.4	16.5	15.8	15.7
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.4
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	130,807	129,818	129,726	129,320	129,438	129,981	129,844	130,260	130,757	131,047	131,436
Total private.....	108,252	107,337	107,221	106,835	106,916	107,258	107,570	108,008	108,582	108,997	109,433
Goods-producing.....	18,557	17,755	18,026	17,765	17,701	17,763	17,784	17,797	17,956	18,035	18,104
Manufacturing.....	11,847	11,524	11,579	11,456	11,471	11,548	11,545	11,565	11,675	11,724	11,754
Service-providing.....	112,249	112,064	111,700	111,555	111,737	112,218	112,060	112,463	112,801	113,012	113,332
State and local government.....											
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.1	33.4	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.6
Manufacturing.....	39.8	41.1	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.3
Overtime.....	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	1.4	2.0	.5	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3
Goods-producing ⁵	1.0	2.3	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2
Service-providing ⁵	1.3	2.0	.4	.3	.7	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3
State and local government.....	2.3	1.8	1.0	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.9	3.3	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3
Nonunion.....	.9	1.8	.3	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4

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	2009	2010	2009		2010				2011		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data^{1,2,3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.4	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.5	1.6	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.3	1.8	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	-4	1.6	.1	.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	-2.6	4.2	-6	1.6	1.8	-1	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6
Finished consumer goods.....	-3.9	5.6	-7	1.9	2.4	-1	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7
Capital equipment.....	1.9	.4	-4	.8	.0	-1	.0	.5	.6	.4	.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	-8.4	6.3	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.2	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.1
Crude materials.....	-30.4	21.1	-3.5	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-1.5
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	2.4	4.1	7.0	5.3	4.3	1.1	2.5	1.7	-1.4	.1	2.8
Nonfarm business sector.....	2.3	4.1	6.5	5.5	4.6	1.2	2.1	2.2	-6	-1	3.1
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	1.6	5.3	9.3	10.5	9.3	-1.2	-1	-3.1	2.3	4.2	-

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		
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	2.2	0.4	5.4	3.1	0.3	1.7	1.5	2.6	2.7	2.3
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	1.9	.6	5.6	2.7	.6	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1
Union.....	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.4
Nonunion.....	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1
State and local government.....	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Union.....	.5	.2	.6	.4	.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Nonunion.....	.4	.3	.4	.5	.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
State and local government.....	.6	.2	.3	.1	.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	235,801	237,830	238,322	238,530	238,715	238,889	238,704	238,851	239,000	239,146	239,313	239,489	239,671	239,871	240,071
Civilian labor force.....	154,142	153,889	154,124	153,960	153,950	153,690	153,186	153,246	153,406	153,421	153,693	153,421	153,228	153,594	154,017
Participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.1	63.9	64.0	64.2
Employed.....	139,877	139,064	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674	139,779	139,334	139,296	139,627	140,025
Employment-population ratio ²	59.3	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.2	58.1	58.2	58.3
Unemployed.....	14,265	14,825	14,746	14,876	15,041	14,485	13,863	13,673	13,542	13,747	13,914	14,087	13,931	13,967	13,992
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1
Not in the labor force.....	81,659	83,941	84,198	84,570	84,765	85,199	85,518	85,605	85,594	85,725	85,620	86,069	86,443	86,278	86,054
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	105,493	106,596	106,887	107,007	107,114	107,216	107,203	107,292	107,381	107,469	107,566	107,668	107,773	107,884	107,994
Civilian labor force.....	78,897	78,994	79,289	79,016	78,980	78,906	78,506	78,795	78,764	78,856	79,193	79,104	78,906	79,043	79,227
Participation rate.....	74.8	74.1	74.2	73.8	73.7	73.6	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.2	73.3	73.4
Employed.....	71,341	71,230	71,559	71,365	71,130	71,480	71,589	71,954	71,959	71,939	72,137	71,937	71,836	72,015	72,276
Employment-population ratio ²	67.6	66.8	66.9	66.7	66.4	66.7	66.8	67.1	67.0	67.0	67.1	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.9
Unemployed.....	7,555	7,763	7,729	7,651	7,849	7,426	6,917	6,841	6,805	6,917	7,056	7,167	7,070	7,028	6,952
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8
Not in the labor force.....	26,596	27,603	27,599	27,991	28,134	28,310	28,698	28,497	28,617	28,612	28,373	28,564	28,867	28,841	28,767
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	113,265	114,333	114,596	114,704	114,801	114,894	114,637	114,714	114,792	114,868	114,954	115,045	115,138	115,238	115,338
Civilian labor force.....	68,856	68,990	69,082	69,018	69,151	69,027	68,839	68,802	68,898	68,896	68,908	68,618	68,666	68,771	69,019
Participation rate.....	60.8	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.6	59.6	59.7	59.8
Employed.....	63,699	63,456	63,562	63,400	63,385	63,428	63,392	63,319	63,566	63,479	63,402	63,098	63,216	63,300	63,398
Employment-population ratio ²	56.2	55.5	55.5	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.4	55.3	55.2	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0
Unemployed.....	5,157	5,534	5,520	5,618	5,766	5,599	5,447	5,483	5,332	5,417	5,505	5,520	5,450	5,472	5,622
Unemployment rate.....	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1
Not in the labor force.....	44,409	45,343	45,514	45,687	45,651	45,867	45,798	45,912	45,894	45,972	46,047	46,427	46,472	46,467	46,318
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	17,043	16,901	16,839	16,819	16,800	16,780	16,863	16,845	16,827	16,809	16,792	16,776	16,760	16,749	16,739
Civilian labor force.....	6,390	5,906	5,754	5,927	5,820	5,757	5,841	5,649	5,744	5,669	5,592	5,698	5,656	5,779	5,770
Participation rate.....	37.5	34.9	34.2	35.2	34.6	34.3	34.6	33.5	34.1	33.7	33.3	34.0	33.7	34.5	34.5
Employed.....	4,837	4,378	4,256	4,319	4,393	4,298	4,341	4,300	4,339	4,255	4,240	4,299	4,244	4,312	4,352
Employment-population ratio ²	28.4	25.9	25.3	25.7	26.2	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.3	25.2	25.6	25.3	25.7	26.0
Unemployed.....	1,552	1,528	1,497	1,607	1,426	1,460	1,500	1,350	1,405	1,413	1,352	1,399	1,412	1,467	1,418
Unemployment rate.....	24.3	25.9	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.4	24.6
Not in the labor force.....	10,654	10,995	11,085	10,893	10,980	11,022	11,022	11,196	11,083	11,140	11,201	11,078	11,104	10,970	10,969
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	190,902	192,075	192,391	192,527	192,641	192,749	192,516	192,601	192,688	192,771	192,877	192,989	193,106	193,236	193,365
Civilian labor force.....	125,644	125,084	125,333	124,914	124,824	124,700	124,192	124,237	124,497	124,650	124,811	124,493	124,503	124,563	124,702
Participation rate.....	65.8	65.1	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5
Employed.....	114,996	114,168	114,433	113,975	113,728	114,079	114,197	114,330	114,706	114,652	114,785	114,358	114,420	114,631	114,751
Employment-population ratio ²	60.2	59.4	59.5	59.2	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3
Unemployed.....	10,648	10,916	10,899	10,940	11,096	10,620	9,995	9,907	9,791	9,998	10,026	10,135	10,083	9,932	9,951
Unemployment rate.....	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
Not in the labor force.....	65,258	66,991	67,058	67,612	67,817	68,049	68,325	68,364	68,191	68,122	68,066	68,496	68,603	68,673	68,662
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	28,241	28,708	28,794	28,831	28,865	28,896	28,947	28,976	29,005	29,035	29,063	29,093	29,123	29,158	29,193
Civilian labor force.....	17,632	17,862	17,777	17,946	18,020	17,958	17,857	17,865	17,836	17,849	17,750	17,733	17,582	17,930	18,103
Participation rate.....	62.4	62.2	61.7	62.2	62.4	62.1	61.7	61.7	61.5	61.5	61.1	61.0	60.4	61.5	62.0
Employed.....	15,025	15,010	14,920	15,127	15,142	15,119	15,048	15,124	15,067	14,966	14,870	14,855	14,786	14,941	15,209
Employment-population ratio ²	53.2	52.3	51.8	52.5	52.5	52.3	52.0	52.2	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	50.8	51.2	52.1
Unemployed.....	2,606	2,852	2,857	2,818	2,878	2,839	2,809	2,741	2,769	2,882	2,880	2,877	2,796	2,989	2,893
Unemployment rate.....	14.8	16.0	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	16.0
Not in the labor force.....	10,609	10,846	11,017	10,885	10,845	10,939	11,090	11,112	11,169	11,186	11,313	11,360	11,541	11,229	11,091

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,891	33,713	33,927	34,014	34,102	34,188	34,001	34,079	34,155	34,233	34,311	34,391	34,470	34,555	34,640
Civilian labor force.....	22,352	22,748	22,896	22,814	22,915	22,868	22,823	22,519	22,676	22,798	22,739	22,816	22,741	22,917	22,993
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.5	67.5	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.1	66.1	66.4	66.6	66.3	66.3	66.0	66.3	66.4
Employed.....	19,647	19,906	20,042	19,936	19,899	19,906	20,099	19,912	20,105	20,110	20,025	20,164	20,171	20,332	20,389
Employment-population ratio ²	59.7	59.0	59.1	58.6	58.4	58.2	59.1	58.4	58.9	58.7	58.4	58.6	58.5	58.8	58.9
Unemployed.....	2,706	2,843	2,854	2,878	3,016	2,962	2,724	2,606	2,571	2,688	2,715	2,653	2,570	2,585	2,604
Unemployment rate.....	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3
Not in the labor force.....	10,539	10,964	11,031	11,201	11,188	11,320	11,178	11,561	11,479	11,435	11,571	11,574	11,728	11,638	11,647

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,877	139,064	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674	139,779	139,334	139,296	139,627	140,025
Men.....	73,670	73,359	73,594	73,470	73,337	73,600	73,800	74,122	74,108	73,973	74,177	74,014	73,908	74,122	74,364
Women.....	66,208	65,705	65,784	65,613	65,572	65,605	65,523	65,451	65,756	65,702	65,602	65,320	65,388	65,505	65,661
Married men, spouse present.....	43,998	43,292	43,701	43,301	43,130	43,081	42,915	42,957	42,880	42,987	42,998	43,004	43,145	43,184	43,637
Married women, spouse present.....	35,207	34,582	34,469	34,553	34,543	34,612	34,571	34,496	34,236	34,062	33,826	33,676	33,734	33,845	34,052
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,913	8,874	9,506	9,100	8,960	8,931	8,407	8,340	8,433	8,600	8,548	8,552	8,396	8,826	9,270
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,648	6,174	6,732	6,174	6,025	6,011	5,771	5,630	5,595	5,689	5,834	5,806	5,687	5,833	5,963
Could only find part-time work.....	1,966	2,375	2,478	2,564	2,557	2,568	2,510	2,415	2,332	2,480	2,473	2,401	2,517	2,736	2,852
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,710	18,251	18,256	18,230	18,326	18,184	17,929	18,220	18,417	18,282	18,468	18,470	18,258	18,208	18,308
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,791	8,744	9,380	8,991	8,822	8,789	8,242	8,248	8,265	8,475	8,400	8,400	8,218	8,670	9,112
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,556	6,087	6,649	6,108	5,941	5,911	5,661	5,558	5,504	5,581	5,731	5,704	5,569	5,732	5,864
Could only find part-time work.....	1,955	2,358	2,454	2,534	2,555	2,542	2,513	2,383	2,305	2,457	2,444	2,341	2,466	2,720	2,868
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,372	17,911	17,911	17,848	17,929	17,829	17,552	17,835	17,984	17,967	18,126	18,151	17,880	17,813	17,877

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.4	24.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1
White, total ¹	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.8	23.2	23.3	23.4	21.1	22.5	22.8	21.3	21.6	22.3	20.7	21.8	23.0	23.0	21.3
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	25.2	26.3	26.8	26.0	23.3	25.7	24.4	22.5	23.3	24.8	22.8	24.9	25.2	26.9	25.0
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.4	20.0	19.9	20.8	18.7	19.1	21.0	20.0	19.9	19.8	18.7	18.8	20.7	18.9	17.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1
Black or African American, total ¹	14.8	16.0	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	16.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	39.5	43.0	49.2	47.7	46.3	44.2	45.4	38.4	42.1	41.6	40.7	39.9	39.2	46.5	44.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	46.0	45.4	48.3	51.3	49.5	42.5	47.9	41.9	40.3	45.5	45.1	41.5	38.0	45.2	43.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	33.4	40.5	50.1	44.0	43.1	45.8	42.6	34.9	43.8	37.9	35.9	38.2	40.4	47.9	44.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.3	17.3	17.4	16.2	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.5	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	16.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	11.5	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.5	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3
Married men, spouse present.....	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9
Married women, spouse present.....	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9
Full-time workers.....	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8
Part-time workers.....	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.0
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.6	14.9	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.2	13.9	13.7	14.6	14.7	14.3	15.0	14.3	14.0
High school graduates, no college ³	9.7	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.3	9.6	9.7
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	8.4	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.4
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	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	Annual average		2009				2010								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,165	2,771	2,872	2,659	2,824	2,725	2,678	2,390	2,449	2,691	2,664	3,076	2,689	2,755	2,772
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,828	3,267	3,329	3,427	3,336	3,184	3,016	3,094	2,914	2,907	2,892	2,972	3,088	3,050	2,904
15 weeks and over.....	7,272	8,786	8,517	8,734	8,843	8,647	8,495	8,172	8,078	7,845	8,184	8,125	8,150	8,273	8,328
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,775	2,371	2,364	2,500	2,515	2,205	2,285	2,179	1,957	2,006	1,984	1,836	1,965	2,239	2,086
27 weeks and over.....	4,496	6,415	6,153	6,234	6,328	6,441	6,210	5,993	6,122	5,839	6,200	6,289	6,185	6,034	6,242
Mean duration, in weeks.....	24.4	33.0	33.4	33.9	33.9	34.2	36.9	37.1	39.0	38.3	39.7	39.9	40.4	40.3	40.5
Median duration, in weeks.....	15.1	21.4	20.5	21.3	21.7	22.4	21.8	21.2	21.7	20.7	22.0	22.5	21.2	21.8	22.2

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Job losers ¹	9,160	9,250	9,286	9,070	9,471	8,923	8,519	8,334	8,209	8,144	8,274	8,261	8,215	8,203	8,121
On temporary layoff.....	1,630	1,431	1,340	1,293	1,430	1,402	1,249	1,270	1,197	1,251	1,214	1,251	1,268	1,247	1,196
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,530	7,819	7,947	7,777	8,042	7,521	7,270	7,064	7,013	6,894	7,060	7,010	6,947	6,956	6,925
Job leavers.....	882	889	809	854	864	914	910	898	896	942	908	965	928	963	967
Reentrants.....	3,187	3,466	3,441	3,498	3,427	3,408	3,357	3,352	3,262	3,375	3,433	3,430	3,410	3,532	3,504
New entrants.....	1,035	1,220	1,193	1,278	1,269	1,311	1,351	1,337	1,360	1,346	1,231	1,222	1,270	1,241	1,327
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	64.2	62.4	63.0	61.7	63.0	61.3	60.3	59.9	59.8	59.0	59.8	59.5	59.4	58.8	58.3
On temporary layoff.....	11.4	9.6	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.6
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.8	52.7	54.0	52.9	53.5	51.7	51.4	50.7	51.1	49.9	51.0	50.5	50.3	49.9	49.8
Job leavers.....	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9
Reentrants.....	22.3	23.4	23.4	23.8	22.8	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.4	24.8	24.7	24.7	25.3	25.2
New entrants.....	7.3	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.8	8.9	8.8	9.2	8.9	9.5
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
New entrants.....	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1
16 to 24 years.....	17.6	18.4	17.9	18.6	18.3	18.1	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.7	17.4
16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5	24.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.4	24.6
16 to 17 years.....	25.9	29.1	30.0	30.3	24.9	27.1	27.8	28.8	29.0	31.4	29.4	28.2	28.7	29.6	26.5
18 to 19 years.....	23.4	24.2	23.3	24.7	24.2	24.5	24.6	21.5	22.5	22.2	21.9	22.8	23.1	24.5	23.3
20 to 24 years.....	14.7	15.5	14.9	15.3	15.9	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.7
25 years and older.....	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8
25 to 54 years.....	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1
55 years and older.....	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.4
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	20.3	20.1	20.5	19.9	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.2	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.6	19.0
16 to 19 years.....	27.8	28.8	29.3	29.4	26.6	27.8	27.2	25.9	26.2	28.1	27.0	27.4	27.2	28.1	27.9
16 to 17 years.....	28.7	31.8	33.3	33.8	28.5	29.0	29.1	28.5	28.5	32.7	31.3	30.7	29.9	28.6	27.6
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	27.4	26.2	26.8	25.5	27.4	26.6	24.8	25.3	26.4	25.2	25.7	25.6	28.9	27.3
20 to 24 years.....	17.0	17.8	17.1	16.5	18.1	16.9	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.5	15.7	16.5	15.8
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0
25 to 54 years.....	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.4
55 years and older.....	7.0	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.9
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.7
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	15.4	17.0	15.9	16.1	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.6	15.7
16 to 19 years.....	20.7	22.8	22.8	24.8	22.3	22.8	24.0	21.8	22.7	21.8	21.3	21.6	22.7	22.6	21.3
16 to 17 years.....	23.1	26.5	26.8	27.0	21.2	25.2	26.4	29.1	29.5	30.1	27.5	25.9	27.5	30.5	25.5
18 to 19 years.....	19.4	20.9	20.4	22.6	22.8	21.5	22.5	17.8	19.7	17.9	18.6	19.7	20.6	19.4	19.1
20 to 24 years.....	12.3	13.0	12.4	13.9	13.5	13.5	14.4	14.2	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.2	12.8	13.4
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5
25 to 54 years.....	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.9
55 years and older ¹	6.0	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.6

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	Aug. 2010	July 2011 ^P	Aug. 2011 ^P	State	Aug. 2010	July 2011 ^P	Aug. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	9.1	10.0	9.9	Missouri.....	9.6	8.7	8.8
Alaska.....	7.9	7.7	7.7	Montana.....	7.3	7.7	7.8
Arizona.....	9.9	9.4	9.3	Nebraska.....	4.5	4.2	4.3
Arkansas.....	7.8	8.2	8.3	Nevada.....	14.9	12.9	13.4
California.....	12.4	12.0	12.1	New Hampshire.....	5.8	5.2	5.3
Colorado.....	8.8	8.5	8.5	New Jersey.....	9.3	9.5	9.4
Connecticut.....	9.1	9.1	9.0	New Mexico.....	8.5	6.7	6.6
Delaware.....	8.3	8.1	8.1	New York.....	8.4	8.0	8.0
District of Columbia.....	9.8	10.8	11.1	North Carolina.....	10.1	10.1	10.4
Florida.....	11.6	10.7	10.7	North Dakota.....	3.9	3.3	3.5
Georgia.....	10.2	10.1	10.2	Ohio.....	9.9	9.0	9.1
Hawaii.....	6.6	6.1	6.2	Oklahoma.....	7.0	5.6	5.6
Idaho.....	9.4	9.4	9.2	Oregon.....	10.7	9.5	9.6
Illinois.....	10.0	9.5	9.9	Pennsylvania.....	8.6	7.8	8.2
Indiana.....	10.0	8.5	8.7	Rhode Island.....	11.5	10.8	10.6
Iowa.....	6.2	6.0	6.1	South Carolina.....	11.0	10.9	11.1
Kansas.....	7.0	6.5	6.7	South Dakota.....	4.6	4.7	4.7
Kentucky.....	10.2	9.5	9.5	Tennessee.....	9.4	9.8	9.7
Louisiana.....	7.7	7.6	7.2	Texas.....	8.2	8.4	8.5
Maine.....	7.7	7.7	7.6	Utah.....	7.6	7.5	7.6
Maryland.....	7.4	7.1	7.3	Vermont.....	6.0	5.7	5.9
Massachusetts.....	8.4	7.6	7.4	Virginia.....	6.8	6.1	6.3
Michigan.....	12.2	10.9	11.2	Washington.....	9.4	9.3	9.3
Minnesota.....	7.1	7.2	7.2	West Virginia.....	9.2	8.1	8.1
Mississippi.....	10.1	10.4	10.4	Wisconsin.....	8.0	7.8	7.9
				Wyoming.....	6.8	5.7	5.8

^P = preliminary

11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Aug. 2010	July 2011 ^P	Aug. 2011 ^P	State	Aug. 2010	July 2011 ^P	Aug. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	2,114,179	2,163,745	2,162,850	Missouri.....	3,006,419	3,022,010	3,025,691
Alaska.....	360,789	365,226	366,102	Montana.....	497,525	501,852	502,253
Arizona.....	3,173,378	3,168,925	3,158,829	Nebraska.....	974,235	986,319	989,753
Arkansas.....	1,351,033	1,349,785	1,347,839	Nevada.....	1,346,096	1,309,858	1,314,116
California.....	18,145,939	18,014,109	18,005,884	New Hampshire.....	742,641	739,580	740,090
Colorado.....	2,678,292	2,674,810	2,672,558	New Jersey.....	4,489,291	4,496,494	4,502,271
Connecticut.....	1,896,615	1,875,958	1,870,236	New Mexico.....	953,727	932,594	929,783
Delaware.....	423,502	424,936	424,580	New York.....	9,608,094	9,505,725	9,494,332
District of Columbia.....	332,122	331,143	330,368	North Carolina.....	4,485,466	4,501,820	4,500,491
Florida.....	9,230,403	9,220,726	9,202,125	North Dakota.....	370,037	372,559	373,833
Georgia.....	4,680,419	4,703,519	4,708,533	Ohio.....	5,884,895	5,862,663	5,858,987
Hawaii.....	628,042	632,444	632,094	Oklahoma.....	1,750,880	1,727,777	1,730,672
Idaho.....	757,792	761,390	758,856	Oregon.....	1,982,547	1,990,653	1,992,515
Illinois.....	6,635,670	6,587,674	6,596,187	Pennsylvania.....	6,321,915	6,302,668	6,308,096
Indiana.....	3,136,571	3,108,935	3,114,220	Rhode Island.....	576,500	564,381	561,369
Iowa.....	1,670,271	1,668,634	1,664,756	South Carolina.....	2,159,414	2,160,948	2,163,949
Kansas.....	1,499,456	1,495,984	1,496,378	South Dakota.....	444,018	447,245	446,977
Kentucky.....	2,078,701	2,103,827	2,095,580	Tennessee.....	3,049,799	3,128,130	3,118,079
Louisiana.....	2,086,216	2,037,757	2,032,073	Texas.....	12,137,618	12,241,510	12,252,702
Maine.....	695,255	694,358	693,815	Utah.....	1,362,860	1,349,765	1,345,344
Maryland.....	2,977,789	2,982,212	2,975,305	Vermont.....	359,969	359,800	359,848
Massachusetts.....	3,492,066	3,471,487	3,469,948	Virginia.....	4,176,639	4,201,153	4,206,752
Michigan.....	4,777,894	4,700,085	4,693,748	Washington.....	3,525,707	3,461,830	3,460,702
Minnesota.....	2,961,847	2,976,518	2,979,377	West Virginia.....	779,085	774,943	772,936
Mississippi.....	1,310,789	1,347,433	1,344,705	Wisconsin.....	3,049,461	3,058,079	3,055,819
				Wyoming.....	292,838	291,879	291,308

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the database.

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010					2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	
TOTAL NONFARM.....	130,807	129,818	129,844	130,015	130,108	130,260	130,328	130,563	130,757	130,974	131,027	131,047	131,174	131,278	131,436	
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	108,252	107,337	107,570	107,713	107,841	108,008	108,102	108,363	108,582	108,823	108,922	108,997	109,170	109,242	109,433	
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18,557	17,755	17,784	17,785	17,793	17,797	17,835	17,916	17,956	17,999	18,019	18,035	18,088	18,075	18,104	
Natural resources and																
mining.....	694	705	725	734	735	734	739	744	759	770	780	789	798	800	805	
Logging.....	50.4	49.5	49.5	49.1	47.8	47.2	48.1	48.4	49.8	47.6	47.4	46.9	47.7	47.1	47.3	
Mining.....	643.3	655.9	675.0	685.0	686.8	686.7	691.0	695.1	708.9	721.9	732.7	742.2	749.9	753.0	757.4	
Oil and gas extraction.....	159.8	158.9	160.9	162.5	161.2	161.6	163.4	165.0	167.2	170.4	171.8	173.6	175.5	177.4	180.6	
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	208.3	202.9	205.2	206.1	206.1	205.6	205.1	206.1	208.1	210.4	212.4	214.0	212.7	214.4	214.4	
Coal mining.....	81.5	80.6	81.8	82.4	82.6	83.2	83.2	83.0	83.9	85.2	86.6	86.8	85.6	86.7	86.9	
Support activities for mining.....	275.2	294.1	308.9	316.4	319.5	319.5	322.5	324.0	333.6	341.1	348.5	354.6	361.7	361.2	362.4	
Construction.....	6,016	5,526	5,514	5,512	5,504	5,498	5,478	5,517	5,522	5,526	5,529	5,522	5,532	5,518	5,545	
Construction of buildings.....	1,357.2	1,231.6	1,223.0	1,217.1	1,219.0	1,222.1	1,219.7	1,221.4	1,224.2	1,222.1	1,217.2	1,219.9	1,222.0	1,220.7	1,231.7	
Heavy and civil engineering.....	851.3	828.6	841.4	845.1	845.7	834.2	830.5	839.0	839.3	849.7	848.3	845.7	844.9	843.0	847.4	
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,807.9	3,465.5	3,449.4	3,450.1	3,439.7	3,441.2	3,427.8	3,456.5	3,458.0	3,453.8	3,463.7	3,456.5	3,464.7	3,454.3	3,465.8	
Manufacturing.....	11,847	11,524	11,545	11,539	11,554	11,565	11,618	11,655	11,675	11,703	11,710	11,724	11,758	11,757	11,754	
Production workers.....	8,322	8,075	8,083	8,072	8,080	8,093	8,133	8,162	8,188	8,212	8,221	8,225	8,249	8,248	8,249	
Durable goods.....	7,284	7,067	7,095	7,097	7,113	7,126	7,183	7,211	7,232	7,253	7,271	7,288	7,313	7,308	7,310	
Production workers.....	4,990	4,831	4,852	4,846	4,854	4,865	4,929	4,968	4,953	4,968	4,985	4,992	5,012	5,010	5,011	
Wood products.....	358.7	341.1	337.7	336.0	337.7	337.4	340.9	343.1	342.7	339.4	337.0	332.8	328.4	330.5	330.8	
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	394.3	372.0	372.5	371.8	370.6	367.5	369.6	371.4	372.1	371.0	372.2	372.0	371.2	369.5	367.9	
Primary metals.....	362.1	360.7	365.2	365.3	366.6	368.2	369.4	374.5	376.4	380.7	383.8	384.8	387.3	387.9	389.4	
Fabricated metal products.....	1,311.6	1,284.6	1,299.9	1,300.6	1,305.7	1,312.5	1,323.2	1,329.8	1,339.0	1,347.4	1,355.8	1,360.8	1,366.1	1,361.4	1,360.5	
Machinery.....	1,028.6	992.9	998.4	1,000.2	1,007.3	1,010.2	1,018.3	1,025.8	1,030.8	1,036.8	1,041.1	1,046.1	1,049.1	1,054.3	1,057.0	
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,136.9	1,100.1	1,103.0	1,102.9	1,106.7	1,111.1	1,115.2	1,117.9	1,119.6	1,123.0	1,123.4	1,125.6	1,128.7	1,129.6	1,129.6	
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	166.4	161.6	162.2	163.5	164.9	166.1	167.6	169.7	169.5	170.6	169.9	172.0	172.6	173.0	172.8	
Communications equipment.....	120.5	118.0	119.3	120.1	119.6	119.0	119.2	117.8	118.3	119.2	118.3	117.9	117.4	116.5	116.2	
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	378.1	369.7	372.0	372.1	372.9	375.5	377.5	380.1	382.3	383.0	384.4	384.3	386.8	388.4	389.2	
Electronic instruments.....	421.6	406.0	405.8	403.8	405.5	406.2	406.3	405.2	404.1	403.9	403.2	403.4	403.4	402.9	402.8	
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	373.6	360.7	363.9	364.7	365.2	367.7	368.2	368.5	368.1	369.3	370.0	370.8	371.8	371.7	371.2	
Transportation equipment.....	1,347.9	1,329.9	1,332.5	1,333.3	1,332.7	1,329.8	1,351.8	1,354.0	1,357.1	1,360.5	1,360.6	1,365.2	1,378.4	1,373.9	1,376.9	
Furniture and related products.....	385.7	357.4	355.7	354.5	351.4	350.3	352.2	350.6	351.1	350.1	351.7	351.1	354.1	351.7	351.2	
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	584.4	567.6	566.3	567.5	569.5	571.2	574.2	575.5	575.0	575.1	575.7	579.2	578.3	577.7	575.3	
Non-durable goods.....	4,563	4,457	4,450	4,442	4,441	4,439	4,435	4,444	4,443	4,450	4,439	4,436	4,445	4,449	4,444	
Production workers.....	3,332	3,244	3,231	3,226	3,226	3,228	3,227	3,233	3,235	3,244	3,236	3,233	3,237	3,238	3,238	
Food manufacturing.....	1,456.4	1,446.8	1,445.2	1,440.3	1,442.1	1,444.9	1,446.9	1,452.6	1,449.7	1,455.3	1,448.7	1,443.0	1,448.1	1,443.4	1,442.2	
Beverages and tobacco products.....	187.4	182.3	183.2	184.4	183.8	182.4	177.6	180.2	179.8	181.7	182.9	185.8	186.2	189.4	187.7	
Textile mills.....	124.4	119.3	118.8	118.8	119.0	119.8	119.9	120.8	121.4	122.3	122.1	122.2	123.0	122.0	121.2	
Textile product mills.....	125.7	118.5	118.5	117.1	115.8	116.3	115.6	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.5	115.7	116.1	113.7	
Apparel.....	167.5	157.7	155.0	156.6	157.1	157.6	157.9	156.3	156.2	156.4	155.7	155.2	153.3	154.6	155.6	
Leather and allied products.....	29.0	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.7	28.5	28.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.0	29.1	30.0	29.0	29.8	
Paper and paper products.....	407.0	396.8	396.8	396.6	396.2	396.8	396.5	397.4	397.5	398.2	396.4	397.9	398.1	399.2	399.5	
Printing and related support activities.....	521.8	486.9	483.0	481.3	480.9	476.2	476.4	474.5	473.5	472.2	469.5	468.9	467.5	468.7	463.8	
Petroleum and coal products.....	115.3	114.0	114.0	115.5	113.2	113.0	111.6	112.6	112.7	112.8	112.6	111.8	111.7	111.4	112.3	
Chemicals.....	804.1	783.8	781.8	779.4	777.8	777.5	773.9	774.9	776.1	777.8	776.1	778.3	780.3	783.2	785.6	
Plastics and rubber products.....	624.9	623.2	625.4	623.9	626.4	626.1	630.2	629.5	630.6	628.0	629.3	626.9	631.3	631.7	632.5	
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	112,249	112,064	112,060	112,230	112,315	112,463	112,493	112,647	112,801	112,975	113,008	113,012	113,086	113,203	113,332	
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	89,695	89,582	89,786	89,928	90,048	90,211	90,267	90,447	90,626	90,824	90,903	90,962	91,082	91,167	91,329	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24,906	24,605	24,627	24,670	24,684	24,746	24,740	24,775	24,791	24,870	24,893	24,919	24,942	24,957	24,968	
Wholesale trade.....	5,586.6	5,456.0	5,456.0	5,467.4	5,475.7	5,479.5	5,492.4	5,508.2	5,522.6	5,529.8	5,538.0	5,542.7	5,543.0	5,547.8	5,541.8	
Durable goods.....	2,809.9	2,719.4	2,722.4	2,728.3	2,733.7	2,736.0	2,744.6	2,755.9	2,764.0	2,767.6	2,773.6	2,777.4	2,774.4	2,776.9	2,774.3	
Nondurable goods.....	1,966.1	1,931.6	1,928.7	1,931.8	1,932.7	1,935.5	1,939.6	1,941.7	1,945.7	1,947.3	1,948.3	1,947.0	1,950.3	1,952.8	1,951.6	
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	810.7	805.1	804.9	807.3	809.3	808.0	808.2	810.6	812.9	814.9	816.1	818.3	818.3	818.1	815.9	
Retail trade.....	14,522.4	14,413.9	14,430.3	14,456.6	14,441.0	14,447.2	14,477.7	14,477.8	14,472.2	14,536.3	14,539.1	14,550.6	14,579.1	14,581.6	14,594.9	
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,637.5	1,624.5	1,627.3	1,634.9	1,643.1	1,648.1	1,650.8	1,656.2	1,659.9	1,665.8	1,669.8	1,670.0	1,676.2	1,678.7	1,681.3	
Automobile dealers.....	1,018.2	1,006.4	1,007.0	1,012.6	1,018.7	1,021.4	1,023.3	1,026.9	1,030.1	1,034.0	1,037.3	1,039.5	1,041.6	1,043.7	1,045.9	
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	449.2	436.3	436.0	439.6	435.8	435.8	435.4	434.7	435.1	435.6	436.1	435.7	436.5	437.2	438.6	
Electronics and appliance stores.....	491.0	497.5	500.8	506.1	508.6	503.2	500.0	496.4	496.3	501.5	501.5	500.4	501.3	493.8	485.6	

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,155.6	1,125.7	1,115.1	1,109.9	1,112.0	1,112.0	1,117.3	1,115.2	1,124.1	1,131.2	1,122.3	1,121.6	1,119.0	1,119.9	1,119.6
Food and beverage stores.....	2,830.0	2,810.5	2,812.4	2,810.6	2,810.9	2,814.1	2,816.1	2,818.1	2,819.9	2,833.2	2,830.6	2,835.1	2,837.1	2,840.1	2,846.7
Health and personal care stores.....	986.0	978.9	976.3	977.6	976.4	970.9	971.9	971.1	969.7	971.5	972.7	969.4	976.9	977.5	980.4
Gasoline stations.....	825.5	816.4	816.0	814.4	815.3	816.1	814.9	813.2	814.5	817.1	820.1	822.6	820.6	821.2	816.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,363.9	1,376.5	1,388.0	1,401.1	1,404.4	1,405.4	1,412.1	1,417.0	1,418.5	1,422.5	1,427.2	1,431.5	1,431.1	1,436.5	1,444.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	614.0	600.5	597.8	597.4	600.4	601.5	597.6	598.3	598.9	597.6	597.4	596.9	600.4	600.1	598.7
General merchandise stores ¹	2,966.2	2,970.6	2,986.1	2,988.2	2,968.2	2,972.8	2,987.2	2,984.7	2,958.0	2,983.4	2,979.9	2,984.4	2,989.4	2,991.0	2,997.2
Department stores.....	1,472.9	1,487.6	1,495.8	1,495.1	1,484.3	1,484.2	1,498.9	1,499.5	1,488.4	1,495.9	1,493.8	1,494.6	1,499.8	1,500.2	1,502.6
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	782.4	760.4	756.6	757.8	754.9	753.9	758.7	758.9	762.8	763.0	765.0	766.3	774.0	766.7	768.3
Nonstore retailers.....	421.1	416.1	417.9	419.0	411.0	413.4	415.7	414.0	414.5	413.9	416.5	416.7	416.6	418.9	417.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,236.4	4,183.5	4,192.4	4,196.2	4,218.3	4,268.4	4,221.2	4,238.2	4,246.2	4,252.4	4,264.4	4,273.6	4,267.8	4,274.5	4,277.0
Air transportation.....	462.8	464.2	463.4	463.7	466.9	467.7	469.3	470.5	472.6	469.7	475.7	476.9	478.8	475.7	475.1
Rail transportation.....	218.2	214.9	217.6	218.4	219.0	218.5	219.1	220.1	221.5	221.8	223.5	225.7	224.7	226.5	226.1
Water transportation.....	63.4	62.8	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.7	65.1	66.2	64.6	64.0	64.0	63.2	63.1	63.6	64.0
Truck transportation.....	1,268.2	1,244.1	1,248.5	1,250.2	1,256.0	1,255.9	1,255.2	1,265.2	1,270.7	1,275.3	1,278.5	1,282.2	1,283.0	1,281.8	1,283.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	421.7	432.4	438.6	442.9	444.3	445.2	443.9	445.1	444.8	447.6	446.3	447.0	440.3	445.0	444.0
Pipeline transportation.....	42.6	42.4	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.6	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.4	43.3	42.9	43.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.6	27.3	27.6	28.1	27.1	26.7	27.1	27.2	28.0	27.1	29.2	29.6	28.5	28.9	28.6
Support activities for transportation.....	548.5	540.1	542.3	543.0	540.6	542.0	546.1	550.5	552.3	555.3	554.7	554.9	555.0	556.1	557.0
Couriers and messengers.....	546.3	527.1	521.0	516.5	527.3	573.6	524.9	522.2	521.6	521.0	521.8	522.5	521.1	521.9	522.8
Warehousing and storage.....	637.1	628.3	628.7	628.1	631.0	631.8	628.1	628.6	626.9	627.4	627.4	628.2	630.0	632.1	632.5
Utilities.....	560.0	551.9	548.6	549.8	549.3	551.2	548.9	550.6	550.1	551.4	551.6	552.1	552.1	552.6	554.1
Information.....	2,804	2,711	2,701	2,697	2,699	2,694	2,687	2,684	2,683	2,684	2,684	2,682	2,677	2,627	2,661
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	796.4	761.0	759.4	758.9	757.2	756.9	756.2	757.7	756.1	756.7	755.4	755.5	756.0	755.3	754.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	357.6	372.0	373.3	372.0	373.4	372.6	371.1	365.2	367.5	365.2	367.9	365.7	366.1	366.5	361.2
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	300.5	294.5	296.1	296.0	296.3	295.7	295.8	297.1	296.1	296.0	295.1	294.9	295.0	294.3	294.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	965.7	899.7	887.7	886.2	886.0	881.8	876.8	875.9	872.4	873.1	869.7	867.5	859.1	809.6	849.1
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	248.5	242.0	240.5	240.6	240.4	241.0	239.8	239.8	240.1	239.8	240.4	239.6	239.7	239.5	238.5
Other information services.....	135.0	141.5	143.5	143.3	145.3	145.7	147.0	148.3	150.7	153.3	155.9	158.6	160.6	162.0	163.0
Financial activities.....	7,769	7,630	7,616	7,617	7,616	7,617	7,607	7,606	7,611	7,612	7,625	7,609	7,606	7,612	7,607
Finance and insurance.....	5,774.9	5,691.3	5,686.7	5,685.6	5,685.3	5,681.5	5,677.0	5,669.8	5,668.5	5,666.5	5,676.7	5,668.5	5,667.0	5,670.4	5,666.1
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.0	20.8	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.5	21.8	21.8
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,590.2	2,544.7	2,547.2	2,552.0	2,552.1	2,549.0	2,543.9	2,539.7	2,536.8	2,538.0	2,548.1	2,542.7	2,542.8	2,542.9	2,542.8
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,753.8	1,733.4	1,735.8	1,738.9	1,740.9	1,741.9	1,743.1	1,744.2	1,746.3	1,750.1	1,757.2	1,756.2	1,756.5	1,757.8	1,757.8
Commercial banking.....	1,316.9	1,308.4	1,310.8	1,313.8	1,314.4	1,316.4	1,315.8	1,316.3	1,317.6	1,321.2	1,327.3	1,324.5	1,324.9	1,325.8	1,325.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	811.3	800.9	805.5	800.3	801.2	803.1	804.7	806.7	807.4	808.5	808.9	809.9	811.0	811.7	809.2
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,264.1	2,238.0	2,226.6	2,225.7	2,224.0	2,221.7	2,220.1	2,215.1	2,215.9	2,212.3	2,211.6	2,208.6	2,204.3	2,208.2	2,206.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.4	86.9	86.7	86.8	86.9	86.5	87.2	87.3	87.3	86.7	86.9	86.1	87.4	85.8	85.8
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,994.0	1,938.9	1,928.9	1,931.7	1,930.6	1,935.3	1,929.5	1,935.7	1,942.8	1,945.4	1,948.7	1,940.5	1,938.8	1,941.9	1,941.2
Real estate.....	1,420.2	1,395.5	1,389.8	1,391.6	1,388.0	1,395.0	1,390.8	1,394.7	1,396.2	1,402.8	1,408.9	1,403.4	1,401.9	1,402.6	1,396.5
Rental and leasing services.....	547.3	518.2	514.3	514.7	517.3	515.0	513.0	515.4	520.9	516.9	514.1	511.4	511.4	513.5	518.8
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	26.5	25.2	24.8	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.9
Professional and business services.....	16,579	16,688	16,719	16,759	16,844	16,902	16,953	16,991	17,066	17,111	17,155	17,155	17,194	17,239	17,289
Professional and technical services ¹	7,508.5	7,424.0	7,414.1	7,422.9	7,455.1	7,469.4	7,486.6	7,507.1	7,549.6	7,581.4	7,619.9	7,628.1	7,642.4	7,661.0	7,684.0
Legal services.....	1,124.9	1,113.7	1,115.7	1,115.9	1,116.1	1,113.7	1,115.1	1,113.5	1,112.1	1,111.2	1,113.5	1,109.7	1,113.8	1,113.7	1,112.5
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	914.2	888.3	875.6	871.4	893.3	881.8	883.3	879.5	904.3	911.5	929.2	928.0	924.2	924.6	930.2
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,324.7	1,276.7	1,273.7	1,272.6	1,273.9	1,278.5	1,280.5	1,289.2	1,291.3	1,294.2	1,295.0	1,295.8	1,297.5	1,301.5	1,304.4

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,422.6	1,441.5	1,447.1	1,456.9	1,459.6	1,464.9	1,472.1	1,477.6	1,485.7	1,492.7	1,499.8	1,505.6	1,511.4	1,515.2	1,519.9
Management and technical consulting services.....	994.9	991.4	991.5	994.6	1,000.3	1,008.1	1,011.8	1,020.4	1,022.7	1,032.4	1,038.5	1,040.2	1,045.4	1,053.6	1,057.3
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,866.9	1,863.0	1,870.6	1,869.9	1,870.8	1,873.3	1,871.4	1,870.5	1,875.8	1,877.3	1,883.5	1,882.5	1,885.4	1,887.8	1,892.6
Administrative and waste services.....	7,203.3	7,401.0	7,434.6	7,466.3	7,517.9	7,559.6	7,594.6	7,613.6	7,641.0	7,651.9	7,651.2	7,644.2	7,666.2	7,690.1	7,712.0
Administrative and support services ¹	6,851.6	7,044.3	7,074.1	7,106.6	7,159.1	7,199.8	7,234.7	7,252.3	7,279.4	7,290.2	7,288.4	7,280.9	7,301.4	7,323.6	7,343.7
Employment services ¹	2,480.8	2,716.7	2,745.7	2,765.8	2,808.0	2,843.6	2,867.1	2,881.2	2,910.3	2,907.4	2,905.3	2,900.2	2,917.4	2,937.0	2,959.4
Temporary help services.....	1,823.3	2,078.8	2,110.1	2,137.3	2,164.1	2,207.2	2,206.1	2,217.6	2,247.6	2,242.2	2,241.2	2,234.2	2,247.7	2,270.3	2,291.4
Business support services.....	820.0	806.4	807.6	809.2	808.8	805.2	805.4	806.1	802.3	803.2	803.1	804.8	803.3	804.4	802.6
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,753.3	1,742.5	1,747.2	1,747.9	1,754.5	1,765.0	1,770.5	1,765.1	1,763.3	1,767.6	1,765.8	1,762.3	1,763.8	1,765.3	1,766.1
Waste management and remediation services.....	351.7	356.7	360.5	359.7	358.8	359.8	359.9	361.3	361.6	361.7	362.8	363.3	364.8	366.5	368.3
Educational and health services	19,193	19,564	19,631	19,695	19,732	19,760	19,789	19,832	19,865	19,905	19,926	19,944	19,998	20,036	20,094
Educational services.....	3,090.4	3,149.6	3,145.1	3,170.1	3,176.9	3,179.5	3,190.0	3,205.6	3,203.1	3,209.3	3,204.4	3,203.5	3,219.3	3,225.7	3,237.6
Health care and social assistance.....	16,102.7	16,414.5	16,485.5	16,524.4	16,555.3	16,580.6	16,598.5	16,626.1	16,662.1	16,696.0	16,722.0	16,740.8	16,778.2	16,810.5	16,856.6
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,793.4	5,975.8	6,013.5	6,033.4	6,039.7	6,051.3	6,056.1	6,073.0	6,088.5	6,107.0	6,117.5	6,135.6	6,157.8	6,178.0	6,201.7
Offices of physicians.....	2,279.1	2,315.8	2,322.2	2,327.8	2,324.5	2,330.0	2,333.4	2,334.4	2,343.4	2,347.5	2,351.0	2,356.5	2,365.2	2,373.3	2,383.8
Outpatient care centers.....	557.5	599.6	604.5	607.2	607.2	611.4	611.8	614.7	615.6	617.2	619.2	619.1	619.6	622.4	627.1
Home health care services.....	1,027.1	1,080.6	1,091.7	1,096.1	1,099.6	1,102.3	1,105.0	1,113.4	1,112.8	1,116.1	1,116.6	1,123.0	1,127.7	1,133.9	1,139.9
Hospitals.....	4,667.4	4,685.3	4,690.5	4,694.1	4,701.5	4,708.0	4,712.0	4,718.8	4,728.6	4,738.2	4,743.8	4,741.9	4,754.0	4,758.0	4,774.8
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,082.2	3,129.1	3,140.9	3,147.5	3,153.6	3,163.1	3,167.7	3,171.0	3,175.6	3,180.4	3,184.1	3,190.5	3,192.3	3,195.7	3,200.2
Nursing care facilities.....	1,644.9	1,660.8	1,664.6	1,667.0	1,674.1	1,674.8	1,679.4	1,677.5	1,680.3	1,681.2	1,681.1	1,686.3	1,684.5	1,683.6	1,684.4
Social assistance ¹	2,559.8	2,624.3	2,640.6	2,649.4	2,660.5	2,658.2	2,662.7	2,663.3	2,669.4	2,670.4	2,676.6	2,672.8	2,674.1	2,678.8	2,679.9
Child day care services.....	852.8	851.8	855.4	856.1	858.4	856.6	860.2	858.3	860.5	860.3	860.0	850.8	852.0	853.9	852.6
Leisure and hospitality	13,077	13,020	13,103	13,072	13,057	13,074	13,071	13,125	13,171	13,200	13,175	13,202	13,217	13,240	13,253
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,915.5	1,908.6	1,933.3	1,899.8	1,895.0	1,896.4	1,886.5	1,897.0	1,904.7	1,905.5	1,885.4	1,891.9	1,897.3	1,897.5	1,895.6
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	396.8	410.0	429.7	404.8	410.6	410.5	406.8	413.8	415.6	410.6	399.5	402.4	401.0	401.6	406.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	129.4	127.3	126.8	125.9	126.6	127.2	128.0	129.5	129.7	131.5	129.5	130.5	130.8	131.7	130.8
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,389.2	1,371.3	1,376.8	1,369.1	1,357.8	1,358.7	1,351.7	1,353.7	1,359.4	1,363.4	1,356.4	1,359.0	1,365.5	1,364.2	1,358.1
Accommodations and food services.....	11,161.9	11,110.9	11,169.7	11,172.4	11,162.0	11,177.4	11,184.3	11,228.2	11,266.3	11,294.6	11,289.7	11,310.1	11,320.1	11,342.7	11,357.2
Accommodations.....	1,763.0	1,759.1	1,772.7	1,766.2	1,759.3	1,763.3	1,769.0	1,773.1	1,783.4	1,789.0	1,790.0	1,806.2	1,811.0	1,811.9	1,808.1
Food services and drinking places.....	9,398.9	9,351.8	9,397.0	9,406.2	9,402.7	9,414.1	9,415.3	9,455.1	9,482.9	9,505.6	9,499.7	9,503.9	9,509.1	9,530.8	9,549.1
Other services	5,367	5,364	5,389	5,418	5,416	5,418	5,420	5,434	5,439	5,442	5,445	5,451	5,448	5,456	5,457
Repair and maintenance.....	1,150.4	1,136.8	1,141.2	1,145.2	1,144.7	1,142.3	1,148.5	1,149.8	1,152.2	1,149.6	1,152.3	1,152.8	1,152.0	1,152.7	1,155.6
Personal and laundry services	1,280.6	1,264.8	1,263.3	1,272.3	1,269.9	1,271.6	1,268.0	1,276.0	1,278.5	1,279.1	1,281.7	1,284.1	1,286.4	1,287.1	1,289.9
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,936.0	2,962.3	2,984.0	3,000.0	3,001.4	3,004.1	3,003.3	3,007.8	3,008.7	3,012.8	3,010.8	3,013.7	3,010.0	3,016.2	3,011.1
Government	22,555	22,482	22,274	22,302	22,267	22,252	22,226	22,200	22,175	22,151	22,105	22,050	22,004	22,036	22,003
Federal.....	2,832	2,968	2,850	2,847	2,844	2,853	2,850	2,853	2,854	2,846	2,845	2,829	2,824	2,818	2,814
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,128.5	2,311.7	2,200.6	2,199.9	2,200.4	2,210.0	2,210.8	2,216.5	2,220.3	2,214.2	2,214.9	2,202.2	2,199.3	2,197.3	2,199.1
U.S. Postal Service.....	703.4	656.4	648.9	646.6	643.1	643.4	639.1	636.5	633.7	632.2	630.5	626.6	624.5	620.7	614.8
State.....	5,169	5,142	5,138	5,146	5,144	5,140	5,136	5,121	5,119	5,109	5,093	5,091	5,076	5,086	5,078
Education.....	2,360.2	2,377.1	2,383.7	2,393.7	2,392.9	2,392.6	2,396.0	2,393.3	2,397.2	2,391.9	2,387.2	2,387.0	2,394.3	2,402.7	2,397.0
Other State government.....	2,808.8	2,764.4	2,753.9	2,752.2	2,751.4	2,747.3	2,739.6	2,728.0	2,721.4	2,717.5	2,705.7	2,704.0	2,681.7	2,682.8	2,680.9
Local.....	14,554	14,372	14,286	14,309	14,279	14,259	14,240	14,226	14,202	14,196	14,167	14,130	14,104	14,132	14,111
Education.....	8,078.8	8,010.4	7,948.6	7,980.0	7,961.9	7,951.8	7,939.3	7,932.2	7,918.0	7,919.1	7,895.9	7,866.6	7,846.4	7,874.5	7,860.4
Other local government.....	6,474.9	6,361.2	6,337.3	6,328.6	6,316.6	6,307.3	6,300.8	6,293.3	6,284.4	6,277.0	6,270.6	6,263.2	6,257.8	6,257.6	6,250.7

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.1	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.6
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.2	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.8
Natural resources and mining	43.2	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.7	44.9	46.2	45.9	46.0	46.6	46.5	47.3	46.3	46.3	46.7
Construction	37.6	38.4	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.6	37.6	38.7	38.6	38.8	39.1	39.0	39.1	39.0	39.0
Manufacturing	39.8	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3
Overtime hours.....	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Durable goods.....	39.8	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.8
Overtime hours.....	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Wood products.....	37.4	39.1	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.9
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	40.8	41.7	41.7	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.3	41.9	42.4	42.2	42.9	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.6
Primary metals.....	40.7	43.7	43.8	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.1	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.3	44.8	44.5	44.1
Fabricated metal products.....	39.4	41.4	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.9
Machinery.....	40.1	42.1	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.1	43.2	42.9
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.6	40.4	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.3	41.1	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.4	41.2	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.1	40.3	40.5
Transportation equipment.....	41.2	42.9	42.7	42.8	43.0	42.6	42.4	43.2	43.5	42.8	42.7	42.9	43.1	42.9	43.2
Furniture and related products.....	37.7	38.5	38.4	38.4	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.0	39.4	39.7	40.1	39.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.9	38.8	39.3	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.9
Nonurable goods.....	39.8	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.7
Overtime hours.....	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.0	40.7	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.3	39.9	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.2
Beverage and tobacco products.....	35.7	37.5	38.7	40.5	37.5	38.2	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.0	39.9	38.6	39.0
Textile mills.....	37.7	41.3	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.9	39.0	41.6	41.2	41.8	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6
Textile product mills.....	37.9	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.4	39.2	37.9	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.6	38.5	37.9	39.0	39.3
Apparel.....	36.0	36.6	36.5	37.2	37.2	37.8	37.6	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.8	38.8	38.5	38.4	37.7
Leather and allied products.....	33.6	39.1	39.9	39.5	40.4	40.3	41.1	40.0	39.0	39.1	39.4	40.2	39.8	39.3	38.9
Paper and paper products.....	41.8	42.9	43.0	43.0	42.7	43.2	42.6	43.5	43.7	42.8	43.3	42.9	43.1	42.8	42.9
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.2	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.8	37.7	38.2	37.9	38.0	38.1	37.9	38.2	37.7	37.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.4	43.0	43.2	44.0	43.5	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.5	44.5	43.6	44.2	43.5	42.7
Chemicals.....	41.4	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.7	43.4	43.1	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.2	41.9	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.7
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6
Wholesale trade.....	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.6
Retail trade.....	29.9	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.0	37.1	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.4	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.7	37.7	37.6
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.7	42.8	42.4	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.2
Information	36.6	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.2	35.9	36.1
Financial activities	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.5
Professional and business services	34.7	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.1	35.2
Education and health services	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.7
Other services	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$19.14	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.31	\$19.32	\$19.32	\$19.37	\$19.42	\$19.43	\$19.49	\$19.47	\$19.50
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.89	8.91	8.93	8.94	8.94	8.89	8.88	8.83	8.78	8.76	8.77	8.80	8.78	8.73	8.71
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.90	20.28	20.33	20.41	20.45	20.49	20.55	20.57	20.59	20.60	20.64	20.63	20.69	20.71	20.68
Natural resources and mining	23.29	23.83	24.10	23.86	24.02	24.02	24.14	24.18	24.33	23.99	24.47	24.42	24.60	24.54	24.41
Construction	22.66	23.22	23.21	23.38	23.42	23.44	23.48	23.51	23.49	23.56	23.56	23.57	23.65	23.79	23.74
Manufacturing	18.24	18.61	18.65	18.71	18.75	18.80	18.91	18.89	18.91	18.91	18.94	18.91	18.96	18.92	18.91
Excluding overtime.....	17.59	17.78	17.81	17.86	17.88	17.93	18.01	17.98	18.00	18.00	18.05	18.04	18.07	18.03	18.04
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.81	19.88	19.94	20.03	20.14	20.12	20.12	20.13	20.14	20.08	20.14	20.08	20.07
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.89	16.92	16.91	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.01	17.01	17.04	17.06	17.08	17.07	17.06
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.35	18.81	18.88	18.98	18.98	18.97	19.05	19.05	19.05	19.11	19.16	19.17	19.24	19.21	19.25
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.48	16.83	16.90	16.99	16.96	16.97	17.04	17.05	17.07	17.11	17.13	17.14	17.20	17.15	17.19
Wholesale trade.....	20.84	21.53	21.64	21.82	21.73	21.79	21.90	21.86	21.84	21.94	21.98	21.99	22.13	21.98	21.99
Retail trade.....	13.01	13.24	13.29	13.38	13.37	13.36	13.37	13.39	13.41	13.43	13.41	13.44	13.48	13.46	13.47
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.81	19.17	19.18	19.22	19.22	19.28	19.47	19.36	19.31	19.37	19.48	19.46	19.53	19.52	19.62
Utilities.....	29.48	30.04	30.28	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.23	30.33	30.74	31.08	30.80	30.80	30.96	30.94	31.19
Information	25.45	25.86	26.01	26.22	26.13	26.09	26.23	26.35	26.51	26.68	26.57	26.33	26.48	26.53	26.66
Financial activities	20.85	21.49	21.45	21.68	21.69	21.63	21.74	21.62	21.71	21.79	21.74	21.67	21.78	21.75	21.86
Professional and business services	22.35	22.78	22.94	23.00	22.96	22.84	23.02	23.03	23.00	23.09	23.11	23.18	23.24	23.14	23.14
Education and health services	19.49	20.12	20.24	20.33	20.37	20.42	20.48	20.49	20.46	20.49	20.64	20.68	20.79	20.83	20.85
Leisure and hospitality	11.12	11.31	11.27	11.30	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.36	11.40	11.43	11.50	11.47	11.49	11.47	11.45
Other services	16.59	17.08	17.13	17.19	17.26	17.24	17.22	17.24	17.14	17.20	17.21	17.23	17.25	17.25	17.27

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$19.14	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.51	\$19.39	\$19.32	\$19.39	\$19.44	\$19.28	\$19.38	\$19.35	\$19.51
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	19.14	19.23	19.24	19.23	19.31	19.32	19.32	19.37	19.42	19.43	19.49	19.47	19.50
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.90	20.28	20.45	20.51	20.48	20.50	20.48	20.46	20.48	20.56	20.61	20.62	20.74	20.77	20.81
Natural resources and mining	23.29	23.83	24.06	23.75	23.91	24.25	24.38	24.28	24.69	24.09	24.31	24.16	24.57	24.42	24.26
Construction	22.66	23.22	23.34	23.55	23.47	23.48	23.39	23.42	23.37	23.48	23.47	23.48	23.67	23.91	23.89
Manufacturing	18.24	18.61	18.74	18.70	18.74	18.86	18.97	18.93	18.89	18.92	18.91	18.87	18.90	18.83	18.95
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.94	19.89	19.94	20.14	20.17	20.17	20.11	20.13	20.09	20.03	20.03	19.97	20.13
Wood products.....	14.92	14.85	14.90	14.74	14.98	14.97	14.96	14.89	14.82	14.93	14.83	14.81	14.93	14.85	14.79
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	17.28	17.49	17.55	17.47	17.64	17.72	17.81	17.94	17.84	18.08	18.07	18.27	18.38	18.47	18.36
Primary metals.....	20.10	20.11	20.23	20.12	19.94	20.25	20.14	20.14	19.95	20.11	19.98	20.06	20.13	19.77	19.65
Fabricated metal products.....	17.48	17.94	17.99	18.03	17.98	18.20	18.16	18.09	18.08	18.06	18.12	18.06	18.12	18.06	18.16
Machinery.....	18.39	18.96	19.01	19.08	19.26	19.36	19.49	19.38	19.38	19.40	19.39	19.30	19.40	19.50	19.68
Computer and electronic products.....	21.87	22.79	22.88	22.75	22.97	23.31	23.54	23.42	23.23	23.41	23.45	23.20	23.26	23.09	23.29
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	16.27	16.87	16.93	17.15	17.07	17.53	17.81	18.15	17.99	17.92	17.84	17.87	17.86	17.91	17.95
Transportation equipment.....	24.98	25.22	25.65	25.50	25.43	25.60	25.42	25.45	25.48	25.52	25.57	25.48	25.31	25.02	25.41
Furniture and related products.....	15.04	15.05	15.26	15.10	15.16	15.10	15.14	15.11	15.22	15.36	15.21	15.03	15.16	15.14	15.20
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	16.13	16.55	16.63	16.76	16.81	16.96	17.08	17.00	16.91	16.90	16.70	16.64	16.72	16.75	16.68
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.95	16.89	16.90	16.88	17.08	16.97	16.97	17.00	17.04	17.03	17.13	17.02	17.11
Food manufacturing.....	14.39	14.40	14.42	14.42	14.49	14.51	14.62	14.53	14.52	14.58	14.56	14.54	14.63	14.58	14.65
Beverages and tobacco products.....	20.49	21.78	21.69	20.88	21.46	21.03	20.79	20.77	20.58	20.35	19.95	19.68	19.81	19.75	19.74
Textile mills.....	13.71	13.55	13.77	13.48	13.64	13.66	14.08	14.09	13.94	13.89	13.81	13.75	13.70	13.70	13.70
Textile product mills.....	11.44	11.80	11.76	11.77	12.01	11.83	11.74	12.08	12.20	12.33	12.17	12.22	12.38	12.17	12.27
Apparel.....	11.37	11.43	11.61	11.65	11.65	11.47	12.06	11.90	11.72	11.64	11.69	11.76	11.82	11.88	12.07
Leather and allied products.....	13.90	13.03	12.69	12.84	13.20	12.96	13.03	13.05	13.35	13.28	13.38	13.41	13.59	13.48	13.74
Paper and paper products.....	19.29	20.03	20.31	20.00	19.95	20.13	20.25	20.10	19.95	20.13	20.19	20.09	20.39	20.31	20.60
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.92	17.07	17.06	17.01	16.98	17.29	17.31	17.25	17.19	17.24	17.16	17.14	17.26	17.30
Petroleum and coal products.....	29.61	31.34	31.46	31.50	31.72	32.01	32.15	32.24	31.88	31.89	32.00	32.08	32.06	31.59	31.41
Chemicals.....	20.30	21.08	21.80	21.53	21.22	21.22	21.42	21.13	21.38	21.29	21.51	21.64	21.84	21.50	21.54
Plastics and rubber products.....	16.01	15.71	15.69	15.70	15.80	15.89	16.10	15.94	15.85	15.85	15.86	15.92	15.90	15.91	16.04
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.35	18.81	18.86	18.97	18.97	18.97	19.31	19.17	19.08	19.15	19.19	18.99	19.09	19.03	19.22
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.48	16.83	16.95	16.99	16.89	16.81	17.17	17.13	17.05	17.16	17.16	17.05	17.14	17.10	17.23
Wholesale trade.....	20.84	21.53	21.58	21.77	21.74	21.86	22.07	21.95	21.67	21.93	21.95	21.79	22.07	21.87	21.91
Retail trade.....	13.01	13.24	13.39	13.36	13.27	13.20	13.47	13.42	13.42	13.50	13.42	13.40	13.46	13.42	13.55
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.81	19.17	19.16	19.21	19.23	19.19	19.54	19.44	19.28	19.35	19.49	19.39	19.57	19.57	19.61
Utilities.....	29.48	30.04	30.36	30.48	30.37	30.19	30.17	29.92	30.83	31.28	30.98	30.40	30.79	30.78	31.39
Information	25.45	25.86	26.11	26.37	26.13	25.98	26.51	26.33	26.37	26.66	26.78	26.10	26.35	26.39	26.76
Financial activities	20.85	21.49	21.45	21.67	21.65	21.60	21.92	21.61	21.72	21.82	21.86	21.52	21.67	21.64	21.86
Professional and business services	22.35	22.78	22.78	22.82	22.87	22.87	23.50	23.23	23.00	23.08	23.24	22.96	23.10	22.87	22.97
Education and health services	19.49	20.12	20.25	20.34	20.35	20.46	20.53	20.48	20.46	20.51	20.58	20.61	20.85	20.81	20.87
Leisure and hospitality	11.12	11.31	11.26	11.33	11.34	11.43	11.39	11.46	11.42	11.43	11.51	11.38	11.36	11.37	11.43
Other services	16.59	17.08	17.12	17.13	17.23	17.24	17.31	17.23	17.22	17.26	17.27	17.16	17.11	17.09	17.26

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$617.18	\$636.91	\$639.28	\$646.46	\$644.21	\$644.54	\$649.68	\$643.75	\$643.36	\$649.57	\$657.07	\$649.74	\$653.11	\$652.10	\$655.54
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	641.19	644.21	644.54	644.21	644.95	649.15	649.15	650.83	652.51	652.85	654.86	652.25	655.20
GOODS-PRODUCING	779.68	819.18	828.23	840.91	835.58	836.40	813.06	818.40	829.44	836.79	847.07	849.54	848.27	857.80	859.45
Natural resources and mining	1006.67	1063.28	1065.86	1071.13	1075.95	1083.98	1114.17	1095.03	1120.93	1117.78	1132.85	1162.10	1135.13	1150.18	1135.37
CONSTRUCTION	851.76	891.85	898.59	932.58	910.64	899.28	853.74	871.22	890.40	911.02	927.07	934.50	939.70	961.18	950.82
Manufacturing	726.12	765.08	773.96	776.05	779.58	788.35	772.08	774.24	780.16	781.40	784.77	783.11	776.79	779.56	790.22
Durable goods.....	771.39	818.75	823.52	829.41	837.48	847.89	828.99	833.02	840.60	839.42	841.77	839.26	829.24	836.74	845.46
Wood products.....	557.74	580.39	579.61	582.23	593.21	588.32	574.46	570.29	588.35	597.20	599.13	595.36	588.24	591.03	593.08
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	705.54	728.96	745.88	752.96	753.23	737.15	705.28	719.39	738.58	762.98	778.82	789.26	799.53	812.68	800.50
Primary metals.....	817.67	879.35	877.98	885.28	893.31	919.35	888.17	892.20	899.75	908.97	905.09	908.72	893.77	881.74	866.57
Fabricated metal products.....	689.06	742.82	746.59	751.85	758.76	773.50	751.82	745.31	755.74	760.33	761.04	763.94	759.23	760.33	762.72
Machinery.....	737.97	797.56	798.42	814.72	828.18	844.10	843.92	837.22	835.28	832.26	837.65	833.76	826.44	834.60	850.18
Computer and electronic products.....	883.02	932.33	928.93	930.48	946.36	953.38	946.31	939.14	936.17	938.74	947.38	934.96	932.73	930.53	943.25
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	639.34	693.52	685.67	715.16	711.82	725.74	726.65	722.37	737.59	731.14	731.44	736.24	707.26	718.19	725.18
Transportation equipment.....	1028.37	1081.28	1102.95	1099.05	1101.12	1116.16	1067.64	1099.44	1108.38	1089.70	1091.84	1095.64	1065.55	1080.86	1107.88
Furniture and related products.....	566.66	579.55	581.41	579.84	601.85	608.53	584.40	593.82	614.89	614.40	614.48	593.69	601.85	611.66	606.48
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	620.74	640.57	636.93	645.26	650.55	663.14	659.29	664.70	657.80	655.72	647.96	648.96	642.05	648.23	652.19
Nondurable goods.....	658.68	685.16	700.04	694.18	692.90	695.46	686.62	683.89	687.29	691.90	696.94	694.82	695.48	692.71	704.93
Food manufacturing.....	575.51	585.83	602.76	594.10	589.74	589.11	577.49	569.58	572.09	578.83	580.94	581.60	586.66	586.12	603.58
Beverages and tobacco products.....	731.37	816.49	852.42	843.55	804.75	790.73	779.63	793.41	798.50	787.55	792.02	781.30	806.27	778.15	767.89
Textile mills.....	516.86	558.84	576.96	543.24	561.97	561.43	530.82	581.92	568.75	587.55	589.69	580.25	569.92	578.14	578.14
Textile product mills.....	433.13	459.53	458.64	459.03	476.80	467.29	436.73	472.33	480.68	479.64	470.98	471.69	466.73	473.41	484.67
Apparel.....	408.86	418.33	413.32	433.38	438.04	441.60	452.25	456.96	452.39	451.63	455.91	459.82	452.71	457.38	445.38
Leather and allied products.....	466.62	509.22	497.45	505.90	529.32	524.88	535.53	522.00	524.66	521.90	528.51	540.42	536.81	531.11	531.74
Paper and paper products.....	806.19	858.68	885.52	864.00	859.85	885.72	860.63	866.31	863.84	857.54	870.19	863.87	872.69	867.24	894.04
Printing and related support activities.....	635.68	646.26	660.61	656.81	646.38	646.94	643.19	650.86	652.05	651.50	653.40	643.50	647.89	654.15	664.32
Petroleum and coal products.....	1284.44	1347.00	1371.66	1395.45	1386.16	1338.02	1369.59	1347.63	1332.58	1374.46	1427.20	1401.90	1455.52	1383.64	1375.76
Chemicals.....	841.18	888.84	919.96	908.57	908.22	914.58	916.78	895.91	910.79	919.73	924.93	917.54	915.10	903.00	908.99
Plastics and rubber products.....	643.91	658.69	654.27	654.69	666.76	675.33	674.59	664.70	664.12	665.70	667.71	670.23	659.85	666.63	672.08
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	588.20	606.11	607.29	612.73	610.83	612.73	623.71	615.36	612.47	618.55	625.59	615.28	620.43	616.57	620.81
Trade, transportation, and utilities	541.88	559.62	566.13	567.47	562.44	566.50	570.04	565.29	569.47	576.58	580.01	576.29	582.76	576.27	580.65
Wholesale trade.....	784.49	816.15	820.04	831.61	826.12	832.87	847.49	834.10	827.79	842.11	856.05	841.09	845.28	837.62	843.54
Retail trade.....	388.57	399.74	405.72	403.47	399.43	405.24	402.75	398.57	402.60	409.05	407.97	408.70	418.61	410.65	413.28
Transportation and warehousing.....	677.56	710.63	716.58	718.45	728.82	727.30	724.93	725.11	724.93	727.56	736.72	734.88	741.70	743.66	739.30
Utilities.....	1239.37	1263.33	1284.23	1307.59	1293.76	1277.04	1270.16	1268.61	1307.19	1345.04	1316.65	1276.80	1283.94	1289.68	1334.08
Information	931.08	938.89	942.57	957.23	951.13	935.28	967.62	953.15	949.32	962.43	980.15	939.60	956.51	947.40	963.36
Financial activities	752.03	776.82	772.20	780.12	779.40	777.60	813.23	780.12	777.58	787.70	806.63	776.87	782.29	783.37	791.33
Professional and business services	775.81	798.59	795.02	807.83	802.74	802.74	824.85	810.73	802.70	812.42	827.34	810.49	808.50	805.02	806.25
Education and health services	628.45	646.52	650.03	654.95	653.24	656.77	665.17	655.36	654.72	656.32	666.79	663.64	677.63	672.16	674.10
Leisure and hospitality	275.95	280.87	278.12	280.98	278.96	277.75	274.50	279.62	282.07	282.32	287.75	284.50	288.54	287.66	280.04
Other services	506.26	524.01	527.30	527.60	525.52	525.82	531.42	527.24	526.93	528.16	533.64	526.81	526.99	528.08	529.88

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:												
2007.....	60.1	55.8	58.1	51.9	54.7	47.9	48.7	43.1	53.7	54.1	54.5	50.7
2008.....	50.6	47.6	50.2	42.1	41.9	34.5	30.5	33.1	30.0	32.0	23.4	20.6
2009.....	19.5	18.5	17.0	18.2	27.9	25.5	30.0	33.3	34.3	29.0	38.8	38.4
2010.....	46.1	48.3	58.8	63.9	56.0	55.2	56.4	53.7	51.9	58.2	57.7	58.6
2011.....	60.5	70.8	65.7	65.2	55.4	56.2	61.4	57.1	56.7			
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	60.7	59.0	62.0	57.5	58.1	54.5	51.7	48.1	49.6	47.6	57.1	53.2
2008.....	57.1	47.6	47.9	43.3	37.6	32.4	30.9	27.7	26.0	26.0	22.1	19.9
2009.....	18.4	13.3	12.5	14.2	17.8	20.4	20.6	20.6	28.3	25.1	27.7	28.3
2010.....	32.2	39.7	50.9	59.0	64.0	60.7	56.9	56.4	56.0	58.8	59.2	62.9
2011.....	61.8	66.5	72.1	71.3	68.7	62.9	64.8	61.0	60.7			
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	59.9	59.4	63.5	62.4	59.4	58.8	55.6	54.3	56.4	51.1	53.0	52.1
2008.....	50.6	51.7	51.7	49.4	42.3	36.1	33.1	29.6	26.6	27.2	23.6	22.3
2009.....	19.1	15.5	13.3	11.6	13.9	12.4	14.2	16.1	18.5	20.4	22.7	24.2
2010.....	25.1	26.4	34.1	45.5	51.9	55.6	58.8	63.1	63.3	58.4	59.6	61.8
2011.....	64.8	68.0	71.5	71.3	71.5	69.9	71.9	65.0	65.5			
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	63.5	59.2	60.9	59.7	59.4	58.4	56.9	57.1	59.9	59.4	58.6	60.1
2008.....	54.9	56.6	53.0	47.0	48.1	43.8	40.6	39.7	36.0	32.6	28.5	26.6
2009.....	24.9	17.4	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.7	14.4	12.7	13.9	14.4	13.9	15.5
2010.....	15.7	15.5	18.9	23.4	28.1	35.0	41.8	42.1	45.1	50.6	54.7	58.6
2011.....	60.1	67.4	67.8	65.9	70.0	68.2	69.7	68.5	68.9			
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	54.9	43.2	37.0	28.4	40.1	34.6	38.9	26.5	35.2	36.4	52.5	41.4
2008.....	41.4	36.4	43.8	35.8	41.4	24.7	17.9	22.2	19.1	22.2	11.1	7.4
2009.....	6.8	10.5	7.4	16.0	8.0	9.3	24.7	25.3	22.2	23.5	32.7	37.7
2010.....	38.9	53.1	53.7	66.7	62.3	51.2	51.9	44.4	49.4	45.1	58.0	59.3
2011.....	73.5	67.9	63.0	66.7	53.1	57.4	60.5	49.4	50.0			
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	42.0	35.8	46.9	32.1	33.3	35.2	30.9	29.6	24.1	23.5	35.8	40.1
2008.....	50.0	37.7	35.8	33.3	34.0	27.2	19.8	11.7	15.4	13.6	13.6	7.4
2009.....	5.6	2.5	4.3	8.6	7.4	6.8	4.9	8.0	17.9	14.2	20.4	24.1
2010.....	29.6	43.8	48.8	60.5	65.4	63.0	56.8	51.2	49.4	44.4	54.9	56.2
2011.....	64.2	72.8	75.9	69.1	63.6	61.1	64.2	63.6	59.9			
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	35.2	32.1	33.3	35.2	34.6	38.9	34.0	27.2	27.2	23.5	30.2	24.7
2008.....	25.9	28.4	41.4	39.5	35.8	29.6	22.2	18.5	10.5	15.4	13.6	11.7
2009.....	7.4	4.9	2.5	4.3	2.5	6.2	8.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.6	14.2
2010.....	16.7	19.8	30.2	42.0	49.4	54.3	60.5	61.7	61.7	48.8	51.9	54.9
2011.....	59.9	66.7	69.1	71.6	74.7	71.0	72.8	63.0	66.7			
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	39.5	36.4	37.0	31.5	29.6	30.2	30.2	28.4	32.7	29.6	35.2	36.4
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	18.5	25.9	35.8	35.2	40.1	45.7	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.6	63.0	63.6	61.7	66.7	62.3	67.3	63.0	66.7			

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							2011							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	3,123	2,953	3,034	3,169	3,213	3,129	3,354	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,793	2,635	2,725	2,835	2,905	2,799	2,988	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	
Construction.....	68	90	100	68	75	102	75	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.3	
Manufacturing.....	235	226	211	217	252	232	242	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	472	524	484	515	540	490	546	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	
Professional and business services.....	613	497	615	616	640	621	684	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	
Education and health services.....	609	550	594	596	604	609	616	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	
Leisure and hospitality.....	340	305	298	360	338	351	362	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	
Government.....	331	319	309	334	309	329	366	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	675	531	586	522	570	589	607	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	
South.....	1,082	985	1,087	1,109	1,192	1,108	1,251	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	
Midwest.....	672	664	730	686	714	732	714	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	
West.....	752	681	719	753	753	775	810	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	

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							2011							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,067	4,001	4,129	4,058	3,976	4,060	4,245	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,807	3,733	3,870	3,797	3,733	3,785	3,984	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	
Construction.....	338	355	371	360	334	309	404	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.6	7.3	
Manufacturing.....	269	257	263	260	259	249	239	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	803	791	804	802	767	779	758	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	
Professional and business services.....	840	831	902	806	819	863	1,002	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.8	
Education and health services.....	470	468	480	485	472	481	470	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	681	653	629	689	682	679	699	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	
Government.....	260	269	259	261	243	275	262	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	
Region³															
Northeast.....	717	695	675	681	675	604	719	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	
South.....	1,535	1,471	1,643	1,503	1,488	1,526	1,652	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	
Midwest.....	862	941	890	908	910	919	1,087	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	
West.....	851	864	826	910	893	868	1,000	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.5	

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							2011						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Total ²	3,805	3,833	4,145	3,993	3,962	3,960	4,149	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Industry														
Total private ²	3,534	3,528	3,844	3,687	3,659	3,688	3,861	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	334	357	376	371	327	320	367	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.7	5.9	5.8	6.6
Manufacturing.....	245	241	272	252	239	250	246	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	772	725	799	785	770	762	757	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Professional and business services.....	719	785	892	766	806	824	946	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.5
Education and health services.....	429	428	450	459	431	444	407	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	650	621	652	653	670	689	707	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3
Government.....	271	304	301	306	302	272	288	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Region³														
Northeast.....	649	763	757	634	665	627	718	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.9
South.....	1,519	1,402	1,528	1,421	1,482	1,463	1,555	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3
Midwest.....	912	947	942	934	905	903	982	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3
West.....	872	898	974	863	853	812	902	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	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 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

21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2011							2011						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Total ²	1,924	1,887	2,000	1,904	1,969	2,006	2,048	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Industry														
Total private ²	1,820	1,771	1,877	1,786	1,839	1,889	1,933	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Construction.....	72	91	92	75	71	66	84	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
Manufacturing.....	115	105	109	109	101	98	95	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	443	410	463	432	412	422	432	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Professional and business services.....	357	360	372	330	391	383	425	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.5
Education and health services.....	251	239	253	264	238	268	243	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	382	386	388	395	401	432	421	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2
Government.....	104	117	123	117	130	117	115	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5
Region³														
Northeast.....	293	266	330	264	264	285	295	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
South.....	779	741	816	744	782	821	837	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
Midwest.....	437	456	484	465	476	495	482	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
West.....	455	400	460	406	460	447	444	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5

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 quits level is the number of quits during the entire month; the quits rate is the number of quits 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.

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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
Sumter, 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	2000 ¹	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788	235,801	237,830
Civilian labor force.....	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889
Labor force participation rate.....	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7
Employed.....	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064
Employment-population ratio.....	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5
Unemployed.....	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Not in the labor force.....	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501	81,659	83,941

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total private employment.....	110,995	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,252	107,337
Total nonfarm employment.....	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,818
Goods-producing.....	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,531	22,233	21,334	18,557	17,755
Natural resources and mining.....	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705
Construction.....	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,526
Manufacturing.....	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,524
Private service-providing.....	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,947	89,695	89,582
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,605
Wholesale trade.....	5,933	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,456
Retail trade.....	15,280	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,414
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,410	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,184
Utilities.....	601	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	552
Information.....	3,630	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,711
Financial activities.....	7,687	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,630
Professional and business services.....	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,688
Education and health services.....	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,564
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,020
Other services.....	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,364
Government.....	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,482

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.43	18.08	18.63	19.07
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	481.01	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	590.04	607.95	617.18	636.91
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours.....	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60	18.02	18.67	19.33	19.90	20.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	621.86	630.01	651.61	669.13	688.13	705.31	730.16	757.34	776.66	779.68	819.18
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours.....	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.2	44.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.97	22.50	23.29	23.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	907.95	962.64	1,014.69	1,006.67	1,063.28
Construction:											
Average weekly hours.....	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.87	22.66	23.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.21	816.66	842.61	851.76	891.85
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours.....	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.75	18.24	18.61
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	590.77	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.49	673.30	691.02	711.56	724.46	726.12	765.08
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.11	17.77	18.35	18.81
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	445.74	461.08	473.80	484.68	494.22	509.58	532.78	554.89	574.35	588.20	606.11
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.78	16.16	16.48	16.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.34	526.07	536.06	541.88	559.62
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13	20.84	21.53
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.15
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.75	12.87	13.01	13.24
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.94	769.62	784.49	816.15
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours.....	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.0	37.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.28	17.72	18.41	18.81	19.17
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	562.31	562.70	579.88	598.41	614.96	618.58	636.97	654.95	670.37	677.56	710.63
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	42.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.40	27.88	28.83	29.48	30.04
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,135.34	1,182.65	1,230.69	1,239.37	1,263.33
Information:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.96	24.78	25.45	25.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	700.86	730.88	737.77	760.45	777.25	805.08	850.42	874.65	908.99	931.08	938.89
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours.....	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.95	18.80	19.64	20.28	20.85	21.49
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	537.37	557.92	575.54	609.08	622.87	644.99	672.21	705.13	727.07	752.03	776.82
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.15	21.18	22.35	22.78
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.27	700.82	737.70	775.81	798.59
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.2	32.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.11	18.87	19.49	20.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.94	590.09	613.73	628.45	646.52
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours.....	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.32	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.84	11.12	11.31
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	217.20	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.52	273.39	275.95	280.87
Other services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	16.09	16.59	17.08
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.50	477.06	495.57	506.26	524.01

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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2011										
Civilian workers²	110.8	111.0	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	0.3	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.5	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	.3	1.9
Management, business, and financial.....	110.2	110.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	.3	2.5
Professional and related.....	112.2	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	.4	1.6
Sales and office.....	109.3	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	.4	2.3
Sales and related.....	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	.5	2.8
Office and administrative support.....	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	.4	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.2	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	.5	2.1
Construction and extraction.....	112.2	112.5	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	.4	1.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	.7	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.0	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	.3	2.2
Production.....	108.1	108.3	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	.2	2.3
Transportation and material moving.....	110.2	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	.3	1.9
Service occupations.....	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	.3	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	.3	2.3
Manufacturing.....	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	.1	2.6
Service-providing.....	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	.4	1.9
Education and health services.....	113.1	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	.7	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	112.8	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	.4	1.9
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	111.2	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	.4	1.4
Education services.....	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	1.0	1.3
Elementary and secondary schools.....	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	.9	1.0
Public administration ³	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	.4	1.3
Private industry workers	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	.3	2.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	.3	2.1
Management, business, and financial.....	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	.3	2.5
Professional and related.....	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	.3	1.9
Sales and office.....	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	.4	2.4
Sales and related.....	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	.5	2.7
Office and administrative support.....	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	.3	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.8	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	.5	2.1
Construction and extraction.....	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	.4	1.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	.6	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	.3	2.2
Production.....	108.0	108.2	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	.2	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	109.6	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	.4	2.0
Service occupations.....	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	.3	1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	108.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	.2	2.2
Management, professional, and related.....	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	-.1	2.6
Sales and office.....	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	.4	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	.3	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	.1	2.3
Construction.....	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	.3	1.0
Manufacturing.....	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	.1	2.6
Management, professional, and related.....	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	.0	2.9
Sales and office.....	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	.1	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	.3	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.5	107.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	.1	2.4
Service-providing industries.....	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	.3	2.1
Management, professional, and related.....	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	.3	2.0
Sales and office.....	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	.4	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	1.0	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	.4	2.0
Service occupations.....	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	.2	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	.5	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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	0.7	3.2
Retail trade.....	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	.4	1.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	.4	2.4
Utilities.....	111.2	112.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	.5	3.1
Information.....	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	.1	2.0
Financial activities.....	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	.4	3.3
Finance and insurance.....	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	.3	3.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	1.0	3.4
Professional and business services.....	112.0	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	.1	2.4
Education and health services.....	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	.4	1.5
Education services.....	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	1.0	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	.3	1.4
Hospitals.....	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	.3	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	.4	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	.5	1.1
Other services, except public administration.....	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	.4	1.5
State and local government workers.....	113.9	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	.8	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	113.6	113.8	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	.8	1.4
Professional and related.....	113.6	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	.8	1.3
Sales and office.....	114.1	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	.9	1.7
Office and administrative support.....	114.4	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	.8	1.6
Service occupations.....	114.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	.5	1.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	.9	1.3
Education services.....	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	.9	1.2
Schools.....	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	.9	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	.9	1.0
Health care and social assistance.....	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	.6	2.3
Hospitals.....	113.9	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	.5	2.4
Public administration ³	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	.4	1.3

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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2011										
Civilian workers¹	110.9	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	0.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.5	111.7	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	.3	1.4
Management, business, and financial.....	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	.4	1.8
Professional and related.....	112.1	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	.4	1.3
Sales and office.....	109.2	109.6	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	.5	2.0
Sales and related.....	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	.5	2.4
Office and administrative support.....	111.5	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	.5	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	.6	1.8
Construction and extraction.....	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	.4	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	1.0	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	.4	1.3
Production.....	109.1	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	.4	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	.3	1.2
Service occupations.....	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	.3	1.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	.4	1.5
Manufacturing.....	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	.4	1.7
Service-providing.....	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	.4	1.5
Education and health services.....	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	.5	1.1
Health care and social assistance.....	112.8	113.1	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	.3	1.3
Hospitals.....	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	.4	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	.2	1.0
Education services.....	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	.7	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	.5	.7
Public administration ²	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	.3	.9
Private industry workers	110.6	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	.4	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	.3	1.7
Management, business, and financial.....	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	.4	1.9
Professional and related.....	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	.3	1.5
Sales and office.....	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	.4	2.1
Sales and related.....	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	.5	2.4
Office and administrative support.....	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	.7	1.9
Construction and extraction.....	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	.4	1.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	1.0	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	.4	1.3
Production.....	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	.4	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	.4	1.3
Service occupations.....	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	.4	1.1
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	.4	1.5
Management, professional, and related.....	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	.3	1.7
Sales and office.....	108.4	108.7	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	.5	1.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	.3	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	.4	1.4
Construction.....	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	.4	.7
Manufacturing.....	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	.4	1.7
Management, professional, and related.....	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	.4	1.9
Sales and office.....	108.2	108.6	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	.3	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	.8	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	.4	1.5
Service-providing industries.....	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	.4	1.7
Management, professional, and related.....	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	.3	1.7
Sales and office.....	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	.4	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	1.1	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	.4	1.2
Service occupations.....	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	.4	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	.7	1.7

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009		2010				2011			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	0.9	1.7
Retail trade.....	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	.8	1.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	.4	1.4
Utilities.....	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	.3	2.7
Information.....	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	.2	1.5
Financial activities.....	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	.5	2.6
Finance and insurance.....	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	.4	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.3	106.8	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	1.1	3.1
Professional and business services.....	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	.1	2.1
Education and health services.....	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	.4	1.3
Education services.....	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	1.1	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	.3	1.2
Hospitals.....	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	.5	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	.6	.9
Accommodation and food services.....	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	.7	1.1
Other services, except public administration.....	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	.6	1.2
State and local government workers.....	112.2	112.5	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	.4	1.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	.5	1.0
Professional and related.....	112.0	112.3	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	.6	1.1
Sales and office.....	111.9	112.1	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	.4	1.0
Office and administrative support.....	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	.5	1.1
Service occupations.....	113.1	113.5	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	.3	.9
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	.5	.9
Education services.....	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	.5	.9
Schools.....	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	.5	.9
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	.5	.7
Health care and social assistance.....	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	.4	1.5
Hospitals.....	114.2	114.7	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	.3	1.4
Public administration ²	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	.3	.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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2011										
Civilian workers	110.5	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	0.3	3.2
Private industry workers	108.7	108.7	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	.0	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	-.1	3.3
Sales and office.....	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	.2	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.2	109.5	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	.3	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	-.2	4.0
Service occupations.....	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	-.2	2.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	-.2	3.5
Manufacturing.....	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	-.5	4.3
Service-providing.....	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	.1	3.3
State and local government workers	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	1.3	2.5

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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Sept. 2011
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	0.3	2.4
Goods-producing.....	109.5	110.0	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	-.1	2.2
Manufacturing.....	105.3	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	-.5	2.4
Service-providing.....	111.3	111.9	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	.5	2.7
Nonunion.....	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	.4	2.1
Goods-producing.....	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	.3	2.2
Manufacturing.....	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	.3	2.6
Service-providing.....	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	.3	2.1
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	.3	2.3
South.....	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	.3	2.0
Midwest.....	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	.3	2.3
West.....	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	.3	2.0
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	.5	1.7
Goods-producing.....	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	.6	1.5
Manufacturing.....	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	.7	1.8
Service-providing.....	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	.4	1.8
Nonunion.....	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	.4	1.7
Goods-producing.....	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	.4	1.5
Manufacturing.....	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	.4	1.7
Service-providing.....	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	.4	1.7
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	.3	1.8
South.....	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	.5	1.9
Midwest.....	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	.4	1.6
West.....	111.2	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	.4	1.4

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
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations ²	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	25	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	25
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	25
Service occupations.....	7	6	7	7	7
Full-time.....	24	24	25	23	23
Part-time.....	8	9	9	8	9
Union.....	72	69	72	68	67
Non-union.....	15	15	15	14	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	11	11	11	10	10
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	33	35	34	33	32
Goods-producing industries.....	31	31	32	31	28
Service-providing industries.....	16	18	18	17	18
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	8	9	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	33	34	36	33	32
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	97	96	95
Defined Contribution					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations ²	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations ²	49	49	50	53	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	56
Service occupations.....	23	27	28	30	32
Full-time.....	60	62	62	63	64
Part-time.....	21	23	23	25	27
Union.....	45	48	49	50	49
Non-union.....	51	53	54	55	56
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	40	41	41	43	44
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	67	68	69	69	69
Goods-producing industries.....	60	60	61	63	62
Service-providing industries.....	48	50	51	52	53
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	38	40	40	41	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	68	69	70	70
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations ²	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	38	38	38	40	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	40
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	41
Service occupations.....	16	18	18	20	20
Full-time.....	48	50	50	51	50
Part-time.....	14	14	14	16	18
Union.....	39	42	43	44	41
Non-union.....	40	42	41	43	43
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	29	30	29	31	30
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	57	59	59	58	57
Goods-producing industries.....	49	49	50	51	49
Service-providing industries.....	37	40	39	40	41
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	31	32	32	33	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	51	53	53	54	53
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	79	77

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.

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	5	11	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	3	3	0	2	4
In effect during period.....	5	11	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	4	4	3	2	5
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	12.5	44.5	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.5	7.5	5.0	0.0	46.3	39.9
In effect during period (in thousands).....	16.9	47.7	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.4	9.4	6.9	5.4	46.3	41.2
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	124.1	302.3	9.0	4.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	33.5	56.4	120.3	75.3	80.9	479.9	98.5
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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. 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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	214.537	218.056	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179	220.223	221.309	223.467	224.906	225.964	225.722	225.922	226.545	226.889
All items (1967 = 100).....	642.658	653.198	654.346	655.162	655.438	656.563	659.692	662.943	669.409	673.717	676.887	676.162	676.762	678.628	679.658
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039	225.479	226.248	227.082	227.451	228.323	229.490	230.448
Food.....	217.955	219.625	220.216	220.616	220.617	220.946	222.912	223.799	225.350	226.150	226.976	227.360	228.316	229.554	230.573
Food at home.....	215.124	215.836	216.161	216.698	216.538	216.955	220.016	221.241	223.430	224.233	225.356	225.588	226.891	228.354	229.739
Cereals and bakery products.....	252.567	250.449	250.085	249.890	249.944	250.592	253.349	254.238	255.482	255.956	259.140	260.563	260.921	262.970	264.135
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.805	207.694	211.280	212.170	212.957	212.019	214.344	216.175	218.808	220.747	223.227	223.105	224.394	225.651	227.184
Dairy and related products ¹	197.013	199.245	199.042	201.291	201.277	202.056	202.349	203.510	206.161	209.707	211.327	212.286	214.781	216.620	219.391
Fruits and vegetables.....	272.945	273.458	268.832	270.200	269.917	277.089	285.619	286.766	290.279	286.501	284.174	280.721	282.018	282.579	286.865
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	163.034	161.602	161.771	161.313	161.427	159.229	164.019	163.734	165.038	166.086	165.862	166.197	167.802	168.268	168.213
Other foods at home.....	191.220	191.124	191.289	191.311	190.152	190.147	191.468	193.055	194.747	195.239	196.161	197.270	198.152	200.054	200.347
Sugar and sweets.....	196.933	201.242	202.469	202.962	200.586	203.098	202.648	204.168	205.505	203.783	205.285	207.672	207.321	209.780	213.330
Fats and oils.....	201.224	200.587	201.971	203.614	202.375	200.476	207.813	210.508	214.352	213.818	216.310	218.771	221.325	223.509	224.770
Other foods.....	205.497	204.553	204.322	203.990	202.988	202.776	203.610	205.174	206.743	207.892	208.518	209.259	210.202	212.114	211.619
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.393	121.683	122.106	121.698	120.623	122.419	120.930	121.438	122.665	123.769	123.343	123.692	124.418	125.193	125.044
Food away from home ¹	223.272	226.114	227.075	227.287	227.512	227.722	228.181	228.606	229.282	230.082	230.501	231.097	231.580	232.513	233.032
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.852	159.276	160.072	160.036	160.392	160.681	160.643	161.836	161.886	162.218	162.483	162.494	162.971	163.468	163.334
Alcoholic beverages.....	220.751	223.291	224.043	224.705	224.490	224.215	224.975	225.749	225.993	226.053	226.989	227.154	226.908	227.126	227.265
Housing.....	217.057	216.256	216.602	216.100	215.830	216.142	216.739	217.259	217.707	217.901	218.484	219.553	220.230	220.506	220.540
Shelter.....	249.354	248.396	248.522	248.646	248.738	248.972	249.462	249.886	250.310	250.447	250.745	251.422	252.155	252.546	252.647
Rent of primary residence.....	248.812	249.385	249.368	249.618	250.317	250.986	251.555	251.829	252.145	252.221	252.393	252.592	253.085	254.003	254.628
Lodging away from home.....	134.243	133.656	135.800	133.580	126.704	125.665	128.630	131.572	136.486	136.597	139.094	145.608	150.095	145.100	140.259
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	256.610	256.584	256.590	256.823	257.202	257.452	257.775	258.073	258.263	258.400	258.587	259.010	259.573	260.178	260.459
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	121.487	125.682	126.627	127.111	127.501	126.194	126.192	126.529	125.863	126.574	126.780	127.155	127.278	127.581	127.922
Fuels and utilities.....	210.696	214.187	217.695	213.031	210.978	212.505	214.045	215.587	216.672	217.254	219.956	220.022	226.643	226.493	226.409
Fuels.....	188.113	189.286	192.635	187.271	184.764	186.338	187.704	189.006	190.071	190.622	193.498	199.122	200.587	200.144	199.814
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	239.778	275.132	265.812	276.551	286.367	298.037	314.130	326.919	341.884	348.657	347.002	340.775	336.894	335.995	334.735
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	193.563	192.886	197.049	190.603	187.335	188.443	189.088	189.837	190.213	190.459	193.698	200.191	202.002	201.564	201.270
Household furnishings and operations.....	128.701	125.490	124.535	124.524	124.121	123.931	124.342	124.576	124.735	124.893	125.141	125.048	124.959	125.138	125.013
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.369	121.286	122.226	122.271	120.578	118.770	121.547	125.272
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.628	111.914	112.201	114.090	112.824	109.711	109.985	110.962	112.337	113.487	114.976	114.279	113.914	114.399	116.602
Women's and girls' apparel.....	108.091	107.081	109.217	110.723	109.778	105.739	102.438	105.076	109.544	110.144	109.237	106.746	103.349	107.180	113.304
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	114.489	114.180	114.413	114.663	115.106	112.558	110.096	110.101	111.547	112.323	111.199	110.011	111.541	114.563	116.615
Footwear.....	126.854	127.988	129.303	130.896	129.368	126.585	126.286	126.830	128.518	128.581	129.618	128.054	126.092	127.500	130.921
Transportation.....	179.252	193.396	192.412	194.283	195.659	198.280	200.835	203.037	211.014	216.867	220.270	216.880	216.164	216.057	215.198
Private transportation.....	174.762	188.747	187.646	189.674	190.915	193.545	196.087	198.073	206.165	212.210	215.829	212.216	211.432	211.315	210.513
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.486	97.149	97.502	97.203	96.936	97.046	97.128	97.633	98.275	98.972	99.915	101.004	101.442	101.524	100.988
New vehicles.....	135.623	138.005	137.365	137.849	138.222	138.567	138.925	140.158	140.860	141.462	142.494	143.054	142.763	142.327	142.334
Used cars and trucks ¹	126.973	143.128	146.065	144.040	142.250	142.454	142.555	142.937	144.072	145.968	148.361	151.776	154.184	155.823	153.586
Motor fuel.....	201.978	239.178	232.518	240.303	245.165	256.025	265.703	271.843	303.565	326.024	337.359	318.242	313.488	311.962	309.745
Gasoline (all types).....	201.555	238.594	231.819	239.527	244.345	255.319	264.979	270.822	302.574	325.282	336.999	317.543	312.760	311.269	309.018
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.050	136.995	137.802	138.289	138.768	139.223	140.487	140.912	140.686	141.590	143.328	144.618	144.960	145.537	145.646
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	243.337	247.954	249.231	249.824	249.872	250.134	250.726	250.851	250.820	251.458	252.376	252.529	252.769	253.337	255.244
Public transportation.....	236.348	251.351	252.525	251.435	255.025	257.172	259.634	265.327	270.366	272.187	271.417	272.297	272.868	272.949	271.199
Medical care.....	375.613	388.436	390.616	391.240	391.660	391.946	393.858	397.065	397.726	398.813	399.375	399.552	400.305	400.874	401.605
Medical care commodities.....	305.108	314.717	315.804	316.082	316.794	317.199	318.929	321.186	322.691	324.241	324.399	324.102	324.159	324.395	325.130
Medical care services.....	397.299	411.208	413.807	414.564	414.850	415.079	417.025	420.567	420.852	421.716	422.438	422.813	423.847	424.546	425.258
Professional services.....	319.372	328.186	330.149	330.057	330.508	330.651	331.921	334.296	334.671	334.978	335.132	335.494	336.150	336.378	336.461
Hospital and related services.....	567.879	607.679	614.667	618.936	619.747	621.176	625.897	633.413	634.387	637.188	639.456	639.728	641.712	643.600	645.026
Recreation ²	114.272	113.313	113.120	112.984	112.839	112.345	112.638	113.183	113.261	113.368	113.659	113.654	113.492	113.592	113.440
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.276	99.122	98.638	98.503	98.214	97.167	97.325	98.268	98.719	98.918	98.707	98.373	98.672	98.222	98.491
Education and communication ²	127.393	129.919	131.154	130.959	130.894	130.548	130.665	130.692	130.682	130.643	130.600	130.568	130.859	132.028	132.627
Education ²	190.857	199.337	203.353	203.071	203.139	203.343	204.057	204.153	204.251	204.316	204.668	204.821	206.158	210.266	212.348
Educational books and supplies.....	482.072	505.569	508.892	510.335	510.185	513.904	522.026	520.778	522.903	522.440	523.640	524.307	525.981	530.785	538.887
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	548.971	573.174	585.271	584.286	584.509	584.840	586.386	586.782	586.914	587.151	588.138	588.556	592.539	604.798	610.562
Communication ^{1,2}	84.954	84.681	84.665	84.531	84.423	83.913	83.783	83.779							

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	344.469	354.052	355.964	356.508	357.061	356.475	357.576	358.521	359.096	361.062	361.786	362.435	362.905	364.545	365.351
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	169.698	174.566	174.282	175.225	175.415	176.015	177.480	178.874	182.728	185.311	186.804	185.266	184.931	185.566	186.015
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039	225.479	226.248	227.082	227.451	228.323	229.490	230.448
Commodities less food and beverages.....	144.395	150.392	149.761	150.882	151.148	151.854	153.102	154.657	159.351	162.578	164.286	162.032	161.222	161.621	161.850
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	178.959	189.916	188.770	191.332	192.320	193.856	196.248	198.885	208.134	214.256	217.037	211.621	209.739	210.546	211.709
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.369	121.286	122.226	122.271	120.578	118.770	121.547	125.272
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	219.592	238.053	235.211	238.530	240.762	245.458	250.293	253.570	266.993	276.504	281.064	273.195	271.228	270.809	270.380
Durables.....	109.859	111.324	111.174	110.966	110.573	110.512	110.696	111.237	111.707	112.242	112.941	113.598	113.778	113.799	113.177
Services.....	259.154	261.274	262.320	261.927	261.921	262.074	262.701	263.480	263.956	264.256	264.883	265.928	266.660	267.271	267.510
Rent of shelter ³	259.924	258.823	258.934	259.054	259.142	259.418	259.934	260.373	260.834	260.963	261.272	261.977	262.747	263.152	263.251
Transportation services.....	251.031	259.823	260.577	261.625	263.265	263.264	263.984	265.354	266.754	267.587	267.832	268.488	268.642	268.940	268.979
Other services.....	303.992	309.602	311.802	311.375	311.499	310.824	311.299	311.975	312.310	312.593	313.205	313.332	313.703	315.791	316.708
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	214.008	217.828	218.179	218.431	218.538	218.921	219.820	220.937	223.192	224.731	225.826	225.485	225.566	226.092	226.329
All items less shelter.....	203.301	208.643	209.133	209.467	209.560	209.996	211.273	212.633	215.505	217.475	218.847	218.239	218.230	218.952	219.396
All items less medical care.....	206.555	209.689	210.001	210.257	210.336	210.712	211.714	212.709	214.907	216.346	217.414	217.158	217.336	217.955	218.281
Commodities less food.....	147.071	152.990	152.395	153.508	153.761	154.443	155.682	157.221	161.804	164.964	166.657	164.461	163.664	164.059	164.287
Nondurables less food.....	181.453	191.927	190.885	193.344	194.266	195.703	198.007	200.543	209.282	215.090	217.771	212.660	210.867	211.642	212.750
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	218.687	235.601	233.089	236.158	238.165	242.401	246.854	249.895	262.068	270.729	274.948	267.823	266.018	265.656	265.279
Nondurables.....	198.548	205.271	204.920	206.518	207.053	208.028	210.205	212.056	217.791	221.504	223.413	220.611	219.979	220.958	222.036
Services less rent of shelter ³	278.064	284.368	286.640	285.588	285.467	285.481	286.292	287.547	288.077	288.612	289.676	291.219	291.961	292.871	293.301
Services less medical care services.....	248.122	249.569	250.516	250.066	250.044	250.191	250.737	251.354	251.834	252.100	252.713	253.781	254.487	255.085	255.295
Energy.....	193.126	211.449	210.003	210.947	211.970	217.953	223.266	226.860	242.516	253.495	260.376	254.170	252.661	251.706	250.480
All items less energy.....	218.433	220.458	221.030	221.236	221.235	221.045	221.666	222.506	223.315	223.798	224.275	224.635	225.010	225.797	226.303
All items less food and energy.....	219.235	221.337	221.907	222.079	222.077	221.795	222.177	223.011	223.690	224.118	224.534	224.891	225.164	225.874	226.289
Commodities less food and energy.....	142.041	143.588	143.866	144.028	143.594	142.830	142.845	143.712	144.632	145.214	145.657	145.741	145.486	146.159	146.734
Energy commodities.....	205.281	242.636	235.797	243.784	248.928	259.903	269.970	276.485	307.589	329.419	340.183	321.574	316.835	315.330	313.145
Services less energy.....	265.875	268.278	269.034	269.208	269.509	269.572	270.199	270.982	271.468	271.775	272.158	272.695	273.327	274.038	274.327
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	209.630	213.967	214.306	214.623	214.750	215.262	216.400	217.535	220.024	221.743	222.954	222.522	222.686	223.326	223.688
All items (1967 = 100).....	624.423	637.342	638.353	639.296	639.673	641.200	644.591	647.969	655.385	660.503	664.113	662.826	663.314	665.221	666.299
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.957	229.965
Food.....	217.118	218.730	219.376	219.736	219.768	220.062	222.039	222.942	224.577	225.439	226.257	226.610	227.585	228.911	229.967
Food at home.....	213.908	214.638	215.058	215.511	215.414	215.748	218.804	220.110	222.391	223.245	224.386	224.580	225.880	227.388	228.777
Cereals and bakery products.....	253.214	251.024	250.654	250.429	250.648	251.419	253.991	254.963	256.227	256.912	259.862	261.297	261.564	263.608	264.869
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.394	207.431	211.109	211.978	212.693	211.858	214.127	216.062	218.848	220.753	223.356	223.250	224.421	225.692	227.285
Dairy and related products ¹	195.679	197.992	197.812	199.890	200.084	200.958	201.170	202.335	205.163	208.951	210.488	211.374	213.957	215.910	218.406
Fruits and vegetables.....	270.562	270.713	266.461	267.466	266.802	273.977	282.396	284.132	288.168	284.147	281.424	277.853	279.494	280.617	284.884
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	162.598	161.214	161.210	160.678	160.999	158.654	163.586	163.262	164.583	165.553	165.160	165.380	166.890	167.391	167.416
Other foods at home.....	190.519	190.294	190.318	190.351	189.265	189.176	190.656	192.187	193.787	194.281	195.396	196.454	197.389	199.201	199.519
Sugar and sweets.....	195.702	200.035	200.971	201.469	199.542	202.206	201.824	203.373	204.408	202.613	204.161	206.402	206.103	208.537	211.591
Fats and oils.....	202.003	200.909	202.118	203.670	202.668	200.925	208.026	210.741	214.457	214.363	216.820	219.304	222.932	225.698	
Other foods.....	205.573	204.577	204.234	203.935	202.901	202.520	203.614	205.098	206.624	207.711	208.632	209.328	210.318	212.092	211.730
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.753	121.872	122.164	121.806	120.723	122.267	121.161	121.605	122.850	123.797	123.673	123.911	124.607	125.327	125.167
Food away from home ¹	223.383	226.204	227.188	227.412	227.634	227.871	228.279	228.596	229.293	230.174	230.521	231.112	231.603	232.682	233.257
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.607	159.794	160.755	160.988	161.428	161.657	161.635	162.728	162.850	163.275	163.498	163.524	164.167	164.551	164.421
Alcoholic beverages.....	221.325	224.368	224.828	225.531	225.771	225.592	225.994	226.675	227.022	227.552	228.197	228.331	227.956	228.213	228.513
Housing.....	213.144	212.880	213.294	212.681	212.490	212.861	213.442	213.931	214.323	214.523	215.135	216.263	216.917	217.235	217.371
Shelter.....	242.637	242.309	242.338	242.513	242.806	243.120	243.569	243.961	244.270	244.420	244.618	245.112	245.705	246.187	246.372
Rent of primary residence.....	247.401	247.725	247.589	247.823	248.553	249.246	249.848	250.128	250.445	250.579	250.704	250.843	251.271	252.195	252.771
Lodging away from home ²	135.163	135.119	136.488	134.787	128.305	127.369	130.091	133.181	138.131	138.699	140.814	147.508	151.939	146.163	140.665
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	232.499	232.461	232.472	232.680	233.047	233.278	233.565	233.872	234.018	234.133	234.272	234.634	235.116	235.645	235.886
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	121.935	126.739	127.718	128.130	128.556	127.674	127.690	128.035	126.914	127.654	127.859	128.242	128.377	128.727	129.090
Fuels and utilities.....	209.595	212.885	216.787	211.649	209.449	210.860	212.409	213.775	214.774	215.338	218.216	223.834	225.589	225.399	225.398
Fuels.....	186.229	187.272	191.066	185.262	182.634	184.079	185.463	186.578	187.561	188.078	191.103	197.253	198.857	198.396	198.168
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	243.003	277.433	267.283	278.516	287.994	299.558	315.348	326.950	341.440	347.371	345.830	339.095	335.796	334.9	

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		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
New vehicles.....	136.711	139.044	138.353	138.806	139.224	139.567	139.871	141.114	141.899	142.475	143.476	143.995	143.687	143.276	143.290
Used cars and trucks ¹	127.687	144.007	146.959	144.952	143.176	143.377	143.479	143.868	145.014	146.907	149.304	152.759	155.201	156.860	154.645
Motor fuel.....	202.695	240.094	233.370	241.218	245.957	257.025	266.820	273.013	305.066	327.663	338.832	319.323	314.806	313.307	310.810
Gasoline (all types).....	202.375	239.629	232.783	240.558	245.250	256.443	266.224	272.117	304.224	327.095	338.656	318.779	314.232	312.768	310.227
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.133	136.998	137.728	138.153	138.654	139.150	140.289	140.763	140.693	141.505	143.257	144.458	144.840	145.390	145.652
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	245.795	250.543	251.938	252.546	252.610	252.759	253.310	253.524	253.391	253.990	255.042	255.133	255.509	256.077	258.001
Public transportation.....	234.661	248.713	249.816	249.169	252.230	254.312	256.604	262.444	266.726	268.501	268.226	268.615	269.003	269.427	267.822
Medical care.....	376.064	389.766	392.028	392.749	393.277	393.616	395.536	398.908	399.516	400.683	401.316	401.398	402.160	402.783	403.433
Medical care commodities.....	296.724	306.257	307.322	307.539	308.332	308.823	310.488	312.764	314.190	315.798	316.099	315.710	315.957	316.299	316.869
Medical care services.....	399.165	414.273	416.993	417.913	418.307	418.568	420.540	424.289	424.516	425.450	426.210	426.498	427.464	428.190	428.856
Professional services.....	322.127	331.456	333.547	333.450	333.868	334.032	335.368	337.901	338.225	338.558	338.828	339.198	339.756	340.053	340.195
Hospital and related services.....	565.029	608.516	615.785	620.670	622.116	623.692	628.321	636.256	637.216	640.223	642.422	642.513	644.693	646.560	647.586
Recreation ²	111.015	109.812	109.626	109.449	109.082	108.561	109.039	109.693	109.848	109.933	110.219	110.216	110.134	110.146	109.995
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.602	99.643	99.199	99.054	98.774	97.753	97.925	98.897	99.398	99.523	99.331	99.005	99.417	98.939	99.148
Education and communication ²	123.017	124.891	125.818	125.617	125.526	125.089	125.065	125.069	125.047	124.993	124.934	124.906	124.994	125.797	126.219
Education ²	188.143	196.606	200.329	200.129	200.228	200.496	201.353	201.500	201.588	201.611	202.023	202.119	203.181	206.790	208.721
Educational books and supplies.....	485.025	508.386	512.303	512.956	513.546	515.937	526.152	526.197	527.623	526.990	528.326	529.103	529.929	536.250	544.702
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	529.316	552.958	563.998	563.319	563.563	564.149	565.760	566.205	566.335	566.469	567.600	567.816	570.995	581.447	586.531
Communication ^{1,2}	87.662	87.317	87.343	87.170	87.040	86.472	86.209	86.174	86.124	86.057	85.877	85.819	85.628	85.545	85.492
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	85.571	85.126	85.154	84.978	84.846	84.271	83.881	83.844	83.793	83.719	83.534	83.474	83.282	83.198	83.144
Telephone services ^{1,2}	102.341	102.086	102.325	102.135	101.975	101.327	100.882	100.768	100.701	100.643	100.610	100.657	100.366	100.405	100.475
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.178	9.960	9.891	9.864	9.849	9.767	9.713	9.734	9.729	9.710	9.623	9.575	9.573	9.514	9.462
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	82.104	76.273	75.356	74.970	74.615	73.078	72.433	72.138	71.404	71.220	70.071	68.426	68.230	66.530	65.435
Other goods and services.....	391.628	409.278	412.690	411.655	412.383	414.002	414.263	415.088	415.318	415.578	414.594	415.514	416.166	416.896	418.837
Tobacco and smoking products.....	735.056	812.347	828.794	826.468	825.644	832.741	832.904	834.343	835.368	832.003	830.137	833.452	837.692	842.479	848.513
Personal care ¹	202.490	204.299	204.620	204.142	204.830	205.084	205.264	205.705	205.738	206.422	205.919	206.165	206.069	205.957	206.615
Personal care products ¹	162.557	161.174	161.132	160.174	160.801	161.217	161.462	161.974	161.667	162.088	160.083	160.780	160.567	159.655	160.623
Personal care services ¹	227.804	229.824	230.624	229.635	229.855	230.332	230.140	230.418	230.252	230.597	230.709	230.814	230.579	230.907	231.139
Miscellaneous personal services.....	346.500	355.502	357.423	357.784	358.407	358.380	359.587	360.528	360.881	362.774	363.466	364.113	364.597	365.826	366.656
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	171.452	177.545	177.267	178.283	178.504	179.331	180.958	182.442	186.832	189.816	191.543	189.779	189.508	190.217	190.644
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273	224.825	225.667	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.957	229.965
Commodities less food and beverages.....	147.327	155.064	154.406	155.663	155.953	156.997	158.473	160.171	165.647	169.461	171.531	168.922	168.166	168.623	168.793
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	185.579	198.517	197.015	199.991	201.110	203.292	206.142	209.079	219.775	226.985	230.306	232.944	221.945	222.704	223.817
Apparel.....	119.847	118.733	119.942	121.587	120.628	117.127	115.649	117.507	120.091	121.140	121.312	119.720	117.830	120.624	124.716
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	230.503	252.481	249.301	253.167	255.572	261.243	266.785	270.459	286.361	297.497	302.815	293.390	291.265	290.820	290.172
Durables.....	109.610	112.513	112.646	112.294	111.813	111.789	111.973	112.498	113.063	113.678	114.560	115.461	115.866	116.037	115.332
Services.....	254.267	256.628	257.663	257.198	257.219	257.382	257.982	258.732	259.108	259.419	260.062	261.122	261.777	262.344	262.636
Rent of shelter ³	233.917	233.507	233.516	233.679	233.956	234.278	234.715	235.090	235.413	235.544	235.734	236.207	236.781	237.244	237.418
Transportation services.....	250.960	259.985	260.813	262.219	263.804	263.648	264.313	265.521	266.383	267.258	267.729	268.122	268.170	268.778	269.151
Other services.....	291.572	296.066	297.815	297.397	297.313	296.508	296.924	297.671	298.010	298.262	298.779	298.819	299.077	300.411	301.130
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	208.128	212.938	213.223	213.532	213.675	214.225	215.215	216.389	219.027	220.894	222.174	221.604	221.625	222.144	222.384
All items less shelter.....	199.860	205.943	206.399	206.770	206.838	207.428	208.828	210.242	213.549	215.853	217.445	216.673	216.683	217.387	217.817
All items less medical care.....	202.810	206.828	207.107	207.409	207.523	208.036	209.141	210.198	212.722	214.442	215.660	215.216	215.361	215.996	216.346
Commodities less food.....	149.780	157.422	156.792	158.038	158.328	159.342	160.795	162.470	167.826	171.564	173.603	171.059	170.311	170.764	170.938
All items less food and shelter.....	187.718	200.147	198.749	201.606	202.679	204.737	207.458	210.278	220.431	227.290	230.472	224.451	222.537	223.269	224.341
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	228.679	248.965	246.106	249.688	251.899	257.051	262.134	265.539	280.056	290.247	295.146	286.570	284.603	284.219	283.654
Nondurables.....	201.628	209.360	208.853	210.627	211.249	212.541	214.950	216.941	223.402	227.661	229.820	226.570	225.916	226.913	227.983
Services less rent of shelter ³	245.814	251.210	253.335	252.181	251.894	251.847	252.563	253.664	254.057	254.540	255.643	257.266	257.932	258.552	258.945
Services less medical care services.....	243.796	245.533	246.476	245.955	245.958	246.115	246.643	247.244	247.622	247.899	248.528	249.607	250.237	250.789	251.058
Energy.....	192.594	211.926	210.386	211.514	212.622	218.896	224.500	228.160	244.773	256.400	263.494	256.663	255.169	254.191	252.823
All items less energy.....	212.652	215.173	215.742	215.961	215.970	215.786	216.389	217.222	218.011	218.537	219.041	219.383	219.748	220.587	221.161
All items less food and energy.....	212.126	214.835	215.388	215.580	215.584	215.303	215.627	216.448	217.067	217.525	217.966	218.306	218.548	219.290	219.766
Commodities less food and energy.....	143.099	145.728	146.170	146.268	145.757	145.037	145.024	145.909	146.835	147.472	148.045	148.321	148.206	149.003	149.633
Energy commodities.....	205.325	242.805	235.913	243.933	248.880	260.026	270.105	276.539	308.083	330.157	340.895	321.775	317.281	315.799	313.363
Services less energy.....	261.022	263.713	264.342	264.603	265.001	265.062	265.639	266.394	266.766	267.077	267.410	267.791	268.303	268.988	269.337

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100

39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2011						2011					
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
U.S. city average.....	M	224.906	225.964	225.722	225.922	226.545	226.889	221.743	222.954	222.522	222.686	223.326	223.688
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	240.267	241.566	241.690	242.282	243.033	243.323	238.756	240.209	240.158	240.707	241.431	241.838
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	241.626	242.976	243.257	243.806	244.601	244.983	238.390	239.852	239.972	240.475	241.191	241.752
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	143.987	144.697	144.525	144.952	145.339	145.369	145.520	146.390	146.144	146.536	146.985	147.039
Midwest urban ⁴	M	214.535	215.899	215.954	216.099	216.586	216.968	210.991	212.572	212.556	212.718	213.212	213.626
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	214.878	216.376	216.290	216.350	216.870	217.360	210.508	212.272	212.147	212.211	212.589	213.070
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	138.005	138.827	139.115	139.222	139.451	139.542	138.552	139.532	139.738	139.835	140.207	140.363
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	211.314	212.210	211.717	212.261	213.009	213.606	209.987	211.052	210.516	211.120	211.873	212.520
South urban.....	M	218.820	219.820	219.318	219.682	220.471	220.371	217.234	218.437	217.722	218.087	218.947	218.787
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	219.944	220.982	220.481	220.897	221.685	221.242	218.615	219.971	219.263	219.543	220.583	220.130
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.177	139.833	139.639	139.783	140.378	140.471	138.962	139.744	139.407	139.584	140.190	140.229
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	224.716	225.416	223.675	224.681	224.613	224.462	225.869	226.539	224.807	225.923	225.793	225.478
West urban.....	M	227.837	228.516	228.075	227.805	228.222	229.147	223.268	223.944	223.237	222.815	223.204	224.237
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	231.808	232.393	232.010	231.666	232.219	233.221	225.833	226.399	225.670	225.152	225.662	226.764
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	138.174	138.598	138.269	138.128	138.171	138.564	138.362	138.816	138.392	138.151	138.255	138.770
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	204.963	205.944	205.792	205.928	206.524	206.883	204.607	205.758	205.415	205.474	206.077	206.484
B/C ³	M	139.413	140.062	139.935	140.057	140.440	140.584	139.645	140.412	140.179	140.288	140.723	140.883
D.....	M	218.920	219.873	218.862	219.465	219.856	220.391	218.220	219.159	218.067	218.791	219.093	219.494
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	218.762	220.094	220.182	219.277	219.688	220.027	213.633	215.358	215.325	214.437	214.740	215.005
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	233.319	233.367	232.328	231.303	231.833	233.022	227.051	226.842	225.461	224.277	224.665	226.096
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	246.489	248.073	248.505	249.164	250.058	250.559	242.697	244.316	244.601	245.265	246.025	246.877
Boston—Brookton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	244.574	—	244.256	—	245.310	—	246.825	—	245.949	—	246.424
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	212.175	—	211.686	—	213.004	—	204.105	—	203.660	—	204.981
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	—	208.794	—	208.602	—	209.255	—	214.038	—	213.480	—	214.567
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	147.554	—	147.747	—	147.658	—	148.638	—	148.294	—	148.352
Atlanta, GA.....	2	209.215	—	211.074	—	212.335	—	208.356	—	210.598	—	212.325	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	211.673	—	213.506	—	213.924	—	208.217	—	210.354	—	210.377	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	201.624	—	201.309	—	202.445	—	200.997	—	200.444	—	201.772	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	231.503	—	231.197	—	232.749	—	229.675	—	229.353	—	231.448	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	233.143	—	234.463	—	236.196	—	233.441	—	234.965	—	236.583	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	234.121	—	233.646	—	234.608	—	231.600	—	230.605	—	231.445	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	231.314	—	233.250	—	233.810	—	228.313	—	230.072	—	230.558	—

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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index.....	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056
Percent change.....	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6
Food and beverages:											
Index.....	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984
Percent change.....	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8
Housing:											
Index.....	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256
Percent change.....	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4
Apparel:											
Index.....	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503
Percent change.....	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	-4	-7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5
Transportation:											
Index.....	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396
Percent change.....	6.2	0.7	-9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9
Medical care:											
Index.....	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436
Percent change.....	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	
Other goods and services:											
Index.....	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291
Percent change.....	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index.....	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967
Percent change.....	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2010				2011								
	2009	2010	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Finished goods.....	172.5	179.8	180.0	181.2	181.6	182.6	184.4	186.6	189.1	191.4	192.5	191.4	192.4	191.6	192.5
Finished consumer goods.....	179.1	189.1	189.5	190.8	191.4	192.9	195.2	198.2	201.8	204.8	206.3	204.7	206.0	204.9	206.1
Finished consumer goods.....	175.5	182.4	181.9	182.1	183.9	186.0	186.9	193.4	192.9	193.0	191.0	192.4	193.3	195.3	196.5
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	179.4	190.4	191.1	192.7	193.0	194.2	197.0	198.7	203.7	207.8	210.5	207.8	209.3	207.1	208.4
Nondurable goods less food.....	194.1	210.1	211.5	213.2	213.7	215.7	219.7	222.1	229.5	235.2	239.4	235.2	237.4	234.1	236.0
Durable goods.....	144.3	144.9	144.2	145.8	145.6	145.3	145.7	146.0	146.2	146.8	146.6	146.9	146.9	147.0	147.1
Capital equipment.....	156.7	157.3	157.0	158.0	157.8	157.8	158.4	158.7	158.8	159.2	159.2	159.5	159.7	159.6	159.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	172.5	183.4	184.1	185.3	186.4	187.8	190.6	193.7	197.6	201.0	203.2	203.3	204.4	202.9	203.5
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.7	174.0	174.0	175.5	177.0	178.4	181.5	185.2	187.7	191.1	192.6	192.4	193.4	192.7	193.4
Materials for food manufacturing.....	165.1	174.4	177.6	178.3	180.3	179.3	180.4	186.4	190.5	193.3	192.9	193.8	195.7	198.4	198.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	191.6	215.4	214.4	217.7	221.4	225.4	231.9	238.5	244.0	251.9	257.3	256.3	258.2	255.1	258.2
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	168.9	186.6	186.1	188.7	190.5	191.8	196.0	202.0	204.2	208.0	207.8	206.8	207.9	207.5	206.2
Components for manufacturing.....	141.0	142.2	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.8	143.8	144.3	144.7	145.4	145.7	146.1	146.3	146.4	146.6
Materials and components for construction.....	202.9	205.7	205.9	205.9	206.3	207.0	208.3	209.5	210.9	212.1	212.8	213.7	214.7	214.8	213.9
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	161.9	185.2	187.5	188.9	189.5	192.2	196.2	200.9	212.0	218.6	224.3	224.2	226.2	220.3	221.6
Containers.....	195.8	201.2	202.3	202.4	202.5	202.7	203.4	203.9	204.4	204.9	206.4	206.8	207.2	206.8	206.5
Supplies.....	172.2	175.0	175.5	176.4	177.5	178.1	179.6	180.9	182.3	183.9	184.5	185.2	185.6	186.0	186.5
Crude materials for further processing.....	175.2	212.2	209.2	215.3	217.2	227.0	235.9	242.8	248.2	261.3	255.5	256.8	255.9	250.7	253.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	134.5	152.4	158.6	160.8	162.3	164.6	171.6	184.4	185.7	193.1	190.3	195.3	191.4	196.3	192.1
Crude nonfood materials.....	197.5	249.3	237.7	247.0	249.1	265.2	274.9	275.5	284.4	301.7	293.6	291.3	293.1	278.8	287.2
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	171.1	178.3	178.7	180.1	180.2	181.0	183.0	184.2	187.4	190.1	191.9	190.3	191.3	189.9	190.7
Finished energy goods.....	146.9	166.9	168.1	170.0	170.5	172.9	177.4	180.6	191.6	200.0	206.1	199.5	201.8	196.6	199.1
Finished goods less energy.....	172.3	175.5	175.4	176.3	176.7	177.3	178.2	180.0	180.1	180.5	180.0	180.6	181.2	181.7	182.1
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	179.2	183.9	183.9	184.8	185.4	186.4	187.5	190.2	190.2	190.5	189.9	190.6	191.4	192.2	192.8
Finished goods less food and energy.....	171.5	173.6	173.5	174.7	174.7	174.8	175.8	176.1	176.4	176.9	176.9	177.2	177.6	177.8	177.9
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	181.6	185.1	185.3	186.6	186.6	186.9	188.2	188.7	189.0	189.5	189.7	189.9	190.6	190.9	191.1
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	214.3	220.8	222.0	222.9	223.3	224.2	226.6	227.2	227.6	228.0	228.4	228.7	230.2	230.5	231.0
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	173.0	184.4	184.9	186.1	187.0	188.6	191.4	194.4	198.2	201.7	204.0	204.0	205.1	203.3	203.8
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	166.0	171.7	173.5	175.5	178.3	178.3	180.2	185.0	189.1	192.5	192.9	194.1	195.1	197.6	198.6
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.5	187.8	189.8	191.5	192.4	195.7	199.5	204.7	216.6	223.6	229.4	229.1	232.0	224.9	226.6
Intermediate goods less energy.....	172.8	180.0	180.3	181.4	182.6	183.5	185.9	188.5	190.2	192.7	193.8	194.1	194.6	194.7	195.0
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	173.4	180.8	180.9	181.9	182.9	183.9	186.4	188.7	190.2	192.5	193.8	193.9	194.4	194.2	194.4
Crude energy materials.....	176.8	216.7	199.0	207.9	207.3	225.1	232.0	229.1	241.5	260.6	251.9	246.9	249.8	230.0	239.8
Crude materials less energy.....	164.8	197.0	203.2	207.1	210.2	214.6	224.1	236.9	237.2	245.8	242.3	247.7	244.2	249.0	245.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	248.4	329.1	334.5	344.0	352.5	364.0	381.1	391.6	387.8	399.1	393.8	399.6	398.2	402.1	403.7

^p = preliminary.

42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2010				2011								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100).....	202.5	212.2	214.1	227.3	232.7	232.4	241.7	256.6	251.0	247.2	254.7	240.3	248.8
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	219.6	233.4	235.6	256.4	261.7	259.7	275.0	297.6	289.1	281.9	293.8	268.8	282.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	206.1	211.0	213.3	214.3	221.8	225.4	224.9	227.9	225.6	227.6	228.1	232.9	233.2
213	Mining support activities.....	103.4	104.2	103.8	105.4	106.6	107.7	107.1	108.9	109.9	110.7	112.2	112.1	112.7
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100).....	175.5	177.3	178.2	179.1	181.1	183.3	187.3	190.2	191.9	191.1	191.6	190.6	191.2
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.3	178.2	179.4	179.8	181.1	184.6	187.8	190.8	191.2	191.8	193.1	195.1	195.9
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	123.2	124.7	124.8	125.7	126.3	126.7	126.7	125.8	126.5	126.7	128.3	128.3	128.5
313	Textile mills.....	116.7	117.4	118.6	120.0	123.1	125.4	128.7	130.4	132.6	132.5	132.0	133.0	132.5
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.0	105.7	105.9	105.5	106.2	106.7
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	157.0	158.7	158.8	159.2	160.5	161.6	162.0	162.7	163.8	164.9	165.3	165.7	165.7
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.1	106.7	106.7	107.3	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.6	107.7	107.6	108.0	108.1	107.8
322	Paper manufacturing.....	129.9	129.9	130.1	130.2	130.3	130.3	130.9	131.1	131.4	131.7	132.2	132.3	132.4
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.9	110.2	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.9	111.1	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.6	111.9	112.5
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	282.4	295.3	302.8	310.4	321.1	335.4	371.4	393.8	409.3	396.6	395.4	379.5	384.9
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	234.6	236.3	236.8	237.6	242.6	245.0	247.6	250.2	252.8	253.4	255.2	254.8	256.2
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	167.0	167.2	167.8	168.6	170.6	171.6	173.0	174.4	176.4	178.4	179.0	178.5	178.6
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	195.8	199.6	202.0	203.4	208.0	215.7	218.1	223.0	221.8	220.2	221.1	220.3	218.9
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.8	176.9	177.0	177.5	178.7	179.8	180.9	182.1	182.9	183.5	184.0	184.1	184.5
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.8	120.8	120.9	121.1	121.7	122.0	122.4	122.9	123.2	123.5	123.9	123.9	124.1
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	90.7	90.5	90.2	90.1	90.3	90.4	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.2	90.1	90.3	90.0
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	132.1	132.5	133.1	133.6	134.3	134.7	135.3	135.8	136.0	136.6	136.8	137.4	136.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	109.9	111.1	110.9	110.8	111.2	111.3	111.6	112.0	111.8	112.1	112.0	112.1	111.9
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	177.7	177.8	177.9	177.7	178.2	178.9	179.9	180.2	180.5	180.8	181.3	181.4	182.0
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	113.3	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.1	115.5	115.5	115.8	116.4	116.3	116.5
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	125.0	124.6	124.5	124.6	127.9	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.9	127.7	128.7	129.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	120.9	121.3	122.1	122.4	122.1	122.1	122.5	121.9	122.4	124.8	125.8	126.9	127.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	101.4	102.6	97.6	87.8	87.7	93.6	86.7	92.3	94.2	90.4	86.8	87.4	88.2
446	Health and personal care stores.....	129.2	144.7	133.5	133.0	133.7	129.3	130.0	131.0	130.9	130.9	132.0	130.4	136.7
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	69.8	69.9	70.5	68.2	68.6	70.0	71.2	70.5	81.1	84.5	74.4	82.8	83.8
454	Nonstore retailers.....	136.1	132.2	137.3	140.5	137.8	144.0	147.6	141.3	141.9	142.1	137.2	143.2	142.2
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	196.0	201.0	202.5	202.6	208.0	211.0	220.2	219.6	218.9	219.5	220.2	225.5	215.3
483	Water transportation.....	129.9	129.9	128.8	129.1	130.4	132.5	134.4	135.3	136.4	136.5	137.3	132.7	134.1
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	188.5	188.5	188.5	188.5	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	136.0	131.8	130.5	132.4	134.4	135.0	133.2	133.5	134.7	138.8	140.3	141.9	139.8
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	130.3	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	131.1	131.2	131.3	131.3	131.5	131.6	131.7	132.4
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.6	108.6	108.5	108.2	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.7	108.9	108.8
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.6	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.8	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.7
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	173.4	174.5	174.4	174.4	175.2	175.7	176.1	176.2	176.3	176.5	176.6	176.8	177.0
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	125.3	126.8	127.0	127.2	128.3	128.3	128.8	128.9	128.9	128.7	129.7	129.1	129.2
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	133.8	133.8	134.2	134.5	134.7	135.7	135.4	135.5	135.7	135.7	135.3	135.6	136.7
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.5	110.9	111.0	110.8	111.0	111.1	111.0	111.4	111.0	111.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	109.3	113.7	116.1	112.9	109.8	111.5	112.4	113.4	114.5	114.8	110.2	111.0	108.7
517	Telecommunications.....	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.4	100.9	101.1	101.1	101.5	101.4	101.7	102.1	101.8
5182	Data processing and related services.....	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	101.9	102.0
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	120.2	122.6	123.0	123.0	125.1	125.7	126.9	127.5	127.5	127.7	127.6	127.9	127.1
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	110.3	109.7	109.0	109.0	108.9	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.3	110.0
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.1	99.0	98.8	98.5	97.9	98.0	97.7	98.3	97.4	97.7
5313	Real estate support activities.....	106.5	107.1	106.9	106.9	107.3	107.0	106.8	107.1	107.0	106.0	106.0	105.4	105.4
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	131.0	134.9	133.3	129.4	129.4	131.1	137.0	129.0	126.4	132.7	141.3	143.1	134.4
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.4	176.6	177.1	177.3	177.8	177.8	178.0	178.2	178.3	178.4
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	113.7	113.5	113.1	113.6	113.3	113.1	112.2	112.0	111.5	111.5	111.6	112.0	111.7
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	143.7	143.9	144.0	144.0	144.3	144.5	144.7	144.8	144.8	145.3	145.7	146.1	145.9
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.3	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.7	105.6	105.6
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	125.6	125.4	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.3	125.4	125.1	125.5	124.9
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	102.4
56172	Janitorial services.....	111.0	110.9	111.3	111.3	111.6	111.7	111.5	111.5	111.9	111.0	111.8	112.1	112.6
5621	Waste collection.....	119.0	119.1	118.9	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.6	120.7	121.1	120.4	120.4	120.7	121.5
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	140.5	141.3	141.0	138.3	140.0	140.9	143.6	142.5	142.6	141.9	143.5	145.3	144.9

p = preliminary.

43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Index	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Finished goods											
Total.....	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.9
Foods.....	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.5
Energy.....	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	167.3
Other.....	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total.....	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.6
Foods.....	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.5
Energy.....	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	188.4
Other.....	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8
Crude materials for further processing											
Total.....	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.0
Foods.....	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.3
Energy.....	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.4
Other.....	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.7

44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010				2011								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	123.7	124.7	126.6	127.5	129.1	130.8	132.7	133.8	134.3	134.5	134.0	134.7	135.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	174.6	178.8	189.4	191.1	197.5	203.5	206.9	208.2	207.4	210.6	203.2	208.8	213.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	177.6	181.9	193.4	194.6	201.1	208.6	212.1	213.2	211.6	214.6	205.8	211.9	217.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	149.4	152.8	153.3	161.1	166.8	155.9	157.9	160.7	170.2	174.6	183.7	184.8	184.4
Industrial supplies and materials.....	162.6	165.3	169.5	172.6	177.2	182.2	188.3	191.6	193.1	191.8	191.3	191.9	192.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	173.2	181.5	206.3	223.0	228.0	247.6	258.9	246.1	240.5	234.8	226.9	215.7	212.4
Fuels and lubricants.....	213.1	219.6	227.4	233.9	245.0	253.5	276.4	287.0	287.6	284.0	285.9	284.9	285.4
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	158.0	159.9	162.5	164.4	167.8	171.5	173.8	176.7	178.9	178.5	177.8	179.6	181.1
Selected building materials.....	117.1	116.9	117.2	116.2	116.3	116.2	116.3	116.7	116.4	116.2	115.7	115.3	115.6
Capital goods.....	103.5	103.4	103.7	103.9	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	108.7	109.3	109.8	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.1	111.5	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.3	94.1	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.0	93.9	94.0	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	111.8	112.5	112.9	112.7	112.4	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.9	116.3	116.9	117.2	117.4
Nondurables, manufactured.....	112.9	113.4	114.2	114.0	112.9	113.1	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.7	114.9	114.7
Durables, manufactured.....	109.9	111.0	111.1	110.9	111.0	111.9	112.9	112.4	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.0	113.6
Agricultural commodities.....	176.1	181.0	194.7	198.5	204.7	214.1	218.8	217.8	215.5	217.2	208.5	211.9	215.9
Nonagricultural commodities.....	120.0	120.7	121.7	122.4	123.6	124.8	126.5	127.7	128.4	128.6	128.7	129.2	129.5

45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010				2011								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	125.7	127.1	129.2	131.0	133.0	135.3	139.3	142.9	143.1	142.2	142.4	141.9	141.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	153.3	156.5	160.6	162.7	166.7	167.7	174.9	179.2	177.9	174.8	175.8	174.5	174.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	171.1	174.9	180.3	182.6	187.5	189.0	198.9	204.1	201.8	197.0	197.7	196.3	196.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	113.0	115.0	116.0	117.4	119.7	119.5	120.7	122.9	123.9	124.5	126.2	125.3	125.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	200.1	206.6	214.5	222.6	230.1	239.4	256.3	270.6	270.7	266.1	266.8	263.9	263.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	247.1	257.7	270.1	285.2	296.9	313.4	343.7	369.7	367.4	359.0	359.4	351.9	349.4
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	269.8	282.4	296.6	313.0	324.7	342.5	380.2	410.7	407.6	397.8	399.2	390.1	387.8
Paper and paper base stocks.....	117.5	116.9	117.5	117.5	117.7	115.5	116.3	118.8	119.5	119.4	120.4	118.3	117.1
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	147.7	150.5	154.1	157.0	160.6	163.2	165.8	169.4	171.3	173.0	174.5	175.1	176.3
Selected building materials.....	124.6	125.3	126.6	127.0	129.5	129.8	131.5	132.0	131.3	129.3	130.5	130.8	131.2
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	244.2	251.4	262.8	266.0	274.3	279.4	290.2	295.4	304.5	297.0	296.4	303.1	305.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	107.7	107.9	108.5	108.7	110.4	111.4	112.1	112.9	113.3	114.3	115.0	115.5	116.3
Capital goods.....	91.8	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.4	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.9	93.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.7	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.6	117.0	117.1	118.2	118.6	118.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.1	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.5	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.3	86.4	86.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.4	111.8	112.8	113.3	113.0	113.2	113.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.2	103.7	104.1	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.7	105.3	105.5	105.8	106.1	106.4	106.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	110.0	109.5	110.0	110.4	110.5	110.9	110.3	110.8	110.9	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8
Durables, manufactured.....	98.7	98.1	98.5	98.2	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.5	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	103.0	103.6	103.6	103.7	106.0	107.3	107.8	109.5	109.4	111.8	114.3	114.0	114.8

46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2009		2010				2011		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Import air freight.....	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5
Export air freight.....	121.6	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	141.3	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.6

47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[2005 = 100]

Item	2008		2009				2010				2011		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.4	102.6	103.0	105.0	106.8	108.2	109.3	109.6	110.3	110.7	110.4	110.4	111.1
Compensation per hour.....	111.9	112.4	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.9	118.8	118.8
Real compensation per hour.....	99.8	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.1	103.5	103.5	103.3	102.5
Unit labor costs.....	108.3	109.6	108.5	108.1	107.0	105.9	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	106.8	107.6	106.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	108.0	105.6	108.2	108.0	109.9	112.3	114.7	115.5	116.4	118.5	117.8	118.6	121.3
Implicit price deflator.....	108.2	108.0	108.4	108.1	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.4	109.7	110.4	111.2	111.9	112.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.4	102.5	102.8	104.8	106.5	107.9	109.2	109.5	110.1	110.7	110.5	110.5	111.3
Compensation per hour.....	111.9	112.5	111.7	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.3	117.9	118.7	118.9
Real compensation per hour.....	99.8	102.7	102.6	103.8	103.5	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.0	103.5	103.6	103.2	102.6
Unit labor costs.....	108.2	109.7	108.6	108.3	107.2	106.1	105.3	105.6	105.6	105.1	106.7	107.5	106.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.6	105.4	108.5	108.1	110.3	112.3	114.7	115.6	116.1	118.0	117.0	117.7	120.3
Implicit price deflator.....	108.0	108.0	108.6	108.2	108.4	108.5	109.0	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.8	111.5	112.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	104.3	103.7	101.5	103.3	105.6	108.3	110.7	110.4	110.4	109.5	110.1	111.3	–
Compensation per hour.....	111.5	113.2	111.4	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.1	116.0	117.3	118.0	–
Real compensation per hour.....	99.4	103.4	102.4	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.2	103.7	104.0	103.2	103.0	102.6	–
Total unit costs.....	108.5	111.5	113.5	113.2	110.9	108.4	105.6	105.5	105.6	106.3	106.8	106.2	–
Unit labor costs.....	106.9	109.2	109.7	109.8	108.2	105.9	103.8	104.5	105.2	106.0	106.5	106.1	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	112.5	117.5	123.3	122.3	117.9	114.7	110.2	107.9	106.7	107.2	107.4	106.6	–
Unit profits.....	102.0	88.0	80.5	74.1	82.4	94.7	112.8	115.6	119.3	119.0	120.1	127.7	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	108.9	107.4	108.6	105.8	105.8	107.9	111.1	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.7	113.8	–
Implicit price deflator.....	107.6	108.5	109.3	108.3	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.9	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.6	102.0	101.7	103.2	106.5	108.3	109.6	111.0	111.6	112.9	114.1	113.4	114.9
Compensation per hour.....	110.0	112.6	112.8	114.9	115.3	116.2	115.4	116.5	117.0	117.6	118.8	119.7	119.9
Real compensation per hour.....	98.1	102.9	103.6	105.1	104.5	104.6	103.6	104.7	104.7	104.6	104.3	104.1	103.4
Unit labor costs.....	106.2	110.4	110.9	111.3	108.3	107.3	105.3	105.0	104.8	104.2	104.1	105.5	104.3

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.....	72.2	75.5	78.7	85.5	92.9	98.1	98.3	100.0	100.1	103.3	110.6	128.1	—
Nonenergy materials.....	95.4	117.7	128.4	140.3	108.6	97.0	90.8	100.0	92.2	100.1	104.0	92.2	—
Purchased business services.....	102.4	108.7	106.7	100.0	101.0	99.3	98.5	100.0	98.2	98.3	93.4	85.9	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	104.2	105.2	103.8	102.0	98.7	98.1	91.8	100.0	98.4	105.6	93.0	88.1	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[2005 = 100]

Item	1965	1975	1985	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	43.1	54.8	63.9	74.1	92.2	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	105.7	110.0
Compensation per hour.....	10.3	21.4	44.1	64.7	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.5	115.8
Real compensation per hour.....	58.2	70.8	76.3	82.4	96.4	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.7	101.2	103.3	103.6
Unit labor costs.....	23.9	39.0	69.0	87.4	96.4	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	107.4	105.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.5	35.0	62.7	81.9	88.4	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	109.6	116.3
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	37.4	66.5	85.2	93.2	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	108.3	109.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	45.4	56.3	64.6	75.0	92.4	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.1	105.5	109.8
Compensation per hour.....	10.6	21.6	44.5	65.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.4	115.8
Real compensation per hour.....	59.7	71.6	76.9	82.9	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.3	103.7
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	38.4	68.9	86.9	96.2	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	107.5	105.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.0	33.5	61.5	81.6	88.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	109.8	116.1
Implicit price deflator.....	22.4	36.5	66.0	84.8	93.2	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.4	109.6
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	45.4	53.7	63.3	73.1	90.5	94.4	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.7	103.0	104.7	110.3
Compensation per hour.....	11.9	23.7	47.5	66.9	89.5	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.4	115.6
Real compensation per hour.....	67.3	78.3	82.1	85.1	97.1	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.5
Total unit costs.....	24.6	43.0	74.1	89.9	98.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.7	109.5	111.5	105.7
Unit labor costs.....	26.2	44.1	75.0	91.5	98.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.5	108.0	108.4	104.9
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.3	40.3	71.5	85.8	97.0	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.0	113.5	119.5	108.0
Unit profits.....	38.7	37.8	62.4	85.4	59.4	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	99.8	91.5	83.0	116.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	39.4	68.4	85.7	84.1	86.2	93.1	100.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	107.0	111.0
Implicit price deflator.....	26.4	42.4	72.6	89.3	93.5	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.0	107.2	107.9	107.1
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	63.6	87.8	93.3	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.9	104.4	104.9	111.3
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	65.2	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.8	116.6
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	83.0	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.6	104.5	104.4
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	102.6	101.2	102.9	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.4	105.2	109.4	104.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	87.3	83.4	84.9	91.4	100.0	104.3	110.4	118.7	110.0	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	91.5	88.2	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	101.9	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	-

Current Labor Statistics: International Comparisons

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/iprprodydata.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/flscomparefl.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/fls/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.....	8,989	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/ilc/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/ilc/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.....	74.9	97.5	111.0	109.2	107.6	106.3	99.6	98.0	99.4	96.0	94.5	88.3	84.7	88.2	107.6	96.5
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.....	85.2	124.8	160.3	130.3	126.5	119.8	97.3	92.8	119.0	126.4	124.5	117.3	122.8	137.4	158.6	135.3
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.....	40.8	68.1	89.4	95.8	94.7	95.9	96.2	97.0	102.9	103.2	106.0	107.3	105.7	105.1	116.3	111.5
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 SECTOR ⁵													
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 fishing ⁵													
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 industry¹, 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.