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U.S. Department of Labor

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Measuring real bank output: considerations and comparisons

also in this issue:

Improved measures of commercial banking output and productivity

Recent trends in the characteristics of unemployment insurance recipients

Can you hear me now? Occupational hearing loss, 2004–2010

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

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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Schedule of Economic News Releases, August 2012

Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, August 01, 2012	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for June 2012
Thursday, August 02, 2012	10:00 AM	Quarterly Data Series on Business Employment Dynamics for Fourth Quarter 2011
Friday, August 03, 2012	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for July 2012
Tuesday, August 07, 2012	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for June 2012
Wednesday, August 08, 2012	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Second Quarter 2012
Thursday, August 09, 2012	10:00 AM	Extended Mass Layoffs for Second Quarter 2012
Friday, August 10, 2012	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for July 2012
Tuesday, August 14, 2012	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for July 2012
Wednesday, August 15, 2012	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for July 2012
Wednesday, August 15, 2012	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for July 2012
Friday, August 17, 2012	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for July 2012
Tuesday, August 21, 2012	10:00 AM	Summer Youth Labor Force for 2012
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Friday, August 24, 2012	10:00 AM	Worker Displacement for January 2012
Wednesday, August 29, 2012	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for July 2012

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Departments

The July *Review*

The July issue opens up with two pieces on the measurement of output in the banking industry. In the lead article, "Measuring real bank output: considerations and comparison," Robert Inklaar and J. Christina Wang compare and contrast different approaches to measuring bank output. Inklaar and Wang suggest that counting the number of loans or transactions is a better measure of output than deflated loan balances because the level of service for each loan or transaction is not closely dependent on the dollar amount of the loan or transaction.

Turning to the second article, "Improved measures of commercial banking output and productivity," Sara E. Royster discusses changes BLS has made to its output measures for the commercial banking industry. These improvements have resulted in more accurate and comprehensive measures that reflect the changes which have occurred in commercial banking. Comparing the new output measure to the previous measure shows that output during the 2001–2007 expansion grew faster than was measured by the original series; likewise, the output during the 2007–2009 recession declined much more severely than the original series measured.

In their article, "Recent trends in the characteristics of unemployment insurance recipients," Marios Michaelides and Peter R. Mueser examine data from the Benefit Accuracy Measurement program to discern changes in the demographic composition of unemployment insurance (UI) recipients from 1988 to 2010. The authors compare the "takeup rates"—that is, the proportion of the unemployed who are receiving UI benefits—of various demographic and educational groups. Perhaps one of the more interesting examples is how the takeup rate among Hispanics has grown over time. The authors propose that the increasing rate is in part because of the rapid growth in this demographic group, but also that some of the growth may stem from more Hispanics qualifying for UI benefits.

In the final article, "Can you hear me now? Occupational hearing loss, 2004–2010," Luis Felipe Martínez notes that hearing loss constitutes about 12 percent of all nonfatal occupational illnesses in the private sector. Although rates of hearing loss have trended downward, those for the manufacturing and utilities industries remain high. □

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Improved measures of commercial banking output and productivity

New comprehensive measures of commercial banking output and productivity more accurately reflect the changes that have occurred in the industry, including deregulation, advances in technology, and the development of new banking services

Sara E. Royster

The services that commercial banks offer have changed greatly since the 1980s because of deregulation, the expansion of information technology, and innovations in the types of services offered. Traditionally, commercial banks' primary services included facilitating transactions, providing loans, and safekeeping money and other valuables. However, with the repeal of the regulatory limits of the Glass-Steagall Act, banks began performing an increasing variety of functions, including providing investment advice, underwriting securities, and writing insurance policies.[1]

Deregulation allowed commercial banks to hold riskier financial assets on their balance sheets and to merge with investment banks. As a result, banks expanded the types of services they offered and the fees from these services became a larger share of bank revenue. Commercial banks took advantage of the lower reserve requirements for investment banks, which allowed them to take on more debt and potentially earn higher profits. Deregulation also removed the prohibition on interstate banking, allowing commercial banks to operate freely across state lines. Increased competition because of deregulation caused a number of bank failures and triggered a series of mergers and acquisitions. Banks benefited from economies of scale as bank mergers resulted in larger and fewer banks. In addition, larger banks began merging with smaller local banks, thereby gaining access to their branch networks.

The recent financial crisis dramatically underscored the changes in the structure of the commercial banking industry that occurred with the proliferation of risky new investment products, the liberalization of lending practices, and the merging of commercial and investment banks. Many banks were forced to take large write-offs as the value of their assets fell sharply. The crisis led to the collapse of several major financial institutions, widespread mortgage foreclosures, and economic recession. The crisis also emphasized the changing role of banks, fostered new regulation to avoid future financial problems, and reinforced the need for improved measures of output and productivity in the commercial banking industry.

Advances in information technology over the last few decades also greatly increased productivity in commercial banking by enabling banks to offer many new services without a proportional increase in staff. Rising customer usage of online banking and automated teller machines (ATMs) has allowed banks to expand their presence into new areas while, at the same time, reducing costs and minimizing branch staff.[2] Banks now process the majority of payments electronically, including direct payroll

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deposits, funds transfers, and electronic bill payments. The increasing popularity of e-commerce has prompted banks to employ several new related products, such as identity encryption technologies, Internet portals, and electronic billing.[3] The computerization of interest rate adjustment, credit checks, and other accounting and auditing activities has sharply reduced the amount of time bank staff devotes to them. Banks have invested heavily in electronic data processing technology, and its proliferation has resulted in rising output, falling costs, and soaring productivity in the industry.

Deregulation and advances in information technology have shifted the types of services that commercial banks offer. For example, as electronic payments have replaced traditional payment methods, the number of deposit accounts at commercial banks has declined steadily.[4] At the same time, banks have developed an increasingly wide variety of savings and investment vehicles and pursued other business opportunities, such as underwriting debt or offering mutual funds, to acquire new sources of revenue and enable them to compete with other financial services companies. As a result, these new services have become an important source of income for commercial banks.

BLS commercial banking measures

Accurate measures of output and productivity in commercial banking are key components in understanding the industry and how it has changed over time. However, deriving such measures remains challenging because bank output is not easily defined or quantified. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began publishing labor productivity and related measures for the commercial banking industry in 1982.[5] Since then, the BLS commercial banking output series has been modified on occasion to account for changes in industry classification, the availability of source data, and the addition of new services provided by the industry.[6] However, previous revisions, while improving some aspects of the measures, were not sufficient to capture the many changes that have occurred in the industry. New sources of data have become available over time, while some series used in the original measures are no longer published. Meanwhile, changes in technology and the regulatory environment have facilitated the development of new services that commercial banks did not previously offer, and those services now account for a substantial share of banks' output. As a result of these changes, BLS has implemented substantive revisions to its commercial banking measures.

This article introduces the new commercial banking output and productivity series through 2010 and discusses the improvements to the measures. The research community has played an important role in identifying and developing methods of measuring commercial banking output, and the BLS work is built upon this previous research. For further discussion of the challenges in measuring the real output of commercial banks, see the accompanying article by Robert Inklaar and J. Christina Wang in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Measuring the services commercial banks provide

Banks earn revenue directly for many of the services they provide. Common examples include service charges for demand deposit transactions and safety deposit box rental costs. These explicitly priced services also include many newly developed bank services that earn direct commissions or fees, such as investment banking, loan securitization, and the writing of insurance policies. However, much of banks' earnings for services provided to borrowers or depositors are not priced explicitly. Because the specific amount of these earnings cannot be observed, attributing banks' revenues accurately to all the services they provide may be difficult.

Although the difficulty of attributing revenues accurately complicates the task of developing measures of bank output, researchers have developed several methods for estimating the nominal (current-dollar) and real (constant-dollar) output of commercial banks. Each method uses a different definition of bank output and relies on different types of data. In the *asset framework*, banks are viewed as financial intermediaries whose function is to convert deposit funds into loans. Real bank output is measured as the real dollar value of loans and other assets held by the bank. Deposit accounts are categorized as inputs in this framework because they do not directly generate revenue for the bank, yet they do incur costs.[7] The real dollar value of loans and other assets is obtained by adjusting nominal asset values to remove changes in prices over time, a process known as deflation. Accurate measures of price change for these assets are critical to this approach, yet constructing such deflators is problematic. Even with appropriate measures of price change, the deflated values of account balances may not accurately reflect the underlying amount of bank services.[8] In addition, the asset approach fails to differentiate between loans funded by deposits and those funded by the investment of banks' own funds and to acknowledge that banks produce services for both borrowers and depositors in their role as intermediaries.

The *production framework* measures real bank output as proportional to the number of accounts, the number of transactions associated with those accounts, or the real dollar value

of accounts held at commercial banks. In this approach, the numbers of loans and deposits, the numbers of transactions associated with loans and deposits, or the real dollar values of loans and deposits are aggregated using cost shares as weights.

The *user cost framework*, originally developed to measure the services of fixed capital assets, resolves the difficulty in attributing bank earnings to customer services by assuming banks charge implicitly for the services they provide to borrowers and depositors. The user cost framework has emerged as the most common method for estimating the nominal output of banks. Nominal bank output is measured as the imputed value of the services associated with banks' loans and deposit accounts.[9] The price of the bank services is measured as the difference between the interest rate paid by the bank on deposits or the interest rate received by the bank on loans and a separate reference rate, which represents the risk-free opportunity cost of funds.[10] In theory, depositors could choose to invest their money directly in securities and earn the reference rate. If they forego this opportunity in order to deposit their money and obtain the services of a bank and therefore earn less than the reference rate on their deposits, the difference between the rate they earn on their deposits and the reference rate represents the price they choose to pay for the bank's services.[11] Similarly, borrowers can forego raising capital in the securities market at the reference rate to borrow from a bank, and the difference between the interest rate on the bank loan and the reference rate is the price they choose to pay for the banks' bearing of risk and servicing of the loan.[12] In the user cost approach, the nominal value of bank output is calculated by multiplying the interest rate differential by the current-dollar account balance, summed over a variety of different types of loans and deposits.

Original commercial banking measures

For most service-providing industries covered by the BLS industry productivity measures, real (constant-dollar) industry output is derived by deflating nominal industry revenue. Such "deflated value" output measures are generally based on annual sales or revenue data by detailed product line or source of receipt, deflated with appropriate producer price indexes (PPIs) or consumer price indexes (CPIs) for each revenue series. Alternatively, real output may be measured by physical quantities or, in the case of commercial banking, by the volume of accounts or transactions. When BLS initially developed its commercial banking output series in the early 1980s, neither annual revenue data nor price deflators were available for the commercial banking industry. Instead, the output measure that BLS developed relied on a transactions-based approach, a variation of the production approach. Measures of output based on the number of accounts or transactions are consistent with the definition of output as a flow of services. These measures are often preferable to output measures based on account balances or assets, which are stocks.[13]

The original BLS commercial banking output index included the number of transactions occurring in three main areas of banking activity: deposits, loans, and trusts.[14] For deposits, output was based on the number of time and savings deposits, checks cleared, and electronic funds transfers. For loans, output was measured as the number of real estate loans, consumer loans, commercial and industrial loans, and credit card transactions. The output of trust accounts was measured by the number of accounts, including employee benefit funds, personal and agency trusts, and estates. Over the years, BLS has added activities such as ATM transactions, money market accounts, and home equity loans to improve the scope of the measures and keep up with developments in the industry.

Typically, BLS develops industry output measures for use in productivity analysis by combining changes in different industry outputs, using annual weights that reflect the revenue shares of those outputs.[15] When the BLS banking measures were introduced, however, the original measures used employment-based weights reflecting the amount of labor required for each activity (based on data from the Federal Reserve Board's Functional Cost Analysis Survey) to combine the indexes of loans, deposits, and trusts to form an output index. The Functional Cost Analysis Survey was discontinued in 1999. Other banking transactions data also became increasingly difficult to obtain over time.[16] At the same time, some new data sources became available to improve and expand the scope of the original measures.

As the nature of bank services has changed and some of the data that had previously been available have disappeared, shortcomings in the BLS output measure became apparent. After the Functional Cost Analysis Survey was discontinued, the weights became more outdated each year. Because new services offered by banks began to grow rapidly, the old framework became increasingly outmoded.

New commercial banking measures

This article introduces improvements to the commercial banking output series. These improvements result in more accurate and comprehensive measures that reflect the changes that have occurred in commercial banking. The

employment-based weights used to combine the component indexes in the original BLS measures have been replaced with annual revenue-based share weights for each component. In addition, the improved output series now includes measures of several banking services—including loan securitization, investment banking, insurance provision, and other fee-based services—that have grown to constitute a large share of bank revenue in recent years. Although the core component activity measures based on the number of accounts or transactions for loans (real estate, credit card, commercial and industrial, and consumer) and for deposits (time, savings, and demand) remain the same as in the original measures, the BLS output series is now more comprehensive, covering a broader range of bank services than did the original BLS series. (Indexes for component banking services can be found in appendix A, table A-1.)

Revenue weights for loan and deposit services. Revenue-based share weights derived from a user cost framework are now used to aggregate the component indexes of loan and deposit activity. Separate weights were developed for real estate, commercial and industrial, credit card, and consumer loans and demand, time, and savings deposits.

For each type of loan account, the amount of interest that banks earn is divided by the account balance to determine the ex post rate of interest. Similarly, for each type of deposit account, the amount of interest that banks pay is divided by the account balance to determine the ex post rate of interest. The user cost for each type of account is computed as the difference between the reference rate and the ex post rate of interest. The reference rate used in the BLS measure is the rate of interest banks earn on U.S. Treasury and Agency securities in their portfolios.[17] The user cost for loans is calculated by subtracting the reference rate from the rate of interest banks earn; the user cost for deposits is calculated by subtracting the rate of interest the bank pays from the reference rate. The user cost for each loan or deposit category is then multiplied by the loan or deposit balance for estimating the revenue for each category. Share weights for each loan or deposit category are obtained by dividing revenue for each category by total revenue.

New bank services. In addition to redefining the share weights, the new banking output measure expands the scope of the original BLS output series by incorporating four additional categories of fee-based services into the banking output index: loan securitization, investment banking, insurance, and other noninterest income. Commissions and fees for these services make up a growing portion of bank revenue. Loan securitization revenue represents fees associated with loans that banks no longer hold on their balance sheets but continue to service. Investment banking revenue includes the fees and commissions banks earn from investment portfolio management, financial planning services, and the brokering and dealing of debt instruments, equities, derivatives, and other financial instruments. Insurance revenue consists of the fees and commissions banks earn from the sale of insurance and annuities. Other noninterest income is a catch-all category for other fees, such as those from ATM transactions, safety deposit box rentals, and sales of bank drafts or money orders.[18] Real output for these new bank services is obtained by deflating revenues with PPIs or CPIs. Additional details can be found in appendix B. Some sources of bank revenues, such as income from the investment of banks' own funds, are considered intermediate activities and not a service banks provide to customers. These types of activities are not included in the BLS commercial banking output measure.

Changes in the composition of commercial banking services as reflected in bank revenues in 1987, 2000, and 2010 are shown in table 1. (Revenue shares for all years are available in appendix A, table A-2.) In 1987, deposit account services made up the largest share of bank revenues by far, over two-thirds. Loans were the next largest component, accounting for about 12 percent of bank revenue. At the time, fee-based services, such as investment services and loan securitization, represented small fractions of total bank revenues. The share of commercial banking revenues attributable to loans generally rose through most of the period studied, and the share attributable to deposits generally fell. These trends reversed during 2007 and 2008, as the financial crisis began to affect the industry, but the original trends continued in 2009. By 2010, the share of deposit services had dropped sharply overall, while the share of loans had grown to constitute over one-third of bank revenues.

Table 1. Revenue shares used to weight commercial banking services, 1987, 2000, and 2010

[In percent]

Service	1987	2000	2010
Loans	11.9	24.2	41.2
Deposits	73.0	41.2	29.0
Trusts	3.8	6.5	5.3
Investment banking	.3	2.3	2.2
Insurance	.0	.6	.5
Securitization	.6	9.8	3.0
Other noninterest income	10.5	15.3	18.7

Similarly, the share of bank revenues attributed to fee-based services generally increased for most of the period before dropping near the end of the period. Despite these recent declines, the share of bank revenue from fee-based services has almost doubled over the full period, from 15.2 percent in 1987 to 29.7 percent in 2010.

Other changes. In addition to redefining the share weights used to combine component activity indexes and the expansion of coverage to include new bank services, BLS is making three smaller changes to further improve the quality of the measures. First, the trust index was eliminated; instead, revenues from fees associated with fiduciary services are now measured explicitly.

Second, commercial and industrial loan output in the original output series was measured by the number of new commercial and industrial loans. The method was changed to also include the number of existing commercial and industrial loans, which require banks' continued maintenance.[19]

Finally, the method used to estimate the output of domestic branches of foreign banks was revised. This component of commercial bank output is included through adjustments to the weights used rather than through the development of a separate output index, as was previously the case. The revenue of each loan or deposit account type is adjusted upward based on the ratio of assets and liabilities for all commercial banks to assets and liabilities for domestic branches of foreign banks. These ratios have remained fairly constant over time.[20]

Effect of the revisions

Impact on output trends. The revised BLS commercial banking output measure now captures a larger portion of the services banks provide. Many of these new services grew rapidly in recent years. As a result, commercial bank output increased more rapidly than previously measured, 233 percent between 1987 and 2010 (an average of 3.8 percent per year) compared with 174 percent (an average of 2.4 percent per year).

Following the financial crisis and resulting recession that began in 2007, the value of commercial bank assets fell sharply and bank revenues from loans and some other services declined. However, several categories of bank output have continued to grow, such as time and savings deposits, service charges on deposit accounts, and other noninterest income. This continued growth is attributable to increased customer demand for bank services during the recession and the increasing popularity of deposit accounts as customers pay off their debt and increase their savings.

The effect of the changes to the weighting scheme can be separated from those resulting from the inclusion of new bank services. Shown in chart 1 are the original output index, a partially revised output index that includes only changes to the weighting scheme, and the new output index that includes both the effects of changes to the weights and the addition of the new services.[21] The "weights-only" output index rose 193 percent from 1987 to 2010, showing that a change to revenue weights more accurately captures the quickly rising output in the banking industry.

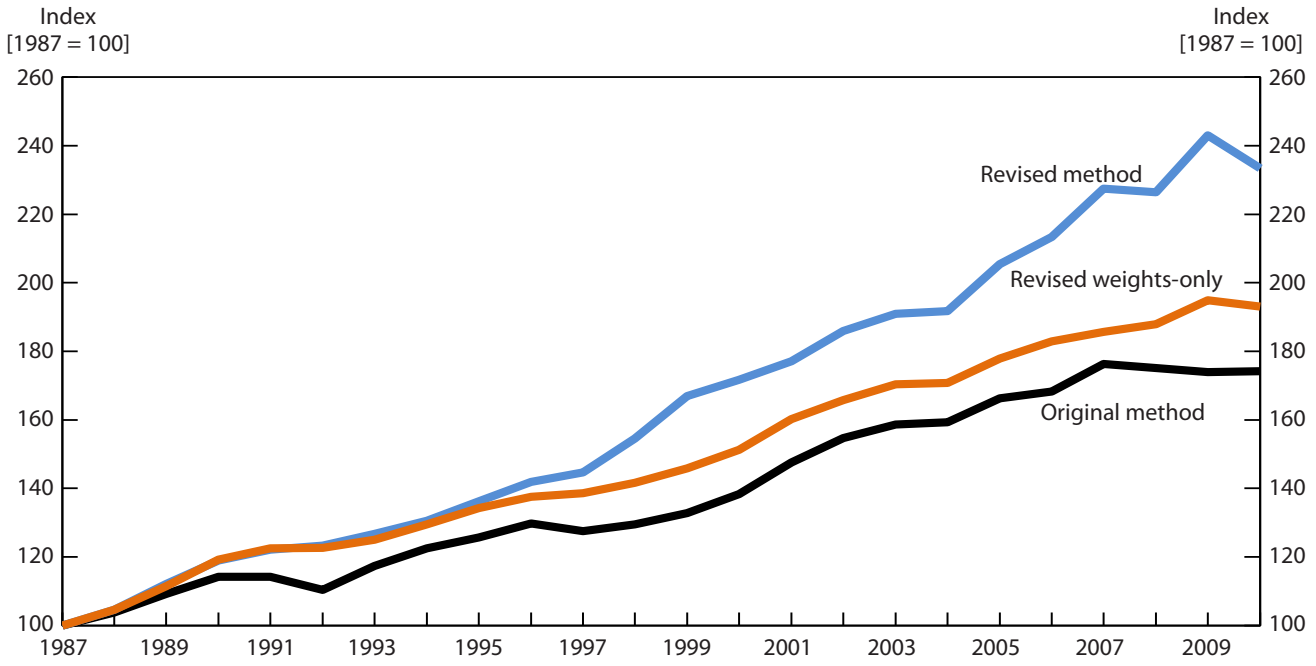
Shown in table 2 are average annual growth rates for the original commercial banking output index, the partially revised output index (incorporating only the new weighting scheme), and the new output measure. Growth rates are shown for the full 1987–2010 period and three subperiods: 1987–2000, 2000–2007, and 2007–2010. Incorporating the new weighting scheme alone caused bank output growth to increase in three of the four subperiods. The addition of the new bank services to the output measure also boosted banking output over the full period covered.

Table 3 shows the changes in the output of different categories of bank services during the full period studied and each of the subperiods. During the overall 1987–2010 period, growth in investment banking, insurance, and securitization services outpaced the growth in traditional banking services, such as demand deposits, commercial and industrial loans, and consumer loans. Investment banking grew most rapidly, 16.0 percent per year, on average, while insurance grew 13.4 percent per year and loan securitization grew 7.9 percent annually, on average. Real estate loans and credit card loans also exhibited strong growth over the full period.

During the 2007–2010 period, however, the banking crisis and economic recession resulted in a shift in the mix of banking services provided and revenues earned. Securitization services fell 23.1 percent per year, while insurance services fell 12.6 percent per year and investment banking fell 7.8 percent per year over the period. Real estate, commercial and industrial loans, and credit card loans all experienced modest declines, while consumer loans remained virtually flat. As bank lending declined, time and savings deposits and other noninterest income grew robustly, contributing to a slight increase in output from 2007 to 2010.

Impact on labor productivity trends. The more rapid growth in banking output resulting from the adoption of the new methodology is reflected in the growth of labor productivity. Faster productivity growth is consistent with

Chart 1. Comparison of original, revised weights-only, and revised banking output indexes, 1987–2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the changes that occurred in the structure of the industry, including deregulation, increased numbers of mergers and acquisitions, and the rapid expansion of information technology, which enabled banks to sharply increase output without a concomitant increase in labor input.

Chart 2 compares the original and new BLS labor productivity indexes, illustrating the effect of the revisions that have been incorporated into the commercial banking measures. The two indexes continue to diverge, with the measures compiled using the revised methodology showing substantially more rapid growth.

Employment and average weekly hours of commercial bank employees changed little over the entire period, despite the huge increases in the quantity of services provided. This is due in part to the increased mergers of many commercial banks, which caused employment to fall, as well as to the computerization of many bank services, which reduced the time needed to perform them. As a result, productivity grew by 240 percent, or 3.9 percent per year, on average, between 1987 and 2010, as opposed to 179 percent, or 2.6 percent per year, on average, under the original method.

OVER THE LAST FEW DECADES, the structure of the commercial banking industry has changed greatly. Deregulation led to increased competition and consolidation in the industry, mergers of commercial and investment banks, and the emergence of interstate branching. In addition, new technologies have reduced costs and allowed banks to offer a variety of new services. These changes, while allowing commercial banks to improve and expand the banking services they offer, continue to make the measurement of output in the commercial banking industry challenging.

In addition, the financial crisis and the economic recession that began in December 2007 have altered the role of

Table 2. Average annual percent change in commercial banking output, for 1987–2010 and subperiods, original, revised weights-only, and new methods

Method	1987–2010	1987–2000	2000–2007	2007–2010
Original	2.4	2.5	3.5	–0.4
Revised weights-only	2.9	3.2	3.0	1.3
New	3.8	4.2	4.1	.9

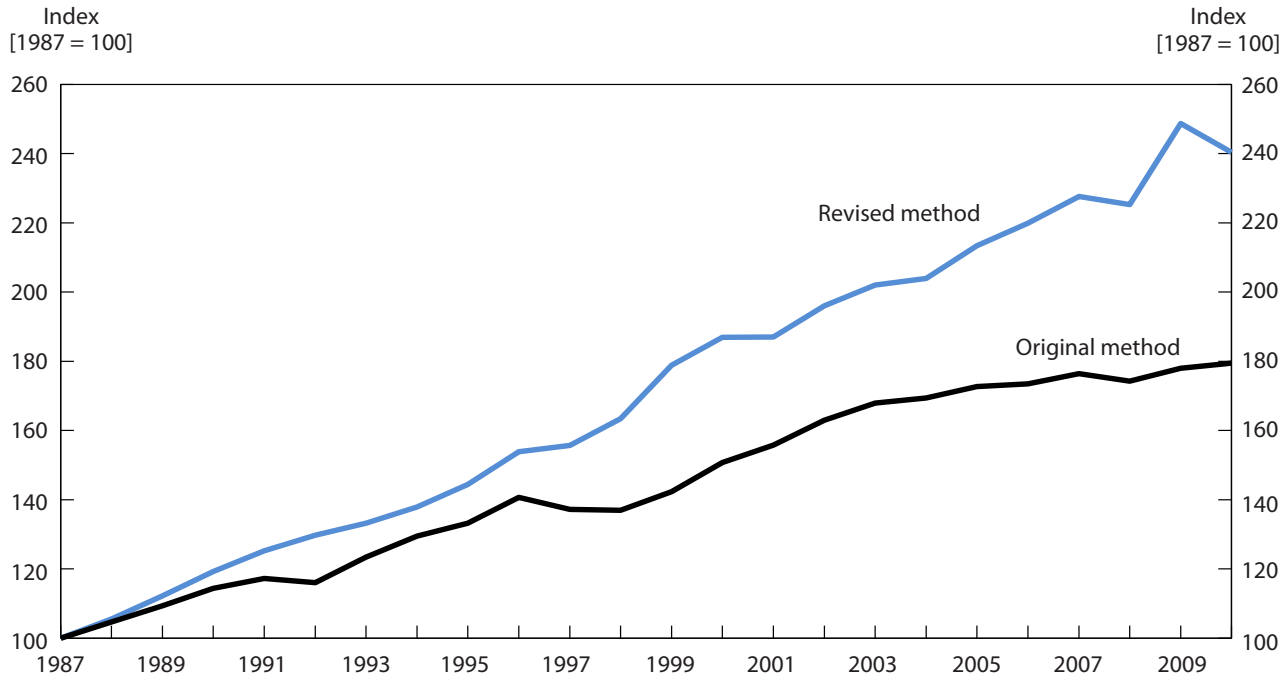
Table 3. Average annual percent change in commercial banking services, 1987–2010

Service	1987–2010	1987–2000	2000–2007	2007–2010
Demand deposits	2.2	3.1	2.5	–2.6
Time and savings deposits	4.0	2.8	4.2	9.2
Real estate loans	5.5	7.0	5.6	–1.1
Commercial and industrial loans	1.6	–1.2	9.4	–3.6
Credit card loans	8.4	11.8	7.2	–2.5
Consumer loans	–.2	–4.1	7.2	.2
Securitization	7.9	22.8	–1.9	–23.1
Insurance	13.4	23.1	8.7	–12.6
Investment banking	16.0	26.8	8.6	–7.8
Trusts	3.6	4.6	4.0	–1.8
Other noninterest income	3.1	1.8	3.4	8.1

commercial banks in the economy. In response to the crisis, commercial banks have tightened their lending standards. Proposed regulation has sought to address some of the causes of the crisis, as well as prevent future crises, by centralizing and standardizing the buying and selling of risky investment products and limiting the amount of debt commercial banks may take on.

The improved BLS output measure better reflects the changes that have occurred in the services offered by banks, changes in the structure of the industry, and the technological advances that have taken place. At the same time, several opportunities exist to further improve the BLS commercial banking measures and to resolve remaining data inconsistencies. These include investigating alternative ways to measure the number of credit card loans rather than using the number of credit card transactions as a proxy for those loans, measure the number of consumer loans rather than estimating the number of those loans by deflating consumer loan balances, and find a more detailed breakdown of bank services data. As the industry continues to grow and change, BLS will incorporate new data and improved methods to ensure more accurate measures of commercial banking output and productivity. □

Chart 2. Comparison of banking labor productivity indexes, 1987–2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Notes

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[1] For much of the 20th century, the commercial banking industry was heavily regulated. The Glass-Steagall Act was passed in 1933 to regulate the financial industry following the collapse of the banking system at the beginning of the Great Depression. The Act created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to guarantee the safety of most bank deposits, gave the Federal Reserve the power to regulate interest rates on deposit and savings accounts, and prohibited bank holding companies from owning other financial companies, among other things. In 1980, the Depository Institutions Deregulation and Monetary Control Act began to strip away these regulations, allowing individual banks to merge and removing the regulation of interest rates. The passage of the Riegle-Neal Act in 1994 further eased limits on banks' activities by permitting banks to operate freely across state lines. Many of the remaining restrictions instituted by Glass-Steagall were removed in 1999 with the passage of the Financial Services Modernization Act. The Act allowed commercial and investment banks to merge by permitting bank holding companies to own other types of financial services companies.

[2] Stan Sienkiewicz, "The Evolution of EFT Networks from ATMs to New On-Line Debit Payment Products," *Discussion Paper, Payment Cards Center* (Philadelphia, PA: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, April 2002).

[3] John Wenninger, "The Emerging Role of Banks in E-Commerce," *Current Issues in Economics and Finance* (New York: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, March 2000).

[4] Declining check usage is reflected in the rising number of credit and debit card transactions. From 2000 to 2003, for example, although the number of electronic payments increased by 13.8 billion, the number of checks cleared through commercial banks fell from 32.9 billion to 29.1 billion. See the 2004 Federal Reserve Payments Study for further information.

[5] Labor productivity describes the relationship between real industry output and the labor time involved in its production. The BLS commercial banking measures were introduced in the article: Horst Brand and John Duke, "Productivity in Commercial Banking: Computers Spur the Advance," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1982, pp. 19–27.

[6] Since their introduction, the BLS series have been adjusted to account for a number of industry classification changes that occurred over time, the most significant being the conversion of the measures to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The measures originally were based on the Standard Industrial Classification system. The measures also have been altered to incorporate new component data series to account for new products and services not available when the measures were introduced as well as to replace discontinued data series.

[7] C. W. Sealy, Jr., and James T. Lindley, "Inputs, Outputs, and a Theory of Production Cost at Depository Financial Institutions," *The Journal of Finance*, September 1977, pp. 1,251–1,266.

[8] Critics question whether appropriate price indexes with which to deflate bank assets and liabilities can be created. Susanto Basu and J. Christina Wang, "Technological Progress, 'Money' in the Utility Function, and the 'User Cost of Money'" (paper presented at the National Bureau of Economic Research/Conference on Research in Income and Wealth Summer Institute, 2006), suggest that constant-dollar balances "are proportional to services only under implausible conditions." These conditions include the economy remaining in a steady state and all technologies remaining stable, requirements that are unlikely to hold during a period of rapid technological change as has occurred in the banking industry. For more information, see Robert C. Feenstra, "Functional Equivalence between Liquidity Costs and the Utility of Money," *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 1986, pp. 271–291, and Susanto Basu, Robert Inklaar, and J. Christina Wang, "The Value of Risk: Measuring the Services of U.S. Commercial Banks" *Economic Inquiry,* December 2008, pp. 226–245.

[9] Diana Hancock, "The Financial Firm: Production with Monetary and Nonmonetary Goods," *Journal of Political Economy*, October 1985, pp. 859–880; Dennis J. Fixler, "Measuring Financial Service Output of Commercial Banks," *Applied Economics*, 1993, pp. 983–999; and Dennis J. Fixler and Kimberly D. Zieschang, "The Productivity of the Banking Sector: Integrating Financial and Production Approaches to Measuring Financial Service Output," *Canadian Journal of Economics*, April 1999, pp. 547–569.

[10] Dennis J. Fixler and Kimberly D. Zieschang, "User Costs, Shadow Prices, and the Real Output of Banks," in Z. Griliches, ed., *Output Measurement in the Service Sectors* (Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1992).

[11] Note that the price of bank services as implied by the user cost framework approach is not consistent with the price of bank services associated with a transactions-based output measure. This inconsistency reflects the fact that the number of transactions is not in a fixed proportion to the deflated dollar balances of deposits or loans.

[12] Some researchers argue that the interest rates must be adjusted to eliminate differences in risk, liquidity, and maturity. The risk portion of the interest rate differential represents the rate at which banks are compensated for bearing the borrower's risk. According to this viewpoint, the risk spread should be excluded when calculating the lending bank's output, because borrowers will pay the risk premium regardless of whether they finance through the bank or through capital markets. However, the elimination of the risk premium continues to be a contentious issue in the banking literature. For a discussion, see J. Christina Wang, Susanto Basu, and John G. Fernald, "A General-Equilibrium Asset-Pricing Approach to the Measurement of Nominal and Real Bank Output," in W. Erwin Diewert, John S. Greenlees, and Charles R. Hulten, eds., *Price Index Concepts and Measurement* (Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, December 2009), pp. 273–328.

[13] David B. Humphrey, "Productivity in Banking and Effects from Deregulation," *Economic Review*, March/April 1991, pp. 16–28.

[14] Banks' investments of their own funds are considered intermediate activities by BLS and are not included in the output measure.

[15] A Törnqvist formula is used wherever possible to aggregate real output by detailed product class, product line, or source of receipt. Consistent with production theory, the formula aggregates the growth rates of the various industry outputs between two periods, using their relative shares in industry value of production, averaged over the two periods, as weights.

[16] In recent years, a number of industry trade association surveys were discontinued or conducted less frequently, reducing the usefulness of the results. Other source data used in developing the original BLS commercial banking measures have become less relevant because of the significant changes that have occurred in the banking industry.

[17] To calculate the reference rate, divide the total interest earned on all U.S. Treasury and Agency securities by the balance of those securities held on the balance sheets of commercial banks. The data are obtained from the FDIC Call Reports.

[18] These fees may be charged for each of the individual services desired or for a "bundled" set of services. For example, the full set of services provided with the opening of a deposit account, such as unlimited ATM usage or overdraft protection, may be offered to customers as a bundle for a single fee.

[19] Changes to the method used for measuring commercial and industrial loan services led to overall growth in loan output of 12.6 percent (an average annual rate of about 0.5 percent per year) between 1987 and 2009. Before this change, commercial and industrial loan output declined 4.3 percent (an average annual rate of about –0.2 percent per year) between 1987 and 2008. The new measures now reflect the upward trend in commercial and industrial loan output over this period that also can be seen in other financial statistics.

[20] Adjusting real output using ratios of domestic banks' account balances to foreign bank branches' account balances amounts to assuming that the output of foreign bank branches is proportional to account balances in domestically owned banks. However, available data indicate that average transaction sizes at foreign bank branches can differ substantially from those for corresponding transactions at domestic banks. In particular, foreign bank branches tend to make much larger loans than domestically owned commercial banks. Therefore, a relationship between the account balances of foreign bank branches and those of domestic banks may not produce a reliable estimate of output in foreign bank branches as measured by transaction counts, partly due to the difference in average transaction sizes. Unfortunately, more reliable data are not available for estimating output for this component of the industry as it is defined under NAICS.

[21] The weights-only index is derived with the use of the deposit, loan, and trust indexes from the original BLS commercial banking measure, combined with their new revenue weights based on the data from the FDIC Call Reports. In the full revised measure, the original trust activity index, based on a physical count of the number of managed fiduciary accounts at commercial banks, is replaced by a deflated value trust index, based on FDIC revenue data.

APPENDIX A: Commercial banking indexes and aggregation weights, 1987–2010

Table A-1. Real output indexes for commercial banking services, 1987–2010

[1987 = 100]

Year	Demand deposits	Time and savings deposits	Real estate loans	Commercial and industrial loans	Credit card loans	Consumer loans	Securitization	Insurance	Investment banking	Trusts	Other non-interest income	Total output
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	103.5	104.6	103.4	106.0	109.2	99.4	113.7	124.1	146.1	113.5	101.9	104.6
1989	110.1	112.0	115.0	116.6	119.7	97.6	102.4	149.6	187.0	115.0	112.9	112.2
1990	117.1	120.5	146.7	113.9	133.5	90.1	164.4	184.0	228.3	121.0	106.6	119.0
1991	122.4	125.1	170.2	86.3	142.2	79.1	197.5	231.3	268.6	137.0	102.0	122.1
1992	127.0	126.0	147.4	57.0	155.3	69.9	190.7	286.6	292.6	148.4	107.7	123.3
1993	133.5	124.3	151.0	87.3	181.8	62.9	184.5	356.4	373.9	142.7	113.9	126.7
1994	136.6	124.8	177.8	87.3	223.3	61.7	275.2	421.7	484.8	148.1	106.2	130.6
1995	140.7	132.1	164.9	85.1	274.0	60.5	353.4	473.5	567.0	151.1	109.2	136.3
1996	145.0	133.2	180.3	89.6	306.9	57.3	498.6	519.7	654.3	151.5	114.8	141.9
1997	151.3	136.5	193.0	64.0	324.4	52.5	643.7	561.5	764.3	160.6	113.4	144.7
1998	149.1	139.2	201.6	67.5	350.1	54.8	800.0	888.0	1,156.2	167.4	134.1	154.5
1999	148.7	139.5	205.0	81.2	388.4	56.2	1,513.2	1,205.6	1,636.4	180.2	128.6	167.0
2000	148.9	142.6	241.4	85.9	426.7	58.3	1,448.4	1,497.5	2,181.2	180.4	126.8	171.7
2001	155.2	147.2	267.6	101.3	464.9	59.6	1,210.3	1,783.1	2,816.1	184.3	123.7	177.1
2002	160.1	143.4	295.3	118.5	493.9	65.7	1,288.2	2,026.5	2,792.4	189.6	137.0	186.0
2003	163.0	143.9	309.5	134.6	502.6	72.6	1,453.7	2,226.8	3,089.0	171.2	133.4	191.0
2004	161.0	148.0	301.3	133.5	549.8	76.3	1,444.4	2,633.0	2,858.3	179.8	129.6	191.8
2005	166.1	157.7	319.3	165.4	604.5	78.3	1,414.4	2,763.5	2,648.8	187.5	148.4	205.4
2006	170.6	170.0	323.9	149.7	645.8	83.8	1,330.2	2,675.5	3,317.7	221.6	157.2	213.4
2007	177.5	190.4	353.4	161.4	692.9	94.6	1,265.8	2,684.2	3,891.6	237.8	160.2	227.5
2008	176.1	206.1	363.2	134.1	697.6	98.2	1,036.7	2,367.6	3,602.6	230.0	162.0	226.4
2009	186.4	232.9	371.8	112.5	670.2	99.2	1,243.1	2,298.5	3,746.7	205.8	198.2	243.0
2010	163.8	248.1	342.2	144.4	642.5	95.1	574.7	1,791.3	3,052.8	225.0	202.2	233.4
Average annual percent change												
1987–2010	2.2	4.0	5.5	1.6	8.4	–.2	7.9	13.4	16.0	3.6	3.1	3.8
1987–2000	3.1	2.8	7.0	–1.2	11.8	–4.1	22.8	23.1	26.8	4.6	1.8	4.2
2000–2007	2.5	4.2	5.6	9.4	7.2	7.2	–1.9	8.7	8.6	4.0	3.4	4.1
2007–2010	–2.6	9.2	–1.1	–3.6	–2.5	.2	–23.1	–12.6	–7.8	–1.8	8.1	.9

Table A-2. Revenue weights for aggregating real output indexes for commercial banking services, 1987–2010

[In percent]

Year	Demand deposits	Time and savings deposits	Real estate loans	Commercial and industrial loans	Credit card loans	Consumer loans	Securitization	Insurance	Investment banking	Trusts	Other non-interest income
1987	26.1	46.9	2.4	2.9	4.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.8	10.5
1988	24.3	46.5	3.3	4.3	4.2	2.4	.6	.0	.3	3.6	10.4
1989	22.1	46.1	4.3	6.4	4.0	2.4	.5	.1	.4	3.4	10.3
1990	22.0	48.5	3.6	4.5	4.2	2.4	.9	.1	.4	3.5	10.0
1991	21.9	49.3	3.1	2.6	4.3	2.5	1.1	.1	.5	3.8	10.6
1992	23.4	44.5	3.8	.8	5.0	3.0	1.3	.1	.7	4.6	12.8
1993	22.5	37.5	6.2	2.8	5.3	3.3	1.3	.2	.9	5.2	14.9
1994	21.6	34.7	7.5	4.3	5.7	3.0	2.1	.2	1.0	5.4	14.6
1995	20.6	35.9	7.5	5.6	5.6	3.0	2.4	.2	1.0	4.8	13.4
1996	19.9	38.0	6.3	4.7	5.1	3.0	3.3	.2	1.1	4.8	13.6
1997	23.7	23.5	7.6	5.4	6.6	3.6	5.2	.3	1.4	6.5	16.2
1998	21.6	24.1	6.8	5.3	6.0	3.2	6.0	.4	1.8	6.8	18.0
1999	18.8	24.5	6.4	5.1	4.8	3.5	11.0	.6	2.1	6.7	16.6
2000	18.2	23.0	7.9	8.6	4.8	2.8	9.8	.6	2.3	6.5	15.3
2001	18.2	23.7	8.7	7.9	5.6	3.1	8.3	.8	2.7	6.1	15.1
2002	15.6	25.4	9.4	6.0	5.4	3.5	8.8	.8	2.5	5.8	16.6
2003	14.0	20.4	13.9	7.3	5.3	3.4	9.9	1.0	2.8	5.8	16.2
2004	13.5	22.6	12.7	6.2	6.7	2.9	9.8	1.1	2.6	6.0	15.8
2005	12.9	19.6	16.1	7.6	6.2	3.0	8.9	1.1	2.4	5.8	16.6
2006	12.9	18.4	17.2	8.5	5.2	3.1	7.9	.9	2.8	6.3	16.6
2007	13.5	21.6	14.5	7.1	4.9	3.4	7.4	.9	3.2	6.8	16.7
2008	14.2	27.5	11.2	4.6	4.9	3.5	6.2	.8	2.9	6.8	17.3
2009	11.7	20.6	17.9	6.4	5.9	4.2	6.5	.7	2.4	5.2	18.5
2010	9.9	19.1	18.9	6.7	11.5	4.1	3.0	.5	2.2	5.3	18.7

NOTE: Individual weights may not sum precisely to 100 percent due to rounding.

APPENDIX B: Technical note—methods and data used for measuring real output, labor input, and productivity for the commercial banking industry

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) labor productivity index for the commercial banking industry (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 522110) measures changes in the relationship between output and the employee hours expended in producing that output. The index is calculated by dividing an index of annual real industry output by an index of the total labor hours used during the year.

With this article, BLS introduces significant changes to the methodology used to compile the commercial banking output index. These changes address shortcomings in the previous methodology used to develop banking output and to expand the scope of the series to better reflect the structure of the industry as it has evolved over time. Changes to the methodology for compiling banking output include the use of annual revenue-based weights for combining individual banking services and the introduction of new types of services that banks began providing following the deregulation of the industry in the 1980s and 1990s.

Before this article, the BLS output measure for commercial banking was based on the physical volume of transactions falling into three broad categories of banking activity: deposits, loans, and trusts. Component indexes within each category were aggregated using weights based on employment, or labor requirement, shares. The aggregate indexes for deposits, loans, and trusts were then combined to form an output index for domestically owned commercial banks. A separate index measuring deposit and loan activity at U.S. branches of foreign banks also was developed. To derive the BLS commercial banking output index, the output index for domestically owned commercial banks was combined with the output index for U.S. branches of foreign banks.

The new methodology continues the use of physical volume-based activity indexes to measure bank services associated with deposits and loans. However, trust services are no longer measured using physical volume-based activity indexes. Revenues from fees associated with fiduciary services are deflated to obtain an estimate of the volume of trust activity. Similarly, deflated value measures also are developed for new, explicitly priced bank services, including loan securitization, investment banking, insurance provision, and other fee-based services.

The activity indexes for the deposit and loan components and the deflated value measures for explicitly priced services are combined with annual revenue share weights. These revenue share weights replace the weights based on employment shares that were used under the previous methodology. Revenues for implicitly priced bank services (i.e., the deposit and loan component activity indexes) are estimated using a user cost framework.

The methods and data sources for calculating output and labor input for the commercial banking industry are explained in detail in the following paragraphs. Occasionally, source data were missing in some years; estimates for those years are based on linear interpolation.

Deposits

The deposit index includes component measures for demand deposit transactions and the number of time and savings deposit accounts.

Demand deposits. Demand deposit transactions are measured by the number of checks written by the public and cleared through the banks and the number of electronic funds transfers to the banks' customer accounts. Electronic funds transfers include, among other things, the direct deposit of paychecks and Social Security checks. The two components are added for each year, yielding an annual series of total demand deposit transactions. The check volume series is based on data the Federal Reserve System publishes, which reflects the total number of checks cleared by both the Federal Reserve System and other check-clearing systems. Cleared checks include drafts, travelers' checks, and money orders (other than postal), as well as negotiable orders of withdrawal drafts that thrift institutions, credit unions, and commercial banks issue. The source for the number of private and governmental electronic funds transfers is the Automated Clearing House.

Time and savings deposits. Time and savings deposit accounts include statement and passbook savings accounts, money market accounts, certificates of deposit, individual retirement accounts, and club accounts. The number of time and savings deposit accounts is based on data from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Call Reports on the number of deposit accounts.[1]

Loans

The loan index includes estimates of the number of real estate loans, consumer loans, bank credit card transactions, and commercial and industrial loans.

Real estate loans. Estimates of the number of residential and commercial mortgages are derived from data on the total and average values of real estate mortgages held by commercial banks from the FDIC Call Reports. These data are available for residential mortgages (one to four family units) and three types of commercial property: farmland, multifamily, and nonfarm/nonresidential. The number of real estate loans in each category is estimated by dividing the total annual mortgage value by an estimate of the average annual value of a residential or commercial mortgage, as appropriate. The estimates represent the total number of new and existing real estate loans; both providing new loans and servicing existing loans are resource-consuming activities of banks. The average value of a single-family mortgage in each year is estimated using data from the National Association of Realtors, the Census Bureau, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The American Council on Life Insurance provides the average value of a commercial mortgage in each year.

Consumer loans. For the years 1987 through 1997, the number of consumer loans is based on data from the Federal Reserve Board's (FRB's) Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF), the FDIC, and the BLS Consumer Price Index (CPI). An index of the number of automobile loans financed through commercial banks is calculated by dividing an index of the total value of automobile loans that commercial banks hold by an index of the average value of private automobiles that families own (based on the FRB's SCF). Similarly, an index of the number of other consumer installment loans financed through commercial banks is calculated by dividing an index of the total value of other consumer installment loans that commercial banks hold (based on data from the FDIC) by an index of the average value of consumer installment loans that families hold (based on the FRB's SCF data). The indexes are then combined using the value shares of such loans held by commercial banks as weights. For 1997 forward, the consumer loan component is based on FDIC data on the value of loans to individuals, deflated by the BLS CPI for durable goods.

Credit card transactions. Bank credit card transactions are measured in terms of physical volume. The trend in the number of bank credit card transactions is based on data from Visa USA and the MasterCard Association.

Commercial and industrial loans. The total value of commercial and industrial loans is used along with an average quarterly loan amount from the Federal Reserve Statistical Release E.2, Survey of Terms of Business Lending. This survey contains quarterly estimates of average loan size, averaged to obtain an annual average loan amount. For calculating an annual estimate of the number of loans, the total value of commercial and industrial loans is divided by the average loan amount. This annual estimate is then indexed.

Investments by the banks using their own funds are considered to be intermediate activities and are not included in output. They represent assets drawn on when demand for loans surges or added to when such demand abates.

Explicitly priced bank services

The new BLS measures of bank output include several categories of bank services that are explicitly priced, usually as fees or commissions. These include fiduciary services, investment banking, insurance, service charges on deposit accounts, loan securitization, and a catch-all category of other noninterest income, which includes other fees for services such as ATM transactions, safety deposit box rentals, and sales of bank drafts or money orders. Revenue data for these services from 2001 to present are available from the FDIC Call Reports. For years prior to 2001, revenues were extrapolated based on related series. For investment banking, 1992 and 1997 Economic Census data are used to extrapolate the series back to 1987. Insurance revenue for 1987 to 1991 is extrapolated backward based on recent trends. Data series for fiduciary services and service charges on deposit accounts are available from the Call Reports for all years, and other noninterest income is calculated as a residual prior to 2001. The data series for securitized loan fees, which include net servicing fees and net securitization income from the Call Reports, is extrapolated before 2001, with the trend in total servicing assets.

Revenues for noninterest income are deflated with appropriate price indexes to account for changes in prices over time. Fiduciary services revenues are deflated with the BLS Producer Price Index (PPI) for trust services for 2004 to present, extrapolated back to 1987 with the personal consumption expenditure price index for trust services of commercial banks from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Service charges on deposit accounts revenues are deflated with the CPI for checking accounts and other bank

services. Investment banking fees and commissions are deflated with an industry PPI from 2000 forward; for extrapolating the deflator back to 1987, the BEA gross output deflator for NAICS 523, securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments, was used. Insurance fees and commissions are deflated with an industry PPI from 2002 forward; for extrapolating the deflator back to 1987, the BEA gross output deflator for NAICS 524, insurance carriers and related activities, was used. Net servicing fees and net securitization income are deflated with the CPI for financial services. The residual category of other noninterest income is deflated with the CPI for financial services, a general measure of banks' pricing practices. BLS PPIs have been used wherever possible.

For deriving the domestic banking output index, the constant-dollar indexes of explicitly priced services are combined with the BLS loan and deposit banking indexes. In the case of demand deposits, a separate index is created first to include all the services associated with these accounts. This index combines the demand deposit index and the service charges on deposit accounts index using their respective revenue weights. This composite index is then combined into the overall industry output index using an adjusted revenue weight that accounts for both interest payments and fees on deposit accounts in the calculation of its user cost price.

Ratios of the amount of assets or liabilities at all commercial banks to those at domestically owned banks, for each deposit and loan component, are derived using data from the Federal Reserve's statistical release of Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks. These ratios are then applied to the revenues for each loan or deposit component, incorporating an estimate of revenues for that activity at U.S. branches of foreign banks. No data are available to estimate trust activity at U.S. branches of foreign banks.

Aggregating total output

A chained Törnqvist index is used to aggregate real output. The Törnqvist formula combines the growth rates of the various industry outputs between successive years, using their relative shares in industry revenue, averaged over the 2 years, as weights.

Revenue-based shares for most categories of bank services are based on revenue data from the FDIC Call Reports. However, revenues from loan and deposit accounts are calculated within a user cost framework. The user cost price formula can be written as

$$uc = (i/a) - r,$$

where uc is the user cost price, i is the interest the bank pays or receives on the associated account, a is the account balance, and r is the reference rate. For calculating the estimated revenue (gross output) of each component of bank output, the user cost price for each type of account is multiplied by the balance for that type of account.

The revenues for different loan and deposit accounts are derived using data from the FDIC Call Reports on the account balances and interest paid or earned on each type of account. For calculating the ex post interest rate for each type of account, the interest paid or earned is divided by the average annual balance for each type of account. For calculating the risk-free reference rate, FDIC Call Report data on the interest earned on U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities are divided by the balances of those securities held on the balance sheets of banks.[2] For calculating the user cost of loans, the reference rate is subtracted from the ex post interest rate; for calculating the user cost of deposits, the ex post interest rate is subtracted from the reference rate.

The Törnqvist formula is used to construct the ratio of output in a given year to that in the previous year; the ratios for each year are chained together to form an index series.

Labor input

The measure for total hours paid in commercial banking represents the sum of hours paid for supervisory workers and nonsupervisory workers. Annual hours for each category of worker are calculated by multiplying weekly hours (employment × average weekly hours) by 52 weeks. Employment data (all employees and nonsupervisory workers) and average weekly hours for nonsupervisory workers are obtained from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. For estimating hours of supervisory workers, ratios of average weekly hours for supervisory workers relative to those of nonsupervisory workers were developed based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). These ratios were applied to average weekly hours for nonsupervisory workers from the CES data. NAICS industry employment and hours data are not available for NAICS 522110 from the CES program before 1990. Using methods and conversion ratios similar to those the CES program used, the Industry Productivity Program staff estimated data for 1987 through 1990. The industry is assumed to have no self-employed workers.

Notes to APPENDIX B

[1] Reports of Condition and Income, also known as Call Reports, are submitted to the FDIC quarterly by all insured national and state commercial banks and state-chartered savings banks. These legally required reports help the FDIC monitor financial institutions' compliance with the reporting requirements of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, including the observance of applicable rules, regulations, and accounting practices. The reports also provide a range of useful data on banks' operations.

[2] The Call Report category BLS uses in this calculation excludes mortgage-backed securities.

Measuring real bank output: considerations and comparisons

The real output of banks is better estimated by counting the number of service transactions they provide than by using the balances of loans and deposits deflated by a price index

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and
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The recent financial crisis highlights the critical role of financial intermediaries, including commercial banks, in maintaining the health of the real economy. It is important, therefore, to measure the real output of banks accurately. However, the measurement of real bank output has proven difficult. Much of the difficulty stems from the fact that banks do not charge explicit fees for many of their services. Moreover, the banking industry has undergone major transformations over the last few decades in terms of its production technology, regulatory environment, organizational structure, and range of product offerings. These changes further complicate the measurement problem. This article applies a coherent framework in order to evaluate and compare the two main approaches used in official statistics which measure real bank output that is not explicitly charged for. It then suggests areas for further improvements.

Measuring the constant-price output of service-providing industries is generally more challenging than measuring the constant-price output of goods-producing industries[1] because the intangibility and heterogeneity of many services make it harder to measure constant-quality output over time. In addition, it is more difficult to measure the nominal value of the output of commercial banks than that of other services industries because banks do not charge explicit fees for many of the services they provide. Most services associated with underwriting loans and taking deposits are instead implicitly paid for through higher interest rates charged on loans and lower interest rates paid on deposits. This means no explicit price is observed for these bank services, so the standard statistical procedure of surveying prices in order to decompose revenue into price and quantity cannot be implemented for banks.

Faced with this challenge, statistical agencies have tended to choose one of two approaches. The first approach, adopted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) almost three decades ago, is to count the number of loan and deposit transactions.[2] The other approach is to use the balances of loans and deposits deflated by a broad price index; this is the dominant method used across Europe.[3] Both approaches directly measure quantity indicators, so the corresponding price indexes are implied from the given (imputed) revenue. However, the two approaches differ in their underlying theoretical assumptions. The resulting output series also exhibit noticeably different growth patterns, so the methodological choice is of first-order importance.

In this article we argue, primarily from a conceptual point of view, in favor of the counts-based approach. We then compare the empirical estimates derived from the two different approaches. We conclude with discussions of some continuing challenges to improving the counts-based measures.[4]

Output of banks: counts or deflated balances?

In principle, one should choose an output measure that corresponds best to the conceptual definition of the services provided by

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banks to their customers. The literature on financial intermediation has argued that, at their core, banks serve to mitigate information and transaction costs.[5] For borrowers, banks evaluate the creditworthiness of loan applicants and, after loans are granted, banks monitor the behavior of the borrowers. For depositors, banks provide a range of transaction services—ATM withdrawals, fund transfers, purchases with credit and debit cards, etc.

Note that these bank services may or may not be associated with loan or deposit balances held by the bank providing the services. The measure of output should be invariant to the balance-sheet status of the associated financial products. For instance, it is common nowadays for banks to sell mortgage loans after origination to legally independent entities that then pool and package the loans into asset-backed securities, but the banks continue to service the loans for a fee. This kind of separation between holding assets and providing service is, in fact, a prominent theme of many of the financial innovations of recent decades. But as long as the services provided are the same before and after the change in institutions, the output measure should also be invariant to such changes.

Viewing banks as providers of information and transaction services is thus consistent with the financial intermediation literature and robust to today's changing business models. The goal is then to measure the information and transaction services provided by banks.[6] If we use the number of loans and the number of deposit transactions as the quantity indicator of bank service output, we essentially assume that each loan or each deposit transaction represents a constant quantity of services. By comparison, using the (deflated) loan and deposit balances assumes that each (real) dollar of loans or deposits represents a constant quantity of services.

For the number of loans to be a measurement of a constant quantity of lending services, the loan categories must be carefully defined. For instance, a business loan to provide working capital requires a different level of services (and likely generates a different amount of utility for the borrower) than a residential mortgage, so they should be classified into separate categories. Likewise, a conforming residential mortgage typically requires a different amount of work—probably less—to originate than a jumbo mortgage, so ideally we should distinguish between them as well. The same logic applies to depositor services—the specific services should be carefully distinguished. Once we have derived the output of each category of borrower and depositor services, we can calculate the aggregate bank output as a Törnqvist index using revenue weights. This is analogous to the general approach used in official statistics for other industries that produce more than one product.

A special complication for the banking industry is that revenue has to be imputed for those services that are not explicitly charged for. The imputation is based on the so-called user–cost approach. Imputed revenue equals the asset balance multiplied by the gap between the actual interest rate charged or paid by the bank and the rate on the reference market security with the most comparable risk characteristics and no attached services.[7] In the next section, we discuss in some detail how to estimate the implicit revenue of bank lending services in the context of commercial and industrial loans.

In comparing the counts-based approach and the deflated-balances approach, we would argue that it is more plausible that the quantity of bank services is proportional to the number of loans and deposit transactions than to the deflated balance of loans and deposit accounts. In practice, we would advocate using the former as well, given the existence of count data on loans and deposit transactions. Consider the following stylized example. In year 1, borrower A obtains a mortgage of $85,000 to buy a house for $100,000. In year 2, borrower B, who has the same creditworthiness as borrower A, obtains a mortgage of $93,500 to buy the same house for $110,000. These two loans, therefore, have the same loan-to-value ratio. From year 1 to year 2, the general price level has not changed, so according to the deflated-balances approach, real mortgage services have increased by 10 percent. According to the counts-based approach, however, real mortgage services are unchanged because the two loans are identical in terms of the risk evaluation performed during origination.[8] The only change from year 1 to year 2 is an increase in the price of the house, which is irrelevant to the amount of origination services performed.

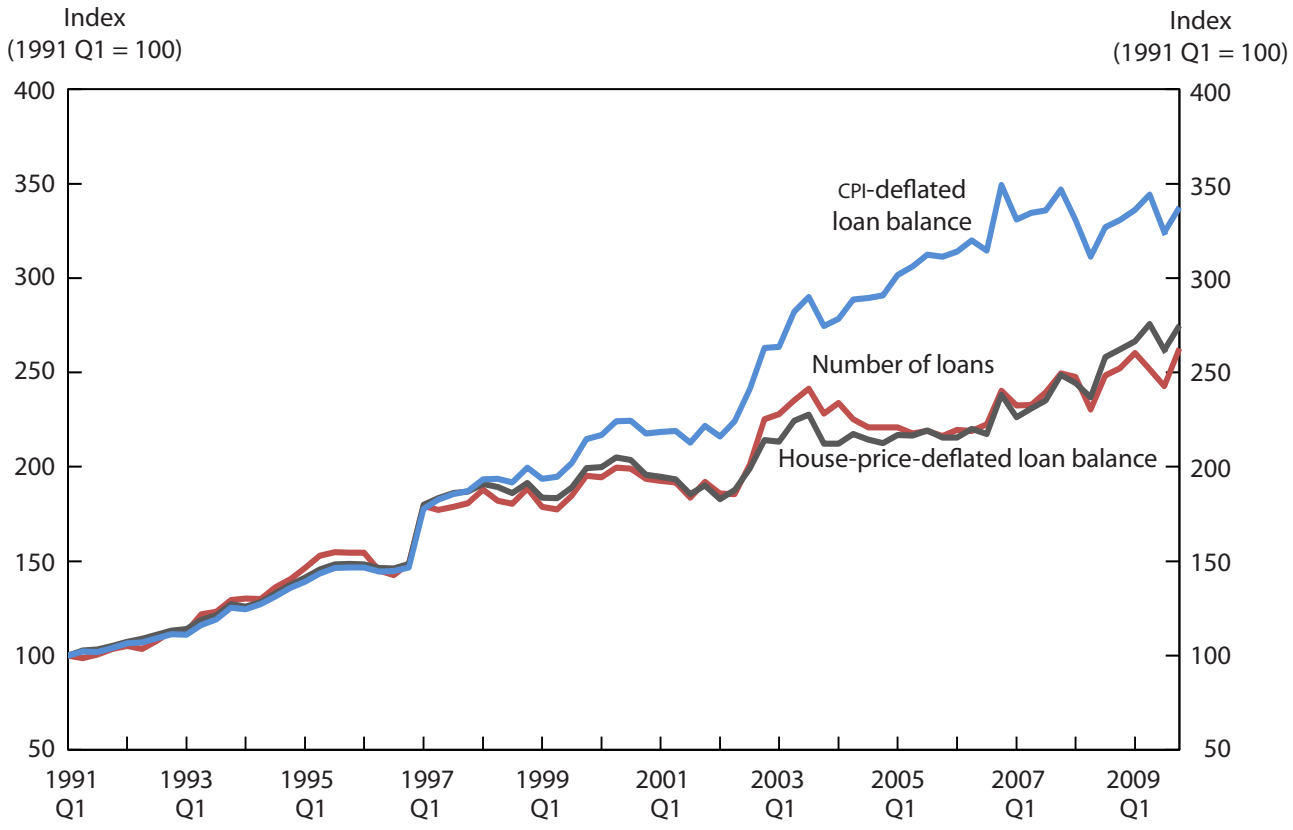
This example also suggests that the deflated-balances approach can generate a decent proxy for the number of loans under the conditions that we have a good price index for the underlying assets being financed and that the loan-to-value ratio is constant over time, as is assumed in this example. Then we can use the loan balance deflated by the asset price index as our output measure. In practice, the loan-to-value ratio for residential mortgage loans is not constant, but reasonably stable in the United States. The monthly interest rate survey of the Federal Housing Finance Agency shows that, between 1963 and 2010, the loan-to-value ratio has fluctuated, staying within a range of 71 percent to 80 percent. This is a fairly narrow range compared with the growth of (nominal) real estate loan balances held by banks, which have increased by a factor of 90 over the same period.

When we apply this method of deflating the loan balance with the relevant asset price for mortgage loans, we indeed find that the output index based on the number of mortgage loans closely tracks the index based on the loan balance deflated by a house price index compiled by the Federal Housing Finance Agency. Chart 1 depicts these two output indexes, along with an index based on the loan balance deflated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI, specifically, the CPI for All Urban Consumers, CPI-U). We see that the CPI-deflated balance index shows much faster growth than either of the other two series from the late 1990s until the onset of the financial crisis in late 2007, coinciding with the period when house price appreciation far outpaced general inflation.

In short, the deflated-balances approach can yield a reasonable proxy measure of bank lending output for those loan categories where it is clear what assets—for which there are reliable price indexes—serve as the underlying collateral. Under the assumption that the average loan size follows the same trend as the average price of the collateral, loan balances deflated with the collateral price are a valid proxy for the number of loans. In addition to working for residential mortgages, this approach could also work well for car loans.

However, the deflated-balances approach is much less likely to generate a good proxy for the number of consumer loans or commercial and industrial (C&I) loans because there is a paucity of data on the goods or services financed by these loans. For instance, using data from the Federal Reserve's Survey of Terms of Business Lending (STBL), we estimate that the average size of C&I loans has *decreased* by 37 percent between 1997 and 2009. This is likely the result of technological advances that make it economical for banks to make smaller loans and for larger firms to migrate to the commercial paper market. As we will discuss in more detail in the next section, this downward trend in

Chart 1. Output indexes of residential mortgage lending services, first quarter 1991–fourth quarter 2009



SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Housing Finance Agency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and authors' calculations.

the average size of C&I loans has important implications for the measured growth of lending services associated with these loans.

By comparison, the counts-based approach, in principle, gives an accurate measure of bank lending activities for all loan categories, regardless of the nature of the assets, goods, or services being financed. In practice, however, the accuracy of the output measure depends crucially on having sufficiently detailed data on the number of distinct categories of loans and deposit transactions, along with their respective implicit revenue. In the next two sections, we illustrate how to implement the counts-based measure of bank output empirically with data on commercial and industrial loans and deposit transactions. We will highlight the challenges associated with accounting for different types of loans and deposit transactions and how to assign them proper weights in an overall output index.

Commercial & industrial loans

The Federal Reserve's Survey of Terms of Business Lending is the most extensive source of data on C&I loans.[9] Every quarter, this survey collects information on new C&I loans granted by commercial banks during the sample week. The most important variables for output measurement are the interest rates paid on the new loans, as well as total volume and average size of the new loans, all reported by risk class and interest-rate-reset (i.e., repricing) frequency. Information about these variables allows us to examine whether accounting for detailed loan characteristics matters for the estimated time series of C&I lending services. We can also assess again how output indexes based on activity counts compare with the output index based on CPI-deflated balances.

We first compare two series of C&I output on the basis of the number of C&I loans. In the first series, we assume that C&I loans of different risk classes and repricing frequencies are associated with different amounts of services, and an overall output index is calculated as a Törnqvist aggregate over the number of loans of each type, weighted by their implicit revenue shares. In the second series, we assume that every C&I loan requires the same amount of services, and so we can calculate the aggregate output index as the simple sum of the number of all loans. Denoting N_{it} as the number of loans outstanding[10] of type i in period t, we can represent the respective growth rate ($\Delta\ln$) of these two output series as follows:

$$\Delta \ln N_t^1 = \sum_i \overline{w}_{it} \Delta \ln N_{it}, \text{ and} \qquad (1)$$

$$\Delta \ln N_t^2 = \Delta \ln \sum_i N_{it}, \qquad (2)$$

where w_{it} is the share of type-i loans in the total implicit revenue of C&I lending services; $w_{it} = Y_{it} \Big/ \sum Y_{it}$, and the upper bar denotes that we use a two-period average weight. Note that $\Delta \ln N_t^2$ in equation (2) can be equivalently expressed as a weighted average of $\Delta\ln N_{it}$ with the weights being the share of type-i loans in the total *number* of C&I loans, instead of the share of revenue w_{it} as in equation (1). Series N_t^2 corresponds to the approach taken by BLS in its commercial bank output index. C&I loans in the STBL are split into four different risk categories and five repricing categories, which means we have i=1, . . . , 20 C&I loan types.

As briefly introduced in the previous section, implicit revenue is derived as the margin between the loan interest rate actually charged and the interest rate on market securities with the most comparable risk characteristics but no services attached:

$$Y_{it} = \left(r_{it} - r_{it}^M\right) L_{it} = \left(r_{it} - r_{it}^M\right) s_{it} N_{it}. \qquad (3)$$

The variable r_{it} is the interest rate charged by the bank on a C&I loan of type i in period t, r_{it}^M is the corresponding market interest rate, L_{it} is the C&I loan balance,[11] and s_{it} is the average size of type-i C&I loans in period t. This method is consistent with profit-maximizing behavior of banks, where banks set loan interest rates given the required rates of return on risky investments. This is also known as the *user cost* approach.[12] The choice of the market reference rate r_{it}^M is still subject to debate. One opinion is that r_{it}^M should be the interest rate on a risk-free investment, while the other holds that, in a world with uncertainty, r_{it}^M should be the rate on an investment of comparable risk.[13] For the current purpose of measuring the real value of bank output, this debate is of secondary importance in practice. As long as there is variation in the service interest rate margin $\left(r_{it} - r_{it}^M\right)$ and the average loan size s_{it} across different categories, the output series in equations (1) and (2) can differ.

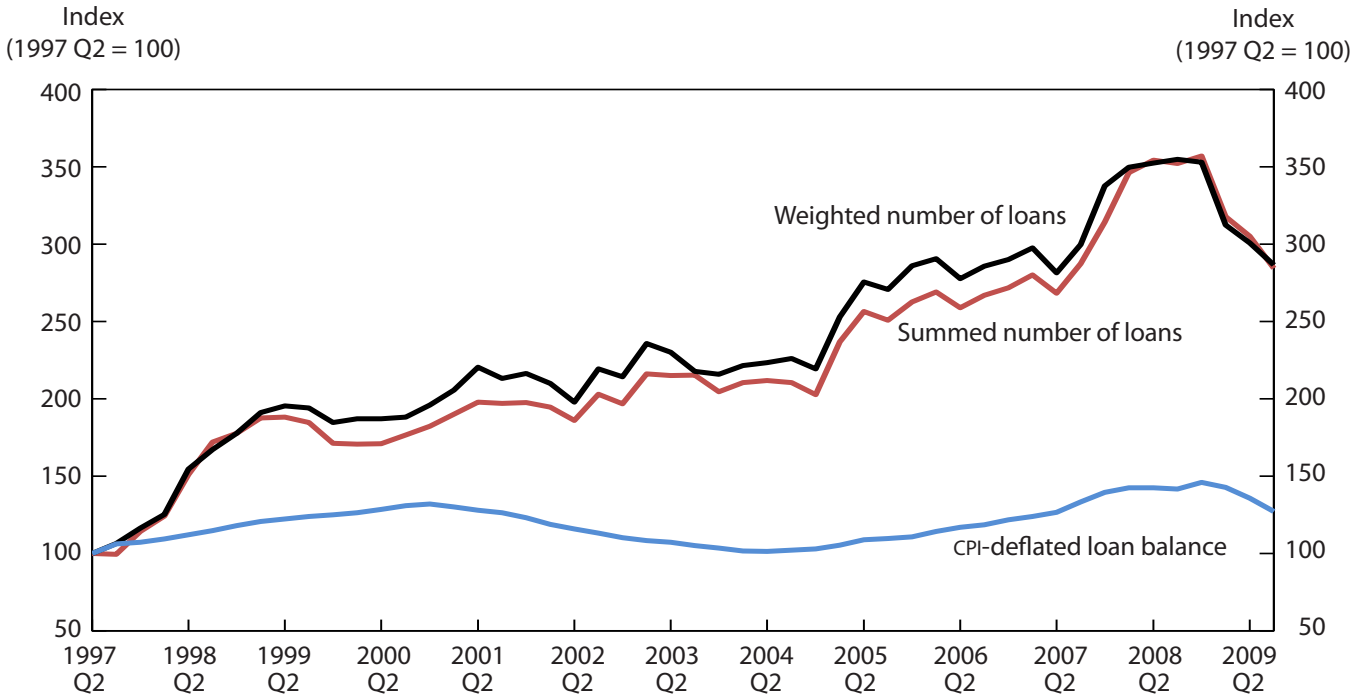
The approach we take in this article is to match each C&I loan type to a class of market security of comparable risk and frequency of interest-rate resets. For C&I loans whose interest rates are reset within a year, we use non-financial firms' commercial paper (CP) rates. We follow the STBL instructions when mapping the risk classes: "minimal" risk loans are for borrowers with a AA or higher rating on their public debt while "low" risk loans are for borrowers with a BBB or higher rating. We therefore use the yields

on non-financial CP rated A1/P1—A1 is the highest short-term rating category assigned by Standard & Poor's, and P1 is the highest such category assigned by Moody's Investors Service—and A2/P2-rated non-financial CP as the reference rates for minimal-risk and low-risk loans, respectively. For the C&I loans with repricing intervals above 1 year, we use the yields on corporate bond indexes with the most similar rating classes, as compiled by Merrill-Lynch.[14] For the risk classes "moderate" and "other," there are no market securities that are clearly comparable, so we assume that the higher interest rates on these loans are due to a larger amount of services as compared to the "low"-risk loans. Alternatively, we could assume that the rate differential is compensation for greater risk. That would reduce the variation in the service interest margin across loan types, making it less likely that we will find differences between the two output series in equations (1) and (2).

Chart 2 plots the two series for the period from the second quarter of 1997 to the third quarter of 2009.[15] The series labeled "summed number of loans" corresponds to $\Delta \ln N_t^2$ in equation (2), while the series "weighted number of loans" is $\Delta \ln N_t^1$ in equation (1). As the chart shows, the series $\Delta \ln N_t^1$ grew faster than $\Delta \ln N_t^2$ for 2 years prior to the 2001 recession and maintained the resulting level gap until late 2007, just prior to this last recession, during which the gap was closed. Consequently, there is little difference between the two series in terms of sample-period trend growth. Over the entire period, the difference in the average annual growth rate between the two series is only 0.1 percentage point: 8.8 for $\Delta \ln N_t^1$ versus 8.7 percent for $\Delta \ln N_t^2$.

This belies notable variations in the underlying interest spreads, average loan sizes, and number of loans across different risk classes and repricing frequencies. Averaged over the sample period, the mean service interest rate margin (i.e., $\left(r_{it} - r_{it}^M\right)$ in equation (3)) varies between 1.18 and 2.55 percentage points across risk and repricing categories, while the average loan size varies between $174,000 and $3 million, and the loan number varies between just below 6,000 and just over 633,000. Note that the dispersion in loan numbers is an order of magnitude greater than the dispersion in interest rates or loan sizes. Moreover, the categories with larger average loan sizes tend to have smaller interest margins and so cross-category dispersion in implicit revenue is dominated by the dispersion in loan numbers, as can be seen from equation

Chart 2. Output indexes of commercial and industrial lending services, second quarter 1997–third quarter 2009



SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Survey of Terms of Business Lending, Federal Reserve commercial paper rates, Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global Index System through Thomson Reuters Datastream, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and authors' calculations.

(3). It is thus little surprise that the share of each category in implicit revenue is very close to the share in total loan numbers (with a correlation of 0.93). Consequently, the revenue-weighted series exhibits a similar sample growth trend as the simple sum series, which is equivalent to being weighted by loan numbers.

In short, the similar time trend between the two loan-number-based aggregate output series seems more an empirical feature of the STBL data during this particular sample period, and there is no compelling theoretical basis to believe that this similarity will continue indefinitely. In fact, if we instead used a risk-free reference rate r_{it}^{M} for all loan types, as in the proposed new BLS output index, the resulting series would exhibit an average annual growth of 10.1 percent (compared with 8.7 percent for the summed number of loans). Therefore, we think it preferable to utilize available detailed loan information across different risk and maturity categories and compute revenue-weighted aggregate output.

In a more striking contrast, chart 2 also shows an output index based on the outstanding balance of C&I loans deflated by the CPI. While the output indexes based on the number of loans grow by an average annual rate of more than 8.5 percent, the CPI-deflated balance grows by a mere 2 percent on average per year. This reflects the large decline in the average size of C&I loans over this period.

Deposit transactions

This section compares aggregate output indexes of depositor services that are based on transaction counts with the index that is based on CPI-deflated deposit balances. There is a wide range of transaction services at the disposal of the typical holder of a transaction account at a commercial bank: ATM deposits and withdrawals, credit transfers, payments via debit and credit card, checks, etc. This multitude of services presents a challenge in terms of finding each the right weight in an aggregate depositor services output index. The approach that could be used for C&I loans is not feasible for depositor services: there are no adequate data for estimating the (implicit) revenue associated with any of the individual services. Instead, we only have data on the number and dollar volume of transactions.[16]

So we construct an aggregate index of depositor transactions that is based on one of two different assumptions for the aggregation weights. First, we weight every type of transaction equally, which amounts to assuming that customers are willing to pay the same (implicit) fee for each type. This is the weighting scheme currently used by BLS. When the number of type-i transactions in year t is denoted as D_{it}, then the growth rate ($\Delta\ln$) of the aggregate index is calculated as follows:

$$\Delta \ln D_t^1 = \Delta \ln \sum_i D_{it} \tag{4}$$

As an alternative, we assume that customers' willingness to pay for the services embedded in each transaction is proportional to the dollar amount transacted. Under this assumption, we would weight the growth rate of the number of each type of transaction by its share of total transaction value.[17] When the value of type-i transactions in year t is denoted as T_{it}, then the growth rate of this alternative aggregate transaction index is as follows:

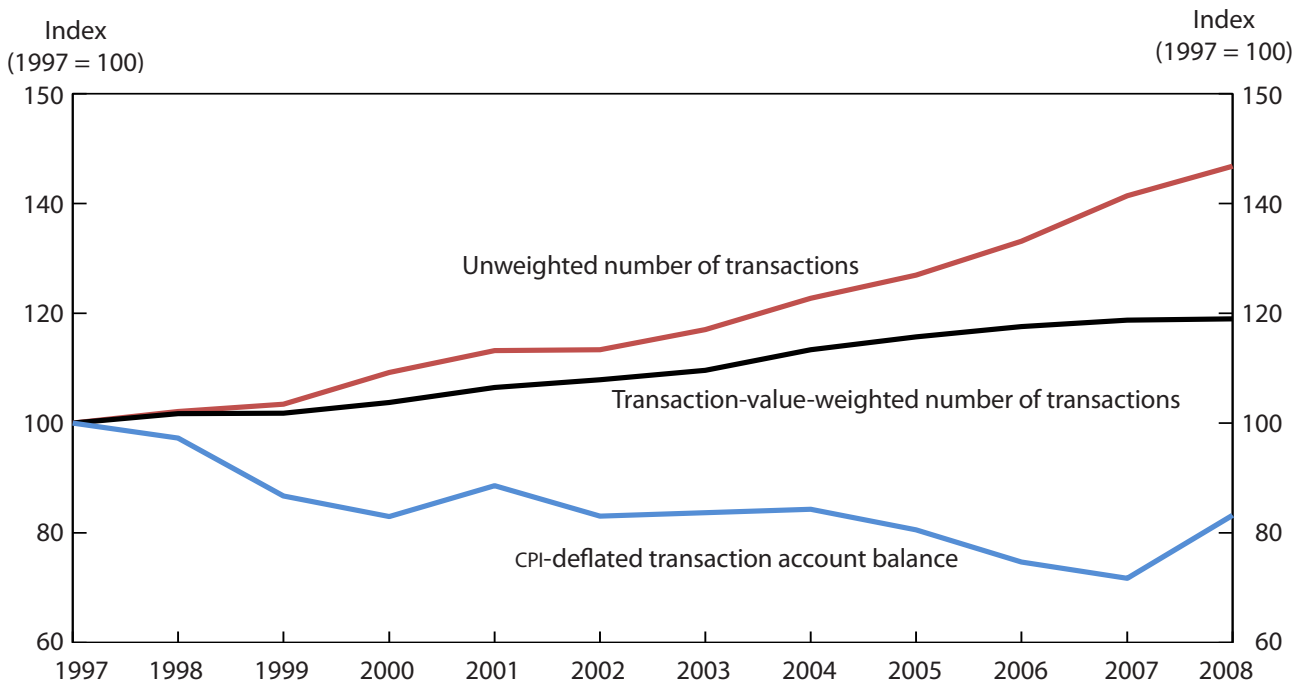
$$\Delta \ln D_t^2 = \sum_i \overline{v}_{it} \Delta \ln D_{it}\,, \tag{5}$$

where $\overline{v}_{it} = 0.5\left(v_{it} + v_{it-1}\right)$ and $v_{it} = T_{it} \Big/ \sum_i T_{it}$.

Chart 3 shows the two output indexes defined in equations (4) and (5), as well as an index based on the CPI-deflated transaction account balance. There is a major divergence between the two transaction-count-based indexes and the balance-based index, with the former showing growth and the latter showing a decline between 1997 and 2008. At the same time, it also matters whether one uses the unweighted sum of transaction counts or the transaction-value-weighted counts: the unweighted sum of counts averages an annual growth of 3.3 percent while the transaction-value-weighted number of transactions averages 1.3 percent. This is because the rapidly growing number of card payments, with an average transaction value of $60, get a much smaller weight than the declining number of check payments, which have an average transaction value of $1,100.

It is necessary to emphasize that both indexes above are approximations, and we cannot be sure whether either index represents an upper or a lower bound of the true output index. This is because we do not know how the true aggregation weights of (implicit) revenue by transaction category compare with our two weighting assumptions above. Short of achieving a first-best solution of (implicit) revenue weight by category (that is, satisfying all but one requirement for achieving the most desirable economic situation), a second-best alternative would be to use data on the processing costs for each type of transaction. But such data are scarce.[18] Some of the (out-of-date) data suggest that the dispersion in the average processing cost is most likely smaller than the dispersion in the average transaction value. This would imply that the unweighted sum is the

Chart 3. Output indexes of depositor services, 1997–2008



SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bank for International Settlements Red Book, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and authors' calculations.

better approximation between the two series.

Output of nontraditional bank activities

We have so far focused on traditional bank services—making loans and taking deposits. As discussed in the introduction, these services are especially hard to measure because most of them are implicitly priced. As a result, it has not been feasible to survey the prices of the services provided. The alternative is to use the actual number of transactions to measure the quantity of services provided. As we have argued, this measure matches the conceptual definition of financial services better than do deflated balances.

By comparison, it should be less difficult in principle to measure the output of bank services that have explicit fees and commissions. This mode of operation describes a large fraction of the nontraditional bank services, such as underwriting derivatives contracts and cross-selling insurance policies and mutual funds. For these services, it is feasible to survey their prices directly and then apply the standard statistical practice of deriving an (implicit) output quantity index by deflating nominal revenue with an appropriate price index. Conceptually, this output index is equivalent to an index based on appropriately weighted numbers of transactions as constructed for implicitly priced bank services. However, in the case of bank services that generate explicit fees, there is no compelling reason to prefer the measure based on direct counts of transactions unless data of transaction counts are available more readily or cheaply. Therefore, measuring the overall quantity of bank services often entails mixing direct quantity indicators for implicitly priced services and deflated revenue for explicitly priced services. We would argue that this "hybrid" approach is necessary and probably preferable to measuring overall bank output given the available data.

Recommendations for data improvements

There is certainly room for improvement with regard to the availability of data. First of all, to better measure the output of implicitly priced lending services, it would be useful to gather more extensive data on the number, average size, and interest rate of loans distinguished by relevant loan characteristics such as type of borrower, purpose of funding, risk rating, etc. We have illustrated the use of this type of detailed information currently available for

commercial and industrial loans. Similar data should be collected for the larger number of real estate loans, especially commercial real estate loans, as well as for loans provided to consumers for various other purposes.

Second, more information on the costs associated with different types of deposit transactions would also be useful, as costs can serve as the weights for aggregating across a variety of depositor services for which the respective implicit revenue is not available. Such data should cover as comprehensive a range of depositor services as possible: check processing, ATM withdrawals, point-of-sale (POS) transactions, electronic fund transfers, etc.

Improvements to the measurement of explicitly priced services are likewise desirable. For instance, some loans are not held on bank balances but are sold to investors as part of mortgage-backed security pools; the bank charges fees for origination and monitoring services. One approach would be to collect the same type of detailed transaction data as described above for all loans, whether or not they are held on bank balance sheets, and construct a similar transactions-based quantity index associated with servicing fees. The alternative would be to try collecting data on the prices of these servicing fees through price surveys, and deflate the fees with the resulting price index. In addition, there remains a wide range of other services, from treasury services to financial advice, for which no detailed price indexes are available. Given the increasing importance of such nontraditional bank activities in banks' overall income, expanding the scope of price statistics in this area is of great importance.

Our final recommendation involves the measurement of nominal output of implicitly priced services. For the BLS quantity index of bank output, this part of bank nominal output is relevant for providing the weights to aggregate across the different transaction-count-based quantity indexes into an overall bank output index. In the discussion of commercial and industrial loan services, we explained how nominal output is measured for implicitly priced services by netting the risk-adjusted opportunity cost of funds from the interest rate received. As we have argued more extensively in other work,[19] the opportunity cost of funds lent to a borrower who may default, possibly at an interest rate that is fixed for multiple periods, is not the risk-free short-term interest rate. However, such a risk-free rate is currently used by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, BLS, and many other statistical agencies. This leads to several inconsistencies. For instance, a firm that borrows from a bank will have a lower value of output than an otherwise identical firm that issues bonds. We suggest that statistical practice be revised to use multiple reference rates corresponding to the full range of risky lending (and deposit-taking) by banks. Doing so would reduce the nominal output of implicitly priced services by about 40 percent. The reduction in nominal imputed output would lead to a higher revenue share of nontraditional bank activities, such as securitization and investment banking, except that we would argue that some of the so-called fees from these activities are in fact compensation for the risks embedded in the associated financial instruments, such as bond underwriting. These fees are the capitalized value of purely risk-based payoff, so by the same logic they do not belong in the value of bank services. It will obviously be useful to collect data on the risk attributes of the financial products associated with these fee-generating bank activities.

IN THIS ARTICLE we have argued that the BLS approach to measuring real output of commercial banks is conceptually preferable to the approach taken by many other statistical agencies. Moreover, the BLS approach generates more reasonable empirical estimates. Specifically, BLS uses numbers of loans and deposit transactions to construct its commercial bank output index, whereas most other agencies, including many in Europe, base their bank output indexes on loan and deposit balances, deflated by a general price index such as the CPI.

The literature on the role of banks in the economy has long argued that banks are useful in mitigating information problems by screening loan applicants and monitoring borrowers, and reducing transaction costs by providing payment services. Once we agree that these are the services provided by a bank and thus the object of output measurement, it is more sensible to view each transaction of a given type, rather than each dollar of balance, as representing the same amount of services. This transaction-based method of measuring services then implies that the number of loans underwritten and transactions performed are in principle the right quantity indicators of bank output. Under some limited circumstances, properly deflated balances can give nearly the same result; we show that a house-price deflated balance of residential real estate loans leads to an output index that is fairly similar to the index that is based on the number of those real estate loans. However, it is unlikely that deflated-balances-based indexes provide accurate proxies of bank services. This is evident in the case of an output index of commercial and industrial loans based on the CPI-deflated balance; this index grows considerably slower than an index based on the number of C&I loans. Likewise, the CPI-deflated transaction account balance has declined since the late 1990s, whereas the number of depositor transactions has increased substantially.

Given the diversity of bank services provided to various types of customers, the equally great challenge is how to aggregate across these services, each of which is measured on the basis of the number of that type of transaction. Practically speaking, each type of bank activity almost surely represents a different amount of services, so the activities should be aggregated using their respective revenue weights. This aggregation method follows the standard practice of constructing aggregate indexes of disparate types of service output. As an example, we show that commercial and industrial loans of different risk classes and repricing periods indeed generate different implicit revenue. Aggregation presents a greater challenge in the case of deposit account transactions because we lack data to construct the necessary revenue weights or the cost weights as an alternative.

In summary, we would argue that the count-based approach taken by BLS in constructing its commercial bank output index produces a more accurate measure of the intermediation and transaction services actually performed by banks than the deflated-balances-based approach used by other statistical agencies. Nevertheless, there remains room for improvements. In particular, it is important to gather more detailed information on the number and characteristics—including the exposure to risks—of each category of loans granted, the costs of different types of deposit transactions, the prices of various nontraditional bank activities, and how much of the charges are due to risk. □

Notes

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[1] See, for example, Eurostat, *Handbook on Price and Volume Measures in National Accounts* (Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2001).

[2] See Horst Brand and John Duke, "Productivity in commercial banking: computers spur the advance," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1982, pp. 19–27, and Sara E. Royster, "Improved measures of commercial banking output and productivity," *Monthly Labor Review*, this issue, pp. 3–17.

[3] See, for example, *Handbook of Price and Volume Measures* for a discussion. The most commonly used broad gauge of inflation is the Consumer Price Index.

[4] The arguments and results in this paper are largely based on Robert Inklaar and J. Christina Wang, "Real Output of Bank Services: What Counts Is What Banks Do, Not What They Own," *Economica,* forthcoming issue.

[5] See J. Christina Wang, Susanto Basu and John G. Fernald, "A General-Equilibrium Asset-Pricing Approach to the Measurement of Nominal and Real Bank Output," in W. Erwin Diewert, John Greenlees and Charles M. Hulten, eds., *Price Index Concepts and Measurement,* Studies in Income and Wealth, 70 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2009), pp. 273–328, for more references as well as a general equilibrium model that shows what this theoretical formulation implies about the measurement of bank output. For a broad discussion of financial functions, see, for example, Ross Levine, "Finance and Growth: Theory and Evidence," in Philippe Aghion and Steven N. Durlauf, eds., *Handbook of Economic Growth* (Elsevier, 2005), pp. 865–934.

[6] See, for example, W. Erwin Diewert, Dennis Fixler and Kim Zieschang, "The Measurement of Banking Services in the System of National Accounts," in W. Erwin Diewert, Dennis Fixler, Kevin J. Fox and Alice O. Nakamura, eds., *Price and Productivity Measurement: Volume 3 – Services*, (Trafford Press, forthcoming) and freely available from **http://www.indexmeasures.com**, for an exposition of sectoral flows in the national accounts system under different bank output measures.

[7] For more details on the user-cost approach, controlling for the risk differences across financial products, see Susanto Basu, Robert Inklaar, and J. Christina Wang, "The Value of Risk: Measuring the Service Income of U.S. Commercial Banks," *Economic Inquiry*, January 2011, pp. 226–245. See Dennis Fixler, Marshall B. Reinsdorf, and George M. Smith, "Measuring the Services of Commercial Banks in the NIPA: Changes in Concepts and Methods," *Survey of Current Business*, September 2003, pp. 33–44, for the approach currently taken in the U.S. national income and product accounts.

[8] One could argue that a larger mortgage requires a greater degree of scrutiny by the bank and hence a larger quantity of services. In practice, however, what banks care about is the loan size relative to the underlying asset's value, which remains the same in this case. Besides, this finer distinction can in principle be handled with data on more detailed loan types.

[9] See the results of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board's "Survey of Terms of Business Lending" at **http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/e2/Current/default.htm**. BLS also uses this data source for the estimation of commercial bank output; see Royster, "Improved measures of commercial banking output."

[10] Banks provide screening services during the origination phase to establish a borrower's creditworthiness. After the loan has been originated, banks provide monitoring services until the loan matures. As we have no data for estimating the implicit revenue for screening and for monitoring services separately, we assume that, regardless of the mix between the two types of services for each loan, banks' implicit revenue in each period is calculated according to equation (3).

[11] Note that we scale up the C&I loan balances reported in the STBL to the industry level using the share of the STBL respondent banks in total C&I loan balance, as reported by the FDIC from regulatory financial statements. See Inklaar and Wang, "Real Output of Bank Services," for more details.

[12] See William A. Barnett, "The User Cost of Money," *Economic Letters*, 1978, issue 2, pp. 145–149, for an early contribution.

[13] See Diewert, Fixler, and Zieschang, "The Measurement of Banking Services;" Basu, Inklaar, and Wang, "The Value of Risk;" and Antonio Colangelo and Robert Inklaar, "Bank Output Measurement in the Euro Area—A Modified Approach," *Review of Income and Wealth*, March 2012, pp. 142–165, for more details on this debate.

[14] Specifically, we use the average of AAA- and AA-rated bonds for

the minimal-risk category of loans and the average of A- and BBB-rated bonds for the low-risk category, in line with the STBL instructions. The maturities of these bonds are between 3 and 5 years. The data are provided through Datastream.

[15] The breakdown by risk and repricing category was introduced only with the second quarter 1997 STBL.

[16] The data are from various issues of the Red Book, a reference work published by the Bank for International Settlements.

[17] Note that the dollar value of a transaction is a flow, not a stock, unlike the (deflated) outstanding balance of the customer's deposit account, which is a snapshot of the amount of funds available for any transaction at a point in time.

[18] See, for instance, Kirstin E. Wells, "Are Checks Overused?" *Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis Quarterly Review,* fall 1996, pp. 2–12.

[19] Basu, Inklaar, and Wang, "The Value of Risk;" and Colangelo and Inklaar, "Bank Output Measurement in the Euro Area."

Recent trends in the characteristics of unemployment insurance recipients

Data from the Benefit Accuracy Measurement program indicate that important changes in the composition of the unemployment insurance (UI) population took place from 1988 through 2010; changing shares, by gender, race and ethnicity, age, education, industry, and occupational status, reflected changes in the composition of the unemployed and in the UI takeup rate

Marios Michaelides
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The composition of the U.S. labor force has changed dramatically over the last half century. The proportion of women in the labor force has now stabilized at a level only modestly below parity with men, while the shares of non-Whites and Hispanics in the labor force have continued to rise. In addition, the average age of the U.S. labor force is higher today than three decades ago, largely as a result of the aging of the baby-boom generation. Besides these demographic changes, there have been important shifts in the industrial and occupational structure of the U.S. economy. The steady decline of manufacturing and the rise of the service sector together have formed a system in which services play a dominant role. Partly because of the decline of manufacturing, the share of blue-collar jobs has fallen over time, and today most workers are employed in white-collar occupations. These changes and their impacts on overall employment and unemployment patterns have been well documented.[1]

Changes in the composition of the unemployed population in the past three decades have been associated with corresponding changes in the population served by the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Although there is substantial research examining the UI program in the modern U.S. economy,[2] very little of it focuses on how the composition of the UI recipient population has changed in the past 20 years and how it varies over the business cycle.

This article helps to fill that gap. Focusing on the composition of the UI population by major demographic and job characteristics—gender, race and ethnicity, age, education, industry, and occupational status—it uses data from the Benefit Accuracy Measurement (BAM) program, established by the U.S. Department of Labor to monitor calculations of UI eligibility and the provision of benefits by states. BAM data include a representative sample of UI recipients in each state between 1988 and 2010 and report information related to the socioeconomic and employment characteristics of recipients.

The analysis begins with an overview of trends in the unemployment rate from 1988 to 2010 by socioeconomic characteristic. Next, overall UI participation patterns during that period are discussed. In addition, BAM data are introduced and used to examine the distribution of UI recipients by socioeconomic characteristic. Then, changes in the composition of the UI population from 1988 to 2010 by socioeconomic characteristic are examined, as is the way the observed patterns relate to changes in

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unemployment rates and in UI takeup rates. Finally, the findings are summarized.

Recent trends in the unemployment rate

In this section, data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are used to provide an overview of recent unemployment patterns in the U.S. economy. The CPS, a nationally representative monthly survey of more than 50,000 households,[3] reports detailed information on respondents' labor force status (i.e., employed, unemployed, not in the labor force), as well as information about core demographic characteristics (gender, race and ethnicity, and age), educational attainment, and industry and occupation of employment.

Chart 1 presents the U.S. annual average unemployment rate from 1988 to 2010. The shaded areas highlight the three recessions experienced by the U.S. economy during that period: one in the early 1990s (July 1990–March 1991), one in the early 2000s (March 2001–November 2001), and the recent recession (December 2007–June 2009).[4] As shown in the chart, the unemployment rate in 1988 was 5.3 percent. The rate increased steadily during the early 1990s recession and reached its peak (7.1 percent) in 1992, after the end of the recession. After 1992, the unemployment rate began to decline at a fast pace, falling to 4.3 percent at the peak of the business cycle, in 1999. During the early 2000s recession, the rate increased steadily, reaching a high of 5.8 percent in 2003, following the official end of the recession, after which it declined to about 4.8 percent in 2006. During and shortly after the recent recession, the U.S. unemployment rate grew rapidly, increasing to 9.5 percent in 2010.

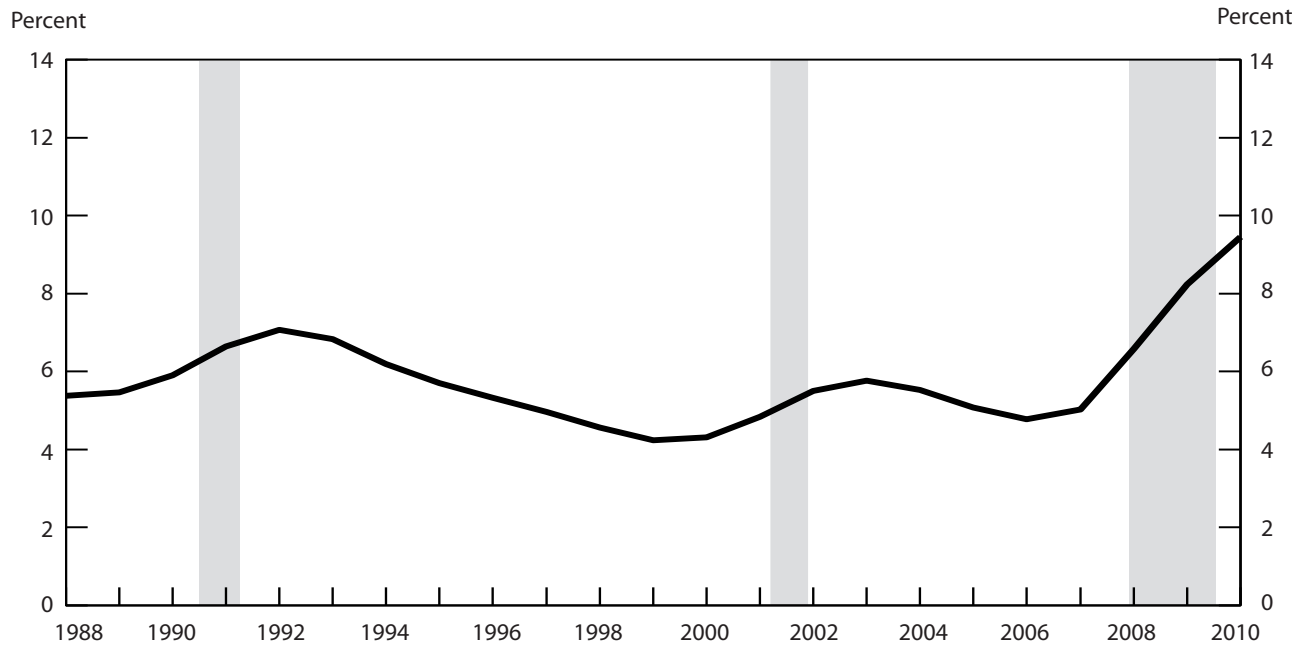
Chart 2 shows that the unemployment rates for men and women were quite similar from 1988 to 2010, except during and after the recessions, when the unemployment rate for women was lower. In a previous report prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor, Michaelides and Mueser showed that the gender gap in unemployment rates during the recessions of the early 1990s and early 2000s were largely a reflection of differences in the industries and types of occupations in which men and women were employed.[5] Specifically, men were found more likely than women to be employed in manufacturing and blue-collar occupations. During those recessions, unemployment rates for manufacturing and blue-collar jobs increased more than those for services and white-collar jobs, causing men's unemployment rates to rise more than women's. A similar pattern was observed in the recent recession: although both men and women experienced sharp increases in unemployment rates during and after the recession, the unemployment rate for men increased much more than the rate for women.

Unemployment rate patterns by race and ethnicity are shown in chart 3. Throughout this article, three mutually exclusive race and ethnicity groups are examined: Whites, excluding Hispanics; Hispanics, excluding those who identify themselves as members of a nonwhite racial group; and non-Whites.[6] From 1992 to 2010,[7] Whites had appreciably lower unemployment rates than Hispanics and non-Whites. During the 1992–1999 period, the unemployment rates of all three groups declined, although non-Whites and Hispanics experienced somewhat greater declines, causing their rates to converge toward those of Whites. Hispanic rates converged further to the White rates through 2007. Convergence appears to have stalled, however, with the onset of the recent recession, when the unemployment rates of all three groups increased substantially.

Chart 4 presents the unemployment rate from 1988 to 2010 by age group. From 1988 through 2007, the unemployment rate for younger workers (under 25) was consistently above 10.1 percent and much higher than the rates for workers 25 and older. In addition, the unemployment rate for prime-age workers (25–44) was about 2.0 percentage points above the rate for those 45 and older. As shown in the chart, through 2007 unemployment rate differences by age group did not change much over the business cycle. As would be expected given the impending recession, starting in 2008 all three age groups experienced sharp increases in their unemployment rates, with younger workers exhibiting the largest increases. Notably, the unemployment rate for prime-age workers increased at a pace similar to that of the younger workers, as did the rate for the 45-and-older group during this period; thus, the unemployment rate gap between prime-age workers and those 45 and older remained at about 2.0 percentage points during and after the recent recession.

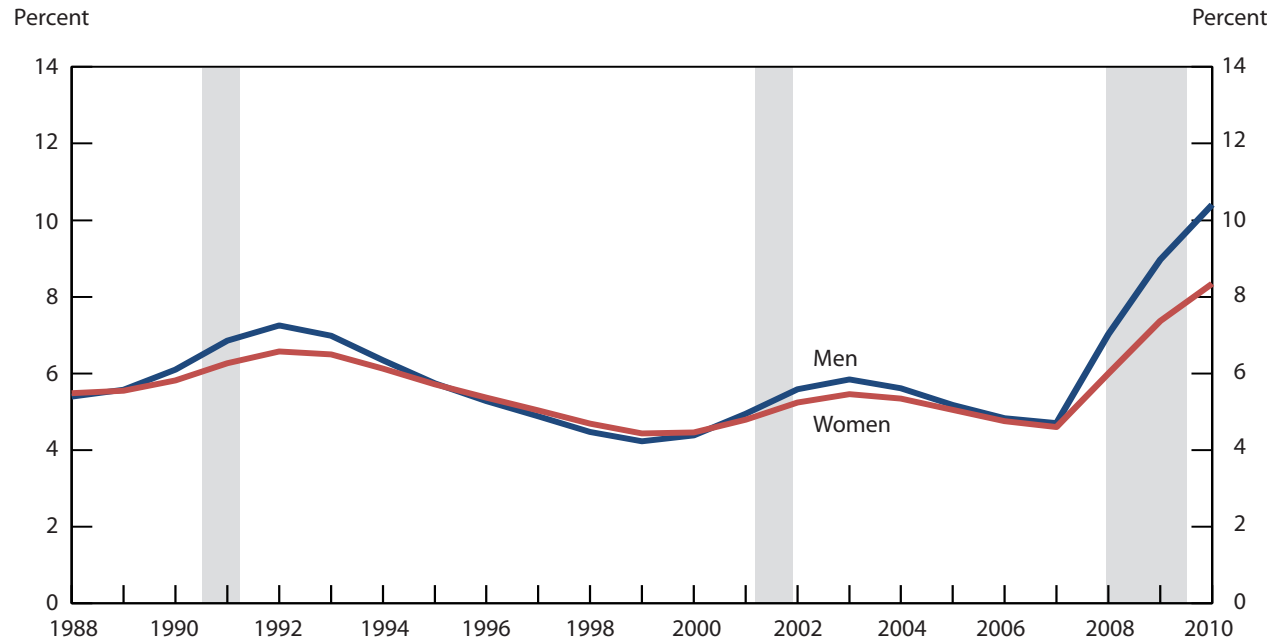
As shown in chart 5, unemployment rates for workers with no high school diploma were much higher than the rates for workers with higher levels of education. In addition, unemployment rates for workers with no high school diploma were much more sensitive to the business cycle. Conversely, unemployment rates for those with at least some college, especially those with a college degree, were much lower and less sensitive to the business cycle. As examples of different sensitivities, (1) the decline in the unemployment rate from 1992 to 1999 was 2.1 percentage points for high school graduates (from 6.1 percent down to 4.0 percent) and 0.9 percentage point for college graduates (from 2.9 percent down to 2.0 percent) and (2) the unemployment rate increase from 2007 to 2010 was 5.1 percentage points (4.9 percent to 10.0 percent) for high school

Chart 1. **Unemployment rate, 1988–2010**



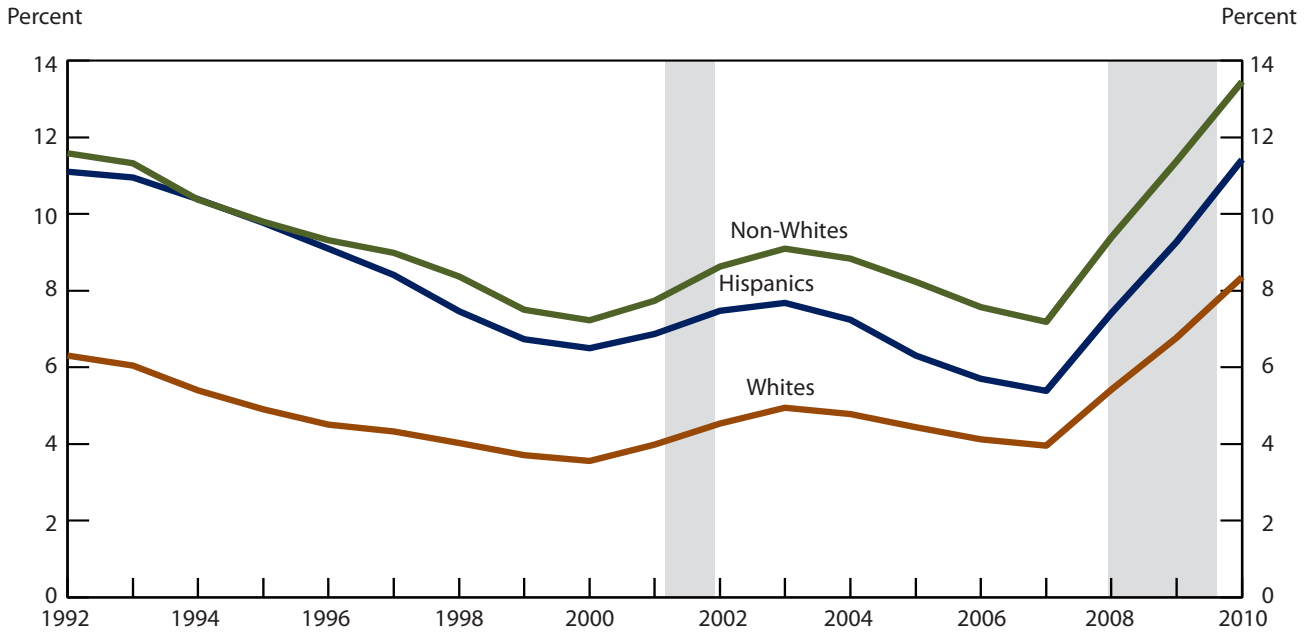
NOTE: Values are annual averages of CPS monthly data. Shaded areas identify the early 1990s recession (July 1990–March 1991), the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001), and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 2. **Unemployment rate, by gender, 1988–2010**



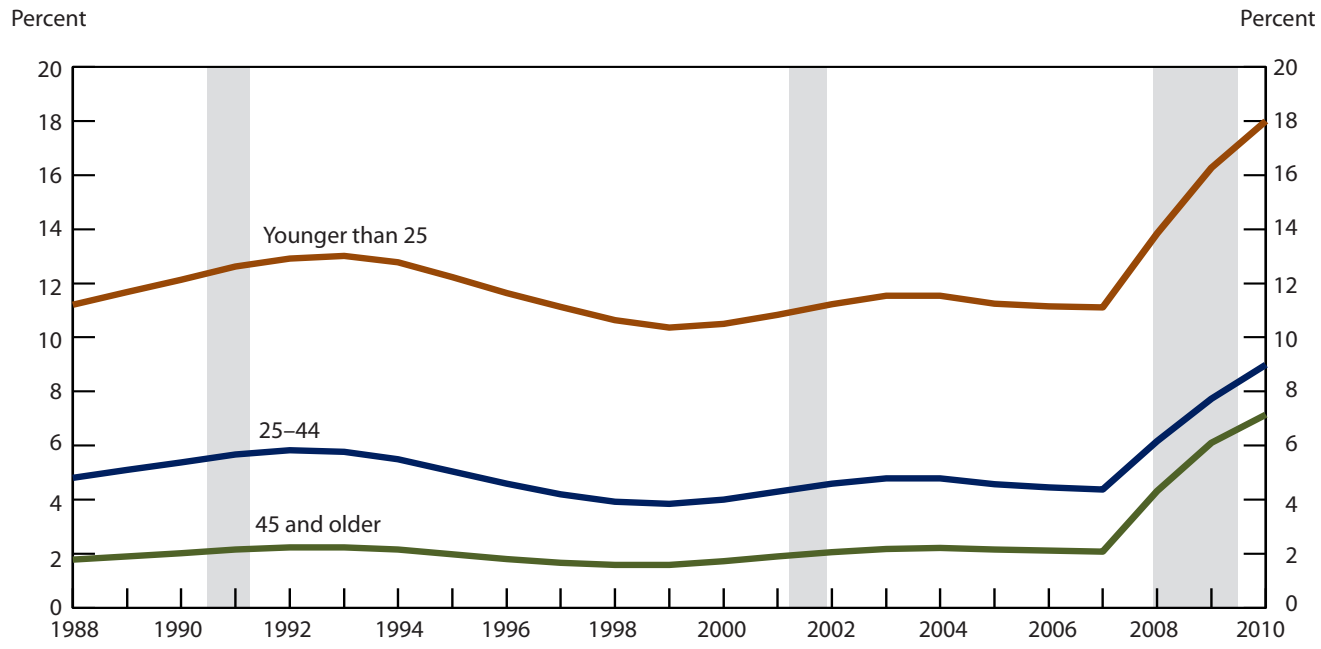
NOTE: Values are annual averages of CPS monthly data. Shaded areas identify the early 1990s recession (July 1990–March 1991), the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001), and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 3. **Unemployment rate, by race and ethnicity, 1992–2010**



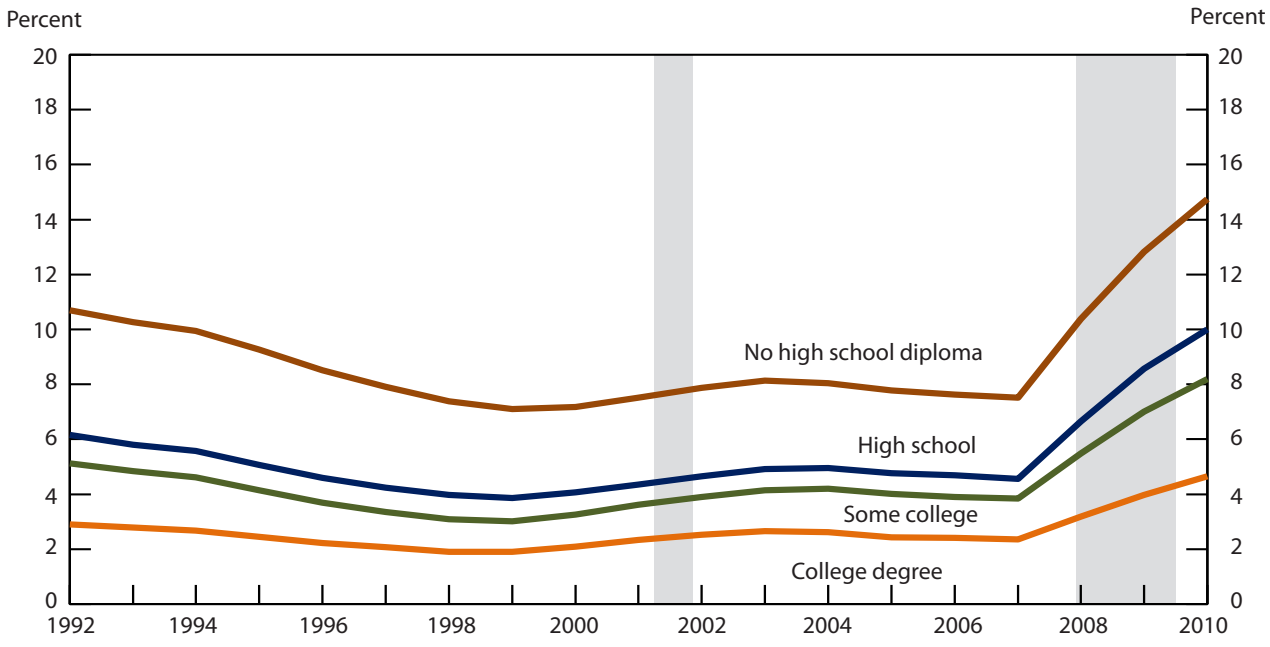
NOTE: Values are annual averages of CPS monthly data. Shaded areas identify the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001) and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 4. **Unemployment rate, by age group, 1988–2010**



NOTE: Values are annual averages of CPS monthly data. Shaded areas identify the early 1990s recession (July 1990–March 1991), the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001), and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 5. Unemployment rate, by education level, 1992–2010



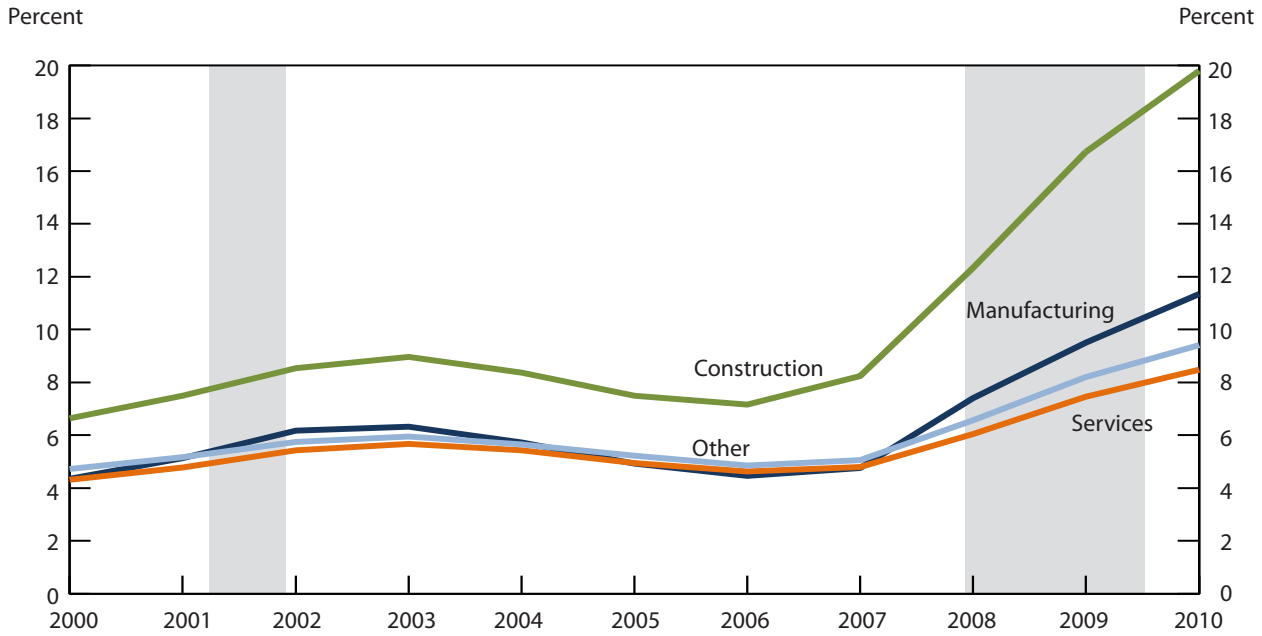
NOTE: Values are annual averages of CPS monthly data. Shaded areas identify the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001) and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

graduates and 2.2 percentage points (2.6 percent to 4.8 percent) for college graduates.

The next consideration is unemployment by industry and occupational status. Because the CPS switched from the Standard Industrial Classification system to the North American Industry Classification System in 2000, CPS industry data for years prior to 2000 are not comparable to data for years from 2000 to the present. For this reason, industry results are reported only for the most recent period (2000 through 2010). Chart 6 presents unemployment rates for four major industry groups: construction, manufacturing, services, and "other" sectors.[8] As shown, construction was the major industry with the highest unemployment rate during that period. In 2003, following the end of the early 2000s recession, the unemployment rate in construction reached 9.1 percent whereas the unemployment rate for the remaining sectors was 6.2 percent or lower. By 2006, the construction unemployment rate had declined to about 7.5 percent, which was still at least 2.0 percentage points higher than the rate for any other major industry category. Although the recent recession affected all industries, construction experienced the sharpest unemployment rate increase, growing from 8.0 percent in 2007 to nearly 20.0 percent in 2010. During the same period, the manufacturing unemployment rate rose from 4.9 percent to 11.5 percent, the services rate grew from 5.0 percent to 8.2 percent, and the "other" industries rate increased from 5.1 percent to 9.7 percent. It is clear that during both recessions sensitivity to the business cycle was greatest for construction, followed by manufacturing.

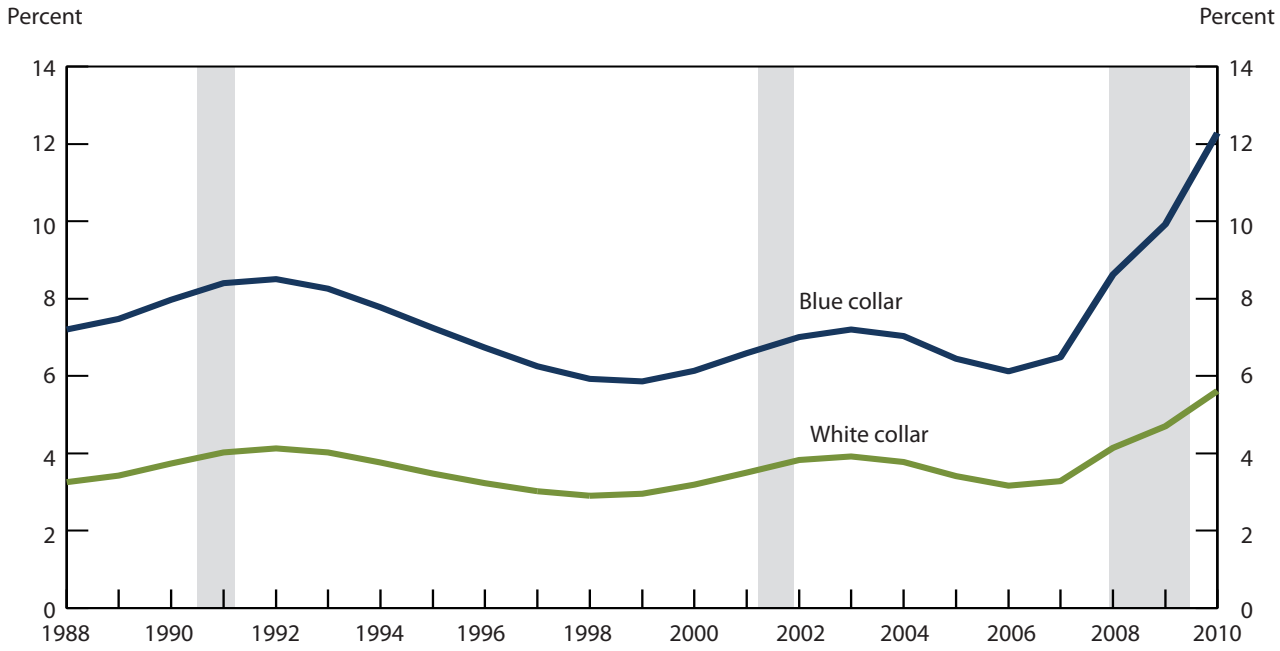
Chart 7 shows that the unemployment rate for blue-collar occupations was substantially higher than the rate for white-collar occupations and that blue-collar unemployment was also more sensitive to the business cycle. The decline in the unemployment rate from 1992 to 1999 was 2.6 percentage points for blue-collar workers and 1.2 percentage points for white-collar workers. Analogously, the increase in the unemployment rate from 1999 to 2002 was 1.2 percentage points for blue-collar workers and 0.8 percentage point for white-collar workers. As expected, the most dramatic changes occurred in the recent recession, during which the unemployment rate for blue-collar workers increased from 6.3 percent in 2007 to 12.3 percent in 2010. Although the unemployment rate also increased for white-collar workers (from 3.6 percent to 5.8 percent), the gap between the unemployment rates for the two groups

Chart 6. Unemployment rate, by industry, 2000–2010



NOTE: Values are annual averages of CPS monthly data. Shaded areas identify the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001) and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 7. Unemployment rate, by occupational status, 1988–2010



NOTE: Values are annual averages of CPS monthly data. Shaded areas identify the early 1990s recession (July 1990–March 1991), the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001), and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

grew substantially, a finding that is consistent with the severity of the recession.

The preceding overview illustrates important differences in the unemployment patterns of major socioeconomic groups in the U.S. workforce from 1988 to 2010. Although men and women had similar unemployment rates during most of this period, men faced higher unemployment during the three recessions. Racial minorities (i.e., Hispanics and non-Whites), workers with no high school diploma, and younger workers had much higher unemployment rates than the rest of the population did over the period, particularly during recessions. Unemployment rates by industry and by occupational status also varied considerably, with the construction sector and blue-collar workers experiencing higher and more volatile unemployment rates than did the nonconstruction sectors and white-collar workers.

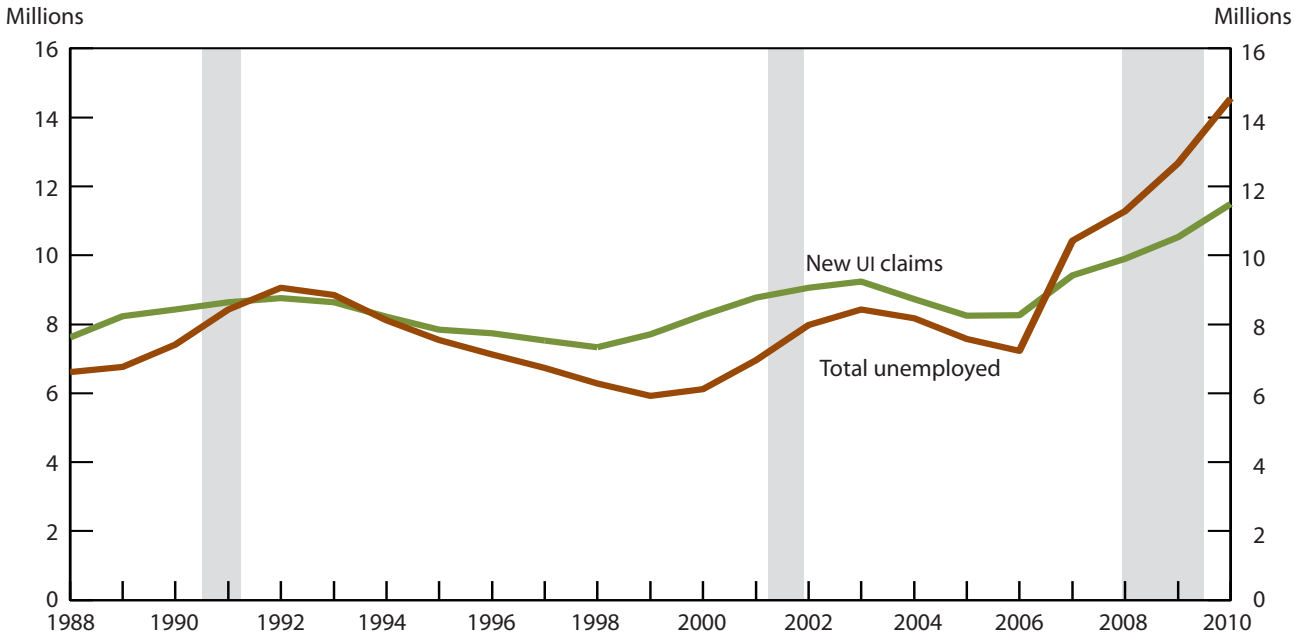
Unemployment insurance participation

This section discusses overall UI participation patterns from 1988 through 2010, beginning with an analysis of how UI participation has varied over the business cycle during that period. Following this examination, BAM data are used to examine the overall distribution of UI recipients by socioeconomic characteristics.

UI participation over the business cycle. Participation in the UI program is strongly affected by the business cycle. Chart 8 illustrates the relationship between the annual average number of unemployed workers (based on the CPS) and the annual number of new UI claims (based on the U.S. Department of Labor's Unemployment Insurance Chartbook). Like unemployment, the annual count of new UI claims was highly countercyclical during that timespan. In 1988, there were 7.6 million new UI claims, a number that increased steadily during the early 1990s recession and reached 8.8 million after the end of the recession in 1992. By 1999, the peak of the late 1990s expansion, the number of new UI claims had declined to 7.3 million. Starting in 2007, both the total unemployed and the number of new UI claims increased dramatically, and by 2010, shortly after the official end of the recent recession, there were about 14.5 million unemployed workers and approximately 11.5 million new UI claims.

With regard to the three recessions, chart 8 shows major differences in the relationship between the total unemployed and the number of new UI recipients. In par-

Chart 8. Total unemployed and number of new UI claims, 1988–2010



NOTE: Values for total unemployed are annual averages from the CPS monthly data; values for new UI claims are from the U.S. Department of Labor's *Unemployment Insurance Chartbook* (**http://www.doleta.gov/unemploy/chartbook.cfm**). Shaded areas identify the early 1990s recession (July 1990–March 1991), the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001), and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

ticular, the number of new claims peaked at more than 9 million immediately after the early 2000s recession, a figure that was above the number of new claims reached immediately after the early 1990s recession. In contrast, the total unemployed was appreciably lower immediately after the early 2000s recession than it was immediately after the early 1990s recession, a reflection of the fact that unemployed workers were more likely to receive UI benefits during the early 2000s recession than during the early 1990s recession. In the recent recession, although both the total unemployed and the number of new claims increased dramatically, the growth in the former was much greater, creating a rather different pattern than that observed in previous recessions. The reason for the difference is the unprecedented growth in the duration of unemployment: unemployed respondents reported more continuous weeks of unemployment, on average, in the recent recession than in any other recession since the statistic was first collected in the 1940s.[9]

Characteristics of UI recipients. In the analysis that follows, BAM data are used to examine how the composition of the UI recipient population has changed in the past 20 years and how the composition is affected by the business cycle. BAM data, a statistical sampling of state administrative data developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, are designed to assess the accuracy of paid and denied claims in three major UI programs: State Unemployment Insurance, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees, and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members. BAM samples are designed to be representative of weekly benefit payments; thus, they can be used to estimate the characteristics, by state, of individuals receiving UI benefits. This design ensures that individuals with longer durations of UI benefits have a higher probability of selection, so the BAM sample is representative of the state caseload at a given point in time.[10] Among other information it provides, BAM reports core demographic characteristics of recipients, educational attainment, and industry and occupation of the recipient's previous job. Such information in turn yields estimates of the composition of the UI population for each year, by gender, race and ethnicity, age, education, industry, and occupation, enabling researchers to examine how this composition changes over the business cycle.[11]

DOL instituted the BAM survey in 1987 with the requirement that each state submit a representative sample of all UI claims and all benefit payments each year. Initially, states were required to submit minimum samples ranging from 500 to 2,000 claims or UI payments, depending on the size of the state. Sample sizes were subsequently adjusted to a range of 500–1,800 claims or UI payments in 1992 and 360–480 claims or UI payments in 1995. However, some states submitted samples that greatly exceeded the specified minimum, so there is substantial variation across states.

The reporting requirements, combined with state differences in data reporting into the BAM system, lead to uneven representation of recipients across states. Chart 9 presents the BAM sample proportion and the UI population proportion, by state, for the period from 1988 to 2010.[12] The chart shows that states' BAM sample proportions do not in general correspond to their proportions of total UI recipients in the United States. For example, California accounted for about 14 percent of UI recipients in the nation from 1988 to 2010, but for just 5 percent of the BAM sample. Other populous states, such as New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas, also are underrepresented in the BAM data. Thus, if the unweighted BAM data were used to estimate the characteristics of UI recipients, these states would be underrepresented in the analysis. In addition, many less populated states (e.g., Delaware, Rhode Island, and Wyoming) are overrepresented in the BAM data.

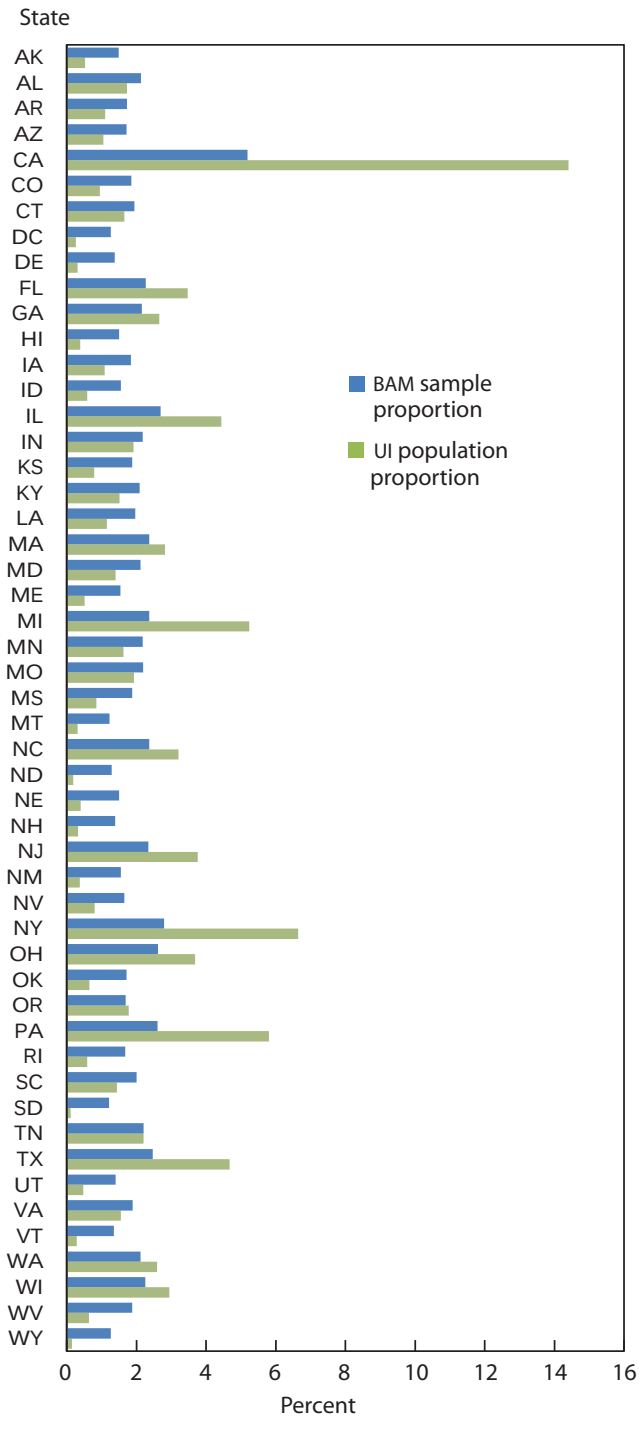
These numbers indicate that, even though the BAM data can be used to conduct analyses that are representative at the state level, adjustments are required to conduct analyses that are representative at the national level. In particular, sampling weights are needed that will adjust for the uneven selection into the BAM data by state and by year. The following weight is intended to satisfy that need for a given state *S* and year *Y*:

$$W_{S,Y} = \frac{\text{UI Population Proportion}_{S,Y}}{\text{BAM Sample Proportion}_{S,Y}}$$

The numerator is the proportion of the U.S. UI benefit weeks in year *Y* that is in state *S*, while the denominator is the proportion of BAM sample benefit weeks in year *Y* that is in state *S*. In the analysis that follows, all observations are weighted in this manner, making the results representative at the national level.[13]

Using the BAM data, the analysis examines the distribution of UI recipients during 1988–2010 by socioeconomic characteristics. Table 1 presents the distribution of the unemployed population (from CPS data) and of UI recipients (from BAM data), by gender, race and ethnicity, age group, education, industry, and occupational status. Women accounted for 45 percent of the unemployed, and for 43 percent of UI recipients, over the study period. This difference indicates that unemployed women were

Chart 9. BAM sample proportion and UI population proportion, by state,1988–2010



SOURCE: BAM sample proportions are calculated from BAM data for 1988–2010. UI population proportions are calculated from the numbers of UI recipients reported in "Monthly Program and Financial Data" (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment & Training Administration, updated monthly), **http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/claimssum.asp**.

slightly underrepresented among UI recipients relative to their proportion of the unemployed. Hispanics and non-Whites also were underrepresented in the UI population, with lower proportions of UI recipients than proportions of the unemployed. Younger workers (under 25 years) accounted for 34 percent of the unemployed but only 8 percent of UI recipients; therefore, among the unemployed, younger workers were much less likely to receive UI benefits than were prime-age workers and those 45 and older. During the 2000–2010 period, construction and manufacturing had slightly higher shares of the UI population than their shares of the unemployed, indicating that unemployed workers in these industries were overrepresented in the UI population relative to those in other industries. Finally, during the entire study period, blue-collar jobs held equal shares of the unemployed and of UI recipients, indicating that unemployed workers in white-collar and blue-collar jobs were equally represented in the UI population.

Trends in the receipt of UI benefits

This section focuses on trends of differential representation of major socioeconomic groups among those receiving UI benefits from 1988 to 2010.[14] For each of the groups discussed, the proportion of that group among UI recipients is compared with the proportion among the unemployed, as are changes in those proportions over time. The analyses presented highlight the extent to which UI receipt patterns differed for unemployed individuals by demographic group during the period examined.

A quantitative measure of differential UI receipt is the ratio of the probability that unemployed individuals in a given group receive UI benefits to the ratio of the probability that those who are unemployed but not in that group receive such benefits. This measure may be written as $P_{it}/P_{(-i)t}$, where P_{it} is the probability that an unemployed individual in demographic group i receives benefits in year t and $P_{(-i)t}$ is the probability that an unemployed individual not in demographic group i receives benefits in year t.[15] The measure, therefore, captures the relative likelihood that unemployed individuals in a given demographic group receive UI benefits, compared with others, and is referred to as the *relative UI takeup*, or *relative UI takeup rate*, for the group.

Gender. The top panel in chart 10 presents the proportions of UI recipients and of the unemployed accounted for by women; the bottom panel presents the relative UI takeup for women during the study period. Women's pro-

Table 1. Characteristics of the unemployed and of UI recipients, 1988–2010

[In percent]

Characteristic	Proportion of the unemployed	Proportion of UI recipients
Gender		
Men	55	57
Women	45	43
Race or ethnicity		
Whites[1]	58	65
Hispanics	17	13
Non-Whites	25	22
Age group		
Younger than 25	34	8
25–44	44	55
45 and older	22	37
Educational attainment		
Less than high school[1]	20	20
High school diploma	36	42
Some college	26	26
College degree	18	12
Industry		
Construction[2]	11	14
Manufacturing	14	18
Services	49	45
Other	26	23
Occupational status		
White collar	40	40
Blue collar	60	60

[1] Race or ethnicity data and education data are for 1992–2010.
[2] Industry data are for 2000–2010.
NOTE: Estimates of proportions of the unemployed are based on annual averages from CPS data; estimates of proportions of UI recipients are based on annual averages from BAM data.

portion of UI recipients was procyclical throughout the study period. For example, in the early 1990s recession, women accounted for less than 40 percent of UI recipients, but with the expansion of the economy, the proportion grew to 45 percent by 1998. Similarly, following the early 2000s recession, women's proportion of UI recipients increased from just below 44 percent in 2002 to more than 45 percent in 2006. This proportion then started to decline in 2007 and fell to about 41 percent in 2010, shortly after the end of the most recent recession.

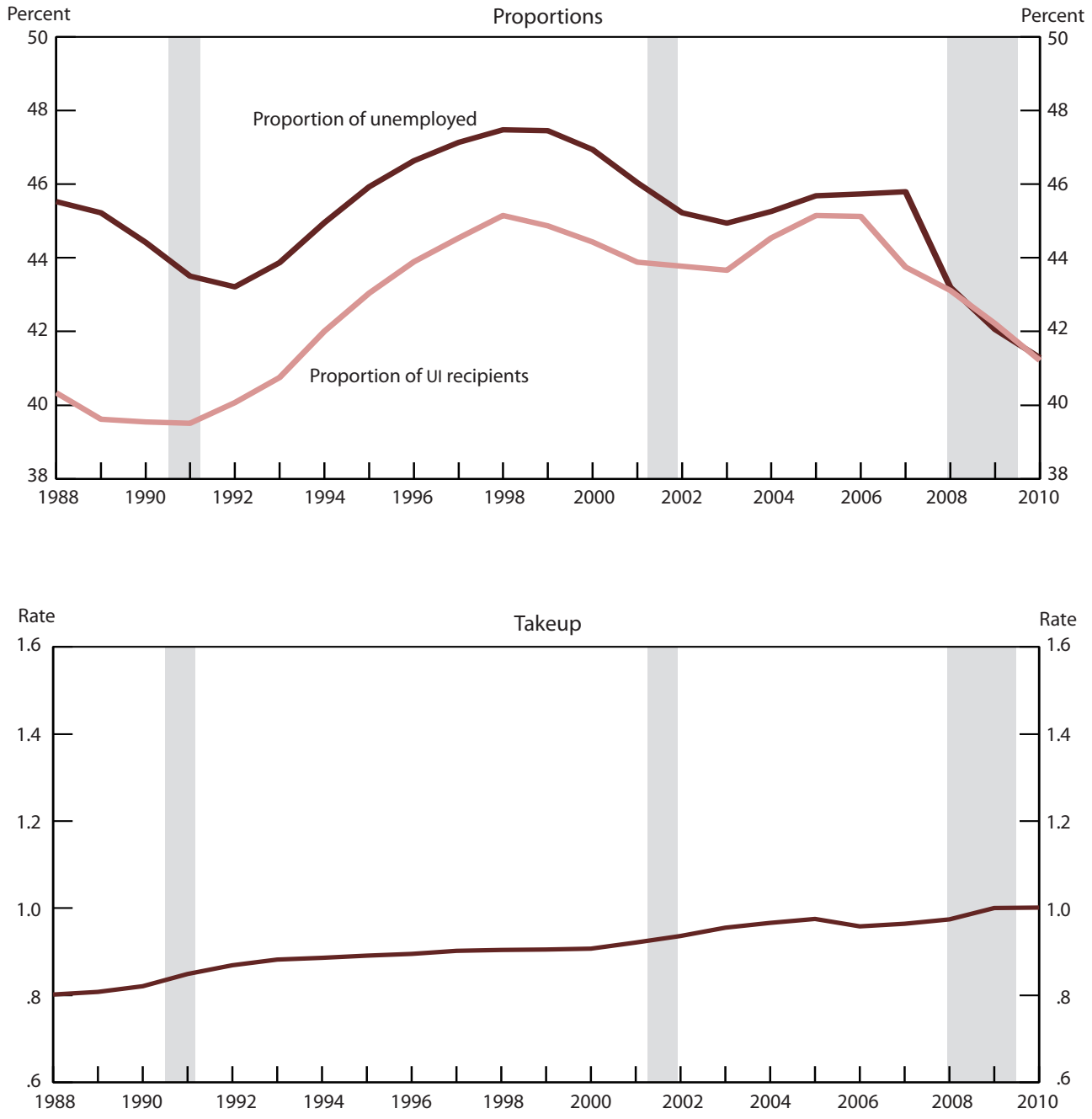
Long-term trends are of interest as well. Whereas there was an increase in women's proportion of UI recipients from 1988 through 2007, chart 10 shows that the proportion of the unemployed accounted for by women did *not* increase substantially over this period. As a result, the gap between the women's proportion of UI recipients and the women's proportion of the unemployed was very small by 2006. During and shortly after the most recent recession, both proportions fell rapidly and, in the most recent years, the gap disappeared.

These trends are reflected in the measure of relative UI takeup for women (bottom panel of chart 10). This measure was equal to 0.8 in 1988, indicating that an unemployed woman was only four-fifths as likely as an unemployed man to be receiving UI benefits. The takeup rate increased continuously over the study period, but, interestingly, without regard to the business cycle. By 2010, the relative UI takeup for women was 1.0, implying that unemployed women were as likely as unemployed men to receive UI benefits.

Race and ethnicity. Chart 11 presents the relative UI proportions and takeup rates by race and ethnicity.[16] The top panel shows that the proportion of Whites in the UI recipient population has declined from more than 70 percent in 1992 to just over 61 percent in 2010. This decline is associated with the steady increase in the proportions of the Hispanic and non-White labor force that has occurred over the past two decades, a well-documented trend.[17] The proportion of Whites in the unemployed population was lower than the proportion of Whites among UI recipients during the period examined. However, the White proportion of the unemployed declined at a slower pace (from 63 percent in 1992 to 58 percent in 2010) than did the White proportion of UI recipients, and as a result, the gap between the two proportions declined slightly over time. Chart 11 provides details on the source of this decline: the proportion of non-Whites among those receiving UI benefits increased from just below 18 percent in 1992 to about 23 percent by the end of the study period, and the proportion of Hispanics increased from 11 percent to about 15 percent over the same period.

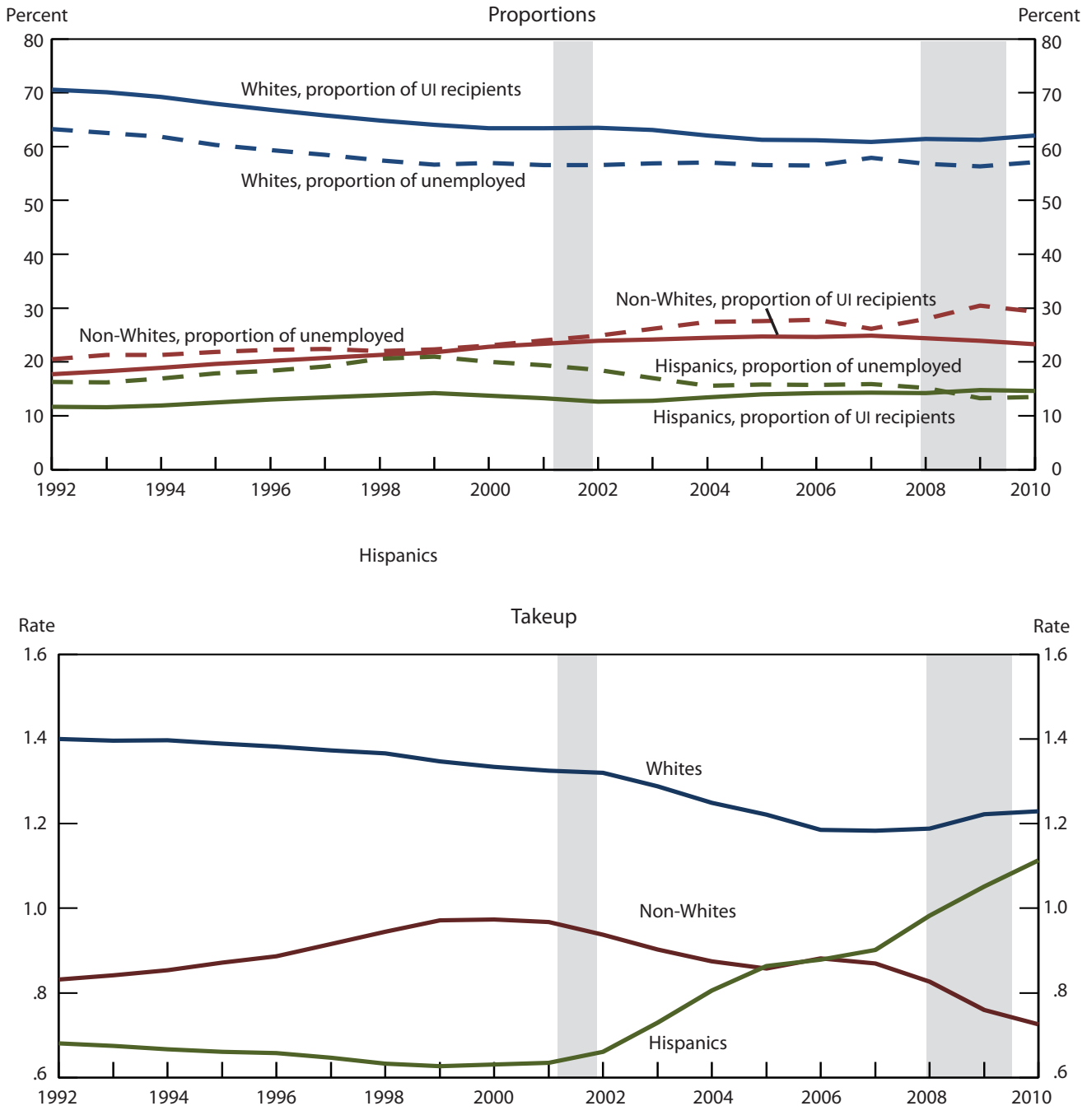
As a result of these shifts, there were substantial changes in the UI takeup by racial and ethnic group over the period examined. The bottom panel of chart 11 provides a direct measure of the extent of such changes. In 1992, the relative UI takeup for Whites was 1.4, indicating that an unemployed White person was 40 percent more likely to receive UI benefits than the average unemployed worker in another race or ethnicity category. By 2007, the ratio had declined to just below 1.2, followed by a slight increase after the beginning of the most recent recession.

Chart 10. **Unemployment and unemployment insurance proportions, and unemployment insurance takeup, women, 1988–2010**



SOURCE: Proportion of UI recipients: U.S. Department of Labor, Benefit Accuracy Measurement program; proportion of unemployed: U.S Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Shaded areas identify the early 1990s recession (July 1990–March 1991), the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001), and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 11. **Unemployment and unemployment insurance proportions, and unemployment insurance takeup, by race and ethnicity, 1992–2010**



SOURCE: Proportion of UI recipients: U.S. Department of Labor, Benefit Accuracy Measurement program; proportion of unemployed: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Shaded areas identify the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001) and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

The same panel shows how the patterns for Hispanics and non-Whites contributed to this shift. For non-Whites, the relative UI takeup increased from slightly more than 0.8 in 1992 to nearly 1.0 in about 2000 but then declined to below 0.9 by 2007 and to just over 0.7 in 2010. The relative UI takeup was less than 0.7 for Hispanics in 1992 but started to increase after 2002. As a result, by 2005 Hispanics and non-Whites had similar relative UI takeup rates. However, from 2007 to 2010, the rate for Hispanics increased substantially, exceeding 1.1 in 2010. Overall, it is clear that Hispanics experienced the most important change in relative UI takeup over the study period, exhibiting a substantial increase. In contrast, the relative takeup rate for non-Whites increased from 1992 through 2000, but by the end of the study period it fell below the 1992 level.

It may be useful to consider three factors that contributed to the lower takeup rates for Hispanic and non-White workers in the early 1990s. First, Hispanics and non-Whites were more likely to be employed in low-paying, less stable jobs and were thus less likely to be eligible to receive UI benefits.[18] Second, White Hispanic workers may have been less likely to be familiar with the U.S. labor market and therefore less likely to apply for UI benefits.[19] Third, a certain proportion of White Hispanic workers consists of illegal immigrants, a status that prevents them from applying for social assistance.[20] All three factors may have become less important in recent years as the size of the Hispanic labor force has grown.

Age. There were dramatic differences in UI receipt by age over the period examined. The top panel of chart 12 shows that younger workers (under 25 years of age) accounted for a small and declining share of UI recipients. Workers 45 and older, in contrast, grew in importance, increasing their share by nearly half, from 30 percent in 1990 to 44 percent in 2010, while the proportion of prime-age workers (25–44) receiving UI benefits declined from 60 percent in 1990 to 47 percent in 2010. For the most part, these changes are driven by the changing labor force composition, reflecting the movement of the baby-boom cohort into the 45-and-older category.[21]

The bottom panel of chart 12 shows differences in relative UI takeup for the three age groups. Perhaps most notable is the very low level of relative UI takeup for younger individuals. An unemployed individual in this age group was only about one-fifth as likely as a worker 25 years or older to be receiving UI benefits. During the study period, the UI takeup rate was between 1.6 and 2.2 for workers 45 and older and between 1.2 and 1.8 for those in the prime-age worker group. The differences in UI takeup between the two groups reflect in part the fact that recent entrants into the labor force are overrepresented in the youngest ages and many have not worked long enough to be eligible for UI coverage. In addition, young workers are more likely to work in jobs that offer less coverage and in which, therefore, relatively fewer workers are eligible for benefits when they lose jobs.[22]

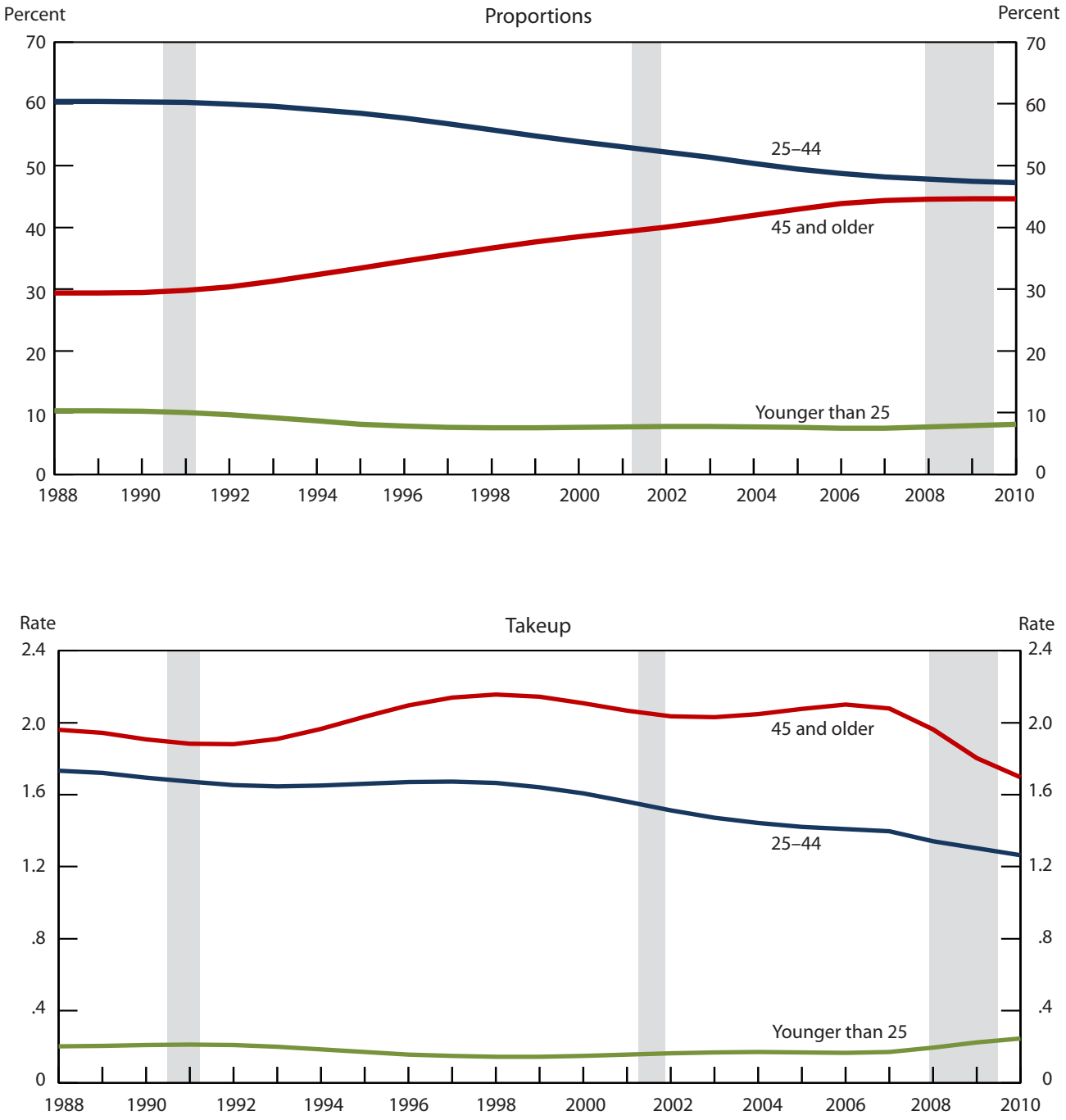
Although the relative UI takeup for workers 45 and older increased slightly through the early 1990s, exceeding 2.0 from 1995 through 2007, it declined with the most recent recession, falling to 1.7 in 2010. Over the period examined, there was a continuous decline in this measure for prime-age workers, with values standing at about 1.7 in the late 1980s but declining to 1.4 by 2007 and then falling further to just above 1.2 by 2010. For the youngest group, interestingly, the relative UI takeup rate declined and then increased over the study period.

As discussed earlier, the unemployment rate for workers 45 and older remained low and relatively stable from 1988 through 2007, but it increased rapidly from 2007 through 2010. (See chart 4.) Despite the decline in the UI takeup rate for this group (see chart 12), these workers are becoming more important in the UI population, both because they make up a larger share of the labor force and because they are more likely to face unemployment.[23]

Education. The top panel of chart 13 shows the proportion of UI recipients by education level. Individuals with a high school diploma, but no more education, accounted for the largest share of the UI population, with the proportion remaining between 40 percent and 45 percent throughout the study period. The proportion of the UI population with no high school diploma declined fairly dramatically, whereas the proportion with some schooling beyond high school increased. These patterns reflect changes in the composition of the labor force, not in unemployment rates. (See chart 5.) The growth in the proportions of UI recipients with higher levels of education is due to an overall increase in the education level of the labor force: those retiring from the labor market are less educated than new labor market entrants.[24]

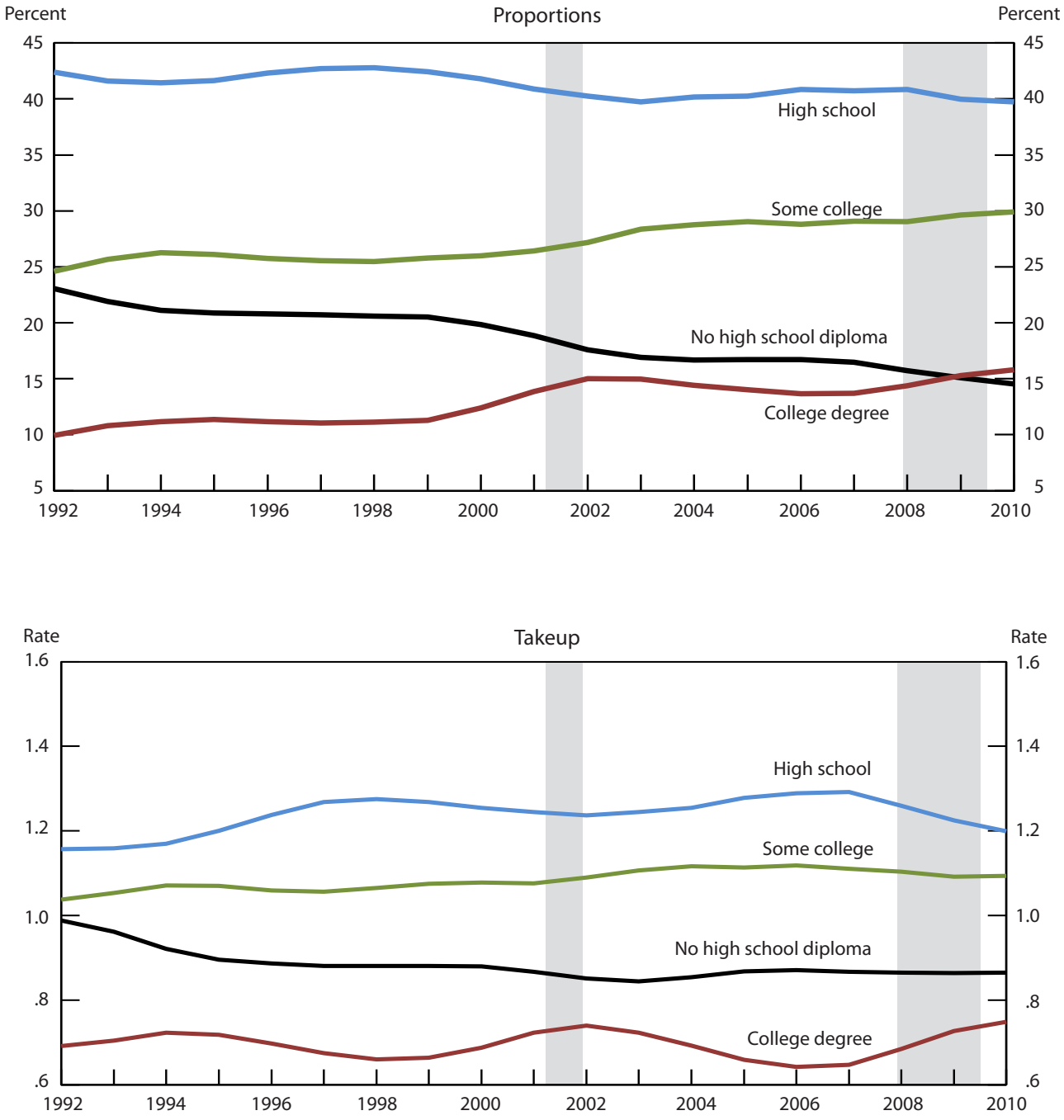
There were substantial differences in relative UI takeup by education group. As the bottom panel of chart 13 shows, unemployed workers with just a high school diploma were up to 30 percent more likely than others to receive UI benefits. The second-highest UI takeup was for workers with some college education, followed by those with no high school diploma; college graduates had the lowest UI takeup. These patterns reflect the interaction of

Chart 12. **Unemployment insurance proportions and unemployment insurance takeup, by age group, 1988–2010**



SOURCE: Proportion of UI recipients: U.S. Department of Labor, Benefit Accuracy Measurement program; proportion of unemployed: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Shaded areas identify the early 1990s recession (July 1990–March 1991), the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001), and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 13. **Unemployment insurance proportions and unemployment insurance takeup, by education, 1992–2010**



SOURCE: Proportion of UI recipients: U.S. Department of Labor, Benefit Accuracy Measurement program; proportion of unemployed: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Shaded areas identify the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001) and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

the UI program with the kinds of jobs held at various education levels. The low UI takeup for workers with no high school diploma reflects the fact that these workers are very likely to have unstable employment and low pay, so they may not qualify for benefits. At the other end of the spectrum, because benefits are capped, the earnings replacement rate for college graduates provided by UI benefits is much lower than that for high school graduates, reducing college graduates' incentive to apply for benefits.[25]

Industry. One of the most important trends in the labor market has been the continuing decline of manufacturing and growth of the service sector. Chart 14 shows that these labor market changes were reflected in the UI population during the past decade. In 2000, 22 percent of UI recipients were employed in manufacturing, whereas, by 2010, the proportion fell to 16 percent. In contrast, the proportion in services increased from below 42 percent in 2000 to 46 percent in 2010. The decline in UI proportions in manufacturing occurred over the entire 2000–2010 period, including 2007 through 2010, when the manufacturing unemployment rate was higher than the services rate (see chart 6), indicating that, for the most part, these differences reflect labor force changes. The share of UI recipients in construction and other sectors remained relatively stable from 2000 through 2010.

The bottom panel of chart 14 shows that unemployed workers in manufacturing and in construction were more likely than unemployed workers in services and in the catchall "other industries" category to receive UI benefits. In 2000, the relative UI takeup for manufacturing and construction was at least 1.4, indicating that unemployed manufacturing and construction workers were over 40 percent more likely to receive UI benefits than the average unemployed worker in other industries was. Throughout the study period, the relative UI takeup declined for both manufacturing and construction and, by 2010, unemployed manufacturing and construction workers were about 20 percent more likely than other workers to receive UI benefits. During most of the period, the relative UI takeup rate for service industries was similar to that of the "other industries" category and increased steadily over time. Interestingly, these trends appear to be unrelated to the business cycle.

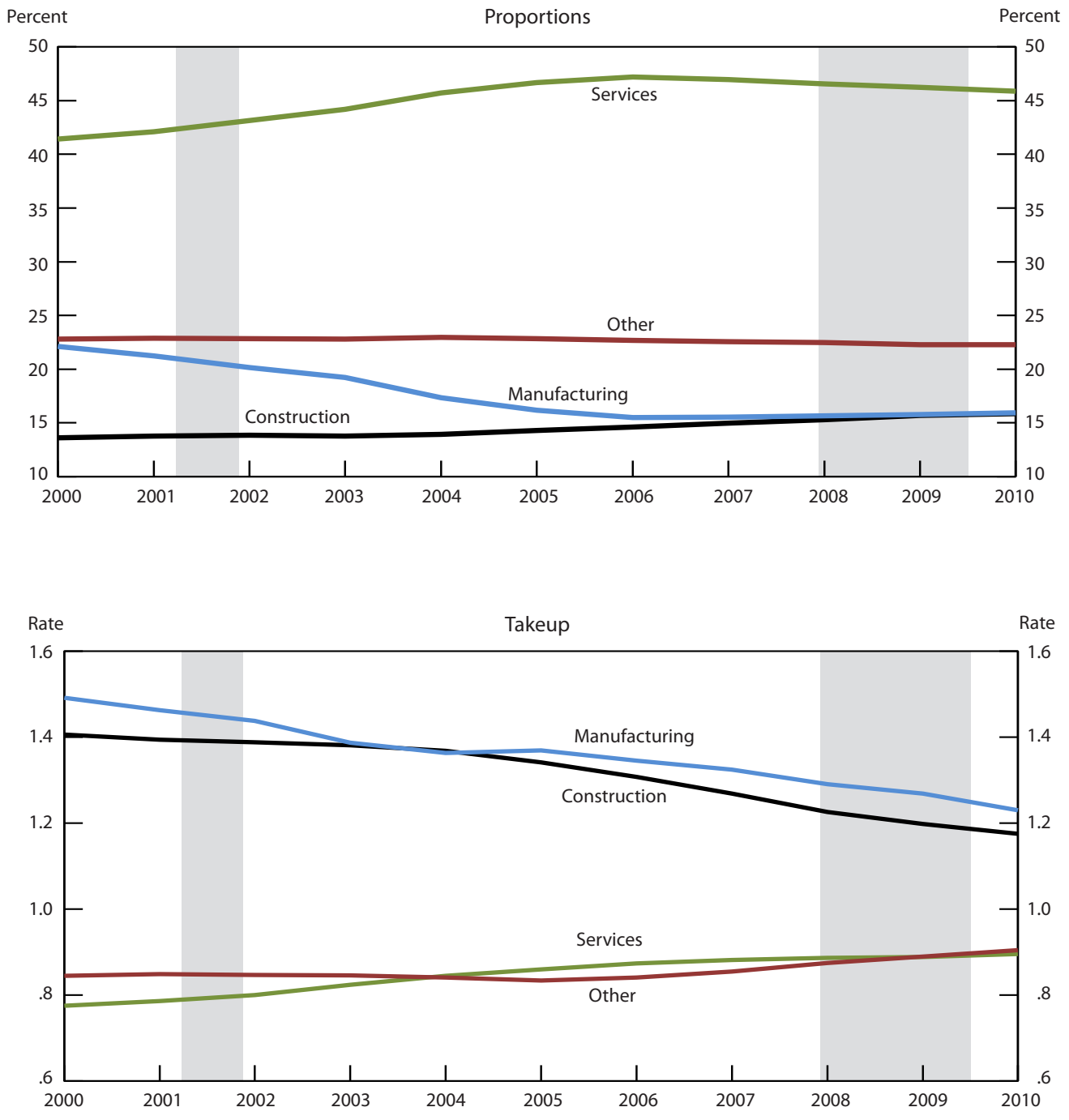
Occupational status. The top panel of chart 15 shows that the proportions of both UI recipients and the unemployed accounted for by blue-collar occupations declined from 1988 through 2004. In 1988, blue-collar occupations accounted for about 63 percent of UI recipients and 64 percent of the unemployed; by the early 2000s, blue-collar occupations accounted for about 57 percent of UI recipients and 56 percent of the unemployed. The decline in the blue-collar proportion of the unemployed is explained both by the steeper decline in the unemployment rate for blue-collar workers relative to white-collar workers (see chart 7) and by the shift of the U.S. economy toward white-collar occupations. Starting in 2005, the blue-collar proportion of the unemployed increased at a moderate pace, and by 2010 blue-collar jobs accounted for 61 percent of the unemployed. During the same period, the blue-collar proportion of UI recipients remained relatively steady.

The similarity in the blue-collar proportions of the unemployed and UI recipients reflects a balance between opposing effects. On one hand, blue-collar workers have lower average earnings (thus, greater UI replacement rates) than their white-collar peers, making them more likely to apply for UI benefits. They are also more likely to be union members, which increases the likelihood that an unemployed worker will apply for UI benefits.[26] On the other hand, blue-collar workers are more likely to be employed in less stable, low-wage jobs than white-collar workers are and are thus less likely to be eligible for UI benefits once they become unemployed.[27] Until the early 2000s, these effects appear to have largely canceled out. The bottom panel of chart 15 shows that the relative UI takeup for blue-collar occupations was close to 1.0 from 1988 to 2005 but declined to below 0.9 from 2006 to 2010.

It is notable that, although unemployment rates for blue-collar and white-collar workers differ dramatically over the business cycle, the relative UI takeup rates do not appear to vary systematically with the business cycle. Whereas the relative takeup rate for blue-collar workers appears to have increased slightly during and immediately following the early 2000s recession, there is no similar pattern in the most recent recession. Given that the major decline in the blue-collar relative takeup rate began in 2004, prior to the most recent recession, it is possible that it reflects new trends not related to the recession.[28]

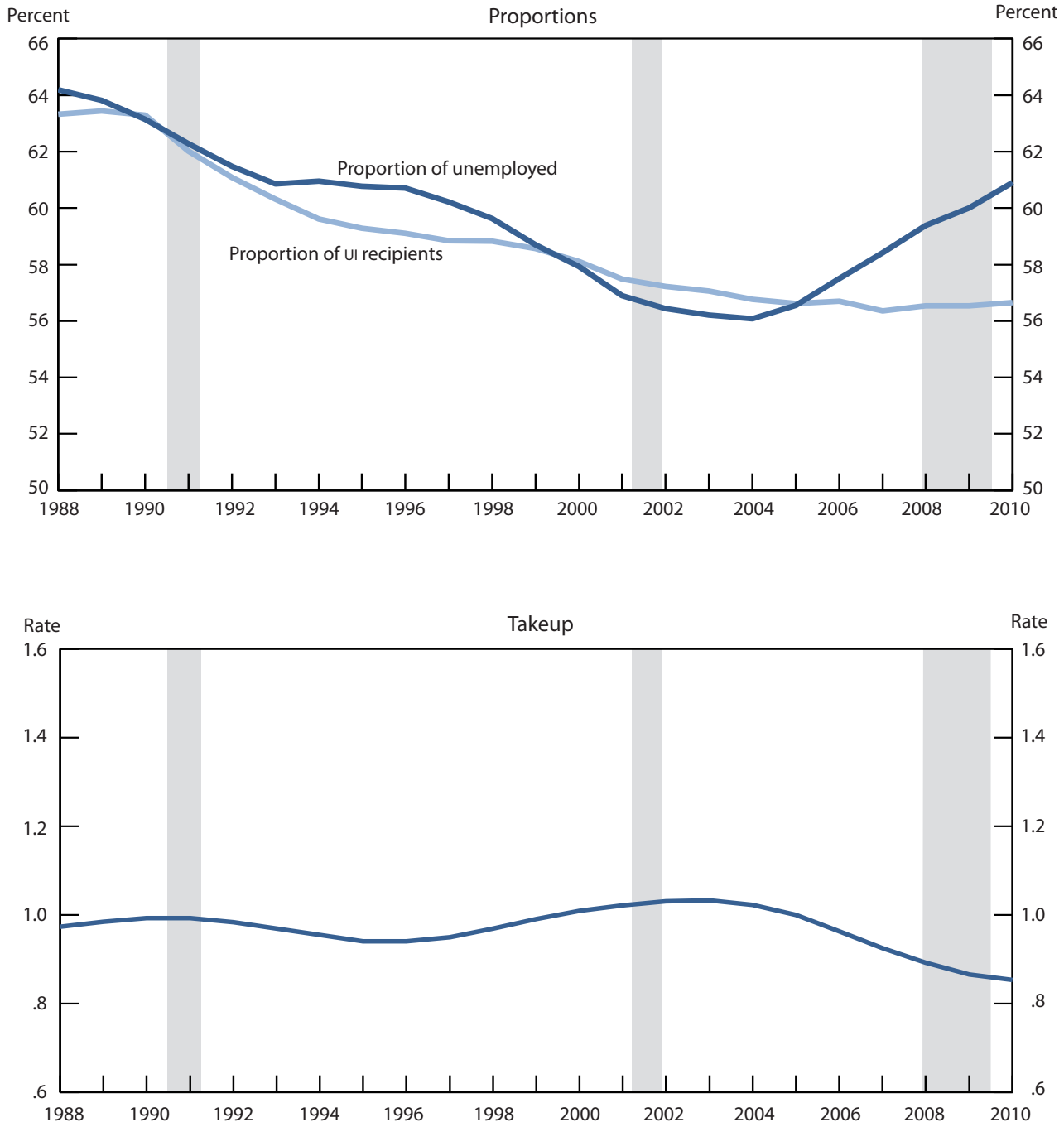
THE U.S. ECONOMY HAS EXPERIENCED important changes in the past half century. Today, women account for almost half of the labor force and half of the unemployed population, and the shares of Hispanics and non-Whites are increasing steadily. The average age of the U.S. labor force also has been increasing over time, as a result of the aging of the baby boomers, while new entrants to the labor market are increasingly more educated than those retiring. In addition, there have been important structural changes in the U.S. labor market. Specifically, service and

Chart 14. **Unemployment insurance proportions and unemployment insurance takeup, by industry, 2000–2010**



SOURCE: Proportion of UI recipients: U.S. Department of Labor, Benefit Accuracy Measurement program; proportion of unemployed: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Shaded areas identify the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001) and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 15. **Unemployment insurance proportions, and unemployment insurance takeup, blue-collar occupations, 1988–2010**



SOURCE: Proportion of UI recipients: U.S. Department of Labor, Benefit Accuracy Measurement program; proportion of unemployed: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Shaded areas identify the early 1990s recession (July 1990–March 1991), the early 2000s recession (March 2001–November 2001), and the most recent recession (December 2007–June 2009). Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

white-collar occupations now account for a larger share of employment in the nation, while manufacturing and blue-collar jobs are becoming less important.

Although these changes certainly have affected the composition of the UI recipient population, there is very little research documenting such changes in the past two decades. This article has examined the composition of the UI population by major socioeconomic characteristics for the 1988–2010 period. Toward that end, the article uses BAM data, developed by DOL to monitor the calculation of UI eligibility and benefits by state UI programs. Because the BAM data include a representative sample of UI recipients for each state from 1988 to 2010, they are suitable—once appropriately weighted—for examining the composition of the UI population. BAM data report socioeconomic characteristics of recipients, including gender, race and ethnicity, age, education, industry, and occupation.

The analysis presented shows that the share of women in the BAM recipient population increased during the period examined, superimposing a strong positive trend on business cycle patterns. Given that women's share of the unemployed did not increase, the upshot is that unemployed women became more likely to receive UI benefits over time. As a result, although unemployed women were one-fifth less likely to receive such benefits than unemployed men were in the late 1980s, there were no UI gender receipt differences by the end of the study period.

The proportions of UI recipients accounted for by Hispanics and non-Whites also increased steadily over the study period. Among the unemployed, however, Hispanics and non-Whites were much less likely than White non-Hispanics to have received UI benefits at the start of the study period. The differences in UI receipt are attributable to the fact that racial and ethnic minorities were more likely to be employed in low-paying, less stable jobs and so were less likely to be eligible for UI benefits. In addition, Hispanics may have been less likely to be familiar with the UI program, while some may have been illegal immigrants who were not eligible for UI benefits. The analysis presented here, however, shows convergence in UI receipt by ethnicity, suggesting that, over time, these factors have become less important for Hispanics. In contrast, there is no comparable increase in receipt of UI benefits for non-Whites, and at the end of the study period White unemployed workers were only about 20 percent more likely to receive UI benefits relative to Hispanics and non-Whites combined. In contrast, there was a 40-percent differential in 1992.

Prime-age workers (those 25–44 years of age) accounted for the largest share of the UI recipient population over the period examined. Their share, however, declined steadily from 1988 to 2010, while the share of workers 45 and older increased. Their pattern is driven by the movement of the baby-boom worker cohort into the latter category. The analysis results also confirm that, among unemployed workers, prime-age workers and workers 45 and older are much more likely to receive UI benefits than their younger peers are. These results are probably attributable to the fact that younger workers are more likely to be new entrants to the labor market, to work in part-time or low-paying jobs, or to quit their jobs, all of which make them less likely to be eligible for UI benefits. In addition, younger workers may be less familiar with the UI program and so may be less likely to apply for benefits once they become unemployed.

Individuals with just a high school diploma account for a greater share of UI recipients than any other education category. Among the unemployed, those with just a high school diploma also were more likely to receive UI benefits. Finally, the industrial and occupational shifts in the U.S. labor force are reflected in the composition of the UI recipient population. The share of the service sector among UI recipients increased over the study period, while the share of manufacturing declined. Among the unemployed, however, construction and manufacturing generally had higher takeup rates than other industries. In addition, the share of blue-collar occupations in the UI recipient population declined steadily over the period examined, as a result of the decline in blue-collar jobs in the U.S. economy. The UI takeup rates for the unemployed in blue-collar and white-collar occupations remained about equal over most of the study period, except in the last 5 years, when blue-collar workers exhibited substantial declines in relative UI takeup.

In conclusion, this article has illustrated the important changes in the composition of the UI recipient population over the past two decades and how that population was affected by changes in the U.S. labor market. Examining the connection between changes in the labor force and the unemployed population, on the one hand, and changes in the composition of the UI recipient population, on the other, is critical to gaining an understanding of how the UI program is affected by labor market conditions. The BAM data provide a valuable source of information that enables the monitoring of UI population patterns over time. Monitoring these patterns will be even more important in the next decade, in light of the important changes the U.S. economy will experience following the most recent recession. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The authors thank a number of people who contributed to this article, including Andrew Spisak, Ross Miller, Eileen Poe-Yamagata, Jacob Benus, Goska Grodsky, Dharmendra Tirumalasetti, and Alan Dodkowitz.

[1] See, for example, Steven Hipple, "Worker displacement in an expanding economy," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1997, pp. 26–39, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1997/12/art3full.pdf**; Chinhui Juhn, Kevin M. Murphy, and Robert H. Topel, "Current Unemployment Historically Contemplated," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* (Washington, DC, Brookings Institution, 2002, pp. 79–116; Erica Groshen and Simon Potter, "Has Structural Change Contributed to a Jobless Recovery?" *Current Issues in Economics and Finance,* vol. 9, no. 8 (New York, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 2003), pp. 1–7; Paul J. Devereux, "Effects of Industry Growth and Decline on Gender and Education Wage Gaps in the 1980s," *Industrial & Labor Relations Review*, July 2005, pp. 552–570; and Marios Michaelides and Peter Mueser, "Recent Changes in the Characteristics of Unemployed Workers," ETA Occasional Paper 2009–13 (U.S. Department of Labor, August 2009).

[2] See, for example, Wayne Vroman, "Low Benefit Recipiency in State Unemployment Insurance Programs," ETA Occasional Paper 2002–02 (U.S. Department of Labor, June 2001); Walter Nicholson and Karen Needels, "Unemployment Insurance: Strengthening the Relationship between Theory and Policy," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, summer 2006, pp. 47–70; and Gary Burtless, "Trends in the Structure of the Labor Market and Unemployment: Implications for U.S. Unemployment Insurance," ETA Occasional Paper 2009–7 (U.S. Department of Labor, September 2008).

[3] The CPS is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau). Today the CPS covers more than 60,000 households, but because the number has changed over time, the conservative estimate of 50,000 is cited to make sure that the analysis which follows pertains to all years from 1988 through 2007.

[4] Beginning and ending dates of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

[5] See Michaelides and Mueser, "Recent Changes in the Characteristics."

[6] This classification provided the best match between CPS and BAM data. CPS data do not identify missing values on race or ethnicity measures. In contrast, BAM data fail to report race for 6.9 percent of individuals (all of Hispanic ethnicity) and fail to report ethnicity for 2.7 percent of individuals (1.1 percent White and 1.6 percent non-White). Hispanics with no race information in the BAM data were classified as Hispanic, and Whites with no ethnicity information were classified as White (non-Hispanic). The number of non-White Hispanics is small, so substantive results would be unchanged under alternative definitions.

[7] The series for race and ethnicity and for education begin in 1992 rather than 1988 because comparable CPS tabulations for these measures are not available for years prior to 1992.

[8] The "other" category is composed of transportation and warehousing, agriculture, mining, utilities, and public administration.

[9] See Robert G. Valletta, "Rising Unemployment Duration in the United States: Composition or Behavior?" (San Francisco, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, April 2011 (unpublished manuscript)).

[10] The BAM sample of UI benefit payments can be used to provide estimates of caseload size and characteristics. Such estimates differ from the statistics derived from the population of individuals who report in the CPS that they received UI benefits in the previous year.

[11] In this article, BAM data are used only to examine the composition of the UI population by industry from 2000 to 2010, for two reasons: (1) the switch in industry classification from the Standard Industrial Classification system to the North American Industry Classification System precludes drawing comparisons pre and post 2000, and (2) available industry classifications in the BAM data from 1988 to 1999 are not consistent with the codes used in the CPS data, precluding any comparison of industry UI figures from the BAM data with industry unemployment figures from the CPS data.

[12] The UI population proportion is calculated with the use of data reported in "Monthly Program and Financial Data" (U.S. Department of Labor, updated monthly), **http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/claimssum.asp**. These data identify the total number of UI recipients and the total number of UI weeks compensated, by state, during the period examined in this article.

[13] The BAM data include information on the universe from which the sample of UI payments is drawn, information that would allow the construction of weights to account for differences across states and over time. The weight chosen here ensures the consistency of UI caseload counts with published numbers.

[14] As noted earlier, because of data limitations, the analyses by education that follow are constrained to the 1992–2010 period and the analyses by industry are constrained to the 2000–2010 period.

[15] Note that $P_{it}/P_{(-i)t} = [Q_{it}/(1 - Q_{it})]/[S_{it}/(1 - S_{it})]$, where Q_{it} and S_{it} are the proportion of the unemployed and the proportion of UI recipients, respectively, who are in demographic group i in year t.

[16] Recall that three mutually exclusive categories identify race and ethnicity in this article: (a) Whites (excluding Hispanics), (b) Hispanics (excluding those who identify with a non-White racial group), and (c) non-Whites.

[17] See Mitra Toossi, "A century of change: the U.S. labor force, 1950–2050," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2002, pp. 15–28, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2002/05/art2full.pdf**; and Marlene A. Lee and Mark Mather, "U.S. Labor Force Trends," *Population Bulletin*, June 2008, pp. 3–16.

[18] Rebecca Blank, "An Overview of Trends in Social and Economic Well-Being, by Race," in Neil J. Smelser, William Julius Wilson, and Faith Mitchell, eds., *America Becoming: Racial Trends and Their Consequences* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 2001), pp. 21–39.

[19] Wayne Vroman, "An Analysis of Unemployment Insurance Non-Filers: 2005 CPS Supplement Results," ETA Occasional Paper 2009–7 (U.S. Department of Labor, September 2008), and "Unemployment insurance recipients and nonrecipients in the CPS," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2009, pp. 44–53, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/10/art4full.pdf**.

[20] Gordon H. Hanson, "Illegal Migration from Mexico to the United States," *Journal of Economic Literature*, December 2006, pp. 869–924.

[21] See Jessica R. Sincavage, "The labor force and unemployment: three generations of change," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2004, pp. 34–41, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2004/06/art2full.pdf**; and Marlene A. Lee and Mark Mather, "U.S. Labor Force Trends," *Population Bulletin*, June 2008, pp. 1–16.

[22] *Unemployment Insurance: Information on Benefit Receipt*, GAO–05–291 (U.S. Government Accountability Office, March 2005); and Vroman, "An Analysis of Unemployment Insurance Non-Filers."

[23] For an analysis of receipt of UI benefits by workers 50 and older, see Christopher O'Leary, "Unemployment Insurance and Reemployment among Older Workers," ETA Occasional Paper 2006–09 (U.S. Department of Labor, July 2006).

[24] Burtless, "Trends in the Structure of the Labor Market and Unemployment."

[25] Vroman, "An Analysis of Unemployment Insurance Non-Filers."

[26] *Ibid.*

[27] See "Unemployment Insurance: Role as a Safety Net for Low-Wage Workers is Limited," GAO–01–181 (U.S. General Accounting Office, December 2000).

[28] For an analysis of UI benefit receipt by industry and occupation, see "Unemployment Insurance: Factors Associated with Benefit Receipt," GAO–06–341 (U.S. Government Accountability Office, March 2006).

Can you hear me now? Occupational hearing loss, 2004–2010

From 2004 to 2010, the manufacturing and utilities sectors had the highest rates of occupational hearing loss of all sectors listed at the two-digit level in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); primary metal manufacturing had the highest rate at the three-digit level

Luis Felipe Martínez

Occupational hearing loss is a condition that results from exposure to noise or to nonnoise agents in a work environment. For example, loggers might experience hearing loss due to the loudness of their chainsaws, and professional disk jockeys might suffer hearing loss through listening to constant loud music. Occupational hearing loss continues to be a critical issue in the safety and health community. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) estimates that 30 million workers are exposed to noise levels high enough to cause irreversible hearing loss. An additional 9 million workers are at risk of hearing loss from nonnoise agents,[1] such as organic solvents, certain metals, and carbon monoxide.[2] Sounds above 90 decibels can be harmful enough to cause hearing loss, especially when the exposure lasts for an extended time. (See exhibit 1.) Without preventative measures, many occupations—from assembly linesman, to airport baggage handler, to orchestra conductor—can experience permanent hearing loss from sources of noise in the workplace.

This article begins by relating the history of occupational hearing loss regulation and then goes on to analyze the most recent hearing loss data available. The article is the first to use illness data exclusively from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) to document trends in occupational hearing loss by industry. Among the topics covered are how the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) recordkeeping guidelines helped establish the BLS data, what caveats there are in those data, and which industries have high rates of hearing loss.

BLS hearing loss data

The Bureau provides annual statistics on occupational injuries and illnesses on the basis of employer reports. Categories of occupational injury and illness are defined by OSHA. Prior to 2004, the OSHA recordkeeping log did not separately identify hearing loss from other illnesses, so the Bureau lacked comprehensive data on the condition. Any hearing loss data before 2004 were captured in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) case and demographic data, a dataset that comprises only cases that involved at least 1 day away from work. Only a small fraction of recordable hearing loss cases involve days away from work.[3]

In 2002, OSHA added a specific hearing loss column to the agency's 300 recordkeeping

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Exhibit 1. Occupational decibel levels

Decibels	Source of noise
90	Large truck 5 yards away
100	Typical rock concert
120	Jackhammer 3 feet away
130	Jet engine 100 feet away

SOURCE: NIH- **http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/001048.htm**.

form, used by employees to record workplace injuries and illnesses.[4] OSHA cited the following reasons for the addition:

1. To improve the nation's statistical information on occupational hearing loss;
2. To facilitate analysis of hearing loss data at individual workplaces;
3. To improve the agency's ability to assess this common occupational disorder.

The effective date of OSHA's final rule was January 1, 2003. As a result of OSHA's actions, the SOII was able to capture hearing loss cases and began producing counts and rates by industry in 2004, releasing survey year 2004 data in November 2005.

The SOII

The SOII estimates the number and the incidence rates of nonfatal recordable workplace injuries and illnesses on the basis of the OSHA recordkeeping logs kept by employers. Every year, a random sample of establishments is chosen across states, industries, and employment size categories for the SOII. Estimates[5] are then produced from the data provided by the establishments. In 2010, there were approximately 3.1 million recorded injuries and illnesses in private industry, of which only about 5 percent were illnesses. Of these illnesses, about 12 percent were hearing loss cases.

Data for injuries and illnesses are provided to the Bureau in the first 6 months of the year following the incident, and estimates are produced annually. Because of this time line, illnesses with long latency periods or illnesses that cannot be directly linked to a work environment are difficult to capture in the SOII. However, certain specific categories of illness, such as skin diseases and disorders, respiratory conditions, poisonings, and hearing loss, are included in the OSHA recordkeeping summary, allowing the Bureau to produce SOII estimates for these illnesses even if the incident did not involve any days away from work.

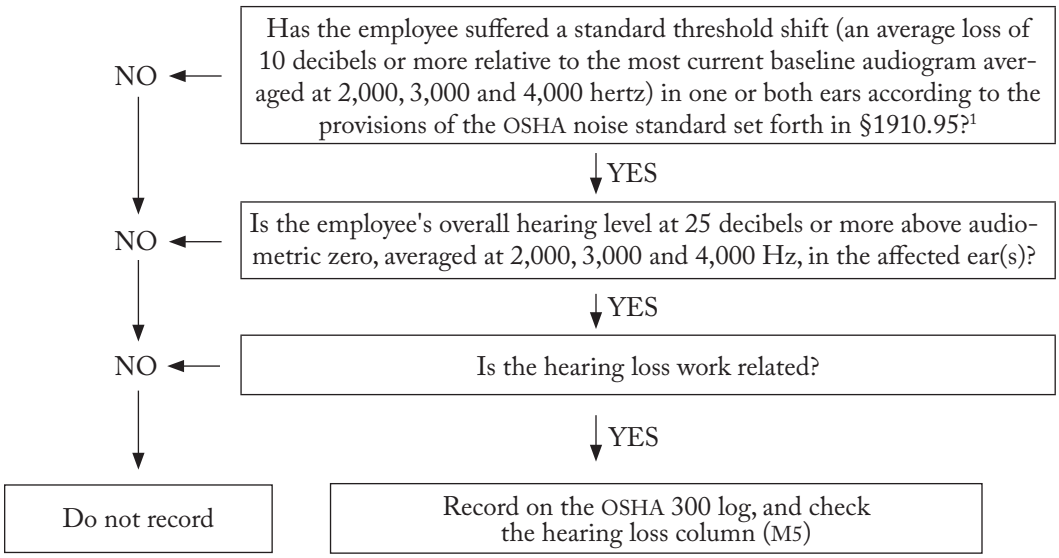
OSHA's recordkeeping requirements

The Bureau produces hearing loss rates and counts by industry on the basis of the data it receives from respondents. Because of the inherent difficulty in capturing hearing loss cases, OSHA has strict recordkeeping criteria for these cases. There are three basic criteria for *recordability*. The first is that the employee experiences a standard threshold shift of at least 10 decibels in one or both ears, compared with the most current baseline audiogram[6] averaged at 2,000, 3,000, and 4,000 hertz. A difference of more than 10 decibels in hearing between the latest hearing test and the baseline hearing test is interpreted as hearing loss. The next criterion is that the employee's overall hearing is at least 25 decibels above audiometric zero.[7] This criterion determines whether the employee's overall hearing ability is acceptable, because hearing tests give hearing level results only above audiometric zero. The third criterion is that the hearing loss must be work related and thus not a preexisting condition or caused by sources outside of the workplace. To resolve any uncertainty about work relatedness, a physician or other licensed heath care professional may be consulted. (See chart 1 for the decision tree for OSHA's hearing loss recordability.)

Following are a few of the other recordkeeping rules besides the basic criteria:

- The standard threshold shift may be adjusted for aging. However, it cannot be adjusted during the determination of whether the overall hearing level is 25 decibels above audiometric zero.
- The employer may retest an employee within 30 days if the employer believes that the first result was faulty or if the employer suspects that the hearing loss is temporary.
- Employers must record a hearing loss case on their OSHA log within 7 days of the test (or retest).
- Hearing loss is presumed to be work related if the employee is exposed to workplace noise above OSHA's "action level," unless a physician determines otherwise. OSHA's action level is defined as exposure of 8 hours with a weighted average of 85 decibels.
- Hearing loss is recordable even if only one ear is affected.
- States that have their own OSHA plan still must adopt OSHA's federal recordkeeping rules.

Chart 1. Decision tree for hearing loss recordability



[1] The audiogram may be adjusted for presbycusis (aging) as set out in §1910.95.

NOTE: In all cases, to determine recordability, use the most current baseline in the same manner as you would to calculate a standard threshold shift under the hearing conservation provisions of the noise standard set forth in §1910.95. If a standard threshold shift occurs in only one ear, you may revise the baseline audiogram for that ear only.

SOURCE: *OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook*, §1904.10 (U.S. Department of Labor, 2005), **http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/handbook/index.html#1904.10**.

OSHA standards for industry

OSHA's 2003 standard (§1910.95) treated the requirement of audiometric testing differently among industries. For a few selected industries, namely, construction, agriculture, and oil and gas drilling and servicing, audiometric testing is not required, even if employees experience noise levels at or above OSHA's action level. For what OSHA calls "general industry" (all industries except the selected industries), employers are required to administer audiometric testing through their hearing conservation program.[8] If any employers in the construction, agriculture, or oil and gas drilling and servicing industry voluntarily provide hearing tests for their employees and the hearing tests meet the recordability criteria, the employers must subsequently record the case on their OSHA 300 form. However, this difference in the requirement for audiometric testing makes data from general industry not directly comparable with data from the construction, agriculture, or oil and gas drilling industry.

OSHA's interpretation of the rule

On October 19, 2010, OSHA formally announced that it would be pursuing a new interpretation of the term "feasible administrative or engineering controls" used in the occupational noise exposure standard. In essence, this interpretation questioned whether "personal protective equipment" (such as earplugs and ear muffs) was effective in preventing hearing loss or whether, instead, "administrative or engineering controls" (such as noise-canceling equipment for loud machines) were needed. OSHA's new interpretation also proposed "to consider administrative or engineering controls economically feasible when the cost of implementing such controls will not threaten the employer's ability to remain in business, or if such a threat to viability results from the employer's failure to meet industry safety and health standards."[9] In other words, under this new standard, employers would have to exchange personal protective equipment for administrative or engineering controls if they could afford it.

The new interpretation soon initiated a national debate. On one side, industry leaders, assisted by some U.S. Senators, argued that the changeover would cause an unnecessary economic burden to small and midsized employers.[10] Seconding this conclusion were several other stakeholders, such as the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Home Builders. NAM's vice president of human resources policy opined that the new policy would "have a

massive impact in terms of lost jobs, stifling hiring."[11]

On the other side, safety and health advocates argued that the new interpretation was an essential step toward keeping employees safe from hearing loss in the workplace. A spokesperson for the AFL-CIO stated, "Hearing plugs and hearing muffs don't do an adequate job of protecting workers from noise compared to engineering controls,"[12] and the president of the American Academy of Audiology added, "The cost of implementation of these safeguards is a small price to pay for lessening the occurrence of noise-induced hearing loss."[13] NIOSH also was a strong proponent of the new interpretation.

On January 19, 2011, after a few months of deliberation, OSHA issued a press release in which it formally withdrew its new proposed interpretation.[14] The agency stated that the issue would need more discussion and public outreach from stakeholders. OSHA promised to

1. Conduct a thorough review of comments that had been submitted in response to the notice in the *Federal Register* and of any other information it might receive on this issue.
2. Hold a stakeholder meeting on preventing occupational hearing loss, in order to elicit the views of employers, workers, and noise control and public health professionals.
3. Consult with experts from NIOSH and from the National Academy of Engineering.
4. Initiate a robust outreach and compliance assistance effort to provide enhanced technical information and guidance on the many inexpensive, effective engineering controls for dangerous noise levels.

On November 3, 2011, OSHA held a stakeholder meeting to address concerns stemming from the new proposed interpretation of the hearing loss rule.[15] The meeting dealt with major hearing loss safety issues, such as best practices for hearing conservation programs, concerns and best practices regarding personal protective equipment and engineering and administrative controls, and real-life examples of companies that used their hearing conservation program effectively and what others can learn from their experience.

Previous research on occupational illness

Although BLS hearing loss data are available only from 2004 onward, Sangwoo Tak and Geoffrey Calvert studied occupational hearing loss by industry from 1997 to 2003 and published their results in 2008.[16] They used data from 130,102 respondents to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), an annual cross-sectional survey that includes questions on hearing difficulty, among other health-related conditions. The survey asks its respondents, "Which statement best describes your hearing?" with the options of answering "good," "a little trouble," "a lot of trouble," and "deaf" available. The survey also asks about the subjects' places of work (industries). The results show that the prevalence of hearing difficulty was greatest for railroads, followed by mining;[17] primary metal manufacturing; furniture, lumber, and wood manufacturing; and transportation equipment manufacturing. The analysis also found that the construction industry had the most workers with hearing difficulty attributable to employment. Some limitations of Tak and Calvert's study are that (1) data are self-reported and not from audiometric testing, (2) there is no control for worker mobility between industries, (3) the series ends in 2003, and (4) the NHIS study design does not necessarily ascertain a causal relationship. However, the findings are generally consistent with BLS data for in-scope industries.

BLS hearing loss data

Hearing loss is one of the five categories of occupational illness for which the Bureau collects data. As shown in chart 2, hearing loss constituted about 12 percent of total nonfatal occupational illnesses in private industry in 2010.

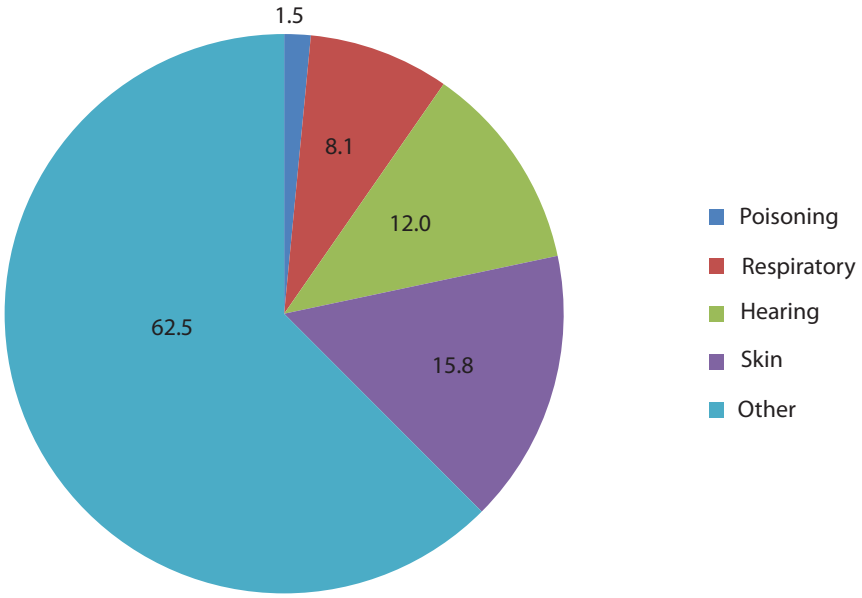
The Bureau started producing industry estimates of rates and counts of hearing loss beginning in survey year 2004. From 2004 to 2010, the private industry occupational hearing loss rate declined from 3.2 to 2.2 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. Chart 3 shows the trend in the hearing loss rate for private industry over the 2004–2010 period. The rate fell by 31 percent in that 7-year span, compared with a drop of 27 percent for total recordable injuries and illnesses in private industry over the same period.

As mentioned before, the construction, agriculture, and oil and gas drilling and servicing industries have audiometric testing standards different from those of all other industries. Accordingly, the analysis that follows excludes those three industries.[18]

BLS hearing loss data by industry

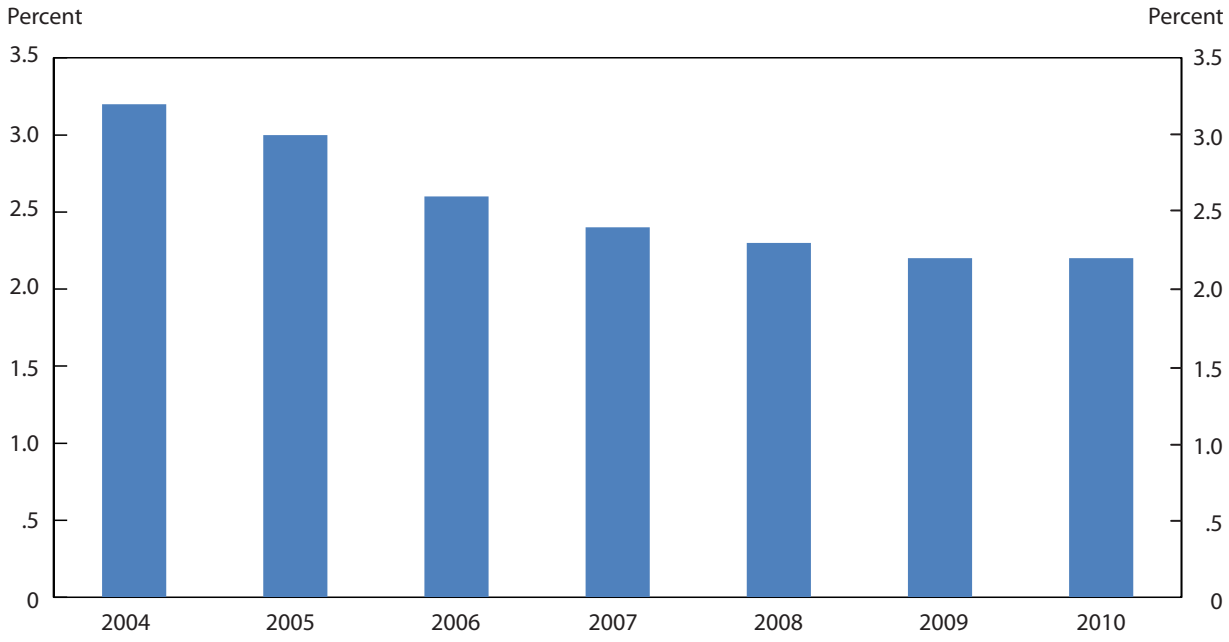
BLS estimates show that manufacturing and utilities consistently have the highest hearing loss rates among private sector industries. Other industry sectors, such as mining (except oil and gas), wholesale trade, and transportation and warehousing have rates typically close to the private

Chart 2. **Percent distribution of recorded illnesses, private sector, 2010**



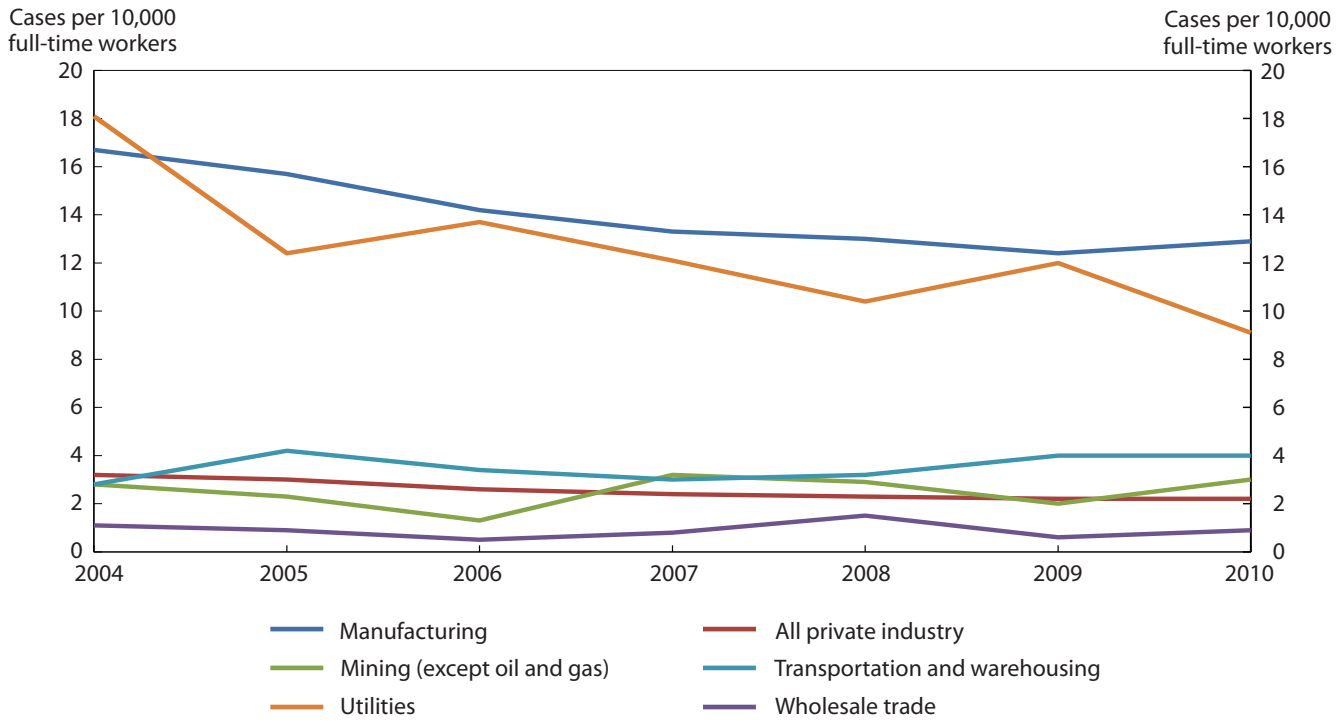
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 3. **Hearing loss rate, private industry, 2004–2010**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 4. Hearing loss rates, selected industries and all private industry, 2004–2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

industry average. As shown in chart 4, the hearing loss rate in manufacturing declined from 16.9 to 12.9 from 2004 to 2010, and the utilities rate declined from 18.1 to 9.1 over the same period. No other selected sector rate declined during that timeframe.

Table 1 shows hearing loss rates for selected three-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries from 2004 to 2010. Primary metal manufacturing had the highest hearing loss rate by far in 2010, with a rate of 33.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. The same industry also had the highest hearing loss rate in 2004 (40.1), the first year BLS hearing loss data were available.

Industry breakdown

Analyzing hearing loss rates by industry shows that certain industries have consistently high rates. The Bureau also produces a publication that gives information on occupations, training and advancement, earnings, and, most importantly for the purposes of this article, working conditions by industry.[19] Information from this guide can help shed some light on why certain industries have high hearing loss rates.

Primary metal manufacturing had the highest occupational hearing loss rate among selected industries in 2010. The *Career Guide to Industries* has no specific section on primary metal manufacturing, but a section on steel manufacturing has NAICS coverage of two of the five component primary metal manufacturing industries.[20] Steel manufacturing had the third-highest prevalence of hearing difficulty among all industry sectors in the Tak and Calvert study. Even though many formerly manual processes have been automated, primary metal manufacturers still have to deal with very loud production machines. In response, most primary metal manufacturers still obligate their workers to wear protective earplugs.

The air transportation industry has consistently shown high hearing loss rates since 2004. Although occupations such as pilots, flight attendants, and ticketing agents might be the most noticeable to the average traveler, occupations such as baggage handlers, mechanics, and service technicians make up a substantial proportion of employment in this industry. These types of workers experience loud noises from aircrafts and are thus susceptible to occupational hearing loss.

Both food manufacturers and textile mills had overall hearing loss rates well above the average for private industry in 2010. Food-manufacturing plants continue to be very

Table 1. Selected industries with high hearing loss rates, 2004–2010

3 digit NAICS code	NAICS description	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
331	Primary metal manufacturing	40.1	48.5	36.9	29.1	29.7	40.6	33.8
481	Air transportation	11.4	20.5	17.1	15.8	16.4	24.7	24.7
311	Food manufacturing	30.3	23.8	23.4	24.2	19.4	20.3	22.9
322	Paper manufacturing	15.5	20.1	20.5	18.2	26.7	16.2	19.1
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	18.2	18.0	15.3	14.1	14.4	13.8	16.5
336	Transportation materials manufacturing	25.6	22.3	20.7	19.5	17.9	15.5	15.3
313	Textile mills	19.0	30.3	24.1	20.0	16.6	18.7	12.7
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	24.5	20.7	13.0	12.5	13.7	13.2	12.4
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	16.8	14.8	17.0	11.1	14.4	13.9	11.3

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

loud, partly because former manual processes have now become automated. Working conditions in textile mills differ vastly from one mill to another. Many textile mill employees work for long periods in close proximity to loud production machines. Recently, however, textile mills have been incorporating "noise shields" into their equipment in an effort to make the work environment safer. In some facilities, these machines generate floating filament, dust, and other nonnoise agents that can exacerbate hearing loss.

These are just a few examples of the many industries in which an employee's work environment can produce hearing loss.

OCCUPATIONAL HEARING LOSS CONTINUES TO BE an important topic in the safety and health community, especially for employers who try to balance hearing loss safety with prevention costs and for policymakers who try to balance U.S. workers' right to occupational safety with the potential regulatory burden on businesses. BLS data from 2004 onward show that certain industries have high rates and counts of hearing loss. At the two-digit NAICS level, manufacturing and utilities have had consistently high rates, while primary metal manufacturing always has the highest rate at the three-digit level. The findings presented in this article are consistent with those of previous research carried out on the topic of workplace hearing loss and can be used to develop policy to help abate occupational hearing loss in the most efficient ways possible. □

NOTES

[1] "Work Related Hearing Loss" DHHS (NIOSH) Publication Number 2001–103 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2001), **http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2001–103.**

[2] SangWoo Tak and Geoffrey M. Calvert, "Hearing Difficulty Attributable to Employment by Industry and Occupation: An Analysis of the National Health Interview Survey—United States, 1997 to 2003," *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, January 2008, pp. 46–56.

[3] "Occupational Injury and Illness Recording and Reporting Requirements" (U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Dec. 17, 2002), **http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=FEDERAL_REGISTER&p_id=17536**.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] Estimates must meet or exceed criteria for confidentiality and reliability (the latter as measured by standard errors) in order to be published.

[6] A baseline audiogram test shows the acuity of a person's hearing at the beginning of an exposure period.

[7] The Free Dictionary online (**http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/audiometric+zero**) defines audiometric zero as "A value arbitrarily assigned to 0 dB...hearing level, the average hearing acuity for a normal population, which corresponds to 24.5 dB...sound pressure level at 250 Hertz."

[8] *OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook: The Regulation and Related Interpretations for Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, OSHA 3245–09R (U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration, 2005), **http://www.osha.gov/Publications/recordkeeping/OSHA_3245_REVISED.pdf.**

[9] "Interpretation of OSHA's Provisions for Feasible Administrative or Engineering Controls of Occupational Noise," *Federal Register*, Oct. 19, 2010, pp. 64216–64221, **http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2010/2010–26135.htm**.

[10] The letter setting forth this point is available online at **http://workingforsafety.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/OSHALetter-toSolis121310.pdf**.

[11] See Kevin Bogardus, "Change in noise standards grabs business groups," *The Hill*, Dec. 13, 2010, **http://thehill.com/business-a-lobbying/133285-noise-rule-change-grabs-business-groups-attention?page=2#comments**.

[12] *Ibid.*

[13] See Patricia Kricos's letter to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, Docket No. OSHA-2010–0032, **http://www.audiology.org/advocacy/grnews/Documents/201012_OSHA.pdf**.

[14] See "U.S. Department of Labor's OSHA withdraws proposed interpretation on occupational noise," *News Release* (U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Jan. 19, 2011), **http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=19119**.

[15] See "Stakeholder Meeting on Preventing Occupational Hearing Loss, Washington, DC: Meeting Summary Report" (U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Nov. 3, 2011), **http://www.osha.gov/dsg/noise/stakeholder-meeting.html**.

[16] Tak and Calvert, "Hearing Difficulty Attributable to Employment."

[17] The Bureau produces estimates for mining and railroad industries; however, these data are out of scope for collection by the SOII and come instead directly from the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Association. Therefore, estimates for the mining and railroad industries are not directly comparable with estimates for in-scope industries collected by the SOII.

[18] The analysis does, however, include mining (except oil and gas).

[19] See Career Guide to Industries, 2010–2011 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011).

[20] In the *Career Guide to Industries*, steel manufacturing encompasses NAICS 3311 (iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing) and 3312 (steel product manufacturing from purchased steel) but does not include 3313 (alumina and aluminum production and processing), 3314 (nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing), or 3315 (foundries), the other component industries of primary metal manufacturing.

Magna cum laude or football–win–PARTY!?

When people consider a college for themselves or a friend or family member, two aspects of college life often quickly come to mind: academia and sports. Is it a "smart" school, a "sports" school, or something in between? Interestingly, three economists from the University of Oregon—Jason M. Lindo, Isaac D. Swenson, and Glen R. Weddell—looked at the interaction between the two.

In their paper, "Are Big-Time Sports a Threat to Student Achievement?" (National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 17677, December 2011, **www.nber.org/papers/w17677**), Oregon Duck's own looked at the change in grade point averages (GPAs) over nine fall quarters of nearly 30,000 non-athlete undergraduates enrolled at the school from 1999 to 2007, and compared the changes to the Duck's football team's win–loss record during those years.

"We find that the team's success significantly reduces male grades relative to female grades. This phenomenon is only present in fall quarters, which coincides with the football season," write the authors, who believe their research helps document a nonmonetary cost of college athletics.

Underclassmen (students who had been at the university for less than two years at the time of the survey) and student athletes were excluded from the survey because the researchers anticipated that "athletic success, if not endogenous to [an] athlete's academic performance, may interact differently with student-athlete grades."

So why is academic performance tied into the prominence of campus football more for men than for women? Could it be that women care less about their school's football program? It turns out that female students share an interest in the sport; in fact, they watch almost as many games as the men. "Only 10 percent of females and an even smaller share of males report watching zero games. Some 40 percent of females watched 10 or more games out of 12, while over 50 percent of males watched 10 or more games."

The difference in academic performance lies, however, in the drinking, tailgating, and post-win partying. The researchers found that relative to women, "men report being more likely to increase alcohol consumption, to decrease studying, and to increase partying around the success of the football team."

Yet females also report that their behavior is affected by athletic success, albeit to a lesser degree. For instance, "27 percent of females report increased partying when the team wins, versus 48 percent of men." However, while the researchers found that 24 percent of males report that athletic success either "definitely" or "probably" decreases the amount of time they spend studying, this was true for only 9 percent of the female students. So it appears that students of both genders party after a win, but the women don't let it affect their study habits as much as their male counterparts. Women's performance is likely somewhat impaired, but this effect may be "masked by the practice of grade curving," according to the study.

In addition, the researchers found that there is "pronounced heterogeneity among students, suggesting that the impact is largest among students from relatively disadvantaged backgrounds and those of relatively low ability."

These results add more fuel to the fire for the argument that, over the past 30 years, men's college attendance and completion have fallen further and further behind those of women, the researchers write. But there's more to college than just studies, right? Maybe, but that's not what your parents and teachers want to hear.

Export boom boosts Southeastern economy

During the massive recession of 2007–2009, which caused many global economies to stall, American exports fell drastically. However, in today's lackluster recovery, exports are a bright spot, making up close to half of the postrecession increase in U.S. gross domestic product (GDP). According to the U.S. Commerce Department, in 2011 alone, U.S. exports of goods and services grew almost 14 percent to a record high of $2.1 trillion. The upturn in American exports was especially strong in the Southeast. With the Southeast's merchandise exports alone having grown by more than 20 percent in 2011, exports have been a boom to the regional economy.

What caused this rise in exports in the Southeast? In her article, "Out of the South: Exports Buoy Region's Economy," (*EconSouth,* second quarter 2012, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, **www.frbatlanta.org/documents/pubs/econsouth/12q2_exports.pdf**), Lela Somoza examines the region's prosperous growth in exports.

In January 2010, the federal

government embarked on the multiagency National Export Initiative (NEI) with the ambitious goal of doubling U.S. exports of goods and services by the end of 2014. Among other things, NEI strives to increase trade advocacy, improve credit access, and remove trade barriers.

The Southeast's export boom, which has become increasingly significant to the region's economy, is being fueled by many factors. In addition to government programs such as NEI, the Southeast has a long, accessible coastline and numerous ports, making the region well-suited for exporting goods to distant ports. And increasingly, those ports are in faraway emerging markets, enabling the Southeast to fill the wants and desires of an ever-expanding foreign middle class.

Even though Canada remains the largest importer of goods from the Southeast, exports from the region to Brazil and China have been growing especially rapidly. For example, Southeastern exports to China—including transportation equipment, paper, and agricultural products—grew by more than 120 percent in 4 years to nearly $17 billion. Listed in order of the dollar value of exports, the Southeast's largest export markets in 2011 were Canada, Mexico, China, Brazil and Japan.

Besides the obvious monetary benefit to firms, exports help create and support jobs. At least 20 percent of the manufacturing jobs in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Tennessee exist because of exports. Notably, export-related jobs on average pay 13 to 18 percent more nationally than domestic-oriented industries, according to the Commerce Department.

In 2011, the top Southeastern exports were transportation equipment ($30.6 billion), chemicals ($28.7 billion), petroleum and coal products ($23.5 billion), computer and electronic products ($22.7 billion), and agricultural products ($21.3 billion).

Within the transportation equipment industry (which includes the manufacturing of automobiles), excess plant capacity, currency exchange rates, and free trade agreements have attracted automobile makers, including foreign auto manufacturers Kia Motors, Nissan, and Volkswagen, to build plants in the region. Between 2007 and 2011, exports of transportation equipment increased almost 33 percent. It is expected that auto exports will be boosted further by the elimination of tariffs by the March 2012 South Korea–U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

Additionally, Southeastern agricultural products such as cotton, soybeans, wheat, and rice—although no longer the region's main commerce—accounted for almost 30 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in 2011.

Although goods make up the bulk of U.S. exports, service exports are an important portion of the total, with a major component being travel purchases (such as food, lodging, admissions, and shopping). The Southeast region of the United States has become a beacon to international travelers because of its mild climate; proximity to Central and South America and Canada; tourist destinations; and shopping. In 2010, Florida was second only to New York in attracting these tourists, with Brazilians especially flocking to the "Sunshine State" to buy clothes, shoes, and electronics at favorable exchange rates.

While travel exports declined during the recent recession, foreign visitors—traditionally greater than half from Canada and Mexico but more and more from South America and Asia—have surged to the United States, causing travel exports to account for a fifth of U.S. total service exports. South Florida's foreign visitors especially come from Canada, Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina.

Somoza closes by questioning whether the Southeast can maintain its export momentum; she touches on possible political and economic ramifications (such as the eurozone crisis) and, conversely, on the possibility of growth in vast, untapped markets. The latter is an interesting point, as she notes that only 1 percent of American companies export their goods, while 95 percent of the world's consumers live outside the United States—and are, thus, prime export targets. □

History of economic thought

Economics Evolving: A History of Economic Thought. By Agnar Sandmo, Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2011, 489 pp., $45.00/paperback.

In *Economics Evolving,* Agnar Sandmo sets out to cover the history of economic thought from its 18th-century beginnings to the 1970s. His approach is to use both a "relativist" perspective, examining the work of individual economists in the context of their times, and an "absolutist" perspective, revisiting older theories through the lens of modern insights into the workings of the economy. His general principle is that development in economic theory occurs as an ongoing attempt by contemporary economists to address perceived weaknesses in the theories of their predecessors. His stated intent is to present his history in nontechnical language, accessible both to the specialist and to the reader with little formal training in economics.

Somewhat surprisingly, Sandmo dedicates a section of his opening chapter to convincing readers that the study of economic thought is a worthwhile pursuit—in particular, those readers (economists among them) who regard economics as a cumulative science in which new insights tend to refine, improve, or even refute the views of earlier economists and in which the process itself works to retain valid elements and discard the invalid. For these readers, the author provides three reasons to continue reading: first, it's "fun;" second, knowledge of the history of economic thought should form part of the education of an economist; and finally, familiarity with the history of economic thought highlights the fact that the discipline is constantly evolving.

As early as chapter 2, there are clear signs that this book may not be an ideal choice for the general reader. In the chapter, the author provides a brief overview of the economic thinkers who paved the way for Adam Smith, including mathematicians Daniel Bernoulli and the Marquis de Condorcet. Sandmo cites several of their complex formulas and arguments here to explicate their contributions. Mathematical formulas are scattered through several other chapters of the book as well, giving the work more of a textbook, rather than a descriptive, quality that one would expect from a book written with the general reader in mind.

Sandmo achieves his goal of providing a relativist perspective of Adam Smith by presenting a biographical sketch of his life, placing him in the context of his times, and highlighting his critical view of mercantilism. The author also satisfies his goal of providing an absolutist perspective by discussing Smith's limited understanding of demand and its relationship to price formation, a concept that would be understood at its most elementary level by a contemporary student with a basic formal introduction to the field. In addition, the author gives a thorough and critical analysis of Smith's use of the three-word phrase most often associated with him: "the invisible hand." Sandmo points out the qualifications and subtleties of Smith's phrasing in the only instance in *The Wealth of Nations* in which he uses the phrase, leading the reader to believe that (contrary to what is commonly understood about him) Smith was not suggesting that governments avoid regulation and leave everything to the free play of markets. Rather, the author says, Smith's understanding of a free market holds that it is a market in which there is essentially free entry and exit of producers and an absence of monopoly. According to Smith, when this ideal is achieved, prices will tend toward their "natural level" and will be beyond the control of individual market actors.

Chapter 5 focuses on John Stuart Mill, a figure perhaps better known as a philosopher and author of *On Liberty* and *The Subjection of Women* than for his contributions to economic theory. Again, Sandmo provides a solid biographical sketch of Mill's life, placing Mill in the context of his time. We also begin to see the aptness of Sandmo's chosen title. In his discussion of Mill, the author demonstrates how Mill's contribution begins to address the classical economists' weakness in demand theory. In Mill, we get a sense of the development of basic equilibrium theory, with prices determined by the interaction of supply and demand. Here again, the author satisfies another of his goals: examining the history of economic thought by demonstrating how the discipline advanced even as economists addressed the perceived weaknesses in the theories of their predecessors.

The text advances chapter by chapter across a timeline, with similar examinations of the work of more or less well-known economists from Karl Marx to William Stanley Jevons, from Alfred Marshall to Vilfredo Pareto, and from John Maynard Keynes to Ragnar Frisch,

to cover the major economists, the schools of thought, and the theories. In his final chapter, the author discusses long-term trends in the discipline, with some emphasis on the trend toward the use of mathematical and statistical models that became increasingly accepted after World War II and are widely used today. The author gives the reader a sense of the views on both sides of the argument as to whether or not the increased formalization of the discipline is indeed progress. On the one hand, proponents of formalization claim that mathematical formulations make both the underlying assumptions and the reasoning behind those assumptions more transparent; on the other, detractors claim that mathematical models oversimplify the complexities of economic life.

Each chapter concludes with extensive suggestions for further reading. The index includes references to the economists, major theories, schools of thought, and commonly used terminology, making the text a handy reference tool. Throughout the work, Sandmo's coverage is extensive and his analysis is insightful. The author achieves his stated goals of balancing the relativist and absolutist perspectives and of demonstrating the ever-changing nature of the discipline. Although less successful as a work accessible to the general reader, *Economics Evolving* is useful as a reference tool and would make an excellent addition to the library of an economist or well-read and highly interested reader from a related discipline. □

—Lisa Boily
Economist
New York Regional Office
Economic Analysis and Information
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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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 x 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 seasonally 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 published 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 million 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 con-version 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 published 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 stop-pages 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 meaured 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 Industry 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 intrasector 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 accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2010	2011	2010				2011				2012
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	64.7	64.1	64.9	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.0	63.8
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2
Men	10.5	9.4	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.3
16 to 24 years	20.8	18.7	21.7	21.0	20.5	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2	17.7
25 years and older	8.9	7.9	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.8
Women	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2
16 to 24 years	15.8	15.7	15.4	16.1	15.5	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.1	14.8
25 years and older	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	129,874	131,358	129,438	130,021	129,885	130,346	130,922	131,311	131,694	132,186	132,874
Total private	107,384	109,253	106,914	107,283	107,618	108,088	108,725	109,199	109,642	110,193	110,890
Goods-producing	17,751	18,021	17,704	17,754	17,764	17,785	17,942	18,019	18,100	18,176	18,328
Manufacturing	11,528	11,733	11,470	11,546	11,551	11,575	11,690	11,738	11,768	11,808	11,931
Service-providing	112,123	113,337	111,729	112,267	112,121	112,561	112,980	113,292	113,594	114,010	114,546
Average hours:											
Total private	33.4	33.6	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.8
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.7
Overtime	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	2.0	2.0	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6
Private nonfarm	2.1	2.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6
Goods-producing[5]	2.3	2.4	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3
Service-providing[5]	2.0	2.0	.7	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9
State and local government	1.8	1.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	3.3	2.7	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3
Nonunion	1.8	2.1	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2010	2011	2010				2011				2012
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
Private nonfarm	2.1	2.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	1.6	1.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6
Private nonfarm	1.8	1.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	1.5	3.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-.5	1.6
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.8	4.8	1.8	-.1	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-.8	1.7
Finished consumer goods	5.0	5.7	2.4	-.1	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2
Capital equipment	.4	2.3	.0	-.1	.0	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	6.3	6.1	2.6	1.2	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4
Crude materials	16.1	6.4	8.8	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.7
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	4.0	.2	4.2	1.2	2.3	1.3	-1.8	-.1	1.5	1.2	-.6
Nonfarm business sector	4.0	.4	4.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	-1.0	-.3	1.8	1.2	-.5
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	4.7	.4	8.7	-1.4	-.5	-3.7	1.8	2.9	.1	3.7	_

[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—				
	2011				2012	2011				2012
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	4.9	-0.1	5.3	4.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.5	3.5	2.6
All persons, nonfarm business sector	5.1	-.5	5.7	3.9	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.6	3.5	2.6
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Private nonfarm	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
Union	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3
Nonunion	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
State and local government	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7
Private nonfarm	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9
Union	.6	.4	.5	.3	.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Nonunion	.4	.5	.4	.3	.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
State and local government	.3	.1	.4	.2	.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0

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

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

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	237,830	239,618	239,313	239,489	239,671	239,871	240,071	240,269	240,441	240,584	242,269	242,435	242,604	242,784	242,966
Civilian labor force	153,889	153,617	153,700	153,409	153,358	153,674	154,004	154,057	153,937	153,887	154,395	154,871	154,707	154,365	155,007
Participation rate	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.6	63.8
Employed	139,064	139,869	139,808	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.6
Unemployed	14,825	13,747	13,892	14,024	13,908	13,920	13,897	13,759	13,323	13,097	12,758	12,806	12,673	12,500	12,720
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2
Not in the labor force	83,941	86,001	85,613	86,080	86,313	86,198	86,067	86,213	86,503	86,697	87,874	87,564	87,897	88,419	87,958
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	106,596	107,736	107,566	107,668	107,773	107,884	107,994	108,104	108,203	108,290	108,087	108,188	108,289	108,396	108,503
Civilian labor force	78,994	79,080	79,204	79,116	78,977	79,089	79,241	79,291	79,440	79,436	79,234	79,317	79,337	79,050	79,382
Participation rate	74.1	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	72.9	73.2
Employed	71,230	72,182	72,161	71,981	71,930	72,098	72,340	72,379	72,846	73,080	73,170	73,240	73,286	73,119	73,229
Employment-population ratio[2]	66.8	67.0	67.1	66.9	66.7	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5
Unemployed	7,763	6,898	7,043	7,135	7,047	6,991	6,901	6,912	6,594	6,356	6,064	6,077	6,051	5,930	6,153
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8
Not in the labor force	27,603	28,656	28,362	28,553	28,795	28,795	28,753	28,813	28,763	28,854	28,853	28,870	28,952	29,346	29,121
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	114,333	115,107	114,954	115,045	115,138	115,238	115,338	115,437	115,526	115,602	117,082	117,170	117,260	117,353	117,448
Civilian labor force	68,990	68,810	68,878	68,570	68,706	68,784	68,989	68,981	68,711	68,748	69,449	69,815	69,589	69,562	69,807
Participation rate	60.3	59.8	59.9	59.6	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.6	59.3	59.3	59.4
Employed	63,456	63,360	63,385	63,088	63,257	63,322	63,406	63,520	63,352	63,323	64,078	64,454	64,413	64,425	64,671
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.5	55.0	55.1	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.8	54.7	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.1
Unemployed	5,534	5,450	5,493	5,482	5,449	5,462	5,584	5,461	5,359	5,425	5,370	5,361	5,176	5,137	5,136
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4
Not in the labor force	45,343	46,297	46,077	46,475	46,432	46,454	46,349	46,457	46,815	46,854	47,634	47,355	47,671	47,791	47,641
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,901	16,774	16,792	16,776	16,760	16,749	16,739	16,728	16,711	16,693	17,100	17,078	17,056	17,034	17,015
Civilian labor force	5,906	5,727	5,618	5,724	5,675	5,801	5,774	5,785	5,786	5,704	5,713	5,739	5,781	5,753	5,819
Participation rate	34.9	34.1	33.5	34.1	33.9	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.4	33.6	33.9	33.8	34.2
Employed	4,378	4,327	4,262	4,316	4,262	4,333	4,362	4,398	4,416	4,387	4,389	4,371	4,335	4,321	4,388
Employment-population ratio[2]	25.9	25.8	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.3	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.4	25.8
Unemployed	1,528	1,400	1,356	1,408	1,412	1,467	1,412	1,386	1,370	1,316	1,324	1,367	1,447	1,432	1,431
Unemployment rate	25.9	24.4	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6
Not in the labor force	10,995	11,048	11,174	11,052	11,085	10,949	10,965	10,943	10,925	10,989	11,387	11,339	11,274	11,282	11,197
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	192,075	193,077	192,877	192,989	193,106	193,236	193,365	193,493	193,598	193,682	192,600	192,691	192,788	192,893	193,004
Civilian labor force	125,084	124,579	124,812	124,526	124,557	124,604	124,701	124,804	124,652	124,543	123,579	123,848	123,713	123,499	123,989
Participation rate	65.1	64.5	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.2	64.0	64.2
Employed	114,168	114,690	114,827	114,428	114,497	114,704	114,818	114,837	115,130	115,254	114,458	114,754	114,697	114,355	114,767
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.5	59.3	59.5
Unemployed	10,916	9,889	9,985	10,098	10,061	9,901	9,883	9,967	9,522	9,288	9,121	9,094	9,016	9,144	9,222
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
Not in the labor force	66,991	68,498	68,065	68,463	68,549	68,631	68,664	68,689	68,945	69,139	69,021	68,843	69,076	69,394	69,015
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,708	29,114	29,063	29,093	29,123	29,158	29,193	29,228	29,259	29,286	29,727	29,760	29,792	29,824	29,854
Civilian labor force	17,862	17,881	17,730	17,740	17,614	17,957	18,096	18,067	17,934	18,110	18,206	18,363	18,427	18,274	18,290
Participation rate	62.2	61.4	61.0	61.0	60.5	61.6	62.0	61.8	61.3	61.8	61.2	61.7	61.9	61.3	61.3
Employed	15,010	15,051	14,862	14,875	14,812	14,965	15,224	15,351	15,151	15,248	15,725	15,769	15,843	15,891	15,807
Employment-population ratio[2]	52.3	51.7	51.1	51.1	50.9	51.3	52.1	52.5	51.8	52.1	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.3	52.9
Unemployed	2,852	2,831	2,868	2,865	2,803	2,992	2,872	2,716	2,783	2,862	2,482	2,593	2,584	2,383	2,484
Unemployment rate	16.0	15.8	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6
Not in the labor force	10,846	11,233	11,333	11,353	11,509	11,202	11,097	11,161	11,325	11,176	11,521	11,398	11,365	11,550	11,564

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	33,713	34,438	34,311	34,391	34,470	34,555	34,640	34,724	34,808	34,885	36,301	36,384	36,463	36,546	36,626
Civilian labor force	22,748	22,898	22,754	22,832	22,778	22,938	23,014	23,253	23,222	23,270	24,045	24,206	24,128	24,253	24,567
Participation rate	67.5	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.4	66.4	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.4	67.1
Employed	19,906	20,269	20,060	20,189	20,207	20,353	20,411	20,601	20,574	20,699	21,513	21,628	21,638	21,755	21,867
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.0	58.9	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.7
Unemployed	2,843	2,629	2,695	2,643	2,570	2,585	2,603	2,652	2,648	2,571	2,532	2,579	2,491	2,498	2,700
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0
Not in the labor force	10,964	11,540	11,557	11,558	11,692	11,617	11,626	11,471	11,586	11,615	12,256	12,178	12,335	12,293	12,059

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.
[3] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	139,064	139,869	139,808	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287
Men	73,359	74,290	74,217	74,068	74,011	74,209	74,435	74,492	74,975	75,235	75,288	75,318	75,369	75,256	75,401
Women	65,705	65,579	65,591	65,316	65,439	65,545	65,672	65,805	65,639	65,555	66,349	66,747	66,665	66,609	66,886
Married men, spouse present	43,292	43,283	43,043	43,075	43,210	43,259	43,640	43,661	43,933	43,709	43,658	43,556	43,635	43,582	43,798
Married women, spouse present	34,582	34,110	33,847	33,723	33,809	33,947	34,091	34,225	34,442	34,177	34,445	34,341	34,325	34,207	34,620
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	8,874	8,560	8,541	8,545	8,437	8,787	9,270	8,790	8,469	8,098	8,230	8,119	7,672	7,853	8,098
Slack work or business conditions	6,174	5,711	5,836	5,807	5,695	5,815	5,900	5,839	5,578	5,305	5,372	5,446	5,081	5,187	5,147
Could only find part-time work	2,375	2,514	2,475	2,474	2,538	2,707	2,844	2,538	2,496	2,419	2,551	2,404	2,341	2,367	2,649
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,251	18,334	18,481	18,461	18,280	18,276	18,329	18,401	18,363	18,372	18,636	18,827	18,523	18,832	19,393
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	8,744	8,423	8,396	8,400	8,264	8,640	9,115	8,664	8,358	7,952	8,083	7,988	7,584	7,737	7,982
Slack work or business conditions	6,087	5,617	5,729	5,704	5,586	5,714	5,803	5,762	5,502	5,199	5,278	5,356	5,000	5,086	5,078
Could only find part-time work	2,358	2,494	2,452	2,308	2,510	2,702	2,869	2,566	2,518	2,423	2,563	2,365	2,295	2,324	2,616
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,911	17,957	18,113	18,093	17,883	17,867	17,915	18,003	17,941	17,969	18,298	18,399	18,100	18,418	18,930

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	25.9	24.4	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6
Men, 20 years and older	9.8	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8
Women, 20 years and older	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4
White, total [1]	8.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	23.2	21.7	20.3	21.8	23.1	22.8	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.3	22.5	22.8	22.0
Men, 16 to 19 years	26.3	24.5	22.5	25.0	25.3	26.8	24.9	25.5	24.6	23.2	24.5	23.8	25.5	25.3	24.5
Women, 16 to 19 years	20.0	18.9	18.3	18.6	20.8	18.5	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.3	17.7	18.7	19.5	20.3	19.4
Men, 20 years and older	8.9	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0
Women, 20 years and older	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7
Black or African American, total [1]	16.0	15.8	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	43.0	41.3	40.8	39.8	39.1	46.3	43.6	37.5	39.6	42.1	38.5	34.7	40.5	38.2	36.5
Men, 16 to 19 years	45.4	43.1	44.8	41.3	37.9	44.9	43.5	38.7	42.7	48.3	35.9	43.6	40.2	39.6	35.8
Women, 16 to 19 years	40.5	39.4	36.3	38.3	40.3	48.0	43.6	36.4	36.8	34.6	41.0	26.8	40.8	36.8	37.2
Men, 20 years and older	17.3	16.7	17.4	16.9	17.0	18.0	16.6	16.0	16.4	15.7	12.7	14.3	13.8	13.6	14.2
Women, 20 years and older	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	10.8	11.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.5	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0
Married men, spouse present	6.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Married women, spouse present	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9
Full-time workers	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.7
Part-time workers	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	14.9	14.1	14.6	14.2	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.0
High school graduates, no college [3]	10.3	9.4	9.5	10.0	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1
Some college or associate degree	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9

[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		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Less than 5 weeks	2,771	2,677	2,687	3,068	2,675	2,734	2,743	2,676	2,510	2,669	2,486	2,541	2,572	2,543	2,580
5 to 14 weeks	3,267	2,993	2,912	2,976	3,063	3,019	2,902	3,285	2,896	2,858	2,884	2,807	2,754	2,814	3,002
15 weeks and over	8,786	8,077	8,197	8,137	8,134	8,218	8,227	7,869	7,766	7,628	7,498	7,397	7,175	6,984	7,073
15 to 26 weeks	2,371	2,061	1,994	1,874	1,972	2,203	2,029	2,029	2,087	2,039	1,980	1,971	1,867	1,884	1,662
27 weeks and over	6,415	6,016	6,204	6,263	6,162	6,015	6,197	5,839	5,680	5,588	5,518	5,426	5,308	5,101	5,411
Mean duration, in weeks	33.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.2	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.1	39.7
Median duration, in weeks	21.4	21.4	21.9	22.1	21.2	21.7	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.4	20.1

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Job losers[1]	9,250	8,106	8,250	8,233	8,146	8,120	8,028	7,924	7,599	7,602	7,321	7,209	7,020	6,852	6,989
On temporary layoff	1,431	1,230	1,218	1,253	1,246	1,237	1,195	1,226	1,181	1,216	1,284	1,135	1,120	1,083	1,106
Not on temporary layoff	7,819	6,876	7,031	6,980	6,900	6,883	6,833	6,699	6,418	6,386	6,037	6,075	5,900	5,768	5,883
Job leavers	889	956	919	971	936	973	972	1,068	1,005	953	939	1,031	1,117	997	891
Reentrants	3,466	3,401	3,436	3,431	3,424	3,519	3,484	3,387	3,355	3,399	3,325	3,361	3,269	3,341	3,439
New entrants	1,220	1,284	1,229	1,227	1,274	1,249	1,323	1,291	1,276	1,280	1,253	1,392	1,433	1,384	1,367
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	62.4	59.0	59.6	59.4	59.1	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.7	54.5	55.1
On temporary layoff	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7
Not on temporary layoff	52.7	50.0	50.8	50.4	50.1	49.7	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.3	47.0	46.7	46.0	45.9	46.4
Job leavers	6.0	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.7	7.9	7.0
Reentrants	23.4	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.5	26.6	27.1
New entrants	8.2	9.3	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.8
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6
Reentrants	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
New entrants	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.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		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total, 16 years and older	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2
16 to 24 years	18.4	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1
16 to 19 years	25.9	24.4	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6
16 to 17 years	29.1	27.7	28.9	27.9	28.2	28.7	26.3	25.2	23.3	27.8	28.8	29.9	28.8	26.4	26.5
18 to 19 years	24.2	22.9	22.0	22.8	23.2	24.4	23.2	23.2	23.4	21.3	20.5	20.8	22.9	24.5	23.5
20 to 24 years	15.5	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.9
25 years and older	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9
25 to 54 years	8.6	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.1
55 years and older	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5
Men, 16 years and older	10.5	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4
16 to 24 years	20.8	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.5	18.9	17.9	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.6	17.4	17.6	17.5
16 to 19 years	28.8	27.2	27.0	27.4	27.2	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.6	25.3	27.0	26.7	27.2	26.8
16 to 17 years	31.8	29.1	31.0	30.2	29.4	28.2	27.6	27.4	26.7	30.5	32.0	33.5	30.1	28.9	28.9
18 to 19 years	27.4	26.3	25.3	25.8	25.7	28.9	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.1	22.3	23.9	25.1	26.3	25.7
20 to 24 years	17.8	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.3	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.3	14.2	15.6	14.1	14.1	14.1
25 years and older	8.9	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0
25 to 54 years	9.3	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0
55 years and older	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	7.0
Women, 16 years and older	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9
16 to 24 years	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.4	15.1	14.6
16 to 19 years	22.8	21.7	21.3	21.7	22.5	22.4	21.1	20.6	20.7	19.3	21.1	20.7	23.4	22.5	22.3
16 to 17 years	26.5	26.3	27.0	25.8	27.0	29.2	25.1	23.2	20.0	25.0	25.8	26.1	27.6	23.8	24.4
18 t0 19 years	20.9	19.3	18.7	19.7	20.6	19.3	19.0	18.6	20.1	17.1	18.6	17.8	20.7	22.7	21.2
20 to 24 years	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.3	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.1	12.6	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.3	11.6
25 years and older	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9
25 to 54 years	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.2
55 years and older[1]	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6

[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	Apr. 2011	Mar. 2012[p]	Apr. 2012[p]	State	Apr. 2011	Mar. 2012[p]	Apr. 2012[p]
Alabama	9.2	7.4	7.2	Missouri	8.6	7.4	7.3
Alaska	7.5	7.0	6.9	Montana	6.8	6.2	6.1
Arizona	9.6	8.6	8.2	Nebraska	4.5	4.0	3.9
Arkansas	8.0	7.4	7.2	Nevada	13.6	12.0	11.7
California	11.8	11.0	10.9	New Hampshire	5.4	5.2	5.0
Colorado	8.4	7.8	7.9	New Jersey	9.3	9.0	9.1
Connecticut	9.0	7.7	7.7	New Mexico	7.5	7.2	6.9
Delaware	7.2	6.9	6.9	New York	8.0	8.5	8.5
District of Columbia	10.1	9.8	9.5	North Carolina	10.4	9.7	9.4
Florida	10.6	9.0	8.7	North Dakota	3.4	3.0	3.0
Georgia	9.8	9.0	8.9	Ohio	8.8	7.5	7.4
Hawaii	6.6	6.4	6.3	Oklahoma	5.9	5.4	5.0
Idaho	8.7	7.9	7.7	Oregon	9.5	8.6	8.5
Illinois	9.5	8.8	8.7	Pennsylvania	7.9	7.5	7.4
Indiana	8.8	8.2	7.9	Rhode Island	11.2	11.1	11.2
Iowa	5.9	5.2	5.1	South Carolina	10.4	8.9	8.8
Kansas	6.7	6.2	6.1	South Dakota	4.8	4.3	4.3
Kentucky	9.6	8.6	8.3	Tennessee	9.4	7.9	7.7
Louisiana	7.4	7.1	7.1	Texas	8.0	7.0	6.9
Maine	7.7	7.2	7.2	Utah	7.0	5.8	6.0
Maryland	7.1	6.6	6.7	Vermont	5.7	4.8	4.6
Massachusetts	7.5	6.5	6.3	Virginia	6.2	5.6	5.6
Michigan	10.5	8.5	8.3	Washington	9.3	8.3	8.2
Minnesota	6.6	5.8	5.6	West Virginia	7.9	6.8	6.7
Mississippi	10.6	9.0	8.8	Wisconsin	7.5	6.8	6.7
				Wyoming	6.0	5.3	5.3

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Apr. 2011	Mar. 2012[p]	Apr. 2012[p]	State	Apr. 2011	Mar. 2012[p]	Apr. 2012[p]
Alabama	2,200,371	2,142,061	2,137,043	Missouri	3,045,244	3,023,601	3,020,805
Alaska	366,530	367,316	367,361	Montana	503,721	506,644	507,516
Arizona	3,045,426	3,009,157	3,002,748	Nebraska	1,001,975	1,012,271	1,012,805
Arkansas	1,368,771	1,389,563	1,390,178	Nevada	1,386,617	1,364,890	1,360,187
California	18,350,816	18,487,476	18,481,997	New Hampshire	737,460	743,015	741,748
Colorado	2,721,148	2,735,297	2,730,973	New Jersey	4,548,031	4,574,177	4,584,516
Connecticut	1,919,534	1,913,082	1,912,816	New Mexico	929,016	933,676	932,949
Delaware	438,319	439,934	440,592	New York	9,504,632	9,527,918	9,540,362
District of Columbia	344,563	348,625	349,685	North Carolina	4,648,095	4,680,336	4,669,290
Florida	9,229,051	9,283,448	9,255,001	North Dakota	380,587	389,904	390,204
Georgia	4,719,178	4,758,307	4,753,689	Ohio	5,815,189	5,805,106	5,811,261
Hawaii	660,994	658,635	655,675	Oklahoma	1,764,143	1,787,383	1,789,150
Idaho	769,286	779,032	779,108	Oregon	1,991,753	1,990,988	1,989,352
Illinois	6,552,915	6,588,762	6,592,218	Pennsylvania	6,395,606	6,406,593	6,428,729
Indiana	3,177,288	3,211,012	3,205,325	Rhode Island	564,080	558,198	556,326
Iowa	1,664,583	1,662,535	1,663,190	South Carolina	2,156,790	2,157,247	2,151,290
Kansas	1,503,167	1,504,269	1,501,287	South Dakota	445,922	448,813	447,931
Kentucky	2,067,995	2,065,567	2,062,973	Tennessee	3,134,138	3,109,328	3,099,503
Louisiana	2,062,531	2,064,710	2,070,039	Texas	12,427,582	12,539,196	12,568,498
Maine	702,996	710,003	709,864	Utah	1,343,022	1,340,870	1,345,441
Maryland	3,068,880	3,087,945	3,089,181	Vermont	359,110	359,922	358,748
Massachusetts	3,459,708	3,453,372	3,455,033	Virginia	4,288,513	4,341,628	4,339,503
Michigan	4,670,298	4,656,414	4,658,909	Washington	3,483,657	3,503,783	3,512,622
Minnesota	2,979,039	2,974,656	2,970,791	West Virginia	799,050	803,549	803,282
Mississippi	1,340,665	1,337,052	1,333,793	Wisconsin	3,067,707	3,064,447	3,069,130
				Wyoming	303,703	307,116	307,137

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		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	129,874	131,359	131,227	131,311	131,407	131,492	131,694	131,806	131,963	132,186	132,461	132,720	132,863	132,931	133,008
TOTAL PRIVATE	107,384	109,254	109,097	109,199	109,374	109,426	109,642	109,781	109,959	110,193	110,470	110,724	110,871	110,956	111,061
GOODS-PRODUCING	17,751	18,021	18,001	18,019	18,071	18,067	18,100	18,106	18,114	18,176	18,254	18,290	18,318	18,322	18,301
Natural resources and mining	705	784	777	786	795	798	804	810	814	822	830	837	837	838	843
Logging	49.7	48.3	48.2	47.9	48.4	47.9	47.9	47.0	48.7	48.7	49.0	48.1	48.3	47.8	50.1
Mining	654.8	735.4	728.3	738.2	746.1	749.7	756.3	762.9	764.9	773.3	781.0	788.5	788.8	789.7	792.4
Oil and gas extraction	158.7	174.4	171.4	173.4	175.2	176.8	180.0	182.6	183.2	186.3	188.4	189.8	192.3	193.4	193.8
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	204.5	217.0	217.8	218.7	218.4	219.8	219.9	220.6	219.1	220.5	220.8	221.2	220.5	219.2	218.9
Coal mining	80.8	86.2	87.2	87.5	86.4	87.2	87.5	87.4	86.9	86.6	86.5	86.3	85.9	85.1	85.1
Support activities for mining	291.6	344.0	339.1	346.1	352.5	353.1	356.4	359.7	362.6	366.5	371.8	377.5	376.0	377.1	379.7
Construction	5,518	5,504	5,498	5,495	5,508	5,498	5,528	5,519	5,520	5,546	5,564	5,563	5,549	5,542	5,507
Construction of buildings	1,229.7	1,219.0	1,211.4	1,214.4	1,215.8	1,216.7	1,228.9	1,230.4	1,226.9	1,226.7	1,231.5	1,238.2	1,228.4	1,223.5	1,220.4
Heavy and civil engineering	825.1	829.0	831.6	827.7	827.0	824.8	829.4	832.3	834.2	840.0	840.7	841.6	839.2	840.2	827.9
Speciality trade contractors	3,463.4	3,455.4	3,455.4	3,453.2	3,464.9	3,456.2	3,469.9	3,456.4	3,458.5	3,479.6	3,491.3	3,483.1	3,481.8	3,477.9	3,459.1
Manufacturing	11,528	11,733	11,726	11,738	11,768	11,771	11,768	11,777	11,780	11,808	11,860	11,890	11,932	11,942	11,951
Production workers	8,077	8,231	8,228	8,230	8,259	8,259	8,260	8,268	8,268	8,297	8,336	8,377	8,409	8,414	8,419
Durable goods	7,064	7,274	7,264	7,281	7,303	7,300	7,304	7,317	7,331	7,361	7,401	7,428	7,455	7,466	7,477
Production workers	4,829	4,986	4,977	4,984	5,007	5,007	5,010	5,021	5,035	5,059	5,090	5,123	5,143	5,151	5,158
Wood products	342.1	335.2	337.3	333.3	328.8	330.8	331.4	332.0	331.4	332.0	333.3	335.2	333.4	331.5	329.9
Nonmetallic mineral products	370.9	366.6	367.8	367.4	367.1	365.5	364.4	364.1	364.2	367.0	370.3	371.7	370.1	367.8	364.1
Primary metals	362.3	389.5	389.1	390.7	393.0	393.3	395.2	397.7	399.6	400.7	402.9	403.8	405.6	406.0	409.0
Fabricated metal products	1,281.7	1,344.2	1,345.2	1,350.0	1,355.3	1,350.6	1,349.6	1,349.6	1,359.4	1,367.8	1,377.3	1,385.0	1,390.5	1,396.1	1,401.5
Machinery	996.1	1,056.7	1,051.8	1,056.8	1,059.5	1,064.5	1,067.4	1,070.4	1,076.0	1,082.0	1,088.2	1,093.3	1,098.1	1,102.3	1,105.6
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,094.6	1,107.0	1,106.3	1,107.4	1,110.5	1,111.7	1,111.6	1,111.0	1,107.1	1,107.4	1,107.9	1,107.7	1,110.3	1,109.9	1,112.0
Computer and peripheral equipment	157.6	159.2	157.6	159.2	159.9	160.1	160.0	160.7	161.1	162.2	162.4	162.9	163.4	164.4	164.7
Communications equipment	117.4	115.1	116.1	115.9	115.1	114.6	114.3	113.2	113.1	112.2	111.1	110.7	110.7	109.6	109.4
Semiconductors and electronic components	369.4	384.0	383.2	382.8	385.2	386.9	387.7	388.2	387.0	386.5	387.0	387.8	387.6	387.1	389.0
Electronic instruments	406.4	404.2	404.3	404.4	404.7	404.1	403.8	403.6	401.1	401.4	402.0	401.2	403.2	403.4	403.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	359.5	366.8	366.5	367.2	368.1	368.0	367.6	367.8	367.3	369.1	370.6	372.5	374.7	373.5	374.0
Transportation equipment	1,333.1	1,381.7	1,372.6	1,377.9	1,387.2	1,384.5	1,389.3	1,400.8	1,405.1	1,414.2	1,424.0	1,430.7	1,443.6	1,447.7	1,451.3
Furniture and related products	357.2	352.8	354.4	354.0	357.3	354.5	353.4	351.0	349.8	348.6	349.7	351.8	351.4	352.2	349.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	566.8	573.4	573.4	576.1	576.2	576.1	574.5	572.4	571.0	572.6	577.2	576.7	577.4	579.3	580.3
Nondurable goods	4,464	4,460	4,462	4,457	4,465	4,471	4,464	4,460	4,449	4,447	4,459	4,462	4,477	4,476	4,474
Production workers	3,248	3,245	3,251	3,246	3,252	3,252	3,250	3,247	3,233	3,238	3,246	3,254	3,266	3,263	3,261
Food manufacturing	1,450.6	1,456.3	1,460.7	1,455.9	1,460.7	1,456.0	1,454.7	1,456.2	1,446.0	1,442.2	1,446.6	1,449.7	1,454.8	1,457.7	1,458.6
Beverages and tobacco products	183.4	188.2	186.9	189.1	189.7	193.2	191.5	191.2	191.7	191.9	193.8	195.2	196.8	196.8	197.8
Textile mills	119.0	120.5	121.1	121.2	122.2	121.3	120.6	119.4	119.2	119.6	120.5	120.3	120.1	119.8	119.2
Textile product mills	119.0	116.8	118.0	118.3	117.6	118.0	115.4	114.8	115.2	114.3	112.8	113.8	114.0	114.3	114.1
Apparel	156.6	151.8	152.7	151.9	149.9	150.9	151.9	152.5	151.2	150.1	150.3	150.1	150.4	150.0	149.6
Leather and allied products	27.8	29.3	28.9	29.2	29.5	28.8	29.5	29.7	30.3	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.1	30.2	29.8
Paper and paper products	394.7	391.3	389.5	390.9	391.0	391.8	392.0	391.4	391.4	392.2	392.6	391.4	394.3	393.1	392.8
Printing and related support activities	487.6	469.3	471.5	469.4	468.3	471.6	465.6	463.5	460.7	459.6	460.5	458.6	456.3	457.5	457.4
Petroleum and coal products	113.9	112.2	112.3	111.8	111.7	111.0	111.8	113.3	113.5	113.9	115.2	115.3	114.5	114.2	113.6
Chemicals	786.5	788.3	785.0	787.0	788.8	792.1	794.2	793.2	791.0	793.8	796.8	795.4	799.9	797.6	797.0
Plastics and rubber products	624.8	635.6	635.2	632.3	635.9	636.5	637.1	634.7	638.6	639.5	639.5	641.9	645.5	644.7	643.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING	112,123	113,338	113,226	113,292	113,336	113,425	113,594	113,700	113,849	114,010	114,207	114,430	114,545	114,609	114,707
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,633	91,234	91,096	91,180	91,303	91,359	91,542	91,675	91,845	92,017	92,216	92,434	92,553	92,634	92,760
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,636	25,019	24,993	25,027	25,052	25,060	25,075	25,102	25,154	25,181	25,239	25,246	25,243	25,262	25,311
Wholesale trade	5,452.1	5,528.8	5,525.2	5,531.0	5,533.3	5,538.3	5,535.3	5,547.2	5,554.1	5,568.8	5,583.4	5,590.4	5,595.6	5,608.7	5,623.2
Durable goods	2,713.5	2,752.8	2,754.0	2,757.4	2,755.9	2,758.4	2,755.6	2,761.3	2,761.9	2,770.5	2,776.7	2,778.8	2,780.8	2,783.4	2,790.9
Nondurable goods	1,928.1	1,940.4	1,937.3	1,936.8	1,940.1	1,943.2	1,943.3	1,946.5	1,948.9	1,952.8	1,957.5	1,960.8	1,962.7	1,969.4	1,975.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	810.5	835.6	833.9	836.8	837.3	836.7	836.4	839.4	843.3	845.5	849.2	850.8	852.1	855.9	856.7
Retail trade	14,440.4	14,642.9	14,626.1	14,641.9	14,668.8	14,664.4	14,678.6	14,690.9	14,724.7	14,731.5	14,756.4	14,741.2	14,726.3	14,750.5	14,752.6
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,629.2	1,687.9	1,684.0	1,685.3	1,692.4	1,693.8	1,696.1	1,701.4	1,705.6	1,709.3	1,713.7	1,717.7	1,719.1	1,716.7	1,716.5
Automobile dealers	1,011.5	1,055.4	1,053.0	1,055.5	1,058.1	1,059.6	1,061.5	1,066.1	1,069.0	1,071.4	1,077.1	1,079.9	1,080.1	1,080.3	1,082.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	437.9	442.2	441.0	441.3	442.6	442.3	443.8	447.0	446.8	446.5	448.3	449.3	449.7	448.8	451.0
Electronics and appliance stores	522.3	525.5	531.7	531.5	531.6	524.2	517.0	516.6	515.8	514.8	512.8	513.4	509.1	509.1	504.7

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,131.8	1,140.7	1,145.3	1,142.1	1,138.6	1,139.3	1,137.8	1,137.9	1,142.8	1,141.8	1,147.1	1,150.7	1,154.7	1,159.4	1,153.2
Food and beverage stores	2,808.2	2,829.1	2,824.6	2,828.6	2,830.5	2,834.3	2,840.4	2,841.1	2,839.1	2,848.5	2,856.0	2,859.9	2,863.0	2,863.8	2,872.6
Health and personal care stores	980.5	980.5	978.1	975.7	982.7	983.4	986.0	985.8	987.0	984.2	990.5	992.5	994.7	997.3	993.0
Gasoline stations	819.3	828.0	829.2	831.9	830.1	830.0	826.5	828.6	833.3	830.5	828.4	828.1	829.9	830.5	830.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,352.5	1,356.0	1,348.3	1,351.5	1,346.9	1,354.7	1,362.0	1,364.3	1,375.2	1,384.5	1,365.8	1,362.3	1,365.7	1,363.5	1,368.8
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	579.1	574.3	577.5	577.1	579.7	579.4	578.6	571.6	565.1	558.2	553.2	563.2	566.9	572.1	576.2
General merchandise stores[1]	2,997.7	3,080.1	3,067.3	3,075.7	3,078.4	3,078.5	3,085.1	3,091.9	3,118.3	3,116.0	3,136.1	3,094.6	3,067.8	3,081.0	3,072.3
Department stores	1,501.6	1,546.7	1,538.7	1,541.6	1,545.6	1,544.8	1,547.7	1,550.9	1,570.1	1,567.1	1,591.8	1,558.2	1,541.5	1,541.0	1,533.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	761.5	766.9	767.2	768.6	781.8	769.3	771.5	769.4	760.6	761.5	766.1	770.3	768.9	771.5	777.3
Nonstore retailers	420.6	431.7	431.9	432.6	433.5	435.2	433.8	435.3	435.1	435.7	438.4	439.2	436.8	436.8	437.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,190.7	4,292.2	4,287.0	4,298.5	4,295.0	4,301.9	4,303.7	4,306.8	4,316.7	4,321.8	4,338.9	4,353.2	4,359.3	4,341.0	4,373.3
Air transportation	458.3	456.0	456.2	457.5	459.4	457.3	457.4	456.1	455.8	456.1	457.9	456.7	457.5	458.8	457.9
Rail transportation	216.4	228.8	228.9	230.3	229.5	231.7	230.9	231.5	231.2	231.7	232.1	232.3	233.5	234.4	235.0
Water transportation	62.3	62.5	62.5	61.6	61.5	61.9	62.5	63.1	63.1	63.3	65.6	67.0	67.5	66.3	66.0
Truck transportation	1,250.4	1,298.9	1,298.7	1,302.4	1,303.8	1,302.5	1,304.4	1,307.1	1,311.1	1,318.1	1,322.7	1,334.5	1,333.3	1,334.2	1,340.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	429.7	436.1	436.8	439.5	437.0	439.4	437.2	435.7	431.4	433.5	437.5	435.6	431.6	416.2	433.6
Pipeline transportation	42.3	42.9	42.9	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	27.3	28.6	29.3	29.6	28.5	28.6	28.5	29.6	29.7	29.6	30.4	32.0	32.8	32.4	30.6
Support activities for transportation	542.5	563.9	561.7	563.5	563.6	564.5	566.2	569.8	574.5	574.1	578.7	577.6	582.1	581.6	584.3
Couriers and messengers	528.1	528.5	525.5	525.8	521.7	525.5	525.3	523.3	528.3	521.9	522.9	524.5	528.3	520.9	525.8
Warehousing and storage	633.4	645.8	644.5	645.2	647.1	647.9	648.4	647.6	648.4	650.1	647.6	649.2	648.9	652.3	655.5
Utilities	552.8	555.2	554.7	555.6	555.3	555.7	557.0	556.7	558.2	559.1	559.9	560.7	561.8	561.8	561.6
Information	2,707	2,659	2,671	2,669	2,665	2,615	2,649	2,646	2,644	2,645	2,628	2,636	2,631	2,632	2,636
Publishing industries, except Internet	759.0	749.0	749.1	749.2	749.4	748.7	747.6	748.6	745.8	746.1	741.6	741.0	740.9	740.0	739.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries	370.2	361.3	361.7	359.7	360.6	361.8	356.6	356.5	359.5	363.8	352.3	365.9	360.2	367.3	377.0
Broadcasting, except Internet	290.3	281.5	281.9	281.8	281.4	280.9	280.9	280.3	279.0	279.6	280.4	279.3	282.2	282.0	282.7
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	902.9	865.3	878.2	876.3	868.9	818.2	858.2	853.1	850.3	846.9	847.0	841.6	838.6	834.6	829.2
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	243.0	243.0	244.2	242.5	242.9	243.0	242.2	242.4	244.1	242.5	240.6	241.4	241.7	241.0	241.3
Other information services	141.7	158.7	156.2	159.3	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.3	165.1	166.5	166.3	166.6	167.6	166.7	167.1
Financial activities	7,652	7,681	7,693	7,680	7,676	7,681	7,675	7,680	7,691	7,696	7,697	7,704	7,717	7,723	7,732
Finance and insurance	5,718.3	5,751.8	5,758.4	5,754.6	5,749.9	5,751.9	5,746.4	5,744.1	5,750.7	5,756.8	5,757.2	5,757.9	5,763.6	5,768.7	5,769.7
Monetary authorities—central bank	20.0	18.9	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.8	17.9
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,550.0	2,558.9	2,564.2	2,559.8	2,558.0	2,556.8	2,555.5	2,552.2	2,563.4	2,570.1	2,575.0	2,575.5	2,582.9	2,581.6	2,580.6
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,728.8	1,738.4	1,741.7	1,740.2	1,740.9	1,741.1	1,740.3	1,738.2	1,742.0	1,745.9	1,748.3	1,749.3	1,752.6	1,749.9	1,748.1
Commercial banking	1,305.9	1,314.6	1,319.8	1,315.4	1,315.8	1,316.4	1,315.9	1,314.7	1,316.9	1,319.7	1,321.0	1,322.2	1,325.5	1,321.6	1,319.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	800.5	807.0	806.8	810.0	810.5	811.5	809.3	807.1	805.1	803.7	801.8	801.9	800.6	801.2	801.8
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,261.1	2,281.6	2,283.0	2,281.0	2,276.1	2,280.1	2,278.3	2,281.5	2,278.9	2,279.6	2,277.1	2,277.2	2,276.7	2,282.2	2,284.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	86.8	85.3	85.7	85.0	86.3	84.3	84.1	83.9	84.1	84.5	84.4	84.4	84.7	84.9	84.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,933.8	1,928.7	1,934.8	1,925.7	1,926.2	1,929.1	1,928.5	1,935.9	1,940.6	1,939.0	1,939.9	1,946.2	1,953.5	1,954.2	1,962.0
Real estate	1,395.7	1,401.6	1,409.7	1,403.8	1,404.1	1,404.0	1,397.8	1,404.4	1,408.9	1,408.5	1,410.4	1,413.2	1,417.1	1,418.1	1,420.4
Rental and leasing services	513.5	503.0	501.0	497.9	498.3	501.0	506.5	507.2	507.4	506.3	505.6	509.2	512.7	512.6	518.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	24.6	24.1	24.1	24.0	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.5	23.5
Professional and business services	16,728	17,331	17,298	17,303	17,342	17,382	17,441	17,482	17,521	17,593	17,672	17,761	17,779	17,824	17,848
Professional and technical services[1]	7,441.3	7,691.3	7,684.6	7,698.1	7,715.7	7,732.5	7,759.2	7,772.1	7,787.1	7,815.5	7,841.9	7,880.7	7,892.9	7,914.9	7,922.2
Legal services	1,114.2	1,115.1	1,115.1	1,111.2	1,116.0	1,115.7	1,114.5	1,115.0	1,116.7	1,115.6	1,117.5	1,118.7	1,115.8	1,119.0	1,119.5
Accounting and bookkeeping services	886.5	920.5	931.5	931.0	928.8	929.1	935.6	940.4	943.6	957.8	963.6	971.0	969.5	967.2	959.0
Architectural and engineering services	1,275.4	1,293.8	1,291.6	1,292.8	1,294.3	1,298.2	1,301.4	1,299.3	1,301.9	1,303.1	1,310.0	1,315.2	1,317.1	1,323.3	1,323.7

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,449.0	1,530.1	1,523.9	1,530.1	1,535.8	1,540.8	1,546.1	1,548.5	1,553.1	1,557.8	1,558.8	1,571.7	1,576.5	1,581.0	1,588.2
Management and technical consulting services	999.4	1,070.2	1,066.0	1,070.2	1,076.2	1,082.0	1,085.9	1,091.6	1,092.7	1,099.6	1,107.0	1,114.9	1,119.3	1,125.7	1,129.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,872.3	1,914.8	1,914.9	1,914.5	1,916.3	1,917.9	1,923.9	1,926.8	1,928.3	1,932.5	1,936.1	1,936.0	1,939.6	1,942.3	1,944.3
Administrative and waste services	7,414.0	7,724.4	7,698.4	7,690.7	7,709.6	7,731.2	7,758.1	7,782.9	7,806.0	7,844.9	7,893.5	7,944.4	7,946.8	7,967.1	7,981.5
Administrative and support services[1]	7,056.7	7,359.2	7,334.2	7,326.9	7,344.8	7,364.6	7,389.4	7,413.5	7,439.1	7,477.0	7,522.7	7,572.5	7,575.5	7,595.1	7,610.3
Employment services[1]	2,722.5	2,952.1	2,930.5	2,922.9	2,935.3	2,954.5	2,975.8	2,985.5	3,014.1	3,047.9	3,083.9	3,148.4	3,129.3	3,150.2	3,166.0
Temporary help services	2,093.6	2,316.2	2,295.9	2,288.2	2,297.1	2,317.7	2,341.4	2,357.9	2,377.6	2,396.3	2,432.7	2,482.3	2,469.1	2,489.8	2,508.4
Business support services	808.6	812.3	811.0	812.2	811.9	813.0	812.9	811.3	814.4	819.9	821.3	816.9	813.5	813.7	817.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,745.0	1,777.0	1,775.8	1,772.5	1,774.9	1,777.0	1,779.2	1,787.4	1,784.1	1,780.5	1,788.5	1,783.4	1,799.8	1,797.7	1,788.5
Waste management and remediation services	357.3	365.2	364.2	363.8	364.8	366.6	368.7	369.4	366.9	367.9	370.8	371.9	371.3	372.0	371.2
Educational and health services	19,531	19,884	19,823	19,848	19,898	19,931	19,989	20,026	20,046	20,079	20,110	20,181	20,232	20,247	20,291
Educational services	3,155.1	3,240.7	3,226.1	3,225.8	3,239.3	3,243.1	3,253.4	3,261.1	3,275.3	3,278.9	3,278.4	3,301.4	3,318.7	3,315.2	3,323.1
Health care and social assistance	16,375.4	16,642.8	16,596.7	16,622.4	16,658.5	16,688.3	16,735.8	16,764.6	16,770.8	16,800.3	16,831.1	16,880.0	16,913.4	16,931.4	16,967.9
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,974.7	6,145.5	6,115.2	6,134.7	6,156.0	6,174.8	6,199.6	6,217.3	6,222.8	6,237.0	6,250.8	6,273.6	6,290.2	6,308.1	6,333.7
Offices of physicians	2,312.7	2,355.4	2,342.6	2,348.4	2,356.9	2,363.6	2,374.8	2,382.1	2,386.6	2,389.9	2,392.9	2,400.7	2,410.7	2,415.3	2,428.5
Outpatient care centers	599.9	623.7	620.9	621.2	621.3	623.7	628.4	632.1	635.8	637.9	642.4	646.2	649.7	652.1	656.3
Home health care services	1,084.6	1,139.1	1,130.2	1,136.7	1,140.7	1,147.7	1,154.0	1,156.1	1,154.3	1,160.0	1,164.8	1,168.8	1,172.8	1,181.0	1,186.9
Hospitals	4,678.5	4,731.0	4,721.3	4,720.4	4,731.2	4,735.6	4,752.4	4,757.6	4,765.2	4,774.3	4,787.2	4,799.9	4,808.1	4,809.4	4,812.1
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,123.7	3,169.2	3,167.1	3,174.7	3,174.8	3,177.7	3,182.3	3,183.3	3,174.2	3,174.1	3,181.2	3,183.9	3,190.7	3,190.5	3,195.5
Nursing care facilities	1,657.1	1,668.4	1,668.9	1,674.3	1,672.3	1,670.9	1,671.4	1,671.8	1,661.0	1,661.4	1,663.9	1,660.3	1,664.8	1,661.3	1,661.0
Social assistance[1]	2,598.5	2,597.2	2,593.1	2,592.6	2,596.5	2,600.2	2,601.5	2,606.4	2,608.6	2,614.9	2,611.9	2,622.6	2,624.4	2,623.4	2,626.6
Child day care services	848.0	844.2	847.5	840.8	843.1	843.7	842.9	842.8	839.5	841.5	836.4	839.4	838.3	836.7	839.5
Leisure and hospitality	13,049	13,320	13,280	13,315	13,332	13,344	13,364	13,394	13,436	13,464	13,503	13,548	13,591	13,587	13,580
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,913.3	1,909.5	1,899.3	1,910.9	1,916.2	1,909.6	1,908.3	1,909.9	1,910.7	1,911.0	1,925.2	1,929.2	1,942.6	1,925.8	1,912.7
Performing arts and spectator sports	406.2	394.3	386.6	391.8	389.0	388.9	394.1	395.1	397.9	392.9	400.4	401.1	409.6	406.2	403.2
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	127.7	132.3	130.7	131.6	132.1	132.8	131.9	133.2	134.3	135.4	135.5	135.0	135.4	134.3	132.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,379.4	1,383.0	1,382.0	1,387.5	1,395.1	1,387.9	1,382.3	1,381.6	1,378.5	1,382.7	1,389.3	1,393.1	1,397.6	1,385.3	1,377.0
Accommodations and food services	11,135.4	11,410.3	11,380.2	11,404.1	11,415.7	11,434.1	11,455.9	11,484.4	11,525.4	11,552.5	11,578.1	11,618.8	11,648.0	11,661.2	11,667.1
Accommodations	1,759.6	1,797.2	1,790.6	1,807.6	1,814.2	1,812.6	1,806.8	1,811.8	1,799.9	1,802.0	1,801.4	1,807.0	1,809.0	1,814.4	1,816.1
Food services and drinking places	9,375.8	9,613.1	9,589.6	9,596.5	9,601.5	9,621.5	9,649.1	9,672.6	9,725.5	9,750.5	9,776.7	9,811.8	9,839.0	9,846.8	9,851.0
Other services	5,331	5,342	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,346	5,349	5,345	5,353	5,359	5,367	5,358	5,360	5,359	5,362
Repair and maintenance	1,138.8	1,160.1	1,158.9	1,158.9	1,159.7	1,159.7	1,162.9	1,164.4	1,166.0	1,165.3	1,166.9	1,159.9	1,158.8	1,157.2	1,157.1
Personal and laundry services	1,265.3	1,284.6	1,282.8	1,285.4	1,288.2	1,290.1	1,294.1	1,289.7	1,288.6	1,292.3	1,291.4	1,291.8	1,293.4	1,292.3	1,289.2
Membership associations and organizations	2,926.4	2,896.8	2,896.1	2,894.0	2,889.9	2,896.3	2,892.4	2,891.1	2,898.7	2,901.1	2,908.9	2,906.3	2,908.1	2,909.8	2,915.7
Government	22,490	22,104	22,130	22,112	22,033	22,066	22,052	22,025	22,004	21,993	21,991	21,996	21,992	21,975	21,947
Federal	2,977	2,858	2,869	2,858	2,851	2,847	2,844	2,844	2,839	2,836	2,831	2,828	2,826	2,821	2,813
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,318.1	2,226.4	2,232.5	2,224.9	2,219.2	2,219.3	2,221.8	2,219.9	2,218.3	2,216.2	2,211.5	2,208.0	2,208.6	2,202.9	2,197.4
U.S. Postal Service	658.5	630.9	636.8	633.0	631.9	627.6	621.8	623.7	620.3	619.5	619.3	620.0	617.7	618.2	615.2
State	5,137	5,082	5,087	5,081	5,054	5,075	5,084	5,063	5,056	5,048	5,052	5,067	5,073	5,076	5,061
Education	2,373.1	2,383.7	2,376.6	2,377.1	2,384.1	2,392.5	2,394.8	2,390.1	2,383.0	2,377.9	2,389.9	2,409.6	2,414.3	2,418.9	2,408.2
Other State government	2,764.1	2,698.0	2,710.2	2,704.2	2,670.1	2,682.6	2,689.0	2,673.3	2,673.2	2,670.3	2,662.0	2,657.3	2,658.3	2,657.0	2,652.8
Local	14,376	14,165	14,174	14,173	14,128	14,144	14,124	14,118	14,109	14,109	14,108	14,101	14,093	14,078	14,073
Education	8,013.4	7,892.9	7,899.2	7,903.1	7,862.5	7,880.7	7,866.7	7,866.0	7,858.1	7,859.5	7,858.4	7,854.5	7,845.8	7,825.1	7,815.2
Other local government	6,362.9	6,272.0	6,274.3	6,270.2	6,265.9	6,263.1	6,257.0	6,252.3	6,251.2	6,249.5	6,249.8	6,246.4	6,246.7	6,252.9	6,257.8

[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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.0
Natural resources and mining	44.6	46.7	46.5	47.2	46.4	46.3	46.7	47.5	47.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.2	47.3	46.5
Construction	38.4	39.0	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.7	41.6
Overtime hours	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Durable goods	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0
Overtime hours	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wood products	39.1	39.7	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.1	41.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.7	42.3	42.8	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.1	42.4	42.4	42.1
Primary metals	43.7	44.6	45.2	45.1	44.8	44.5	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.3	44.2
Fabricated metal products	41.4	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.2
Machinery	42.1	43.1	43.3	43.3	43.1	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9
Computer and electronic products	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.1	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.3	40.3	40.6	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.4
Transportation equipment	42.9	43.2	42.8	42.8	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.7
Furniture and related products	38.5	39.9	40.1	39.3	39.7	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.2	39.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.2
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.9
Overtime hours	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Food manufacturing	40.7	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3
Beverage and tobacco products	37.5	39.2	39.1	39.1	39.9	38.7	39.0	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.1
Textile mills	41.2	41.7	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	42.3
Textile product mills	39.0	39.1	38.7	38.6	38.0	39.0	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.9	39.7
Apparel	36.6	38.2	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.3	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.2	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	37.0
Leather and allied products	39.1	39.8	39.5	40.3	39.9	39.3	39.2	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.6
Paper and paper products	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.0	43.1	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.1	42.9
Printing and related support activities	38.2	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	43.8	44.3	43.6	44.3	43.4	42.8	43.9	44.7	46.2	47.2	47.7	47.2	46.8	47.0
Chemicals	42.2	42.5	43.1	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.3
Plastics and rubber products	41.9	42.0	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.3	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.0	41.9
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.6
Retail trade	30.2	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7
Transportation and warehousing	37.1	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.9
Utilities	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.2
Information	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8
Financial activities	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.6
Professional and business services	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2
Education and health services	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0
Other services	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5

[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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$19.07	$19.47	$19.43	$19.45	$19.52	$19.50	$19.53	$19.57	$19.59	$19.59	$19.62	$19.64	$19.67	$19.71	$19.69
Constant (1982) dollars	8.91	8.79	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.74	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.76	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72	8.75
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.63	20.63	20.68	20.71	20.71	20.75	20.73	20.78	20.78	20.84	20.89	20.94	20.90
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.46	24.43	24.62	24.61	24.66	24.85	24.87	24.89	24.89	25.46	25.62	25.90	25.76
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.57	23.58	23.65	23.78	23.76	23.72	23.68	23.75	23.74	23.82	23.93	23.89	23.94
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.92	18.92	18.95	18.93	18.94	19.00	18.98	19.02	19.03	19.04	19.06	19.13	19.08
Excluding overtime	17.78	18.04	18.03	18.05	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.11	18.09	18.13	18.12	18.13	18.14	18.21	18.16
Durable goods	19.81	20.12	20.11	20.10	20.12	20.09	20.12	20.20	20.15	20.15	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.22	20.17
Nondurable goods	16.80	17.07	17.05	17.06	17.10	17.09	17.06	17.10	17.11	17.19	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.37	17.32
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.18	19.20	19.28	19.25	19.28	19.32	19.35	19.34	19.37	19.39	19.41	19.45	19.44
Trade,transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.11	17.13	17.22	17.18	17.21	17.26	17.27	17.25	17.28	17.32	17.36	17.39	17.39
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	21.98	22.00	22.14	22.02	22.02	22.07	22.00	21.97	22.06	22.01	22.14	22.16	22.15
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.43	13.46	13.54	13.49	13.51	13.62	13.70	13.68	13.69	13.74	13.78	13.77	13.81
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.45	19.47	19.55	19.60	19.66	19.67	19.55	19.60	19.63	19.63	19.58	19.66	19.56
Utilities	30.04	30.82	30.84	30.87	30.94	30.96	31.20	30.96	31.15	30.99	31.01	31.01	31.11	31.53	31.48
Information	25.87	26.61	26.61	26.42	26.55	26.58	26.71	26.83	26.76	26.80	26.74	26.71	26.79	26.92	26.76
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.80	21.76	21.87	21.83	21.95	21.99	22.20	22.26	22.36	22.43	22.45	22.55	22.61
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	23.10	23.17	23.24	23.14	23.11	23.15	23.21	23.12	23.14	23.13	23.24	23.24	23.22
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.71	20.76	20.86	20.92	20.94	20.99	20.98	21.01	21.04	21.03	21.01	21.04	21.01
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.49	11.47	11.49	11.48	11.48	11.50	11.48	11.53	11.54	11.58	11.58	11.62	11.60
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.28	17.34	17.36	17.36	17.38	17.41	17.39	17.42	17.40	17.44	17.37	17.38	17.40

[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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$19.07	$19.47	$19.46	$19.31	$19.41	$19.37	$19.53	$19.68	$19.59	$19.59	$19.79	$19.70	$19.67	$19.81	$19.63
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	19.43	19.45	19.52	19.50	19.53	19.57	19.59	19.59	19.62	19.64	19.67	19.71	19.69
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.61	20.62	20.73	20.76	20.81	20.84	20.75	20.80	20.72	20.74	20.80	20.90	20.87
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.30	24.15	24.56	24.41	24.56	24.71	24.85	25.03	25.01	25.76	26.05	26.28	25.63
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.48	23.49	23.67	23.91	23.90	23.90	23.73	23.80	23.60	23.71	23.82	23.72	23.86
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.92	18.88	18.91	18.83	18.95	18.98	18.96	19.09	19.12	19.06	19.04	19.17	19.06
Durable goods	19.81	20.12	20.10	20.03	20.04	19.97	20.13	20.18	20.14	20.26	20.25	20.20	20.15	20.24	20.13
Wood products	14.85	14.81	14.80	14.78	14.90	14.83	14.72	14.74	14.67	14.73	14.78	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.78
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.48	18.16	18.02	18.21	18.34	18.41	18.30	18.51	18.40	18.04	17.99	17.92	17.89	18.23	18.24
Primary metals	20.13	19.96	20.01	20.09	20.16	19.79	19.68	19.66	19.58	20.07	20.48	20.26	20.12	20.63	20.30
Fabricated metal products	17.94	18.13	18.12	18.05	18.11	18.06	18.15	18.20	18.19	18.33	18.20	18.14	18.17	18.16	18.22
Machinery	18.96	19.53	19.38	19.30	19.39	19.50	19.68	19.74	19.89	19.85	19.94	19.92	19.95	20.04	19.98
Computer and electronic products	22.78	23.32	23.45	23.20	23.27	23.09	23.26	23.36	23.15	23.40	23.55	23.50	23.40	23.65	23.42
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.87	17.96	17.84	17.87	17.86	17.91	17.95	18.03	18.07	18.13	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.87
Transportation equipment	25.23	25.36	25.58	25.49	25.32	25.03	25.41	25.33	25.12	25.18	25.05	24.94	24.83	24.87	24.65
Furniture and related products	15.06	15.24	15.22	15.04	15.18	15.14	15.21	15.33	15.47	15.43	15.38	15.41	15.32	15.40	15.52
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.56	16.83	16.73	16.66	16.74	16.77	16.69	16.75	16.74	16.92	16.96	17.07	16.98	17.06	16.97
Nondurable goods	16.80	17.07	17.05	17.04	17.15	17.04	17.10	17.08	17.08	17.20	17.31	17.18	17.24	17.42	17.31
Food manufacturing	14.41	14.63	14.61	14.59	14.68	14.62	14.68	14.57	14.66	14.76	14.94	14.86	14.87	14.96	15.03
Beverages and tobacco products	21.78	20.02	19.95	19.68	19.81	19.75	19.74	19.85	19.82	19.50	19.48	19.18	19.34	19.76	19.74
Textile mills	13.56	13.79	13.86	13.80	13.75	13.75	13.74	13.48	13.56	13.41	13.28	13.47	13.43	13.65	13.48
Textile product mills	11.79	12.21	12.17	12.21	12.36	12.17	12.20	12.36	12.29	12.41	12.35	12.37	12.50	12.53	12.77
Apparel	11.43	11.96	11.68	11.75	11.80	11.87	12.06	12.23	12.32	12.63	12.73	12.80	12.67	12.84	12.92
Leather and allied products	13.03	13.48	13.38	13.41	13.59	13.48	13.76	13.75	13.70	13.99	13.71	13.51	13.40	13.88	13.53
Paper and paper products	20.04	20.26	20.21	20.11	20.41	20.32	20.51	20.39	20.41	20.28	20.44	20.11	20.30	20.47	20.14
Printing and related support activities	16.91	17.28	17.22	17.21	17.22	17.33	17.35	17.28	17.35	17.35	17.19	17.04	17.28	17.20	17.13
Petroleum and coal products	31.31	31.71	31.90	31.99	31.97	31.49	31.36	31.60	31.28	31.31	31.29	31.55	31.30	31.79	32.04
Chemicals	21.07	21.46	21.47	21.60	21.80	21.46	21.50	21.49	21.33	21.72	21.74	21.55	21.55	21.99	21.60
Plastics and rubber products	15.71	15.95	15.86	15.91	15.89	15.91	16.03	16.01	15.96	16.08	16.10	15.98	16.02	16.10	15.86
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.22	19.02	19.12	19.07	19.25	19.43	19.34	19.33	19.60	19.48	19.44	19.59	19.37
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.16	17.06	17.16	17.12	17.25	17.35	17.18	17.07	17.40	17.36	17.34	17.55	17.35
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	21.98	21.83	22.11	21.90	21.95	22.10	21.97	22.01	22.29	22.06	21.98	22.32	22.01
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.44	13.42	13.51	13.46	13.59	13.72	13.60	13.51	13.76	13.77	13.80	13.91	13.79
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.50	19.41	19.58	19.58	19.63	19.62	19.49	19.55	19.74	19.56	19.54	19.72	19.49
Utilities	30.04	30.82	30.98	30.41	30.79	30.79	31.39	31.02	31.30	30.96	30.88	30.86	31.16	31.85	31.65
Information	25.87	26.61	26.83	26.15	26.41	26.44	26.79	27.24	26.73	26.69	26.95	26.63	26.72	27.14	26.78
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.93	21.59	21.75	21.72	21.94	22.14	22.20	22.26	22.59	22.43	22.48	22.76	22.56
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	23.24	22.95	23.09	22.87	22.95	23.31	23.12	23.13	23.58	23.31	23.26	23.44	23.09
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.67	20.69	20.93	20.89	20.96	21.00	20.98	21.03	21.08	20.98	20.98	21.02	20.94
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.51	11.38	11.36	11.37	11.45	11.51	11.54	11.63	11.59	11.64	11.62	11.63	11.62
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.38	17.28	17.23	17.21	17.37	17.41	17.37	17.44	17.44	17.44	17.45	17.50	17.45

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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$636.92	$654.87	$659.69	$650.75	$656.06	$654.71	$658.16	$669.12	$658.22	$660.18	$666.92	$657.98	$658.95	$669.58	$659.57
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	654.79	655.47	657.82	655.20	656.21	659.51	660.18	660.18	663.16	663.83	662.88	664.23	663.55
GOODS-PRODUCING	818.96	844.90	847.07	849.54	847.86	857.39	859.45	860.69	854.90	859.04	845.38	844.12	850.72	858.99	857.76
Natural resources and mining	1063.11	1144.04	1132.38	1159.20	1134.67	1149.71	1149.41	1188.55	1170.44	1186.42	1200.48	1210.72	1216.54	1243.04	1189.23
CONSTRUCTION	891.83	921.66	927.46	934.90	939.70	961.18	951.22	946.44	925.47	923.44	894.44	900.98	924.22	922.71	940.08
Manufacturing	765.15	784.68	785.18	783.52	777.20	781.45	790.22	791.47	792.53	801.78	793.48	789.08	790.16	797.47	792.90
Durable goods	819.06	842.21	842.19	841.26	829.66	836.74	845.46	849.58	849.91	863.08	848.48	846.38	846.30	852.10	847.47
Wood products	580.70	587.77	597.92	594.16	587.06	590.23	590.27	586.65	582.40	592.15	595.63	591.07	601.69	615.03	622.24
Nonmetallic mineral products	728.22	768.38	776.66	784.85	795.96	808.20	797.88	795.93	776.48	745.05	730.39	740.10	742.44	769.31	771.55
Primary metals	880.50	890.25	906.45	910.08	895.10	882.63	867.89	857.18	867.39	903.15	905.22	883.34	889.30	918.04	899.29
Fabricated metal products	742.76	762.16	761.04	763.52	758.81	760.33	762.30	768.04	773.08	784.52	764.40	763.69	766.77	766.35	770.71
Machinery	797.62	842.74	837.22	833.76	826.01	834.60	850.18	848.82	861.24	871.42	859.41	856.56	861.84	861.72	855.14
Computer and electronic products	932.26	943.90	949.73	934.96	933.13	932.84	944.36	955.42	949.15	964.08	960.84	954.10	945.36	955.46	936.80
Electrical equipment and appliances	693.49	732.16	731.44	736.24	707.26	718.19	725.18	751.85	749.91	748.77	739.95	739.23	742.72	743.68	743.39
Transportation equipment	1081.53	1095.49	1094.82	1096.07	1065.97	1083.80	1107.88	1104.39	1097.74	1120.51	1087.17	1092.37	1082.59	1089.31	1074.74
Furniture and related products	579.66	608.00	616.41	594.08	602.65	611.66	606.88	605.54	617.25	632.63	619.81	616.40	615.86	619.08	617.70
Miscellaneous manufacturing	640.85	655.15	649.12	649.74	642.82	649.00	652.58	658.28	656.21	663.26	663.14	658.90	658.82	665.34	666.92
Nondurable goods	685.21	696.35	697.35	695.23	696.29	695.23	704.52	703.70	703.70	708.64	707.98	697.51	701.67	710.74	707.98
Food manufacturing	586.41	587.93	584.40	583.60	588.67	587.72	604.82	594.46	601.06	602.21	600.59	591.43	594.80	593.91	605.71
Beverages and tobacco products	816.53	784.87	792.02	781.30	806.27	778.15	769.86	807.90	784.87	741.00	748.03	717.33	736.85	770.64	756.04
Textile mills	559.13	574.60	591.82	582.36	572.00	580.25	578.45	568.86	576.30	571.27	567.06	576.52	580.18	592.41	575.60
Textile product mills	459.40	477.49	470.98	471.31	465.97	473.41	486.78	489.46	492.83	513.77	494.00	498.51	503.75	496.19	504.42
Apparel	418.28	457.05	456.69	459.43	451.94	457.00	445.01	461.07	466.93	474.89	483.74	482.56	471.32	477.65	480.62
Leather and allied products	509.20	536.85	528.51	540.42	536.81	531.11	535.26	547.25	550.74	566.60	551.14	539.05	537.34	546.87	531.73
Paper and paper products	858.65	869.32	871.05	864.73	873.55	867.66	881.93	876.77	879.67	865.96	878.92	854.68	862.75	882.26	861.99
Printing and related support activities	646.11	655.78	652.64	647.10	652.64	660.27	669.71	660.10	659.30	671.45	654.94	650.93	658.37	658.76	652.65
Petroleum and coal products	1345.72	1389.09	1422.74	1397.96	1454.64	1379.26	1373.57	1412.52	1398.22	1412.08	1480.02	1482.85	1458.58	1468.70	1518.70
Chemicals	888.25	910.88	923.21	915.84	911.24	901.32	907.30	915.47	900.13	918.76	921.78	898.64	907.26	932.38	913.68
Plastics and rubber products	658.55	669.47	667.71	669.81	659.44	666.63	671.66	677.22	670.32	685.01	674.59	669.56	668.03	677.81	664.53
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	606.12	622.42	626.57	616.25	621.40	619.78	621.78	637.30	624.68	626.29	637.00	629.20	627.91	638.63	625.65
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.63	577.84	581.72	576.63	585.16	578.66	581.33	589.90	577.25	578.67	584.64	579.82	580.89	593.19	584.70
Wholesale trade	816.50	845.36	857.22	842.64	846.81	838.77	845.08	864.11	845.85	847.39	862.62	849.31	841.83	870.48	847.39
Retail trade	400.05	412.10	409.92	410.65	421.51	413.22	415.85	421.20	413.44	418.81	419.68	415.85	419.52	425.65	421.97
Transportation and warehousing	710.85	737.37	741.00	737.58	744.04	746.00	742.01	749.48	740.62	738.99	738.28	727.63	726.89	741.47	732.82
Utilities	1262.89	1296.85	1316.65	1277.22	1283.94	1287.02	1337.21	1305.94	1314.60	1247.69	1250.64	1246.74	1252.63	1309.04	1310.31
Information	939.85	963.99	981.98	944.02	958.68	949.20	967.12	999.71	967.63	955.50	983.68	953.35	953.90	982.47	948.01
Financial activities	778.43	797.76	811.41	781.56	787.35	786.26	796.42	823.61	803.64	808.04	844.87	816.45	816.02	846.67	818.93
Professional and business services	798.54	813.71	829.67	810.14	808.15	805.02	805.55	832.17	811.51	809.55	830.02	815.85	811.77	834.46	810.46
Education and health services	646.65	670.83	669.71	666.22	680.23	674.75	677.01	684.60	677.65	679.27	687.21	675.56	675.56	681.05	672.17
Leisure and hospitality	280.87	283.77	287.75	284.50	288.54	287.66	281.67	288.90	282.73	283.77	282.80	286.34	289.34	290.75	289.34
Other services	523.70	532.48	537.04	532.22	530.68	531.79	533.26	539.71	531.52	533.66	537.15	530.18	532.23	537.25	530.48

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2008	52.8	48.7	50.6	40.4	40.8	33.5	32.7	33.3	29.3	33.6	24.2	22.9
2009	20.1	18.4	15.8	17.5	28.6	23.5	31.2	33.6	35.9	28.4	39.5	37.8
2010	44.5	47.9	56.6	60.2	55.1	53.9	54.1	53.2	51.1	59.6	57.1	60.2
2011	61.8	68.8	65.8	65.2	54.5	57.0	62.2	57.3	57.9	56.8	55.6	63.7
2012	70.3	62.2	63.5	58.1	59.8							
Over 3-month span:												
2008	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.1
2012	66.0	73.5	71.8	66.4	64.3							
Over 6-month span:												
2008	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009	18.4	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010	27.1	28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.5
2012	68.6	70.1	70.5	71.6	71.8							
Over 12-month span:												
2008	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.2
2012	70.9	69.4	72.2	70.1	71.1							
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2008	44.4	42.6	44.4	34.0	39.5	21.0	21.0	22.8	17.3	23.5	11.7	8.0
2009	6.8	8.0	8.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	24.1	27.2	25.3	24.1	34.0	38.3
2010	38.3	52.5	56.2	63.6	65.4	52.5	52.5	45.7	50.0	51.9	56.2	62.3
2011	70.4	67.9	66.7	66.7	54.3	57.4	63.6	50.0	53.7	49.4	48.1	64.8
2012	77.8	63.0	69.8	55.6	53.7							
Over 3-month span:												
2008	50.6	35.8	36.4	33.3	30.9	24.7	17.9	11.1	14.2	15.4	12.3	7.4
2009	6.8	2.5	3.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	5.6	9.3	19.8	19.1	19.8	24.1
2010	31.5	43.8	46.3	55.6	59.3	62.3	57.4	51.2	51.2	44.4	44.4	56.8
2011	68.5	74.7	78.4	72.8	66.7	63.0	62.3	59.3	56.8	55.6	50.0	58.0
2012	65.4	76.5	77.2	70.4	64.2							
Over 6-month span:												
2008	27.8	29.0	39.5	38.3	37.7	28.4	19.8	19.8	12.3	14.2	11.1	12.3
2009	8.0	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	8.6	14.2
2010	19.1	22.8	32.1	42.6	51.2	53.7	56.8	56.8	57.4	54.3	50.0	54.3
2011	65.4	69.8	69.1	77.2	74.1	71.6	71.0	68.5	66.7	59.3	54.9	48.8
2012	64.2	63.0	68.5	66.7	75.9							
Over 12-month span:												
2008	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011	58.0	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	69.8	69.8	69.1	70.4	67.9	64.2	62.3
2012	67.9	64.2	69.1	67.9	65.4							

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2011		2012					2011		2012				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Total[2]	3,274	3,540	3,477	3,565	3,741	3,447	3,642	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,925	3,188	3,119	3,163	3,362	3,093	3,247	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
Construction	83	78	86	73	92	69	77	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4
Manufacturing	240	252	261	271	308	259	310	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	581	574	584	584	598	562	594	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Professional and business services	561	785	695	710	787	660	688	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.7
Education and health services	616	605	630	655	670	665	699	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	434	441	432	408	431	419	429	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1
Government	349	352	358	402	378	354	395	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
Region[3]														
Northeast	557	595	590	671	688	679	684	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
South	1,306	1,443	1,442	1,402	1,453	1,370	1,428	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9
Midwest	730	763	738	791	853	666	758	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4
West	682	740	707	702	746	732	774	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.
NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.
[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2011		2012					2011		2012				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Total[2]	4,268	4,188	4,239	4,444	4,335	4,213	4,361	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,986	3,889	3,945	4,128	4,041	3,916	4,063	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7
Construction	312	315	331	318	286	276	284	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2
Manufacturing	237	269	253	260	263	260	258	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	849	812	836	815	827	826	857	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Professional and business services	858	818	831	973	888	888	925	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.2
Education and health services	483	494	517	527	523	495	536	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	779	743	757	794	795	717	727	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.4
Government	281	299	294	316	294	297	298	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	691	676	710	756	711	673	669	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
South	1,626	1,634	1,667	1,748	1,677	1,676	1,748	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
Midwest	1,004	986	977	985	1,004	938	979	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
West	947	891	884	955	943	925	965	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast**: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2011		2012					2011		2012				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Total[2]	4,057	4,023	4,017	4,124	4,167	4,142	4,349	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,750	3,695	3,729	3,823	3,869	3,838	4,020	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Construction	300	303	308	317	281	290	327	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.9
Manufacturing	236	239	217	235	234	239	241	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	770	773	837	780	832	817	790	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1
Professional and business services	807	792	745	850	835	855	961	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.4
Education and health services	462	468	501	458	473	470	479	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	715	695	700	747	753	710	732	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.4
Government	307	328	288	301	299	304	329	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	667	631	692	703	624	697	701	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8
South	1,609	1,592	1,598	1,571	1,678	1,556	1,643	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4
Midwest	881	905	866	970	943	971	1,047	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5
West	899	895	862	880	923	918	958	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The 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		2012					2011		2012				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Total[2]	1,976	2,008	2,002	2,072	2,159	2,114	2,120	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	1,860	1,867	1,876	1,947	2,025	1,969	1,986	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction	91	76	70	75	74	70	64	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Manufacturing	121	113	97	102	112	114	108	1.0	1.0	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	413	447	449	461	472	455	421	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
Professional and business services	380	363	352	371	380	396	430	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
Education and health services	247	265	282	287	284	266	262	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	370	388	398	425	471	445	470	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5
Government	116	141	125	125	134	145	134	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	275	279	343	314	278	309	292	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
South	830	816	827	825	908	855	864	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
Midwest	443	469	412	493	508	495	506	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
West	428	445	419	440	465	456	458	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6

[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.

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

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

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 industries[2]										
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.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total private employment	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,252	107,384	109,254
Total nonfarm employment	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,874	131,359
Goods-producing	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,530	22,233	21,335	18,558	17,751	18,021
Natural resources and mining	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705	784
Construction	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,518	5,504
Manufacturing	16,441	15,259	14,509	14,315	14,227	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,528	11,733
Private service-providing	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,946	89,695	89,633	91,234
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,636	25,019
Wholesale trade	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,452	5,529
Retail trade	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,440	14,643
Transportation and warehousing	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,191	4,292
Utilities	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	553	555
Information	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,707	2,659
Financial activities	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,652	7,681
Professional and business services	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,728	17,331
Education and health services	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,531	19,884
Leisure and hospitality	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,049	13,320
Other services	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,331	5,342
Government	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,490	22,104

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Civilian workers[2]	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	0.6	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	.9	1.8
Management, business, and financial	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	.8	2.0
Professional and related	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	.8	1.7
Sales and office	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	.7	2.5
Sales and related	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	.5	3.2
Office and administrative support	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	.8	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	.5	2.2
Construction and extraction	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	.2	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	.9	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	.3	2.0
Production	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.9	.1	1.9
Transportation and material moving	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	116.2	.5	2.1
Service occupations	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	.6	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.1	.2	1.8
Manufacturing	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	.3	1.8
Service-providing	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.6	.7	2.0
Education and health services	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	.6	1.7
Health care and social assistance	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	1.0	2.2
Hospitals	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	.6	1.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	.6	1.4
Education services	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	.3	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	.3	1.2
Public administration[3]	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	.8	1.4
Private industry workers	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	.6	2.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	.9	2.0
Management, business, and financial	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	.9	2.1
Professional and related	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	1.0	1.9
Sales and office	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	.7	2.6
Sales and related	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.4	.6	3.3
Office and administrative support	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	117.5	.9	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	.4	2.2
Construction and extraction	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	.1	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	1.0	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	.3	2.0
Production	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	.0	1.9
Transportation and material moving	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	.5	2.2
Service occupations	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	.5	1.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	.3	1.9
Management, professional, and related	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	.8	2.2
Sales and office	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	.9	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	115.8	-.1	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	113.4	-.2	1.6
Construction	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	.1	1.6
Manufacturing	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	.3	1.8
Management, professional, and related	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.2	.9	2.1
Sales and office	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	115.1	1.2	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.7	-.4	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	-.3	1.5
Service-providing industries	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	.9	2.2
Management, professional, and related	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	.9	1.9
Sales and office	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	.7	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	1.4	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	.8	2.6
Service occupations	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	.5	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	1.0	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Wholesale trade	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	1.0	3.6
Retail trade	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	.4	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	1.8	2.8
Utilities	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	1.1	3.0
Information	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	2.4	3.2
Financial activities	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	.2	1.3
Finance and insurance	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	.1	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	.5	2.4
Professional and business services	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	.7	2.1
Education and health services	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	.9	2.2
Education services	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	1.0	2.3
Hospitals	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	.5	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	.3	1.0
Accommodation and food services	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	.3	.8
Other services, except public administration	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	.9	1.9
State and local government workers	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	118.3	.5	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	.6	1.5
Professional and related	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	.5	1.4
Sales and office	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	.4	1.5
Office and administrative support	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	.4	1.4
Service occupations	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	.5	1.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	.4	1.4
Education services	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	.3	1.3
Schools	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	.4	1.3
Elementary and secondary schools	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	.3	1.2
Health care and social assistance	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	.8	1.8
Hospitals	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	.8	1.6
Public administration[3]	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	.8	1.4

[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	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Civilian workers[1]	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	0.6	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	.6	1.5
Management, business, and financial	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	115.6	.6	1.5
Professional and related	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	116.0	.5	1.4
Sales and office	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.3	.5	2.3
Sales and related	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	.5	3.3
Office and administrative support	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	.6	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	.3	1.7
Construction and extraction	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.6	.0	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	115.7	.4	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.9	.7	1.9
Production	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	.8	1.9
Transportation and material moving	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	.7	1.8
Service occupations	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	.3	1.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	.4	1.6
Manufacturing	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	.8	1.9
Service-providing	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	.5	1.7
Education and health services	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.8	.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	.8	1.9
Hospitals	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	.3	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	.4	1.1
Education services	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	.2	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	.1	.8
Public administration [2]	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	.5	1.0
Private industry workers	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	.6	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	.7	1.7
Management, business, and financial	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.7	.6	1.6
Professional and related	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.7	.7	1.7
Sales and office	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.3	.6	2.4
Sales and related	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	.5	3.4
Office and administrative support	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	.6	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	.2	1.7
Construction and extraction	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	.0	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	115.5	.4	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.7	.8	1.9
Production	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.2	.8	1.9
Transportation and material moving	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	.7	2.0
Service occupations	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	.3	1.1
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	.6	1.7
Sales and office	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	.8	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	115.3	.0	1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.9	.6	1.6
Construction	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	113.9	-.2	1.1
Manufacturing	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	.8	1.9
Management, professional, and related	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.3	.8	1.8
Sales and office	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	1.2	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	114.1	.5	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	112.7	.6	1.7
Service-providing industries	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	.6	1.9
Management, professional, and related	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	.7	1.6
Sales and office	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	.5	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	.6	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.7	1.0	2.2
Service occupations	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	.3	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	.9	2.7

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Wholesale trade	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	1.3	3.5
Retail trade	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	.4	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	1.4	2.2
Utilities	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	.7	2.3
Information	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	.4	1.0
Financial activities	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	.4	1.2
Finance and insurance	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	.4	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	.4	2.1
Professional and business services	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	.5	1.7
Education and health services	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	.7	2.0
Education services	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	.8	2.0
Hospitals	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	.3	.8
Accommodation and food services	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	.1	.8
Other services, except public administration	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	.8	1.7
State and local government workers	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	115.2	.3	1.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	.3	1.0
Professional and related	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	.3	1.0
Sales and office	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	.3	.9
Office and administrative support	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	.3	.9
Service occupations	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	.3	1.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	.2	.9
Education services	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	.2	.8
Schools	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	.2	.8
Elementary and secondary schools	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	.2	.8
Health care and social assistance	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	.6	1.3
Hospitals	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	.6	1.0
Public administration [2]	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	.5	1.0

[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	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Civilian workers	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	0.9	2.7
Private industry workers	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	.9	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	1.4	3.0
Sales and office	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	1.0	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	.9	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	-.8	2.3
Service occupations	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	1.5	2.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	-.2	2.2
Manufacturing	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	-.6	1.9
Service-providing	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	1.4	3.1
State and local government workers	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	1.0	2.3

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	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	0.3	2.3
Goods-producing	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	-.9	1.3
Manufacturing	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	-1.5	1.1
Service-providing	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	1.3	3.1
Nonunion	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	.7	2.0
Goods-producing	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	.5	2.0
Manufacturing	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	.8	2.1
Service-providing	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	.7	2.0
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	.3	1.8
South	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	.9	2.3
Midwest	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	.7	2.2
West	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	.5	1.9
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	.6	1.8
Goods-producing	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	.5	1.6
Manufacturing	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	.7	1.9
Service-providing	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	.6	1.7
Nonunion	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	.5	1.8
Goods-producing	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	.4	1.7
Manufacturing	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	.7	1.8
Service-providing	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	.6	1.9
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	.4	1.8
South	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	.7	2.0
Midwest	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	.8	1.8
West	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	.4	1.6

[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, particpation, 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 estalishments 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 disabilty insurance	39	39	40	39	39
Long-term disability insurance	30	30	30	30	31
Long-term care insurance	11	11	11	12	12
Flexible work place	4	4	4	4	5
Section 125 cafeteria benefits					
Flexible benefits	-	-	17	17	17
Dependent care reimbursement account	-	-	29	30	31
Healthcare reimbursement account	-	-	31	32	33
Health Savings Account	-	-	5	6	8
Employee assistance program	-	-	40	40	42
Paid leave					
Holidays	79	77	77	76	77
Vacations	79	77	77	77	77
Sick leave	-	59	58	57	57
Personal leave	-	-	36	37	38
Family leave					
Paid family leave	-	-	7	8	8
Unpaid family leave	-	-	81	82	83
Employer assistance for child care	18	14	14	15	15
Nonproduction bonuses	49	47	47	46	47

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	11	19	3	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1
In effect during period	11	19	4	4	3	2	5	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	3
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	44.5	112.5	7.5	5.0	0.0	46.3	39.9	0.0	1.0	6.0	26.6	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.5
In effect during period (in thousands)	47.7	129.8	9.4	6.9	5.4	46.3	41.2	1.3	2.3	8.3	28.9	2.3	3.2	4.9	9.4
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	302.3	1,020.2	80.4	75.3	80.9	479.9	98.5	26.0	29.0	60.3	72.6	44.0	32.4	48.9	112.3
Percent of estimated working time [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	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		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	218.056	224.939	225.964	225.722	225.922	226.545	226.889	226.421	226.230	225.672	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815
All items (1967 = 100)	653.198	673.818	676.887	676.162	676.762	678.628	679.658	678.258	677.684	676.014	678.988	681.977	687.157	689.232	688.423
Food and beverages	219.984	227.866	227.082	227.451	228.323	229.490	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257
Food	219.625	227.842	226.976	227.360	228.316	229.554	230.573	231.017	230.790	231.301	232.666	232.486	232.792	233.234	233.339
Food at home	215.836	226.201	225.356	225.588	226.891	228.354	229.739	230.196	229.380	229.982	231.694	231.180	231.383	231.711	231.518
Cereals and bakery products	250.449	260.311	259.140	260.563	260.921	262.970	264.135	265.433	265.552	265.997	266.677	267.821	267.101	268.014	268.653
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	207.694	223.161	223.227	223.105	224.394	225.651	227.194	227.853	227.583	228.853	229.809	228.610	230.485	230.967	229.351
Dairy and related products[1]	199.245	212.745	211.327	212.286	214.781	216.720	219.381	219.493	218.767	218.458	220.492	219.377	219.131	216.918	216.096
Fruits and vegetables	273.458	284.662	284.174	280.721	282.018	282.579	286.865	284.269	282.605	283.550	285.437	281.072	279.057	281.648	283.149
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	161.602	166.790	165.862	166.197	167.802	168.268	168.213	169.137	168.606	168.520	170.454	169.758	169.513	169.191	167.866
Other foods at home	191.124	197.358	196.161	197.270	198.152	200.054	200.347	201.315	199.924	200.566	202.756	204.001	204.574	204.864	205.554
Sugar and sweets	201.242	207.832	205.285	207.672	207.321	209.780	213.330	213.602	210.039	210.846	213.700	213.902	215.044	215.776	214.714
Fats and oils	200.587	219.163	216.370	218.771	221.325	223.509	224.770	226.216	224.907	227.601	234.252	233.196	233.411	231.745	233.294
Other foods	204.553	209.292	208.518	209.259	210.202	212.114	211.619	212.737	211.649	211.986	213.602	215.473	216.043	216.559	217.502
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	121.683	123.996	123.343	123.692	124.418	125.193	125.044	125.461	125.702	126.293	125.536	127.193	126.856	128.126	129.297
Food away from home[1]	226.114	231.401	230.501	231.097	231.580	232.513	233.032	233.459	234.046	234.435	235.268	235.603	236.073	236.695	237.262
Other food away from home[1,2]	159.276	162.794	162.483	162.494	162.971	163.468	163.334	163.978	164.120	164.095	165.884	165.566	165.367	165.500	165.671
Alcoholic beverages	223.291	226.685	226.989	227.154	226.908	227.126	227.265	227.606	227.363	227.335	229.704	230.704	230.193	230.092	230.766
Housing	216.256	219.102	218.484	219.553	220.230	220.506	220.540	220.138	219.969	220.193	220.805	221.117	221.487	221.682	221.971
Shelter	248.396	251.646	250.745	251.422	252.155	252.546	252.647	253.101	253.312	253.716	254.409	254.931	255.609	256.031	256.442
Rent of primary residence	249.385	253.638	252.393	252.592	253.085	254.003	254.628	255.651	256.367	257.189	257.714	258.184	258.569	258.922	259.231
Lodging away from home	133.656	137.401	139.094	145.608	150.095	145.100	140.259	136.551	130.687	128.131	131.601	136.832	141.314	141.337	144.775
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	256.584	259.570	258.587	259.010	259.573	260.178	260.459	261.034	261.503	261.982	262.543	262.812	263.317	263.765	264.012
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	125.682	127.379	126.780	127.155	127.278	127.581	127.922	128.416	128.777	129.480	129.929	129.158	129.978	130.881	131.132
Fuels and utilities	214.187	220.367	219.956	225.022	226.643	226.493	226.409	220.450	218.199	217.674	218.199	217.189	216.667	216.006	216.388
Fuels	189.286	193.648	193.498	199.122	200.587	200.144	199.814	193.058	190.444	189.711	189.945	188.393	187.591	186.517	186.852
Fuel oil and other fuels	275.132	337.123	347.002	340.775	336.894	335.995	334.735	335.148	342.823	340.512	344.644	350.482	356.637	352.175	340.782
Gas (piped) and electricity	192.886	194.386	193.698	200.191	202.002	201.564	201.270	193.843	190.572	189.891	189.942	187.962	186.784	185.834	186.762
Household furnishings and operations	125.490	124.943	125.141	125.048	124.959	125.138	125.013	125.223	125.073	125.170	125.629	126.180	126.107	126.114	125.905
Apparel	119.503	122.111	122.271	120.578	118.770	121.547	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688
Men's and boys' apparel	111.914	114.698	114.976	114.279	113.914	114.399	116.602	119.506	119.930	115.997	116.409	116.400	119.297	121.179	121.265
Women's and girls' apparel	107.081	109.166	109.237	106.746	103.349	107.780	113.304	115.851	115.603	110.918	107.644	110.044	115.566	116.905	115.350
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	114.180	113.571	111.199	110.011	111.541	114.563	116.615	118.048	118.775	118.032	118.399	118.161	119.881	119.190	118.963
Footwear	127.988	128.482	129.618	128.054	126.092	127.500	130.921	130.886	130.293	128.208	126.915	127.668	130.077	131.848	132.409
Transportation	193.396	212.366	220.270	216.880	216.164	216.057	215.198	212.127	211.358	208.585	210.799	214.429	220.842	223.083	220.768
Private transportation	188.747	207.641	215.829	212.216	211.432	211.315	210.513	207.404	206.635	203.809	206.307	210.013	216.536	218.563	215.978
New and used motor vehicles[2]	97.149	99.770	99.915	101.004	101.442	101.524	100.988	100.540	100.021	99.795	99.659	99.889	100.325	100.977	101.399
New vehicles	138.005	141.883	142.494	143.054	142.763	142.327	142.334	142.535	142.736	142.953	143.438	144.326	144.350	144.522	144.401
Used cars and trucks[1]	143.128	149.011	148.361	151.776	154.184	155.823	153.586	151.494	149.230	148.140	147.143	147.011	148.677	151.087	153.565
Motor fuel	239.178	302.619	337.359	318.242	313.488	311.962	309.745	296.944	294.049	282.501	292.236	306.348	330.834	336.673	324.589
Gasoline (all types)	238.594	301.694	336.999	317.543	312.760	311.269	309.018	295.877	292.486	280.713	290.762	305.076	329.780	335.742	323.604
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	136.995	143.909	143.328	144.618	144.960	145.537	145.646	145.308	146.338	147.499	148.126	148.230	148.298	148.327	148.540
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	247.954	253.099	252.376	252.529	252.769	253.337	255.244	255.774	255.663	255.644	256.405	256.968	256.616	256.544	257.372
Public transportation	251.351	269.403	271.417	272.297	272.868	272.949	271.199	269.158	268.478	266.958	263.968	265.830	269.566	275.272	277.929
Medical care	388.436	400.258	399.375	399.552	400.305	400.874	401.605	403.430	404.858	405.629	408.056	410.466	411.498	412.480	413.655
Medical care commodities	314.717	324.089	324.399	324.102	324.159	324.395	325.130	325.962	326.624	327.254	329.201	331.867	333.188	333.060	333.131
Medical care services	411.208	423.810	422.438	422.813	423.847	424.546	425.258	427.467	429.191	430.005	432.583	434.832	435.721	437.151	438.766
Professional services	328.186	335.666	335.132	335.494	336.150	336.378	336.461	337.257	337.347	337.907	338.714	339.136	339.389	339.833	341.023
Hospital and related services	607.679	641.488	639.456	639.728	641.712	643.600	645.026	649.496	654.117	653.839	659.194	664.591	664.855	667.727	669.475
Recreation[2]	113.313	113.357	113.659	113.654	113.492	113.592	113.440	113.270	113.232	113.499	114.183	114.333	114.675	114.656	114.689
Video and audio[1,2]	99.122	98.401	98.707	98.373	98.672	98.222	98.491	98.572	98.315	98.225	98.743	99.371	99.856	99.893	99.934
Education and communication[2]	129.919	131.466	130.600	130.568	130.859	132.028	132.627	132.755	132.750	132.728	133.067	133.199	133.235	133.284	133.470
Education[2]	199.337	207.768	204.668	204.821	206.158	210.266	212.348	212.680	212.751	212.745	213.067	213.039	213.132	213.130	213.499
Educational books and supplies	505.569	529.545	523.640	524.307	525.981	530.785	538.887	540.431	541.618	540.742	547.629	548.192	550.401	550.666	553.994
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	573.174	597.208	588.138	588.556	592.539	604.798	610.562	611.458	611.581	611.633	612.104	611.974	612.093	612.068	612.949
Communication[1,2]	84.681	83.345	83.466	83.367	83.211	83.077	83.017	83.049	83.016	82.990	83.280	83.446	83.456	83.515	83.606
Information and information processing[1,2]	81.513	79.964	80.081	79.980	79.822	79.687	79.625	79.659	79.625	79.599	79.858	79.928	79.939	79.995	80.086
Telephone services[1,2]	102.379	101.209	101.159	101.204	100.961	101.006	101.084	101.257	101.259	101.397	101.687	101.728	101.800	101.889	101.982
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	9.413	9.030	9.096	9.038	9.032	8.960	8.912	8.882	8.866	8.818	8.855	8.873	8.862	8.865	8.879
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	76.377	68.901	70.898	69.125	68.788	66.753	65.796	65.511	65.849	64.348	64.356	64.686	64.086	63.401	63.409
Other goods and services	381.291	387.224	385.476	386.171	386.494	387.053	388.627	389.119	390.761	391.043	391.382	391.236	392.364	393.320	392.859
Tobacco and smoking products	807.330	834.769	825.690	828.860	833.067	837.427	843.141	842.785	843.604	847.063	851.016	847.880	845.760	847.032	845.622
Personal care[1]	206.643	208.556	208.080	208.307	208.174	208.199	208.843	209.232	210.354	210.257	210.299	210.330	211.289	211.865	211.649
Personal care products[1]	161.062	160.529	159.478	160.163	159.763	159.017	160.162	160.705	161.585	160.825	161.256	160.616	162.620	163.147	161.538
Personal care services[1]	229.614	230.800	230.505	230.614	230.454	230.779	230.974	231.238	232.216	232.302	232.039	232.907	233.300	233.741	233.956

See footnotes at end of table.

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Miscellaneous personal services	354.052	362.854	361.786	362.435	362.905	364.545	365.351	365.905	367.157	367.912	367.934	367.968	368.877	370.423	371.655
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	174.566	183.862	186.804	185.266	184.931	185.566	186.015	185.236	184.791	183.345	184.636	186.279	189.201	190.089	188.963
Food and beverages	219.984	227.866	227.082	227.451	228.323	229.490	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257
Commodities less food and beverages	150.392	159.943	164.286	162.032	161.222	161.621	161.850	160.608	160.091	157.921	159.117	161.451	165.413	166.479	164.851
Nondurables less food and beverages	189.916	208.427	217.037	211.621	209.739	210.546	211.709	209.518	208.902	204.529	206.834	211.182	219.086	220.859	217.222
Apparel	119.503	122.111	122.271	120.578	118.770	121.547	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel	238.053	266.957	281.064	273.195	271.228	270.809	270.380	265.302	264.478	259.668	264.289	270.682	281.225	283.379	277.900
Durables	111.324	112.557	112.941	113.598	113.778	113.799	113.177	112.822	112.405	112.277	112.399	112.780	112.926	113.306	113.622
Services	261.274	265.762	264.883	265.928	266.660	267.271	267.510	267.352	267.413	267.737	268.459	268.819	269.396	269.901	270.462
Rent of shelter [3]	258.823	262.208	261.272	261.977	262.747	263.152	263.251	263.717	263.931	264.341	265.060	265.628	266.323	266.747	267.176
Transportation services	259.823	268.002	267.832	268.488	268.642	268.940	268.979	269.487	270.117	269.858	269.438	269.535	270.604	272.146	272.912
Other services	309.602	314.431	313.205	313.332	313.703	315.791	316.708	316.933	317.275	318.043	319.100	319.510	320.315	320.824	321.309
Special indexes:															
All items less food	217.828	224.503	225.826	225.485	225.566	226.092	226.329	225.717	225.532	224.805	225.739	226.927	228.887	229.621	229.290
All items less shelter	208.643	217.048	218.847	218.239	218.230	218.952	219.396	218.558	218.205	217.260	218.378	219.580	221.744	222.552	222.010
All items less medical care	209.689	216.325	217.414	217.158	217.336	217.955	218.281	217.730	217.479	216.875	217.804	218.737	220.483	221.159	220.833
Commodities less food	152.990	162.409	166.657	164.461	163.664	164.059	164.287	163.084	162.572	160.453	161.685	163.994	167.858	168.899	167.323
Nondurables less food	191.927	209.615	217.771	212.660	210.867	211.642	212.750	210.697	210.101	205.966	208.277	212.459	219.940	221.619	218.198
Nondurables less food and apparel	235.601	262.123	274.948	267.823	266.018	265.656	265.279	260.703	259.934	255.567	259.979	265.898	275.483	277.443	272.494
Nondurables	205.271	219.049	223.413	220.611	219.979	220.958	222.036	221.035	220.592	218.411	220.325	222.634	227.039	228.190	226.283
Services less rent of shelter [3]	284.368	290.554	289.676	291.219	291.961	292.871	293.301	292.365	292.242	292.487	293.269	293.406	293.886	294.527	295.291
Services less medical care services	249.569	253.554	252.713	253.781	254.487	255.085	255.295	255.009	254.978	255.271	255.881	256.123	256.675	257.121	257.615
Energy	211.449	243.909	260.376	254.170	252.661	251.706	250.480	240.902	238.177	232.300	236.942	242.663	253.599	255.736	250.306
All items less energy	220.458	224.806	224.275	224.635	225.010	225.797	226.303	226.754	226.818	226.795	227.422	227.925	228.705	229.252	229.520
All items less food and energy	221.337	225.008	224.534	224.891	225.164	225.874	226.289	226.743	226.859	226.740	227.237	227.865	228.735	229.303	229.602
Commodities less food and energy	143.588	145.499	145.657	145.741	145.486	146.159	146.734	147.068	146.811	145.929	145.963	146.628	147.644	148.070	148.020
Energy commodities	242.636	306.445	340.183	321.578	316.835	315.330	313.145	300.916	298.530	287.363	296.886	310.685	334.427	339.793	327.659
Services less energy	268.278	273.057	272.158	272.695	273.327	274.038	274.327	274.851	275.224	275.643	276.432	277.027	277.780	278.431	278.956
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	213.967	221.575	222.954	222.522	222.686	223.326	223.688	223.043	222.813	222.166	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600
All items (1967 = 100)	637.342	660.005	664.113	662.826	663.314	665.221	666.299	664.376	663.692	661.766	664.891	668.171	674.090	676.199	674.973
Food and beverages	219.182	227.276	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.957	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705
Food	218.730	227.125	226.257	226.610	227.585	228.911	229.967	230.406	230.143	230.624	231.980	231.806	232.126	232.550	232.594
Food at home	214.638	225.181	224.386	224.580	225.889	227.388	228.777	229.269	228.405	228.925	230.631	230.148	230.377	230.668	230.409
Cereals and bakery products	251.024	261.085	259.862	261.297	261.564	263.608	264.869	266.335	266.639	266.752	267.512	268.245	267.790	268.831	269.256
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	207.431	223.191	223.356	223.250	224.421	225.682	227.285	228.019	227.643	228.845	229.739	228.787	230.423	230.749	229.207
Dairy and related products [1]	197.992	211.772	210.488	211.374	213.957	215.910	218.406	218.451	217.557	217.503	219.185	218.218	217.975	215.670	214.876
Fruits and vegetables	270.713	282.180	281.424	277.853	279.494	280.617	284.884	282.345	279.989	280.711	282.588	278.626	276.807	279.285	280.363
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	161.214	166.067	165.160	165.380	166.890	167.391	167.416	168.262	167.739	167.577	169.594	168.825	168.498	168.203	166.941
Other foods at home	190.294	196.512	195.396	196.454	197.389	199.201	199.519	200.430	199.146	199.694	201.995	203.131	203.721	204.076	204.838
Sugar and sweets	200.035	206.668	204.161	206.402	206.103	208.537	211.591	212.276	209.091	209.639	212.860	213.086	214.050	214.583	213.705
Fats and oils	200.909	219.844	216.820	219.304	221.982	224.327	225.698	227.230	226.119	229.065	235.791	234.241	234.763	233.477	234.753
Other foods	204.577	209.273	208.632	209.328	210.318	212.092	211.730	212.673	211.618	211.835	213.520	215.327	215.913	216.510	217.571
Other miscellaneous foods [1,2]	121.872	124.148	123.673	123.911	124.607	125.327	125.167	125.681	125.761	126.235	125.367	127.047	126.611	128.056	129.399
Food away from home [1]	226.204	231.504	230.521	231.112	231.603	232.682	233.257	233.622	234.240	234.666	235.423	235.782	236.262	236.917	237.485
Other food away from home [1,2]	159.794	163.841	163.498	163.524	164.167	164.551	164.421	165.008	165.228	165.205	166.216	165.955	165.661	165.820	165.994
Alcoholic beverages	224.368	228.041	228.197	228.331	227.956	228.213	228.513	229.194	229.379	229.467	231.821	233.328	232.705	232.585	233.132
Housing	212.880	215.810	215.135	216.263	216.917	217.235	217.371	216.843	216.723	217.009	217.528	217.717	218.024	218.175	218.446
Shelter	242.309	245.526	244.618	245.112	245.705	246.187	246.372	246.922	247.313	247.858	248.435	248.868	249.453	249.852	250.176
Rent of primary residence	247.725	251.857	250.704	250.843	251.271	252.195	252.771	253.727	254.446	255.322	255.800	256.292	256.674	256.992	257.260
Lodging away from home [2]	135.119	138.828	140.814	147.508	151.939	146.163	140.665	137.128	131.860	129.754	132.580	137.590	142.514	143.128	146.826
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence [3]	232.461	235.147	234.272	234.634	235.116	235.645	235.886	236.407	236.869	237.350	237.848	238.085	238.543	238.932	239.132
Tenants' and household insurance [1,2]	126.739	128.563	127.859	128.242	128.377	128.727	129.090	129.562	129.912	130.695	131.182	130.565	131.427	132.174	132.429
Fuels and utilities	212.885	218.859	218.216	223.834	225.589	225.399	225.398	218.952	216.546	216.074	216.589	215.460	214.848	214.162	214.793
Fuels	187.272	191.522	191.103	197.253	198.857	198.396	198.168	190.976	188.244	187.586	187.786	186.170	185.276	184.171	184.784
Fuel oil and other fuels	277.433	336.592	345.830	339.095	335.796	334.935	334.361	334.886	342.717	340.375	344.055	350.169	355.613	351.248	339.191
Gas (piped) and electricity	191.552	193.519	192.646	199.650	201.547	201.084	200.861	193.001	189.671	189.060	189.143	187.193	186.040	185.010	186.096
Household furnishings and operations	121.555	121.109	121.238	121.152	121.185	121.325	121.399	121.642	121.459	121.409	121.770	122.201	122.236	122.149	121.888
Apparel	118.733	121.293	121.312	119.720	117.830	120.624	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163
Men's and boys' apparel	111.811	114.971	115.079	114.172	113.565	114.068	116.854	120.512	120.739	116.906	116.817	117.088	120.808	122.732	122.625
Women's and girls' apparel	106.360	108.733	108.704	106.263	102.841	107.359	113.333	115.638	115.324	110.883	107.583	109.862	115.303	116.301	114.849
Infants' and toddlers' apparel [1]	117.415	116.753	114.150	113.203	114.220	118.265	119.921	121.409	122.228	121.842	122.603	121.768	123.443	122.512	122.015
Footwear	127.593	128.560	129.810	128.533	126.679	128.108	131.035	130.799	130.676	128.560	127.300	128.188	130.314	131.758	132.192
Transportation	192.560	213.296	222.153	218.155	217.466	217.491	216.474	213.013	212.119	209.013	211.599	215.665	222.947	225.257	222.579
Private transportation	189.257	209.939	218.946	214.837	214.119	214.131	213.141	209.647	208.743	205.607	208.363	212.481	219.856	222.059	219.201
New and used motor vehicles [2]	96.271	99.205	99.236	100.485	101.093	101.393	100.736	100.187	99.539	99.250	99.037	99.279	99.800	100.559	101.203

See footnotes at end of table.

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
New vehicles	139.044	142.866	143.476	143.995	143.687	143.276	143.290	143.539	143.778	143.994	144.431	145.475	145.511	145.591	145.513
Used cars and trucks [1]	144.007	150.010	149.304	152.759	155.201	156.860	154.645	152.569	150.310	149.207	148.197	148.055	149.726	152.150	154.641
Motor fuel	240.094	303.848	338.832	319.323	314.806	313.307	310.810	297.935	295.069	283.528	293.496	307.606	332.384	338.121	325.789
Gasoline (all types)	239.629	303.067	338.656	318.779	314.232	312.768	310.227	296.999	293.628	281.852	292.151	306.466	331.481	337.336	324.944
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	136.998	143.796	143.257	144.458	144.840	145.390	145.652	145.326	146.151	147.223	147.804	147.905	147.990	148.046	148.280
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	250.543	255.760	255.042	255.133	255.509	256.077	258.001	258.440	258.342	258.355	259.076	259.689	259.389	259.291	260.061
Public transportation	248.713	266.151	268.226	268.615	269.003	269.427	267.826	266.204	265.815	264.424	262.018	264.030	267.589	272.357	274.929
Medical care	389.766	402.187	401.316	401.398	402.160	402.783	403.433	405.472	407.128	407.909	410.459	413.022	414.116	415.231	416.471
Medical care commodities	306.257	315.845	316.099	315.710	315.957	316.299	316.869	317.901	318.671	319.396	321.314	323.842	325.227	325.102	325.063
Medical care services	414.273	427.551	426.210	426.498	427.464	428.190	428.856	431.274	433.269	434.051	436.798	439.305	440.246	441.853	443.599
Professional services	331.456	339.328	338.828	339.198	339.756	340.053	340.195	341.110	341.148	341.593	342.491	342.887	343.092	343.570	344.768
Hospital and related services	608.516	644.431	642.422	642.513	644.693	646.560	647.586	652.231	657.707	657.440	662.841	669.040	669.329	672.584	674.535
Recreation [2]	109.812	109.898	110.219	110.216	110.134	110.146	109.995	109.869	109.723	109.959	110.556	110.881	111.200	111.143	111.219
Video and audio [1,2]	99.643	99.087	99.331	99.005	99.417	98.939	99.148	99.339	99.095	99.028	99.563	100.192	100.754	100.797	100.827
Education and communication [2]	124.891	125.520	124.934	124.906	124.994	125.797	126.219	126.415	126.392	126.413	126.735	126.853	126.905	127.000	127.175
Education [2]	196.606	204.761	202.023	202.119	203.181	206.790	208.721	209.343	209.453	209.452	209.865	209.868	209.968	210.001	210.415
Educational books and supplies	508.386	534.846	528.326	529.103	529.929	536.250	544.702	546.888	548.418	547.576	554.390	554.958	557.037	557.139	560.853
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	552.958	575.357	567.600	567.816	570.995	581.447	586.531	588.222	588.409	588.489	589.117	589.075	589.187	589.277	590.197
Communication [1,2]	87.317	85.789	85.877	85.819	85.628	85.545	85.492	85.543	85.486	85.510	85.761	85.892	85.922	86.021	86.105
Information and information processing [1,2]	85.126	83.447	83.534	83.474	83.282	83.198	83.144	83.196	83.139	83.163	83.391	83.455	83.486	83.582	83.666
Telephone services [1,2]	102.086	100.626	100.610	100.657	100.366	100.405	100.475	100.616	100.620	100.764	101.014	101.050	101.112	101.189	101.273
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	9.960	9.571	9.623	9.575	9.573	9.514	9.462	9.440	9.408	9.371	9.404	9.423	9.420	9.441	9.455
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	76.273	68.439	70.071	68.426	68.230	66.530	65.435	65.342	65.613	64.421	64.382	64.729	64.198	63.571	63.499
Other goods and services	409.278	416.899	414.594	415.514	416.166	416.896	418.837	419.067	420.462	421.000	421.572	421.412	422.358	423.249	422.668
Tobacco and smoking products	812.347	839.665	830.137	833.452	837.692	842.479	848.513	847.868	848.791	852.435	856.419	853.214	851.360	852.457	850.900
Personal care [1]	204.299	206.361	205.919	206.165	206.069	205.957	206.615	206.887	207.847	207.747	207.814	207.958	208.918	209.449	209.213
Personal care products [1]	161.174	161.045	160.083	160.780	160.567	159.655	160.623	160.970	161.716	160.954	161.473	161.121	163.005	163.267	161.533
Personal care services [1]	229.824	230.958	230.709	230.814	230.579	230.907	231.139	231.409	232.222	232.313	232.093	232.964	233.362	233.816	234.050
Miscellaneous personal services	355.502	364.346	363.466	364.113	364.597	365.826	366.656	366.867	368.036	368.816	368.843	369.051	369.972	371.634	373.141
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	177.545	188.157	191.543	189.779	189.508	190.217	190.644	189.605	189.073	187.472	188.931	190.816	194.276	195.270	193.928
Food and beverages	219.182	227.276	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.957	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705
Commodities less food and beverages	155.064	166.459	171.531	168.922	168.166	168.623	168.793	167.147	166.502	164.072	165.511	168.180	172.900	174.121	172.217
Nondurables less food and beverages	198.517	220.100	230.306	223.944	221.945	222.704	223.817	220.916	220.183	215.404	218.318	223.359	232.634	234.615	230.250
Apparel	118.733	121.293	121.312	119.720	117.830	120.624	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	252.481	286.167	302.815	293.390	291.265	290.820	290.172	284.081	283.006	277.351	282.875	290.400	303.181	305.835	299.168
Durables	112.513	114.313	114.560	115.461	115.866	116.037	115.332	114.872	114.319	114.098	114.105	114.470	114.768	115.249	115.734
Services	256.628	260.925	260.062	261.122	261.777	262.344	262.636	262.427	262.535	262.954	263.615	263.904	264.394	264.819	265.369
Rent of shelter [3]	233.507	236.603	235.734	236.207	236.781	237.244	237.418	237.944	238.318	238.834	239.387	239.820	240.373	240.748	241.058
Transporatation services	259.985	268.161	267.729	268.122	268.170	268.778	269.151	270.160	271.172	271.174	270.972	271.019	271.891	272.940	273.729
Other services	296.066	299.544	298.779	298.819	299.077	300.411	301.130	301.477	301.609	302.364	303.344	303.908	304.690	305.232	305.754
Special indexes:															
All items less food	212.938	220.401	222.174	221.604	221.625	222.144	222.384	221.548	221.324	220.479	221.476	222.792	225.059	225.815	225.326
All items less shelter	205.943	215.223	217.445	216.673	216.683	217.387	217.817	216.732	216.274	215.189	216.427	217.801	220.347	221.182	220.485
All items less medical care	206.828	214.226	215.660	215.216	215.361	215.996	216.346	215.626	215.342	214.658	215.653	216.699	218.700	219.390	218.929
Commodities less food	157.422	168.646	173.603	171.059	170.311	170.764	170.938	169.349	168.725	166.354	167.821	170.476	175.097	176.294	174.436
Nondurables less food	200.147	220.793	230.472	224.451	222.537	223.269	224.341	221.629	220.944	216.421	219.315	224.205	233.049	234.939	230.788
Nondurables less food and apparel	248.965	279.965	295.146	286.570	284.603	284.219	283.654	278.162	277.198	272.053	277.315	284.362	296.105	298.544	292.434
Nondurables	209.360	224.728	229.820	226.570	225.916	226.913	227.983	226.642	226.140	223.793	226.025	228.711	233.849	235.104	232.778
Services less rent of shelter [3]	251.210	256.386	255.643	257.266	257.932	258.552	258.945	257.887	257.664	257.915	258.616	258.697	259.048	259.480	260.246
Services less medical care services	245.533	249.355	248.528	249.607	250.237	250.789	251.058	250.733	250.753	251.150	251.705	251.882	252.344	252.708	253.194
Energy	211.926	246.086	263.494	256.663	255.169	254.191	252.823	242.844	240.073	233.943	238.978	245.158	256.979	259.268	253.468
All items less energy	215.173	219.598	219.041	219.383	219.748	220.587	221.161	221.643	221.720	221.735	222.298	222.758	223.520	224.034	224.296
All items less food and energy	214.835	218.461	217.966	218.306	218.548	219.290	219.766	220.258	220.404	220.325	220.736	221.318	222.169	222.700	223.006
Commodities less food and energy	145.728	148.050	148.045	148.321	148.206	149.003	149.633	149.890	149.572	148.692	148.645	149.277	150.368	150.809	150.860
Energy commodities	242.805	306.719	340.895	321.775	317.281	315.799	313.363	300.937	298.469	287.221	297.049	310.990	335.299	340.744	328.340
Services less energy	263.713	268.270	267.410	267.791	268.303	268.988	269.337	270.000	270.500	271.036	271.762	272.318	273.002	273.600	274.084

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.
[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.
[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

NOTE: Index applied to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2011	2012					2011	2012				
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
U.S. city average	M	225.672	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	222.166	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	241.987	242.879	243.850	245.125	245.850	245.709	240.431	241.321	242.371	243.768	244.581	244.394
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	243.328	244.296	245.179	246.473	247.166	247.099	240.148	241.066	242.040	243.433	244.187	244.050
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	145.062	145.456	146.217	146.961	147.460	147.244	146.432	146.923	147.685	148.541	149.130	148.933
Midwest urban[4]	M	215.173	216.368	216.855	218.975	219.405	219.145	211.459	212.756	213.248	215.788	216.160	215.713
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	215.633	216.883	217.320	219.269	219.519	219.484	210.962	212.309	212.714	215.108	215.343	215.173
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	138.186	138.903	139.191	140.921	141.308	141.124	138.741	139.595	139.934	141.956	142.255	141.941
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	212.505	213.649	214.524	215.784	216.658	215.254	211.040	212.052	212.902	214.565	215.382	213.627
South urban	M	219.469	220.497	221.802	223.314	224.275	223.356	217.463	218.571	220.080	221.792	222.872	221.690
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	220.152	221.185	222.711	224.250	225.154	224.313	218.603	219.705	221.592	223.295	224.377	223.259
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	139.838	140.388	141.133	142.056	142.718	142.161	139.299	139.863	140.726	141.793	142.530	141.828
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	224.892	226.902	228.117	229.953	230.734	229.181	225.422	227.762	228.966	231.031	231.803	229.923
West urban	M	228.117	228.980	229.995	232.039	232.561	233.053	222.968	223.849	224.956	227.271	227.686	228.189
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	232.106	233.044	234.173	236.249	236.631	237.215	225.267	226.277	227.609	230.059	230.247	230.848
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	138.017	138.465	138.997	140.235	140.619	140.834	138.157	138.578	139.050	140.393	140.819	141.083
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	205.636	206.562	207.469	209.011	209.511	209.466	204.954	205.939	206.988	208.811	209.308	209.168
B/C[3]	M	139.881	140.418	141.040	142.146	142.679	142.391	139.931	140.506	141.179	142.445	143.017	142.658
D	M	219.950	221.362	222.324	224.029	224.986	223.978	218.780	220.339	221.349	223.270	224.129	222.747
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	218.180	219.585	219.626	222.351	222.416	222.262	212.597	214.298	214.022	217.065	217.174	216.829
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	231.567	233.441	234.537	236.941	236.866	237.032	224.444	226.245	227.585	230.281	230.023	230.180
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	248.307	249.322	250.285	251.887	252.349	252.652	244.586	245.541	246.539	248.152	248.706	248.955
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	245.891	–	247.166	–	246.582	–	247.006	–	248.800	–	248.130
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	211.985	–	214.743	–	214.607	–	203.575	–	206.615	–	206.301
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	209.203	–	212.618	–	212.226	–	214.557	–	218.793	–	218.017
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	148.163	–	150.074	–	150.155	–	148.489	–	150.619	–	150.848
Atlanta, GA	2	208.590	–	210.600	–	212.895	–	207.654	–	210.269	–	212.600	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	213.505	–	214.836	–	216.194	–	210.199	–	212.037	–	213.905	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	200.477	–	204.291	–	206.088	–	199.480	–	203.603	–	205.790	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	231.794	–	234.043	–	236.095	–	230.394	–	232.605	–	235.443	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	234.312	–	235.857	–	237.782	–	235.194	–	236.815	–	238.802	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	234.327	–	236.880	–	238.985	–	231.109	–	234.648	–	236.626	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	234.812	–	235.744	–	237.931	–	231.297	–	232.081	–	234.808	–

[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; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date. Dash indicates data not available.

40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537	218.056	224.939
Percent change	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6	3.2
Food and beverages:											
Index	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225	218.249	219.984	227.866
Percent change	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4	1.9	0.8	3.6
Housing:											
Index	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264	217.057	216.256	219.102
Percent change	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	0.4	-0.4	1.3
Apparel:											
Index	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907	120.078	119.503	122.111
Percent change	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5	–.4	–.7	.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	-0.5	2.2
Transportation:											
Index	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549	179.252	193.396	212.366
Percent change	0.7	–.9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9	-8.3	7.9	9.8
Medical care:											
Index	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065	375.613	388.436	400.258
Percent change	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.0
Other goods and services:											
Index	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381	368.586	381.291	387.224
Percent change	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3.4	1.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053	209.630	213.967	221.575
Percent change	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1	-0.7	2.1	3.6

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2011								2012				
	2010	2011	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Finished goods	179.8	190.5	192.5	191.4	192.2	191.7	192.6	191.8	191.7	191.1	192.0	192.7	194.4	195.0	193.9
Finished consumer goods	189.1	203.3	206.3	204.7	205.7	204.9	206.2	204.5	204.4	203.4	204.5	205.4	207.9	208.7	207.0
Finished consumer foods	182.4	193.9	191.0	192.4	193.5	195.7	197.0	195.9	197.9	197.2	197.0	196.5	197.3	197.8	197.3
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	190.4	205.5	210.5	207.8	208.8	207.0	208.3	206.3	205.5	204.4	206.0	207.4	210.5	211.4	209.3
Nondurable goods less food	210.1	231.5	239.4	235.2	236.6	233.8	235.7	231.6	230.4	228.8	230.8	232.9	237.4	238.8	235.8
Durable goods	144.9	147.4	146.6	146.9	147.2	147.3	147.3	149.7	149.7	149.5	150.2	150.1	150.3	150.4	150.0
Capital equipment	157.3	159.7	159.2	159.5	159.7	159.7	159.8	161.2	161.3	161.4	162.1	162.2	162.3	162.4	162.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	183.4	199.8	203.2	203.3	204.1	202.8	203.2	200.2	199.9	198.5	198.8	200.1	203.3	203.2	201.9
Materials and components for manufacturing	174.0	189.8	192.6	192.4	193.3	192.7	192.8	190.6	189.5	187.7	188.6	190.8	192.8	193.0	191.9
Materials for food manufacturing	174.4	193.4	192.9	193.8	195.9	199.2	199.4	196.4	197.0	195.7	195.4	195.4	195.9	196.2	195.3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	215.4	249.2	257.3	256.3	257.8	255.0	256.2	251.3	247.6	242.3	244.5	249.5	256.2	257.1	254.3
Materials for durable manufacturing	186.6	204.2	207.8	206.8	207.9	207.2	206.1	202.4	201.6	200.1	201.2	204.2	204.3	203.6	202.3
Components for manufacturing	142.2	145.8	145.7	146.1	146.4	146.5	146.5	146.7	146.8	146.8	147.1	147.4	147.5	147.6	147.8
Materials and components for construction	205.7	212.8	212.8	213.7	214.7	214.6	214.5	214.4	214.2	214.2	215.3	216.8	217.5	218.3	218.6
Processed fuels and lubricants	185.2	215.0	224.3	224.2	225.1	219.5	221.0	212.2	213.9	211.9	209.8	209.9	219.7	217.4	212.6
Containers	201.2	205.4	206.4	206.8	207.1	205.9	206.0	205.4	205.3	205.4	205.5	206.6	206.7	206.9	207.1
Supplies	175.0	184.2	184.5	185.2	185.7	186.1	186.7	185.8	185.4	184.9	185.5	186.1	186.9	187.7	188.3
Crude materials for further processing	212.2	249.4	255.5	256.8	256.9	251.2	251.1	242.8	248.5	242.0	246.0	244.6	248.5	242.1	235.8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	152.4	188.4	190.3	195.3	192.6	196.3	192.4	186.3	188.6	184.5	188.8	191.2	196.2	190.9	190.2
Crude nonfood materials	249.3	284.0	293.6	291.3	293.9	279.7	283.4	273.8	282.2	274.0	277.6	273.1	275.7	268.8	258.4
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	178.3	188.9	191.9	190.3	191.0	189.8	190.7	189.9	189.4	188.8	190.0	190.9	192.9	193.5	192.2
Finished energy goods	166.9	193.0	206.1	199.5	200.3	195.6	197.9	191.2	189.3	186.3	187.6	190.8	197.0	198.8	194.0
Finished goods less energy	175.5	181.4	180.0	180.6	181.4	182.1	182.5	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.8	184.7	185.0	185.3	185.2
Finished consumer goods less energy	183.9	191.7	189.9	190.6	191.7	192.7	193.4	194.1	194.8	194.7	195.7	195.4	195.9	196.3	196.1
Finished goods less food and energy	173.6	177.8	176.9	177.2	177.9	178.1	178.3	179.8	179.9	180.1	181.3	181.3	181.5	181.7	181.7
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	185.1	190.8	189.7	189.9	191.0	191.4	191.8	193.4	193.4	193.7	195.4	195.2	195.6	195.8	195.9
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	220.8	230.0	228.4	228.7	230.6	231.4	232.2	232.7	232.9	233.5	236.3	236.2	236.7	237.0	237.6
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	184.4	200.4	204.0	204.0	204.8	203.1	203.5	200.5	200.2	198.9	199.1	200.6	203.9	203.7	202.2
Intermediate foods and feeds	171.7	192.3	192.9	194.1	195.3	197.9	198.7	194.9	194.6	192.9	193.3	193.1	194.6	196.1	197.4
Intermediate energy goods	187.8	219.8	229.4	229.1	230.8	224.1	226.0	217.4	219.0	216.9	215.1	215.4	225.8	223.4	218.2
Intermediate goods less energy	180.0	192.2	193.8	194.1	194.6	194.7	194.8	193.2	192.4	191.3	192.1	193.6	194.9	195.3	195.1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	180.8	192.0	193.8	193.9	194.4	194.2	194.1	192.8	192.0	190.9	191.7	193.5	194.7	195.1	194.7
Crude energy materials	216.7	240.4	251.9	246.9	249.9	231.0	235.6	229.8	243.2	232.7	233.1	227.2	227.6	219.8	208.4
Crude materials less energy	197.0	240.0	242.3	247.7	245.7	249.0	245.6	236.3	236.5	233.0	238.8	240.1	245.6	240.4	238.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy	329.1	390.4	393.8	399.6	401.0	402.2	401.4	381.2	373.5	372.7	383.3	381.1	388.1	383.3	377.5

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2011								2012				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]	May[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	251.0	247.2	251.2	237.4	241.6	235.1	245.6	238.6	238.0	234.2	236.7	230.4	220.6
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	289.1	281.9	286.8	264.3	270.8	262.9	278.0	267.7	264.4	256.8	261.3	248.9	230.5
212	Mining, except oil and gas	225.6	227.6	231.0	231.3	231.4	224.0	228.1	226.0	229.8	230.7	229.8	230.7	230.1
213	Mining support activities	109.9	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.6	114.1	114.2	114.4	114.5	115.6	115.6	116.1
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	191.9	191.1	191.7	190.7	191.5	190.2	190.6	189.6	191.1	192.1	194.9	194.8	193.6
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	191.2	191.8	193.4	195.5	196.4	194.4	194.8	194.2	194.9	194.6	195.6	196.3	196.7
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	126.5	126.7	128.3	128.3	128.5	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.8	131.3	131.0	131.9	131.5
313	Textile mills	132.6	132.5	132.2	132.5	132.6	131.5	131.0	130.0	129.6	128.7	129.2	128.9	129.0
315	Apparel manufacturing	105.7	105.9	106.3	106.2	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.4
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	163.8	164.9	166.2	166.3	166.1	165.7	164.8	163.9	165.3	164.3	166.8	168.1	167.6
321	Wood products manufacturing	107.7	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.9	109.3	110.2	111.1	111.8	113.0
322	Paper manufacturing	131.4	131.7	132.1	132.2	132.5	132.2	131.9	131.8	131.6	132.1	131.9	131.7	131.7
323	Printing and related support activities	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.9	112.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	111.6	112.6	112.1	112.0	112.2
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	409.3	396.6	396.1	379.6	385.7	368.9	372.6	362.4	371.1	379.6	408.8	404.1	388.5
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	252.8	253.4	255.1	255.2	256.7	255.9	255.6	254.7	258.4	259.9	261.8	262.0	263.2
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	176.4	178.4	178.8	178.4	178.6	178.7	178.3	178.2	178.5	179.1	180.0	181.5	181.9
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	221.8	220.2	221.6	220.6	219.1	214.2	213.1	211.5	211.6	215.5	214.8	214.0	211.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	182.9	183.5	184.0	184.1	184.4	184.3	184.2	184.2	184.5	184.9	185.1	185.6	185.7
333	Machinery manufacturing	123.2	123.5	123.8	123.9	124.2	124.3	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.4	125.8	125.9	126.1
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	90.3	90.2	90.0	90.0	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.7	90.0	89.9	89.7	89.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	136.0	136.6	137.1	136.5	136.7	136.5	136.7	136.6	137.6	138.2	138.2	138.3	138.7
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.1	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.1
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	180.5	180.8	181.5	181.7	182.2	182.4	182.7	183.0	183.5	183.7	183.3	184.0	184.8
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	115.5	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.9	117.3	117.5	117.5	117.2
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	128.2	128.9	129.0	127.9	128.5	128.0	127.8	128.0	128.8	128.2	130.3	129.9	132.5
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	122.4	124.8	125.7	126.8	125.5	127.2	125.1	125.5	124.6	125.5	124.9	125.1	124.3
443	Electronics and appliance stores	94.2	90.4	87.2	88.3	90.5	89.4	90.9	81.8	80.0	80.4	80.3	79.5	79.8
446	Health and personal care stores	130.9	130.9	129.2	131.4	135.9	134.5	134.5	134.9	136.2	135.6	136.2	139.7	139.4
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	81.1	84.5	76.2	82.3	84.1	78.6	82.0	80.3	75.5	76.4	77.1	81.1	87.9
454	Nonstore retailers	141.9	142.1	141.9	143.7	143.4	141.9	140.8	145.4	146.3	140.3	144.5	144.0	151.5
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	218.9	219.5	220.0	224.0	216.2	220.2	220.0	221.8	224.3	223.7	231.0	234.5	230.1
483	Water transportation	136.4	136.5	134.3	132.5	132.6	131.7	132.7	131.9	132.3	133.3	135.3	137.5	138.1
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	134.7	138.8	140.4	141.5	139.2	133.4	131.4	131.4	130.4	130.7	127.9	126.7	127.1
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	131.3	131.5	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.3	132.4	132.5	133.1	132.7	133.5	133.3	133.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	108.6	108.6	108.9	109.0	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.1	109.2	108.8	108.8
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.8	128.9	129.0	130.3	129.9	129.7	130.1	130.3
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	176.3	176.5	176.8	177.1	177.5	178.7	178.8	179.4	179.9	179.0	179.4	180.0	180.2
6231	Nursing care facilities	128.9	128.7	129.3	129.1	129.4	128.1	128.3	128.5	129.4	128.7	129.1	129.3	130.0
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	135.7	135.7	137.1	137.3	138.2	138.1	137.5	137.8	138.9	139.1	139.8	139.3	139.6
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.1	111.0	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.2	111.5	111.5	112.3	111.8	112.1	112.3	112.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	114.5	114.8	110.3	109.0	110.0	114.4	115.1	113.5	114.2	113.1	114.3	114.7	116.6
517	Telecommunications	101.5	101.4	101.7	102.1	101.8	102.0	102.1	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.7	101.2	101.7
5182	Data processing and related services	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.1	102.1
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	127.5	127.7	128.0	128.0	125.0	122.2	123.7	123.3	124.8	126.9	128.4	130.4	128.9
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.3	110.3	111.0	111.0	110.3	109.5	109.8	109.1
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.7	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.6	97.8	98.1	98.3
5313	Real estate support activities	107.0	106.0	105.5	105.5	106.0	107.1	106.4	106.9	107.4	106.9	107.1	108.1	107.3
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	126.4	132.7	143.2	143.2	135.0	133.5	132.1	122.9	122.8	126.7	147.9	131.8	126.3
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	177.8	178.0	178.2	178.2	178.4	178.4	178.6	178.7	182.0	181.7	182.1	182.2	183.0
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	111.5	111.5	111.8	111.9	111.8	111.1	110.9	112.5	112.0	111.8	111.0	110.5	110.4
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	144.8	145.3	145.8	145.9	146.2	146.3	146.4	146.4	146.6	146.0	146.2	146.2	147.1
54181	Advertising agencies	105.6	105.6	106.3	106.4	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.6	106.5	106.3	106.4	107.1
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	125.3	125.4	125.1	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.5	125.8	125.9	126.8	126.1
56151	Travel agencies	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.0	99.7	99.4	101.1	100.1
56172	Janitorial services	111.9	112.0	112.5	112.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.9
5621	Waste collection	121.1	120.4	120.3	120.7	121.3	121.5	121.4	120.9	121.3	121.4	122.2	122.4	122.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	142.6	141.9	143.4	143.5	143.6	145.2	144.1	142.9	142.4	142.6	148.0	149.4	146.3

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Finished goods											
Total	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.8	190.5
Foods	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.4	193.9
Energy	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	166.9	193.0
Other	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.6	177.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.4	199.8
Foods	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.4	193.4
Energy	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	187.8	219.8
Other	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8	192.0
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.2	249.4
Foods	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.4	188.4
Energy	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.7	240.4
Other	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.8	342.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011								2012				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
ALL COMMODITIES	134.3	134.5	134.0	134.6	135.3	132.6	132.7	132.1	132.5	133.1	134.1	134.7	134.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages	207.4	210.6	203.2	208.9	213.8	199.0	203.1	199.0	201.6	200.5	206.0	210.7	212.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	211.6	214.6	205.8	212.0	217.3	201.1	205.7	201.2	203.8	202.6	208.6	213.4	215.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	170.2	174.6	183.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	182.6	183.8	185.9	186.8	186.4	190.1	184.6
Industrial supplies and materials	193.1	191.8	191.3	191.7	192.8	186.3	185.9	184.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	189.2	185.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	240.5	234.8	226.9	215.7	212.5	209.8	206.8	200.7	200.7	202.0	201.6	202.2	199.0
Fuels and lubricants	287.6	284.0	285.9	284.1	284.6	268.9	278.1	270.6	273.7	273.6	280.4	285.1	271.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	178.9	178.5	177.8	179.6	181.2	175.9	173.4	173.8	172.0	175.0	176.3	176.5	175.3
Selected building materials	116.4	116.2	115.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.3	115.6	115.8	117.1	117.2	117.7	117.3
Capital goods	104.4	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.6	105.4	105.7	105.9	106.0	106.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.1	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.0	113.0	113.8
Nonelectrical machinery	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.4	95.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	110.2	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.1	113.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	114.9	116.3	116.9	117.2	117.4	116.9	116.7	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.2	117.0
Nondurables, manufactured	114.1	114.1	114.7	114.9	114.7	113.8	113.6	113.9	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9	115.0
Durables, manufactured	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.0	113.6	113.4	113.3	113.3	113.4	114.0	114.3	113.9	115.6
Agricultural commodities	215.5	217.2	208.5	211.9	216.0	201.9	205.3	200.5	202.8	202.0	206.9	211.1	212.6
Nonagricultural commodities	128.4	128.6	128.7	129.1	129.5	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	128.3	129.0	129.2	128.5

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011								2012				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
ALL COMMODITIES	143.1	142.2	142.4	141.9	141.7	141.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	144.2	144.2	142.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages	177.9	174.8	175.8	174.4	174.7	173.6	173.3	172.4	176.3	171.4	174.3	174.5	173.3
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	201.8	197.0	197.7	196.1	196.5	194.8	194.9	194.0	198.8	192.1	196.3	196.5	195.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	123.9	124.5	126.2	125.3	125.3	125.6	124.1	123.7	125.4	124.3	124.5	124.7	122.4
Industrial supplies and materials	270.7	266.1	266.8	263.8	262.5	260.1	264.4	263.6	262.4	263.1	272.0	271.3	264.0
Fuels and lubricants	367.4	359.0	359.4	351.8	348.2	346.1	357.7	356.3	355.6	355.4	371.1	368.5	353.2
Petroleum and petroleum products	407.6	397.8	399.2	390.0	386.5	385.5	398.8	397.8	397.9	399.0	418.5	416.9	399.5
Paper and paper base stocks	119.5	119.4	120.4	118.4	117.1	117.3	116.2	114.8	112.5	112.4	114.0	113.1	114.4
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	171.3	173.0	174.5	175.0	175.9	176.4	175.8	175.1	174.7	175.7	177.7	182.9	184.8
Selected building materials	131.3	129.3	130.5	130.8	131.2	130.3	130.2	130.7	131.3	132.0	134.4	135.1	137.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	304.5	297.0	296.4	302.9	304.9	292.1	277.3	277.8	270.8	275.5	283.9	277.7	273.5
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	113.3	114.3	115.0	115.5	116.3	116.3	115.8	115.2	114.7	114.8	115.4	115.8	115.9
Capital goods	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.9	92.9	92.7	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.5	93.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment	117.0	117.1	118.2	118.6	118.4	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.9	118.7	119.2	119.7	119.6
Nonelectrical machinery	86.4	86.4	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.6	86.7	86.5	86.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	112.8	113.3	113.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.7	114.5	114.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	105.5	105.8	106.1	106.4	106.6	107.2	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.8	107.7
Nondurables, manufactured	110.9	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.1	115.0
Durables, manufactured	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.3	99.9	99.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	109.4	111.8	114.3	114.0	114.9	115.1	114.5	119.3	118.6	119.8	118.0	119.2	119.7

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2010				2011				2012
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Import air freight	158.3	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.4
Export air freight	124.0	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	149.0
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	157.7	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2009				2010				2011				2012
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	102.9	105.0	106.8	108.1	109.3	109.6	110.2	110.5	110.1	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.5
Compensation per hour	111.7	113.6	114.3	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.1	117.5	117.5	119.0	118.9	119.0
Real compensation per hour	102.6	103.9	103.6	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.0	103.2	103.3	102.2	102.7	102.3	101.8
Unit labor costs	108.5	108.1	107.0	105.9	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	106.8	106.8	107.8	107.4	107.7
Unit nonlabor payments	108.2	108.0	109.9	112.3	114.7	115.5	116.5	118.5	117.9	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.6
Implicit price deflator	108.4	108.1	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.4	109.7	110.4	111.2	111.9	112.7	112.8	113.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	102.8	104.9	106.5	107.9	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.5	110.2	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.6
Compensation per hour	111.7	113.6	114.2	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.1	117.6	117.4	119.1	119.0	119.1
Real compensation per hour	102.6	103.9	103.5	103.0	103.1	103.9	103.9	103.2	103.3	102.1	102.7	102.3	101.8
Unit labor costs	108.6	108.3	107.2	106.1	105.3	105.6	105.6	105.1	106.7	106.7	107.7	107.3	107.6
Unit nonlabor payments	108.5	108.1	110.3	112.3	114.7	115.6	116.2	118.0	117.1	119.0	119.1	120.3	120.9
Implicit price deflator	108.6	108.2	108.4	108.5	109.0	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.8	111.5	112.2	112.4	112.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	100.7	102.3	104.2	106.6	108.9	108.5	108.3	107.3	107.8	108.6	108.6	109.0	109.1
Compensation per hour	111.4	113.5	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.1	115.8	117.0	117.1	118.6	118.4	118.4
Real compensation per hour	102.4	103.8	103.6	103.2	103.2	103.7	103.9	103.0	102.8	101.9	102.3	101.9	101.2
Total unit costs	114.4	114.5	112.4	110.1	107.4	107.3	107.6	108.3	108.7	108.1	109.1	108.7	108.7
Unit labor costs	110.6	111.0	109.7	107.6	105.6	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.5	107.9	109.2	108.7	108.6
Unit nonlabor costs	124.3	123.7	119.6	116.6	112.0	109.9	108.6	109.1	109.3	108.8	109.0	108.7	108.8
Unit profits	81.2	75.0	83.6	96.2	114.8	117.7	121.5	121.2	122.4	130.4	131.9	134.1	133.6
Unit nonlabor payments	109.5	107.0	107.2	109.6	113.0	112.5	113.0	113.3	113.8	116.2	116.8	117.4	117.3
Implicit price deflator	110.2	109.5	108.8	108.3	108.3	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.0	112.0	111.9	111.8
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	101.6	103.4	106.5	108.4	109.7	111.9	112.3	113.4	114.2	113.7	115.2	115.4	116.9
Compensation per hour	112.7	115.1	115.4	116.2	115.4	116.6	116.9	117.5	118.6	118.0	118.9	117.8	117.8
Real compensation per hour	103.6	105.3	104.6	104.5	103.6	104.8	104.7	104.5	104.3	102.6	102.6	101.4	100.7
Unit labor costs	111.0	111.3	108.3	107.2	105.2	104.2	104.1	103.6	103.8	103.8	103.2	102.1	100.8

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	82.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	95.7	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.6	103.3	106.0	110.3	110.8
Output per unit of capital services	104.3	102.6	98.9	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	95.7	90.5	93.7	94.0
Multifactor productivity	89.7	91.2	91.9	94.1	96.7	99.0	100.0	100.5	100.8	99.6	98.8	102.2	102.5
Output	83.6	87.4	88.3	90.0	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.2	103.8	98.9	102.8	105.0
Inputs:													
Labor input	99.9	101.1	99.3	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.4	103.6	102.1	95.5	96.0	97.9
Capital services	80.2	85.3	89.2	92.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	103.1	106.0	108.5	109.2	109.7	111.7
Combined units of labor and capital input	93.3	95.9	96.0	95.6	96.1	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.3	100.1	100.6	102.5
Capital per hour of all persons	79.0	83.2	89.0	94.2	97.3	98.6	100.0	101.0	103.2	108.0	117.1	117.8	117.8
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	82.7	85.6	88.3	92.4	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	103.3	105.8	110.2	110.9
Output per unit of capital services	104.7	102.6	99.0	97.7	98.1	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.1	95.0	89.6	92.8	93.4
Multifactor productivity	89.9	91.4	92.1	94.2	96.6	98.9	100.0	100.4	100.7	99.3	98.3	101.7	102.3
Output	83.8	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.4	103.9	98.7	102.6	105.1
Inputs:													
Labor input	99.6	100.8	99.2	97.2	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.8	102.2	95.6	96.1	98.0
Capital services	80.0	85.3	89.3	92.3	94.7	97.1	100.0	103.3	106.4	109.3	110.1	110.6	112.6
Combined units of labor and capital input	93.1	95.8	96.0	95.6	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.7	104.6	100.4	100.9	102.8
Capital per hour of all persons	79.0	83.4	89.2	94.6	97.7	98.8	100.0	101.0	103.6	108.7	118.1	118.8	118.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	77.1	80.5	81.9	87.9	93.3	95.5	100.0	101.0	104.9	104.3	104.3	111.1	–
Output per unit of capital services	99.0	99.5	93.8	93.3	94.5	96.9	100.0	100.9	101.7	94.8	82.5	88.0	–
Multifactor productivity	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	–
Output	96.1	99.0	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.5	100.0	101.7	103.8	99.1	86.3	91.9	–
Inputs:													–
Hours of all persons	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.1	82.7	82.7	–
Capital services	97.1	99.5	100.5	100.7	100.4	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	104.6	104.7	104.4	–
Energy	117.0	127.6	139.4	107.8	96.8	90.7	100.0	95.8	96.4	97.1	73.7	75.9	–
Nonenergy materials	108.7	106.6	99.8	100.8	99.2	98.4	100.0	98.9	98.8	93.7	81.5	78.5	–
Purchased business services	105.9	104.4	102.6	99.3	98.5	92.4	100.0	97.3	105.7	95.6	86.8	87.2	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	111.2	110.6	106.3	102.6	99.9	98.0	100.0	99.3	100.6	96.5	86.5	85.6	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1966	1976	1986	1996	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	44.9	56.6	65.7	76.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	105.7	109.9	110.1
Compensation per hour	11.0	23.2	46.4	66.9	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.5	115.7	118.2
Real compensation per hour	60.4	72.7	78.8	82.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.2	103.3	103.6	102.6
Unit labor costs	24.5	41.1	70.5	87.8	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	107.4	105.2	107.4
Unit nonlabor payments	22.0	36.8	63.1	84.7	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	109.6	116.3	119.9
Implicit price deflator	23.5	39.4	67.6	86.6	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	108.3	109.6	112.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	47.0	58.2	66.6	76.9	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.1	105.5	109.8	110.2
Compensation per hour	11.2	23.5	46.8	67.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.5	115.7	118.3
Real compensation per hour	61.5	73.4	79.5	83.4	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.3	103.6	102.6
Unit labor costs	23.8	40.3	70.3	87.5	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	107.5	105.4	107.3
Unit nonlabor payments	21.5	35.7	62.1	83.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	109.8	116.1	119.1
Implicit price deflator	22.9	38.5	67.1	86.0	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.4	109.6	111.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	46.2	55.5	64.6	75.7	94.4	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.6	102.9	103.4	108.2	108.5
Compensation per hour	12.6	25.6	49.8	68.9	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.5	115.6	117.8
Real compensation per hour	69.1	80.1	84.7	85.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.3	103.5	102.2
Total unit costs	25.3	44.5	76.6	89.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.8	107.6	108.7
Unit labor costs	27.2	46.2	77.2	90.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.7	106.8	108.6
Unit nonlabor costs	20.4	40.1	75.0	85.4	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	121.0	109.9	109.0
Unit profits	38.6	42.7	53.6	92.5	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	84.1	118.8	129.7
Unit nonlabor payments	26.6	41.0	67.6	87.9	86.3	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.3	113.0	116.1
Implicit price deflator	27.0	44.2	73.7	89.8	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.1	107.3	109.2	109.0	111.3
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	65.9	93.3	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.8	104.3	104.9	111.8	114.6
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	66.4	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.8	116.6	118.3
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	82.2	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.1	99.6	104.5	104.4	102.7
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	100.7	102.9	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.4	105.2	109.4	104.3	103.2
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	88.7	84.9	91.4	100.0	104.3	110.4	118.7	110.0	–	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	92.0	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	109.9	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries

[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	84.9	77.0	71.2	69.0	78.8	77.2
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	82.6
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	82.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas	95.6	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	94.9	92.2	93.3
2121	Coal mining	99.0	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	79.8	78.8
2122	Metal ore mining	79.7	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.8	77.0	77.1	85.5	88.4
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	98.2	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.1	116.7	103.9	105.1	97.3	97.4
213	Support activities for mining	98.3	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0
2131	Support activities for mining	98.3	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0
	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	106.6
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	106.7
	Manufacturing												
311	Food	92.2	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.7	103.5
3111	Animal food	78.2	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.3	104.9	111.4	105.3
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	109.3	107.4
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	94.8	102.0
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	86.6	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.2	103.3	97.9	93.1
3115	Dairy products	88.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.4	108.1	114.7	116.0
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	112.0	112.0
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	77.4	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	101.5	86.7	102.3	92.8
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	95.7	96.0
3119	Other food products	99.8	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	94.8	95.8	100.9	99.0
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	119.1	116.3
3121	Beverages	91.3	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.3	113.2	128.1	123.5
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	138.2	148.8
313	Textile mills	86.5	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	125.8	124.9	124.5	131.9
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	78.3	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.6	114.7	105.3	104.2
3132	Fabric mills	91.1	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	144.5	154.7	159.5	157.1
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	85.1	105.2
314	Textile product mills	95.4	101.4	98.1	100.0	103.1	115.2	121.3	111.4	99.4	98.3	89.4	98.3
3141	Textile furnishings mills	94.3	100.6	98.4	100.0	106.2	115.4	119.1	108.6	100.4	101.7	88.7	95.9
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	101.7	115.5
315	Apparel	108.8	114.7	113.9	100.0	105.9	97.7	100.7	97.5	67.4	58.9	53.8	55.9
3151	Apparel knitting mills	93.7	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	64.7	64.3	69.3	69.7
3152	Cut and sew apparel	110.0	116.2	115.2	100.0	108.5	100.9	100.7	97.7	67.7	56.9	50.1	51.7
3159	Accessories and other apparel	128.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	70.7	71.7	72.7	81.0
316	Leather and allied products	128.8	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	125.3	130.6	122.1	132.4
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	141.3	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.0	144.8	142.1	195.9
3162	Footwear	116.7	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	124.2	143.5
3169	Other leather products	136.1	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	160.4	140.4	125.4
321	Wood products	90.3	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.5	110.9	111.5	109.3	105.9	115.7
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	91.0	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	107.8	113.4	108.4	112.0	119.6	123.4
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	114.0
3219	Other wood products	91.5	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.8	112.1	104.0	114.6
322	Paper and paper products	91.7	93.5	93.9	100.0	104.7	108.7	108.6	109.6	114.5	113.5	112.8	115.8
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	83.8	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.7	115.5	113.6	121.3
3222	Converted paper products	95.4	96.0	95.4	100.0	104.5	108.5	108.8	110.0	116.1	114.1	113.9	114.8
323	Printing and related support activities	92.3	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7
3231	Printing and related support activities	92.3	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7
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	107.0	112.5
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	107.0	112.5
325	Chemicals	90.5	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.0	108.0	101.3	107.4
3251	Basic chemicals	93.1	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	155.1	131.6	114.2	136.3
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	93.4	110.8
3253	Agricultural chemicals	87.9	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.2	132.7	145.9	150.8
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	98.3	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	103.8	101.9	97.0	89.0
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	93.9	102.8
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	75.0	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	134.9	127.6	123.9	123.7
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	90.2	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	103.5	104.4	98.0	110.7
326	Plastics and rubber products	89.2	91.2	92.8	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.8	108.7	107.1	101.7	101.6	107.2
3261	Plastics products	88.6	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	104.5	99.6	98.9	103.8
3262	Rubber products	93.2	95.0	95.5	100.0	104.1	106.2	110.0	114.9	117.0	109.6	112.0	120.9
327	Nonmetallic mineral products	100.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.4	99.4	105.7
3271	Clay products and refractories	105.9	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	122.4	117.0	100.7	106.3

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries

[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	119.3	115.3	118.8	127.3
3273	Cement and concrete products	103.2	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.5	88.2	91.7
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	101.3	111.0
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	92.0	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.7	104.4	118.7
331	Primary metals	89.2	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	106.4	123.0
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	118.7	142.7
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	96.8	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.8	67.5	55.7	72.0
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	83.1	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.2	121.7	119.8	128.8
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	101.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.5	123.0	104.9	114.5
3315	Foundries	89.0	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.8	119.7
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	106.5
3321	Forging and stamping	89.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.6	126.1	117.1	127.7
3322	Cutlery and handtools	95.3	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.6	101.9	107.7	124.3
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	96.7	98.9
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	97.7	105.7
3325	Hardware	91.2	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	86.0	94.4
3326	Spring and wire products	88.7	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.8	115.2	110.7	119.7
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	95.2	102.4
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	110.5	119.1
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	111.4	112.6
333	Machinery	89.6	95.7	93.5	100.0	107.7	108.5	114.7	117.7	119.6	117.4	111.3	121.6
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	90.2	96.3	94.1	100.0	112.3	119.5	123.9	124.2	126.0	126.7	116.9	130.0
3332	Industrial machinery	89.6	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.1	112.2
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	118.6	123.8
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	112.1	118.4
3335	Metalworking machinery	89.3	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.6	116.8
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	80.7	89.9
3339	Other general purpose machinery	89.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.9	123.6	118.8	126.4
334	Computer and electronic products	79.5	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.9	154.7	172.5
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	65.3	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.1	369.0	353.5	289.0
3342	Communications equipment	105.9	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	96.6	105.1
3343	Audio and video equipment	80.4	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.9	93.1	62.2	66.6
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	66.0	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.2	161.2	214.1
3345	Electronic instruments	90.4	98.4	100.3	100.0	105.8	121.9	124.4	129.2	135.5	135.6	134.8	147.5
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	98.0	93.9	89.0	100.0	114.5	128.9	129.8	125.0	133.1	185.8	181.7	201.1
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	107.3	113.3
3351	Electric lighting equipment	91.3	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.5	125.3	121.1	123.1
3352	Household appliances	79.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	118.9	118.8
3353	Electrical equipment	96.5	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.1	110.6	118.1	119.7	125.5	118.7	110.9	106.6
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	95.8	112.9
336	Transportation equipment	92.7	85.6	89.1	100.0	108.9	107.8	113.3	114.9	126.1	120.2	114.7	132.8
3361	Motor vehicles	97.4	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.7	115.3	145.3
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	98.6	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.8	103.9	97.1	102.5
3363	Motor vehicle parts	84.6	85.9	87.9	100.0	104.7	105.5	109.9	108.4	114.7	109.2	110.4	129.3
3364	Aerospace products and parts	101.6	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.0	110.2	106.5	114.5
3365	Railroad rolling stock	79.7	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	111.8	124.1
3366	Ship and boat building	86.3	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.7	123.4	128.2
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.4	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.7	188.4
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	100.1	106.9
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	99.0	109.4
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	93.5	94.3
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	119.4	122.9
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	87.4	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.6	130.6
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	122.9	130.9
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	89.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	112.6	124.7
	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

[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	94.2	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.5	140.8	150.1
482111	Line-haul railroads	78.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.6	112.0
484	Truck transportation	97.9	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.5	98.3	106.9
4841	General freight trucking	92.6	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.2	98.3	109.2
48411	General freight trucking, local	91.4	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.4	105.8	102.9	97.5	111.4
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	92.7	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.7	97.6	107.5
48421	Used household and office goods moving	118.1	116.6	103.0	100.0	105.1	107.3	106.5	106.2	109.6	115.9	115.0	110.9
491	U.S. Postal service	96.6	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8
4911	U.S. Postal service	96.6	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8
492	Couriers and messengers	85.4	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	87.7	82.7	84.2
493	Warehousing and storage	88.2	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6
4931	Warehousing and storage	88.2	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries

[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	105.4	103.0	102.8	103.2	101.4	99.0	101.8	109.9
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage	119.3	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.9	96.5	117.6
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet	99.2	99.9	99.6	100.0	108.1	110.4	110.9	116.3	119.7	121.0	122.5	131.3
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	99.5	102.9	101.2	100.0	105.1	100.0	97.3	101.0	101.9	99.2	97.6	101.3
5112	Software publishers	105.8	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.9	145.6	154.2
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	104.0	108.7	103.7	100.0	100.8	103.9	111.1	118.7	125.0	120.3	128.4	128.8
515	Broadcasting, except internet	98.9	99.7	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.5	113.8	121.7	130.9	134.4	135.5	151.8
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	97.3	97.0	94.3	100.0	99.5	102.4	105.3	113.6	115.3	115.7	114.1	131.2
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	107.2	108.7	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.1	187.8
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	93.3	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	126.1	131.9
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	66.6	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	238.6	297.1	344.4
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	91.3	95.4	95.4	100.0	103.1	104.0	108.9	112.2	116.1	114.9	126.9	122.9
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	97.9	97.9	96.9	100.0	106.5	104.7	98.1	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.5	128.6
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing	106.3	107.0	99.7	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.2	123.4	120.0	114.8	99.5	99.1
53223	Video tape and disc rental	99.3	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.7	148.6	185.1
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services	95.0	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.9	83.0	82.2	78.5	87.3	83.3	79.4	82.1
54131	Architectural services	99.3	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.7	107.2
54133	Engineering services	97.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.3	116.5	113.8
54181	Advertising agencies	86.6	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.4	114.6	115.2	118.7	125.2	131.1	143.4
541921	Photography studios, portrait	112.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.0	108.0
	Administrative and waste services												
561311	Employment placement agencies	65.5	67.1	79.4	100.0	108.0	120.8	126.9	146.5	176.9	203.7	205.1	198.3
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services	80.0	83.2	86.7	100.0	113.0	128.3	144.2	140.1	145.8	157.4	172.0	192.3
56151	Travel agencies	91.0	94.1	90.5	100.0	125.5	150.9	173.7	186.1	217.8	223.5	235.5	267.7
56172	Janitorial services	93.4	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.9	110.7
	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	111.3	114.4	109.5
621511	Medical laboratories	98.6	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.7	121.9	115.5
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	79.4	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.0	99.2	98.8
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks	99.1	99.2	87.0	100.0	108.3	99.1	109.1	99.0	106.2	106.4	97.8	95.8
71395	Bowling centers	93.6	93.4	95.7	100.0	103.2	106.0	104.4	97.7	111.8	112.3	111.7	114.5
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services	96.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5
721	Accommodation	93.5	98.2	96.2	100.0	103.7	111.6	109.0	109.7	109.4	108.8	107.1	109.3
7211	Traveler accommodation	93.4	98.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.8	109.6	110.0	109.5	108.7	106.7	109.0
722	Food services and drinking places	96.6	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	106.0	105.1	105.0	107.4
7221	Full-service restaurants	96.5	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2
7222	Limited-service eating places	97.8	99.3	99.8	100.0	102.7	104.2	104.9	106.4	106.5	106.9	108.5	113.2
7223	Special food services	91.7	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.2	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.6	106.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	96.0	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.2	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.4	119.9
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	102.3	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.6	102.5	100.9	95.3	97.5
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair	102.9	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.7	94.6	91.9	94.8	90.8	86.3	82.2
8121	Personal care services	96.3	96.4	101.9	100.0	106.6	109.3	114.8	113.7	119.3	123.0	113.4	110.9
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	113.3	112.2
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	109.2	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.5	96.8	96.3	101.1	100.6	94.8	96.1	98.0
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	93.4	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.2	109.2	108.4	103.8	103.0	113.1	116.5
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners	79.7	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.7	115.4	99.4	91.1	85.9	92.1	91.9
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services	93.6	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	99.1	110.0	109.8
81233	Linen and uniform supply	101.6	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2
81292	Photofinishing	75.9	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.4	102.4	101.0	105.3	130.8	160.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

51. Unemployment rates adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries, seasonally adjusted

[Percent]

Country	2009	2010	2009 I	2009 II	2009 III	2009 IV	2010 I	2010 II	2010 III	2010 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/ilc/flscomparelf.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/ilc/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 rate[1]											
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 ratio[2]											
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 rate[3]											
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/flscomparelf.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	65.7	85.5	100.8	98.9	99.9	99.7	98.1	98.6	98.7	95.7	92.9	89.2	87.7	94.4	109.2	100.4
Italy	34.5	78.6	87.7	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.3	112.9	121.2	133.7	127.6
Japan	105.4	109.2	110.8	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	76.0	74.9	83.2	72.1
Korea, Rep. of	40.4	72.4	109.2	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	98.8	102.7	106.9	105.2	104.6	104.8	109.1	108.3
Netherlands	86.0	91.0	93.9	95.3	96.8	96.3	93.8	97.5	101.5	99.1	95.9	95.0	92.9	98.1	106.4	98.2
Norway	35.3	66.6	78.5	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.7	112.8	118.0	117.2
Singapore	78.5	107.5	113.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.3	95.1	77.7
Spain	35.7	73.7	93.6	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	110.0	114.1	122.0	125.5	119.7
Sweden	67.2	123.3	110.6	110.9	108.1	102.2	99.0	106.1	96.5	89.2	86.6	82.2	85.0	92.6	104.0	89.5
Taiwan	69.3	108.5	123.1	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	78.7	70.2
United Kingdom	52.6	84.3	88.2	90.7	96.5	97.5	96.7	97.6	100.7	99.1	100.3	102.2	102.4	104.2	112.0	110.9
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia	-	118.0	124.8	129.0	109.7	113.2	103.6	92.8	121.2	142.9	155.7	160.5	183.6	194.6	184.7	209.3
Belgium	118.0	119.5	140.5	113.3	112.0	109.6	92.9	93.7	120.1	128.9	129.2	133.8	146.2	161.8	159.6	147.0
Canada	88.4	130.1	112.1	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.8	99.8	116.3	128.5	139.6	152.7	165.3	173.2	158.0	167.6
Czech Republic	-	-	91.0	89.5	101.8	87.3	75.6	85.0	123.1	127.6	129.2	128.5	140.2	166.4	152.0	140.1
Denmark	69.1	110.1	123.0	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	135.1	152.3	162.3	160.8	143.6
Finland	126.8	207.9	170.0	139.1	132.9	122.8	99.3	99.1	115.9	124.0	123.7	115.6	118.6	135.3	152.6	129.0
France	99.7	126.2	142.2	121.5	115.5	109.7	94.5	92.8	118.7	129.8	128.8	130.0	141.2	161.1	160.1	144.1
Germany	74.7	109.4	145.6	117.9	117.4	112.4	95.8	93.3	118.2	125.9	122.3	118.6	127.2	147.0	161.0	140.8
Italy	82.6	134.3	110.2	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.1	91.0	127.0	142.2	144.8	146.5	163.7	188.8	197.1	179.0
Japan	58.2	94.3	147.7	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	80.8	90.7	111.2	102.9
Korea, Rep. of	83.1	127.3	176.7	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.7	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	107.0	117.1
Netherlands	100.8	116.5	136.4	113.7	113.8	108.5	91.6	92.3	121.6	130.3	126.3	126.2	134.7	152.8	156.8	137.8
Norway	57.0	85.0	98.9	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.9	159.7	149.8	154.7
Singapore	65.7	106.2	143.4	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	117.1	102.1
Spain	87.6	127.3	132.2	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	146.2	165.5	190.1	185.0	168.0
Sweden	154.3	202.4	150.7	141.0	132.2	120.1	105.0	99.8	116.1	118.1	112.7	108.4	122.4	136.8	132.2	120.8
Taiwan	66.4	139.3	160.4	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	82.3	77.0
United Kingdom	81.4	100.1	92.7	98.9	106.5	104.9	97.5	93.5	109.5	120.8	121.6	125.4	136.5	128.6	116.7	114.1
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	38.2	62.1	73.4	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.8	118.5	123.6	129.1	131.2
Australia	-	63.9	77.8	83.0	87.7	91.4	90.5	96.0	106.0	110.1	117.1	125.2	130.9	132.2	141.1	140.0
Belgium	40.8	70.1	84.5	89.3	90.6	91.8	93.5	96.5	101.9	103.0	104.8	108.0	112.2	115.8	123.0	123.0
Canada	36.3	68.3	81.6	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.7	104.0	108.0	112.8	117.2	121.2	122.9	121.0	120.9
Czech Republic	-	-	51.9	67.1	73.4	77.4	82.0	91.6	108.1	114.6	118.1	124.5	133.3	139.9	138.1	144.0
Denmark	32.6	68.5	79.3	85.3	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	121.6	128.3	131.2	134.9	138.6
Finland	21.8	60.6	77.6	81.6	85.0	88.1	91.9	98.2	102.9	106.9	111.6	115.5	118.8	122.2	125.2	129.5
France	28.2	64.1	79.4	83.7	84.4	87.3	91.9	94.3	102.5	105.9	109.7	113.9	116.2	119.3	122.9	125.4
Germany	35.8	59.7	81.2	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	109.4	112.4	118.1	116.0
Italy	19.6	61.3	82.5	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.2	116.4	121.1	125.4	128.1
Japan	50.4	77.4	92.4	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	97.0	98.4	99.5	98.2
Korea, Rep. of	-	24.1	56.9	72.7	79.3	79.6	85.2	89.1	105.5	120.3	139.8	153.2	163.4	164.8	173.6	187.2
Netherlands	42.8	63.1	77.0	80.3	83.7	86.6	90.7	94.7	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.1	116.4	120.4	124.4	125.3
Norway	24.7	58.5	69.2	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.0	132.1	139.4	144.9
Singapore	26.0	54.5	82.6	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.3	99.9	108.3
Spain	20.7	59.0	87.4	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	119.4	126.6	133.4	136.1	136.0
Sweden	27.0	61.0	71.8	81.6	84.7	87.4	90.7	94.9	104.4	107.2	110.8	114.1	121.2	124.4	129.4	126.3
Taiwan	19.8	57.0	80.5	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9	123.3
United Kingdom	24.0	59.3	71.6	74.4	80.1	85.2	90.2	94.6	105.2	110.1	116.7	123.2	127.7	130.4	135.0	139.3

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]												
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]	2001[4]
PRIVATE 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 industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 workers[3]												
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]	2001[4]
Nondurable goods:													
Total cases	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	6.8
Lost workday cases	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Lost workdays	107.8	116.9	119.7	121.8	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–
Food and kindred products:													
Total cases	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.8	17.6	17.1	16.3	15.0	14.5	13.6	12.7	12.4	10.9
Lost workday cases	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.3
Lost workdays	174.7	202.6	207.2	211.9	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–
Tobacco products:													
Total cases	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
Lost workdays	64.2	62.3	52.0	42.9	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–
Textile mill products:													
Total cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.2
Lost workday cases	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apparel and other textile products:													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	80.5	92.1	99.9	104.6	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–
Paper and allied products:													
Total cases	12.7	12.1	11.2	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.0
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Lost workdays	132.9	124.8	122.7	125.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing:													
Total cases	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.6
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4
Lost workdays	63.8	69.8	74.5	74.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chemicals and allied products:													
Total cases	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0
Lost workday cases	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Lost workdays	63.4	61.6	62.4	64.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petroleum and coal products:													
Total cases	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Lost workday cases	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Lost workdays	68.1	77.3	68.2	71.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products:													
Total cases	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.5	13.9	14.0	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.1	10.7	8.7
Lost workday cases	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Lost workdays	147.2	151.3	150.9	153.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leather and leather products:													
Total cases	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.0	8.7
Lost workday cases	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4
Lost workdays	130.4	152.3	140.8	128.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and public utilities													
Total cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9
Lost workday cases	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade													
Total cases	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.6
Lost workday cases	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5
Lost workdays	63.5	65.6	72.0	80.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade:													
Total cases	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.3
Lost workday cases	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retail trade:													
Total cases	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
Lost workday cases	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Lost workdays	60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate													
Total cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Lost workday cases	.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.5	.8	.8	.7
Lost workdays	17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Services													
Total cases	5.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.6
Lost workday cases	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lost workdays	51.2	56.4	60.0	68.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2005

Event or exposure[1]	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average)[2]	2005[3]	
			Number	Percent
All events	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Highway	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	686	718	13
Moving in same direction	117	151	175	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	254	265	5
Moving in intersection	151	137	134	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	264	310	345	6
Noncollision	372	335	318	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	298	274	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	378	335	340	6
Noncollision accident	321	277	281	5
Overturned	212	175	182	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	376	369	391	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	129	136	140	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area	171	166	176	3
Water vehicle	105	82	88	2
Aircraft	263	206	149	3
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides	766	602	567	10
Shooting	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	216	207	180	3
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by object	567	560	607	11
Struck by falling object	364	345	385	7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	77	89	94	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	256	278	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	128	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	118	109	2
Falls	714	763	770	13
Fall to lower level	636	669	664	12
Fall from ladder	106	125	129	2
Fall from roof	153	154	160	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	117	123	117	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	498	501	9
Contact with electric current	290	265	251	4
Contact with overhead power lines	132	118	112	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	114	136	2
Oxygen deficiency	92	74	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled	103	95	93	2
Explosion	92	78	65	1

1 Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
2 Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
3 The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

NOTE: Totals for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.