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

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Wife's employment and
allocation of resources in
families with children**



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

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
John M. Galvin, Acting Commissioner

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Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, September 05, 2012	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Second Quarter 2012
Friday, September 07, 2012	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for August 2012
Tuesday, September 11, 2012	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for June 2012
Tuesday, September 11, 2012	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for July 2012
Wednesday, September 12, 2012	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for August 2012
Thursday, September 13, 2012	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for August 2012
Friday, September 14, 2012	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for August 2012
Friday, September 14, 2012	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for August 2012
Tuesday, September 18, 2012	10:00 AM	Employee Tenure for January 2012
Thursday, September 20, 2012	10:00 AM	Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries for 2011
Friday, September 21, 2012	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for August 2012
Friday, September 21, 2012	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for August 2012
Tuesday, September 25, 2012	10:00 AM	Consumer Expenditures for 2011
Wednesday, September 26, 2012	10:00 AM	Multifactor Productivity Trends for Detailed Industries for 2010
Thursday, September 27, 2012	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2012
Friday, September 28, 2012	10:00 AM	Occupational Employment and Wages in Green Goods and Services for November 2011

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Wife's employment and allocation of resources in families with children

An examination of resource use by married parents finds that married men spent more time working on an average weekday or weekend day on which they worked than did married women; regardless of their wives' employment status, married men were less likely to spend time in housework than wives who were not employed for pay

Ann C. Foster
and
Craig J. Kreisler

The time pressures faced by working wives have led economists to predict that market goods and services would be substituted for those produced at home. Current Population Survey data show that, in 59 percent of married-couple families with children under 18 in 2009, both the wife and the husband worked for pay.¹ This article examines and presents spending data from the 2009 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) and time use data from the 2009 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) in order to obtain a better picture of resource allocation patterns of husband-wife families with children under 18 years and with a husband employed full time.

According to Becker's theory of the allocation of time, wives who participate in the paid labor force place a higher marginal value on time available for household work than wives not employed for pay. Working-wife families, other factors being equal, should use less time and substitute more market goods for household production than families in which the wife is not employed for pay.²

Becker's theory suggests that working-wife families purchase more timesaving du-

rables, nondurables, and services than comparable families in which the wife is not employed. Existing research, however, indicates that a wife's employment is *not* related to expenditures on timesaving durables.³ Research studies using CE data have found that a wife's employment status has some influence on the purchase of nondurables and services. These same studies, however, found that factors such as family income, a wife's education, and a wife's age have more influence on expenditures than does a wife's employment status.⁴

CE data were used to examine expenditures that one might expect to vary with a wife's employment status and the presence of children under 18. Two samples of ATUS data, one of married men employed full time and one of married women, were analyzed. The first sample examined whether married men's time use differed by their wives' employment status, while the second sample explored married women's time use by their employment status.

The Consumer Expenditure Survey

Conducted continuously since 1980, the CE has two components—a weekly Diary Survey and a quarterly Interview Survey—each with its own questionnaire and sample. Each

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component queries an independent sample of consumer units selected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population. CE data are collected by the Census Bureau under contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The Diary Survey is designed to obtain information about small, frequently purchased items, such as food and personal care products, that are hard to remember over long periods, but it is not limited to these expenses. About 7,000 consumer units are sampled annually for the Diary Survey, with each consumer unit completing two consecutive 1-week diaries, yielding around 14,000 diaries a year.

The Interview Survey is designed to obtain spending information that can usually be remembered after 3 or more months. Included is information on large expenditures, such as major appliances, and those which occur regularly, such as rent or health insurance premiums. About 7,000 consumer units are interviewed each quarter. The research that went into this article used data from the Interview Survey only.⁵

The American Time Use Survey

Since January 2003, the ATUS has collected information about how individuals spend their time. As with the CE, the Census Bureau, under contract with BLS, collects ATUS data from households chosen to be representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population. These households are selected monthly, with interviews conducted continuously during the year. One individual, age 15 or older, is randomly chosen from

each household as the “designated person” and is assigned a “diary day” about which to report. The designated person is then interviewed by telephone the day after the diary day. In 2009, about 13,100 individuals were interviewed for the ATUS.⁶

CE Sample

The CE sample consisted of husband–wife consumer units⁷ with at least one child under 18 and with the husband employed full time. This sample was divided into three subsamples by the wife’s employment status (employed full time, employed part time, and not employed for pay).⁸ In these families, half of the wives were employed full time, 21 percent were employed part time, and 29 percent were not employed for pay, or, simply, not employed. The average family size was 4.0 for families with full-time working wives, 4.1 for families with part-time working wives, and 4.3 for families with wives who were not employed. In 2009, average annual expenditures were \$59,325 for families with full-time working wives and \$61,803 for families with part-time working wives, both significantly higher than the \$53,565 for families in which the wife was not employed. The expenditure difference between families with full-time working wives and families with part-time working wives was not statistically significant. (See table 1.)

ATUS samples

ATUS data consisted of two samples: one of married men employed full time and with at least one household child under 18, the other of married women with husbands employed full time and with at least one household child under 18. Both

Table 1. Characteristics of husband–wife families with children under 18, Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey, 2009

Category	Households with husband employed full time			
	All	Wife employed full time	Wife employed part time	Wife not employed
Total expenditures	\$58,172	\$59,325	\$61,803	\$53,565
Percentage of families	100.0	50.1	20.9	29.0
Family size	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
Average number of vehicles owned or leased	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.2
Percentage of families with at least one vehicle owned or leased	97.0	97.7	97.4	95.4
Housing tenure:				
Homeowner	78.4	82.9	83.1	67.3
Renter	20.9	16.7	16.3	31.5
Other	.7	.4	.6	1.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

samples were segmented into three subsamples based on the wife's employment status.

The greatest proportion (42 percent) of married men had a full-time working wife, while 21 percent had a wife who worked part time and 37 percent a wife who was not employed. Average family size was 4.0 for husbands of full-time working wives and 4.3 for both husbands of part-time working wives and husbands of wives who were not employed. The greatest proportion of married women (48 percent) worked full time, while 21 percent worked part time and 32 percent was not employed. Average family size was 4.1 for full-time working wives, 4.3 for part-time working wives, and 4.4 for wives who were not employed.

ATUS data show the average percentage of persons engaged in selected primary activities on weekdays and on weekend days and the average hours per weekday and weekend day for those engaged in these activities.⁹

Findings: weekdays

Work and childcare. Among those who did work and work-related activities,¹⁰ married men averaged 8.63 hours on weekdays, compared with 7.83 hours for full-time working wives and 4.86 hours for part-time working wives. (See tables 2 and 3.) Table 4 shows that the proportion of families reporting childcare expenses and the amount spent by those reporting were lowest for families with wives who were not employed (15.7 percent and \$2,962) and highest for families with full-time working wives (27.5 percent and \$6,864). Conversely, the proportion providing childcare and the average time spent were highest for wives who were not employed (93.2 percent and 3.11 hours) and lowest for full-time working wives (81.0 percent and 1.65 hours). Nearly 26 percent of part-time working-wife families reported childcare expenses, with an average expense of \$4,320. This finding may reflect the fact that a smaller proportion of part-time employed wives than full-time employed wives was working on weekdays and those who worked spent less time working than did full-time employed wives. Almost 90 percent of part-time employed wives provided an average of 2.82 hours of childcare per weekday. A smaller proportion (51.4 percent) of husbands of wives who were not employed provided childcare on weekdays, compared with 59.1 percent of husbands of full-time working wives and 60.6 percent of husbands of part-time working wives. The time they spent providing childcare ranged from 1.20 hours for husbands of full-time working wives to 1.71 hours for husbands of part-time working wives.¹¹

Transportation. Virtually all families reported transpor-

tation expenses, which include vehicle repair and maintenance costs. These expenses were lowest for families with wives who were not employed (\$2,652), but there was no difference in spending between families with full-time working wives (\$3,094) and with part-time working wives (\$2,971). One reason for the spending difference is that families with wives who were not employed owned an average of 2.2 vehicles, compared with 2.7 vehicles for both families with full-time working wives and families with part-time working wives.¹²

Almost all husbands spent time in travel on weekdays,¹³ and there was little difference in the frequency of both reporting and time spent by a wife's employment status. While nearly all full-time working wives and part-time working wives spent time in travel on weekdays, a sizable majority (85 percent) of wives who were not employed also spent time in travel. The time wives spent traveling showed little variation by employment status, averaging about 1.4 hours per weekday for those who traveled.

Household activities. The ATUS defines household activities as activities done by individuals to maintain their households. These activities include housework, food preparation and cleanup, and maintenance and repair of the dwelling (interior and exterior).¹⁴

Although husbands of full-time working wives were more likely to engage in household activities than other husbands, the average time spent by those who did household activities was 1.43 hours, a figure not appreciably different from that of both husbands of part-time working wives and husbands of wives who were not employed. Most wives spent time doing household activities regardless of their employment status. The proportion who did household activities on an average weekday and the time they spent doing household activities, however, were lowest for full-time employed wives (88.3 percent and 1.69 hours, compared with 95.8 percent and 2.77 hours for part-time employed wives and 97.0 percent and 4.01 hours for wives who were not employed).

Housework. Full-time working wives were less likely to spend time doing housework (housekeeping; laundry, drycleaning, and alterations) on weekdays than were other wives. For example, 28.7 percent of full-time working wives did any housekeeping on an average weekday, compared with 52.8 percent of part-time working wives and 70.1 percent of wives who were not employed; for laundry, drycleaning, and alterations, the proportions were 27.9 percent, 40.5 percent, and 39.3 percent, respectively. Average housekeeping time ranged from 1.07 hours per

Table 2. Average number of hours per weekday spent in selected primary activities,¹ and percentage engaged in each activity, by married men employed full time and with own household children under age 18, American Time Use Survey, annual averages, 2009

Activity	Average percentage engaged in the activity per weekday				Average number of hours per weekday for those engaged in the activity			
	All	Wife employed full time	Wife employed part time	Wife not employed	All	Wife employed full time	Wife employed part time	Wife not employed
Household activities	66.0	72.6	61.9	60.7	1.32	1.43	1.35	1.18
Housework	15.1	18.5	14.4	11.6	1.13	1.11	.93	1.38
Housekeeping	11.8	13.3	11.9	10.5	1.22	1.18	1.00	1.41
Laundry, drycleaning, and alterations	5.4	7.9	4.6	2.2	.52	.61	(?)	(?)
Food preparation and cleanup	43.8	50.2	44.5	36.0	.63	.64	.54	.67
Maintenance and repairs (interior and exterior)	13.1	13.3	14.7	11.3	1.68	1.98	1.82	1.29
Purchase of consumer goods and services	32.2	31.4	32.5	34.2	.73	.75	.70	.73
Childcare (for household children)	56.3	59.1	60.6	51.4	1.43	1.20	1.71	1.55
Working and work-related activities	88.9	87.7	91.5	90.2	8.63	8.86	7.90	8.77
Travel	96.1	97.1	97.0	95.1	1.50	1.45	1.54	1.55
Eating and drinking	97.7	98.1	98.2	96.9	1.11	1.07	1.23	1.10
Eating and drinking at home	81.4	82.5	79.6	81.3	.71	.68	.73	.73
Eating and drinking at a restaurant or bar	17.4	16.1	23.7	15.3	1.00	1.03	1.02	.95

¹ A primary activity is an individual's main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

² Approximately zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3. Average number of hours per weekday spent in selected primary activities,¹ and percentage engaged in each activity, by married women with husbands employed full time and with own household children under 18, American Time Use Survey, annual averages, 2009

Activity	Average percentage engaged in the activity per weekday				Average number of hours per weekday for those engaged in the activity			
	All	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not employed	All	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not employed
Household activities	92.6	88.3	95.8	97.0	2.72	1.69	2.77	4.01
Housework	60.2	44.9	65.4	78.9	1.75	1.13	1.57	2.33
Housekeeping	47.2	28.7	52.8	70.1	1.50	1.07	1.35	1.82
Laundry, drycleaning, and alterations	34.1	27.9	40.5	39.3	1.01	.73	.78	1.42
Food preparation and cleanup	84.6	78.7	89.0	90.3	1.25	1.02	1.17	1.58
Maintenance and repairs (interior and exterior)	8.9	4.1	14.4	12.5	1.68	1.11	1.94	1.77
Purchase of consumer goods and services	54.1	49.6	59.1	57.5	.92	.74	1.02	1.07
Childcare (for household children)	86.8	81.0	89.8	93.2	2.41	1.65	2.82	3.11
Working and work-related activities ²	57.6	92.9	62.4	4.8	7.03	7.83	4.86	1.69
Travel	92.9	97.2	96.3	84.9	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.39
Eating and drinking	97.7	96.8	99.1	98.4	1.01	.96	1.05	1.07
Eating and drinking at home	87.0	82.7	88.3	92.4	.75	.61	.81	.89
Eating and drinking at a restaurant or bar	14.4	12.5	16.7	15.8	1.04	1.06	1.08	.99

¹ A primary activity is an individual's main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

not meet the ATUS definition of being employed.

² Estimates include a small amount of worktime by persons who do

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 4. Average annual expenditures and percentage reporting expenditure, husband–wife families with husband employed full time and with children under 18, Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey, 2009

Expenditure category	Percentage reporting				Average annual expenditures for those reporting			
	All	Wife employed full time	Wife employed part time	Wife not employed	All	Wife employed full time	Wife employed part time	Wife not employed
Food at home	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.4	\$6,653	\$6,569	\$6,810	\$6,683
Food away from home	86.7	89.8	89.5	79.4	2,915	3,092	2,869	2,606
Childcare	23.7	27.5	25.6	15.7	5,538	6,864	4,320	2,962
Household maintenance and repair services	25.6	25.6	27.8	23.9	3,018	3,427	2,971	2,300
Housekeeping services	7.0	8.3	7.6	4.3	2,529	2,336	2,266	3,504
Laundry and drycleaning services	27.8	26.1	29.1	29.7	475	484	455	476
Transportation and vehicle maintenance and repairs	98.5	98.8	98.3	98.0	2,941	3,094	2,971	2,652
Personal care services	69.9	72.8	75.1	61.2	555	573	560	515

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

weekday for full-time working wives on days they did housekeeping to 1.82 hours for wives who were not employed. Similarly, 27.9 percent of full-time working wives did laundry, drycleaning, and alterations on an average weekday, compared with 40.5 percent of part-time working wives and 39.3 percent of wives who were not employed. On those weekdays on which they did laundry, drycleaning, and alterations, working wives spent about three-quarters of an hour, compared with 1.42 hours for wives who were not employed.

Fewer husbands than wives spent time doing housework on weekdays. For example, only 11.8 percent of husbands did any housekeeping on an average weekday, and those who did spent an average of 1.22 hours in housekeeping. Just 5.4 percent of husbands spent about a half hour doing laundry, drycleaning, and alterations on an average weekday.

CE data indicate that the differences in time spent in housework were not due to the substitution of paid services for time in working-wife families. For example, only 7.0 percent of all families reported spending on housekeeping services, with a range of 4.3 percent for families with wives who were not employed to 8.3 percent for families with full-time working wives. The amounts spent by families with full-time working wives and families with part-time working wives were similar (\$2,336 and \$2,266, respectively) and were significantly less than the \$3,504 reported by families with wives who were not employed. Using housekeeping services is often seen as a timesaving strategy for working-wife families, but previous research has found that income, not a wife's employment status,

is positively associated with spending on housekeeping services.¹⁵

A larger proportion of families (27.8 percent) reported spending on laundry and drycleaning services; the range was from 26.1 percent for families with full-time working wives to 29.7 percent for families with wives who were not employed. There was no significant difference in the amounts spent by each group. These findings are consistent with previous research that found no relationship between a wife's employment status and the purchase of laundry and drycleaning services once the effects of family income and other factors were taken into account.¹⁶

Maintenance and repairs. About 13 percent of all husbands did maintenance and repairs on weekdays; the range was from 11.3 percent for husbands of wives who were not employed to 14.7 percent for husbands of part-time working wives. The time they spent doing maintenance and repairs ranged from 1.29 hours for husbands of wives who were not employed to 1.98 hours for husbands of full-time working wives. Almost 9 percent of all wives did maintenance and repairs per weekday, with a range from 4.1 percent of full-time working wives to 14.4 percent of part-time working wives. The time spent ranged from 1.11 hours per weekday for full-time working wives on days they did maintenance and repairs to nearly 2 hours for part-time working wives.

Almost 24 percent of families with wives who were not employed reported spending on household maintenance and repair services, compared with 25.6 percent and 27.8

percent, respectively, of families with full-time working wives and families with part-time working wives. Average spending by families with wives who were not employed was \$2,300, much less than the \$3,427 spent by families with full-time working wives. Families with part-time working wives spent \$2,971 on household maintenance and repair services, but this amount was not statistically different from the amounts reported by the other groups. Additional analysis of those with expenditures revealed that the homeownership rate was 94 percent for families with full-time working wives, compared with 96 percent and 89 percent, respectively, for families with part-time working wives and families with wives who were not employed. Total annual expenditures for those reporting repair and maintenance outlays were similar for families with part-time working wives (\$80,287) and families with full-time working wives (\$77,308); families with wives who were not employed averaged \$80,975, significantly more than the other groups.

Food preparation and cleanup. On an average weekday, 43.8 percent of husbands spent time in food preparation and cleanup; the range was from 36 percent of husbands of wives who were not employed to about half of husbands of full-time working wives. Approximately 85 percent of wives did food preparation and cleanup per weekday, with a range from 78.7 percent of full-time working wives to 90.3 percent of wives who were not employed. On the weekdays they did food preparation and cleanup, the time they spent in this activity ranged from about an hour for full-time working wives to 1 hour and 35 minutes for wives who were not employed, more than the 32- to 40-minute range for husbands.

Virtually all families reported spending on food at home. Annual outlays ranged from \$6,569 for families with full-time working wives to \$6,810 for families with part-time working wives, but the differences were not statistically significant.

About 90 percent of working-wife families reported spending on food away from home, compared with 79.4 percent of families with wives who were not employed. Families with full-time working wives spent significantly more (\$3,092) than families with part-time working wives (\$2,869) and families with wives who were not employed (\$2,606). There was no significant difference between the latter two groups in the amount spent on food away from home.¹⁷

Only 12.5 percent of full-time employed wives and 16.1 percent of husbands of full-time employed wives spent time eating and drinking at a restaurant or bar on an av-

erage weekday, compared with 16.7 percent of part-time employed wives and 23.7 percent of husbands of part-time employed wives. Differences in spending on food away from home between full-time working-wife and other families may be related to differences in the proportion of husbands and wives who did food preparation and cleanup on an average weekday and the time they spent in that activity. It is possible that purchases of food away from home by families of full-time working wives were for items used to reduce time spent in meal preparation and cleanup.

Purchases of consumer goods and services. This category includes time spent purchasing consumer goods such as gas and groceries. Also included is time spent obtaining, receiving, and purchasing personal care services and professional services. Personal care services include services provided by barbers, hair stylists, tanning salons, and day spas. Professional services include childcare, as well as banking, legal, medical, and veterinary services.

The time spent arranging for and purchasing household services is included in this category as well. Household services include housecleaning; cooking; lawn care and landscaping; pet care; laundering, drycleaning, and alterations; and home repairs, maintenance, and construction.

Wives were more likely to purchase consumer goods and services on an average weekday than were husbands (54.1 percent compared with 32.2 percent). Roughly half of full-time working wives made such purchases, compared with 59.1 percent of part-time working wives and 57.5 percent of wives who were not employed. On days they shopped, full-time working wives spent about three-quarters of an hour per weekday purchasing consumer goods and services, compared with about an hour each for part-time working wives and wives who were not employed. The proportion of husbands who did this activity varied little with a wife's employment status, and the average time husbands who shopped spent in the activity was about three-quarters of an hour per weekday for each of the three groups.

ATUS data do not permit a detailed analysis of the time spent arranging for and receiving personal care services, often considered a job-related expense that should increase with the number of earners. CE data, however, show that 61.2 percent of families with wives who were not employed reported spending on personal care services, compared with 72.8 percent and 75.1 percent, respectively, of families with full-time working wives and families with part-time working wives. The amount spent ranged from \$515 for families with wives who were not employed to \$573 for families with full-time working wives, but none

of the differences was statistically significant. Existing research using CE data has found no association between a wife's employment status and spending on personal care services once the effects of income and other factors are taken into account. Thus, it appears that spending on personal care services is influenced by factors other than a wife's employment status.¹⁸

Findings: weekends

Because time is a fixed resource, hours spent in employment reduce time available for household activities, childcare, and the purchase of consumer goods and services. However, the majority of the employed work Monday through Friday,¹⁹ so weekend days could be used to make up for household production time that is unavailable on weekdays. The rest of this section examines whether working wives and husbands of working wives allocate more time to household production activities on weekends than do wives who are not employed and husbands of those wives.

Work and childcare. About a third of married men worked on an average weekend day; the range was from 29.3 percent for husbands of full-time working wives to 38.3 percent for husbands of wives who were not employed. Hours worked ranged from 4.1 for husbands of part-time working wives to 5.6 for husbands of wives who were not employed. (See table 5). Thirty percent each of full-time employed wives and part-time employed wives also worked weekend days, averaging 3.50 hours and 3.91 hours, respectively. (See table 6.)

Regardless of a wife's employment status, a smaller proportion of married men provided childcare on weekend days than on weekdays. The same pattern was found for married women. Among those providing childcare, married men, all of whom were employed full time, and full-time working wives spent slightly more time in this activity on weekend days than on weekdays. One explanation is that on weekdays paid childcare services were probably substituted for the time that husbands with working wives and full-time working wives spent in employment. Wives who were not employed likely provided more childcare to compensate for the time their husbands spent working.

ATUS data show that most mothers and fathers spend more time providing secondary childcare than primary childcare.²⁰ In addition, married mothers and fathers spend more time providing secondary childcare on weekends than on weekdays. For example, ATUS data from 2003 to 2006 show that married mothers employed full time spent 4.5 hours on weekdays and 9.1 hours on week-

end days providing secondary childcare to children under 13. Married fathers employed full time spent 3.3 hours on weekdays and 7.9 hours on weekend days providing secondary childcare.²¹

Transportation. Although fewer married men and women worked on weekends, the proportion of husbands and wives who spent time traveling was not substantially smaller on weekend days than on weekdays. For example, 91.3 percent of married men and 88.6 percent of married women spent time in travel on an average weekend day, compared with 96.1 percent and 92.9 percent, respectively, on an average weekday. Regardless of employment status, among married men and women who spent time in travel, the time spent differed little between weekdays and weekends. Note that data from the 2009 ATUS indicate that, on the days that they worked, 24 percent of employed persons did some or all of their work at home, compared with 84 percent who did some or all of their work at their workplace.²²

Household activities. Although a larger proportion of married men did household activities on weekends compared with weekdays, married men with wives employed part time and married men with wives who were not employed showed the greatest average increase. The time spent in household activities on weekend days was nearly double that on weekdays, regardless of a wife's employment status.

Although the proportion of married women doing household activities on weekends was similar to that on weekdays (94.2 percent compared with 92.6 percent), findings differed by employment status. Among wives employed full time, 95.0 percent did household activities on weekends compared with 88.3 percent on weekdays. Fewer wives employed part time, as well as fewer wives who were not employed, however, were engaged in household activities on weekends than on weekdays. Among those doing household activities, the time spent on weekends differed little by employment status. The three groups, however, differed in the time they spent on weekend days compared with weekdays. On days they did household activities, full-time employed wives spent 3.03 hours in household activities on weekend days compared with 1.69 hours on weekdays. In contrast, wives who were not employed spent 3.14 hours in household activities on weekend days compared with 4.01 hours on weekdays. For wives employed part time, there was little difference in the time they spent doing household activities on weekends or on weekdays.

Table 5. Average number of hours per weekend day spent in selected primary activities,¹ and percentage engaged in each activity, by married men employed full time and with own household children under age 18, American Time Use Survey, annual averages, 2009

Activity	Average percentage engaged in the activity per weekend day				Average number of hours per weekend day for those engaged in the activity			
	All	Wife employed full time	Wife employed part time	Wife not employed	All	Wife employed full time	Wife employed part time	Wife not employed
Household activities	75.0	76.6	78.5	70.6	2.63	2.88	2.55	2.34
Housework	28.5	30.1	24.6	29.2	1.62	1.68	1.60	1.50
Housekeeping	24.7	24.8	21.3	26.5	1.51	1.62	1.33	1.42
Laundry, drycleaning, and alterations	7.4	10.0	9.2	3.6	1.18	1.03	1.20	1.69
Food preparation and cleanup	44.8	41.7	57.9	40.4	.97	1.03	.92	.92
Maintenance and repairs (interior and exterior)	24.5	28.2	23.2	21.1	2.85	2.97	3.01	2.59
Purchase of consumer goods and services	47.1	49.2	44.9	45.7	1.26	1.26	.93	1.46
Childcare (for household children)	48.0	47.6	53.4	44.6	2.13	2.11	2.25	2.05
Working and work-related activities	33.8	29.3	34.9	38.3	5.09	5.18	4.10	5.60
Travel	91.3	90.3	91.8	92.1	1.45	1.48	1.54	1.35
Eating and drinking	96.2	95.4	97.8	96.1	1.36	1.35	1.43	1.32
Eating and drinking at home	81.8	78.4	83.6	84.9	1.03	.99	1.11	1.01
Eating and drinking at a restaurant or bar	21.3	24.1	21.0	18.7	1.07	1.13	1.07	.99

¹ A primary activity refers to an individual's main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included. SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6. Average number of hours per weekend day spent in selected primary activities,¹ and percentage engaged in each activity, by married women with husbands employed full time and with own household children under 18, American Time Use Survey, annual averages, 2009

Activity	Average percentage engaged in the activity per weekend day				Average number of hours per weekend day for those engaged in the activity			
	All	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not employed	All	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not employed
Household activities	94.2	95.0	93.0	93.9	3.05	3.03	2.96	3.14
Housework	63.8	65.9	65.5	59.5	1.92	2.06	1.59	1.97
Housekeeping	49.2	49.6	52.2	46.4	1.54	1.67	1.29	1.54
Laundry, drycleaning, and alterations	36.2	40.4	33.5	31.9	1.30	1.31	1.10	1.43
Food preparation and cleanup	79.8	78.7	79.5	81.6	1.29	1.22	1.31	1.39
Maintenance and repairs (interior and exterior)	14.8	15.2	16.1	13.2	2.03	1.80	2.20	2.26
Purchase of consumer goods and services	56.4	61.5	51.9	52.2	1.38	1.34	1.36	1.45
Childcare (for household children)	69.1	65.2	70.5	73.8	2.28	2.08	2.20	2.60
Working and work-related activities ²	21.8	30.0	30.0	3.7	3.57	3.50	3.91	2.40
Travel	88.6	93.6	85.6	83.5	1.41	1.33	1.59	1.39
Eating and drinking	97.4	97.5	98.0	96.8	1.25	1.19	1.27	1.32
Eating and drinking at home	84.0	83.5	82.3	86.1	.91	.83	.93	1.01
Eating and drinking at a restaurant or bar	19.0	18.9	20.8	17.9	1.22	1.20	1.19	1.26

¹ A primary activity is an individual's main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included.

² Estimates include a small amount of worktime by persons who do

not meet the ATUS definition of being employed.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Housework. Regardless of a wife's employment status, a larger proportion of husbands did housework on weekends than on weekdays. However, only one-fourth of all husbands did any housekeeping, and only 7.4 percent did laundry, drycleaning, and alterations, on an average weekend day. The amount of time spent by husbands doing these activities on an average weekend day was 1.51 hours for housekeeping and 1.18 hours for laundry, drycleaning, and alterations.

The proportion of part-time working wives doing housework on weekend days was similar to that on weekdays. A larger proportion of full-time employed wives and a smaller proportion of wives who were not employed did housework on weekend days than on weekdays. For example, about half of all full-time working wives averaged 1.67 hours in housekeeping on weekend days, compared with 28.7 percent of all full-time working wives, who spent slightly more than an hour in housekeeping on weekdays. A similar pattern was found for laundry, drycleaning, and alterations, with 40.4 percent of full-time working wives averaging 1.31 hours on weekend days compared with 27.9 percent who averaged 0.73 hour on weekdays. In contrast, 46.4 percent of wives who were not employed averaged an hour and a half in housekeeping on weekend days compared with 70.1 percent who averaged 1.82 hours of housekeeping on weekdays. Although a smaller proportion of wives who were not employed did laundry, drycleaning, and alterations on weekend days, the time they spent in these activities was similar to the time they spent on weekdays.

Maintenance and repairs. On weekend days, 24.5 percent of married men did household maintenance and repairs, nearly double the proportion who did these activities on weekdays. The proportion of husbands who did maintenance and repairs on an average weekend day ranged from 21.1 percent for husbands of wives who were not employed to 28.2 percent for husbands of full-time working wives. On weekend days that they did these activities, both husbands of full-time working wives and husbands of part-time working wives spent about 3 hours doing maintenance and repairs, compared with 2 hours and 35 minutes for husbands of wives who were not employed. Almost 15 percent of married women did maintenance and repairs on an average weekend day, compared with about 9 percent who did so on an average weekday. On weekend days that married women did maintenance and repairs, the time spent ranged from 1.8 hours for full-time working wives to 2.26 hours for wives who were not employed.

Earlier, it was noted that families with wives who were not employed spent less on maintenance and repairs but were less likely to be homeowners than working-wife families. This may explain why a smaller proportion of husbands of wives who were not employed did maintenance and repairs, and spent less time doing these activities, than did husbands of working wives. It could also mean that wives who were not employed did needed maintenance and repairs during the week.

Food preparation and cleanup. Nearly 80 percent of wives and about 45 percent of husbands spent time in food preparation and cleanup on an average weekend day. A larger proportion of married men with part-time working wives and married men with wives who were not employed did food preparation and cleanup on weekend days than on weekdays, while the reverse was true for married men with full-time working wives. The proportion of full-time working wives who did food preparation and cleanup was the same on weekend days as on weekdays, while smaller proportions of both part-time working wives and wives who were not employed spent time in this activity on weekend days than on weekdays. Although husbands who engaged in food preparation and cleanup spent more time in the activity on weekend days than on weekdays, they averaged only about an hour in food preparation and cleanup per weekend day, regardless of their wives' employment status. On days—whether weekend days or weekdays—that married women, no matter what their employment status, did food preparation and cleanup, they spent more time in that activity than married men did.

The proportions of married men and married women who spent time eating and drinking at a restaurant or bar on a weekend day were greater than on a weekday. The largest increases were among married men with full-time employed wives and married women employed full time. Whether the increase was because these groups enjoy eating out more when time is available or because time spent in other weekend household activities reduced the time available for meal preparation and cleanup cannot be determined from ATUS data.

Purchase of consumer goods and services. About 47 percent of husbands spent time purchasing consumer goods and services on an average weekend day, compared with about a third on an average weekday. Regardless of their wives' employment status, husbands spent more time purchasing consumer goods on weekend days than on weekdays. The proportion of wives purchasing consumer goods and

services on weekend days was similar to that reported on weekdays (56.4 percent, compared with 54.1 percent). The proportion of full-time working wives purchasing consumer goods and services on weekend days, however, was greater than that on weekdays, while the reverse was true for the other two groups. The time spent purchasing goods and services by those who did so on weekend days ranged narrowly from 1.34 hours for full-time employed wives to 1.45 hours for wives who were not employed.

ANALYSIS OF TWO SAMPLES OF ATUS DATA, one of married men and the other of married women, shows that married men spent more time working on an average weekday or weekend day on which they worked than married women did. Married women, however, spent more time in household activities and childcare on days they did those activities than married men did. These findings reflect the fact that the wives in the study sample were less likely to be employed full time and that, regardless of their employment status, wives were more likely to spend time in unpaid household work than were the married men in the ATUS sample.

When the data were broken down by a wife's employment status, however, differences were uncovered. Full-time employed wives were less likely than both part-time working wives and wives who were not employed to provide primary childcare on weekdays, and those who did provide childcare spent less time. Similarly, married men, regardless of their wives' employment status, were less likely than married women to provide primary childcare on weekdays, and on the days that they did provide childcare, they spent less time doing so. These time use patterns may account for the fact that childcare expenses were the highest for families with full-time employed wives.

Regardless of a wife's employment status, virtually all families reported expenses for transportation and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The average amounts spent by both families with full-time working wives and families with part-time working wives were virtually identical and were slightly higher than that reported by families with wives who were not employed. This was probably because families with full-time working wives and families with part-time working wives owned an average of 2.7 vehicles whereas families with wives who were not employed owned an average of 2.2 vehicles. It is often assumed that transportation

and maintenance costs are lower when a wife is not employed for pay, because she spends less time commuting to the workplace. When time spent traveling is averaged across the entire week, however, the data show that, on an average day,²³ 84.5 percent of wives who were not employed spent time traveling for an average of 1.39 hours. Although greater proportions of both full-time working wives and part-time working wives (96.2 percent and 92.8 percent, respectively) spent time traveling on an average day, the time they traveled was similar to that of wives who were not employed.

A greater proportion of full-time employed wives engaged in housework activities (housekeeping; and laundry, drycleaning, and alterations) on weekend days than on weekdays. When time spent in housework is averaged across the entire week, however, it is seen that the proportion of full-time employed wives doing housework (51.1 percent) on an average day was smaller than that of both part-time employed wives (65.4 percent) and wives who were not employed (73.3 percent). On days they did housework, full-time employed wives and part-time employed wives spent a similar amount of time doing housework, but they spent less time than did wives who were not employed. Regardless of a wife's employment status, the proportion of married men doing housework on an average day was much smaller than that of married women. For married men who did housework, the time they spent doing this activity differed little by a wife's employment status.

CE data indicate that the differences in time spent in housework were not due to the substitution of paid services for time in working-wife families. Few families reported spending on housekeeping services. Although more families reported spending on laundry, drycleaning, and alterations, the amount spent did not differ by a wife's employment status.

Married men were more likely than married women to do maintenance and repairs, regardless of both their wives' employment status and the day of the week. On an average day, 16.3 percent of married men spent 2.23 hours doing maintenance and repairs, compared with 10.7 percent of married women, who spent 1.82 hours. Regardless of their employment status, married women were more likely to purchase consumer goods and services. On an average day, 54.8 percent of married women spent 1.06 hours purchasing consumer goods and services, compared with 37.0 percent of married men, who spent 0.93 hour. □

Notes

¹ See "Employment Characteristics of Families—2010," USDL-11-0396 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 22, 2010), http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/famee_03242011.pdf.

² See Gary S. Becker, "A Theory of the Allocation of Time," *Eco-*

nomic Journal, September 1965, pp. 493–577.

³ See Charles B. Weinberg and Russell S. Winer, "Working Wives and Major Family Expenditures: Replication and Extension," *Journal of Consumer Research*, September 1983, pp. 259–263; and Ann

C. Foster, Mohamed Abdel-Ghany, and Carl E. Ferguson, "Wife's Employment—Its Influence on Major Family Expenditures," *Journal of Consumer Studies and Home Economics*, June 1981, pp. 115–124.

⁴ See Ann C. Foster and Sheila Mammen, "Impact of wife's employment on service expenditures," *Journal of Consumer Studies and Home Economics*, March 1992, pp. 9–18; Ann C. Foster, "Wife's employment and family expenditures," *Journal of Consumer Studies and Home Economics*, March 1988, pp. 15–27; and Don Bellante and Ann C. Foster, "Working Wives and Expenditure on Services," *Journal of Consumer Research*, September 1984, pp. 700–707, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2488976.pdf>.

⁵ A more detailed description of the Consumer Expenditure Survey may be found in *BLS Handbook of Methods* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, no date), Chapter 16, "Consumer Expenditures and Income," <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch16.pdf>.

⁶ For more information on the American Time Use Survey, see the news release "American Time Use Survey—2009 Results," USDL-10-0855 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 22, 2010), http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/atus_06222010.pdf.

⁷ A consumer unit is defined as (1) all members of a particular household who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal arrangement, such as foster children; (2) a financially independent person living alone, sharing a housing unit with others, or living as a roomer in a private home, lodging house, or permanently in a hotel or motel; or (3) two or more persons living together who pool their incomes to make joint expenditures. (For more information, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Chapter 16.)

Although *consumer unit* is the proper technical term for the purposes of the CE, it is often used interchangeably with *household* or *family* for convenience. This article uses *family* instead of *consumer unit*.

⁸ Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 or more hours per week, while part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week. For the purpose of this research, an individual is considered not employed for pay if unemployed, retired, a student, taking care of children or other family members, or neither working nor seeking work.

⁹ A primary activity is the main activity an ATUS respondent was doing at a specific time. A secondary, or simultaneous, activity is an activity done at the same time as a primary activity. The ATUS does not systematically collect information on secondary activities, except for the care of children under 13. Unless otherwise indicated, all ATUS estimates that appear in this article are for primary activities only.

¹⁰ Working includes (1) doing the specific tasks required of a main job and any secondary jobs, (2) doing work-related activities, (3) engaging in income-generating activities that are not part of one's job, and (4) carrying out job search activities. Work-related activities are activities that are not obviously work but are done as part of one's job. Examples are having a business lunch and playing golf with clients. Income-generating activities that are not part of one's job are activities done "on the side" or under an informal arrangement. Examples are selling homemade crafts, babysitting, maintaining a rental property, and having a yard sale. Through these activities, wives who are not employed for pay may still engage in work and work-related activities. (For more information, see "American Time Use Survey—2009 Results.")

¹¹ For a detailed analysis of time spent in childcare and other forms of unpaid household work, see Rachel Krantz-Kent, "Measuring time spent in unpaid household work: results from the American Time Use Survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2009, pp. 46–59, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/07/art3full.pdf>.

¹² Vehicle repair and maintenance is often considered a household

production activity that can be purchased in the market to save time. Given the complexity of today's vehicles, however, many men and women probably lack the expertise to engage in this activity and have no choice but to pay for these services. This situation may account for the fact that only 3.9 percent of married men did any vehicle maintenance and repair on weekdays and 6.6 percent did so on weekends, compared with less than 1 percent of married women on both weekdays and weekends. Among those who did vehicle maintenance and repair, married men spent an average of 1 hour on weekdays and 2.25 hours on weekends.

¹³ For more information on what constitutes travel, see *American Time Use Survey Activity Lexicon, 2009* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, no date), pp. 36–38, <http://www.bls.gov/tus/lexiconwex200.pdf>.

¹⁴ See "American Time Use Survey—2009 Results," p. 6.

¹⁵ See Foster and Mammen, "Impact of wife's employment"; Sharon Y. Nickols and Karen D. Fox, "Buying Time and Saving Time: Strategies for Managing Household Production," *Journal of Consumer Research*, September 1983, pp. 197–208, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2488924>; and Bellante and Foster, "Working Wives."

Additional analysis revealed that, for those with outlays for house-keeping services, annual expenditures averaged \$156,772 for families with wives who were not employed, compared with \$77,308 and \$80,287, respectively, for families with full-time working wives and families with part-time working wives. In contrast, among all family groups, annual expenditures averaged \$59,325 for families with full-time working wives, \$61,803 for families with part-time working wives, and \$53,565 for families with wives who were not employed.

¹⁶ Family income was positively associated with spending on laundry and drycleaning services, and households living in urban areas spent more on these services than rural households. (For more information, see Foster and Mammen, "Impact of wife's employment"; and Nickols and Fox, "Buying Time and Saving Time.")

¹⁷ Food away from home is made up of school meal purchases, as well as meals, snacks, and nonalcoholic beverages purchased at full-service restaurants, fast-food outlets, cafeterias, vending machines, concession stands, and mobile vendors, whether the food is eaten on site, carried out, or delivered.

¹⁸ See Foster and Mammen, "Impact of wife's employment"; and Foster, "Wife's employment and family expenditures."

¹⁹ In 2009, for example, 89.2 percent of men employed full time and 86.6 percent of women employed full time worked on an average weekday, compared with 35.8 percent and 31.8 percent, respectively, who worked on an average weekend day. Among women employed part time, 60.2 percent worked on an average weekday, compared with 35.7 percent who worked on an average weekend day. (For more information, see "American Time Use Survey—2009 Results.")

²⁰ Primary childcare activities include time spent providing physical care; playing with or reading to children; helping with homework; and dropping off, picking up, and waiting for children. Secondary childcare is care for children under age 13 that is done with another activity, such as meal preparation. (For more information, see "American Time Use Survey—2009 Results," Technical Note, pp. 6, 7.)

²¹ These data are for married parents ages 25–54. (For more information, see Mary Dorinda Allard and Marianne Janes, "Time use of working parents: a visual essay," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2008, pp. 3–14, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/06/art1full.pdf>.)

²² For more information, see "American Time Use Survey—2009 Results."

²³ The average day is defined as the average distribution across all persons in the reference population and all days of the week. (For more information, see "American Time Use Survey—2009 Results.")

The behavior of the Producer Price Index in a global economy

The relationship between industry price change and the globalization levels of import penetration and net import penetration was negatively significant in both 1997 and 2002; however, between export intensity and domestic price change, a corresponding relationship was not consistent

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Over the last 20 years, the U.S. economy has become increasingly global. This trend was particularly strong in the manufacturing sector where, based on current dollar figures, imports as a percentage of domestic supply of manufacturing products grew from 14.3 percent in 1987 to 27.3 percent in 2010, while exports as a percentage of total manufacturing output grew from 8.2 percent to 17.3 percent over the same period.¹ Values of these measures and other statistics² indicating the magnitude and growth of globalization for each year from 1997 to 2002 can be found in appendix A.

The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures the average changes in prices that domestic establishments receive for their output. When a producer agrees to report prices for the PPI, a set of unique items with corresponding terms of sale (for example, type of buyer, size of shipment, etc.) is selected using probability proportional to size (PPS). As a result, the PPI includes export prices in its product indexes to the extent they are selected during this PPS process.³ As of January 2011, only 2.2 percent of the weight value of all manufacturing items included in the PPI reflected transactions for items sold only to foreign buyers or to foreign buyers at a different price than the same items sold to domes-

tic buyers. An additional 13.7 percent of the manufacturing item weight reflected transactions for items producers sold to both domestic and foreign buyers at the same price. Although these percentages are based on proportions of weight value of all PPI manufacturing items rather than on proportions of all manufacturing output, they are comparable to the values in the previous paragraph, indicating that exports are included in the PPI sample in roughly the same proportions as they currently exist in the economy for manufacturing industries. The PPI does not price imports, since they are not the output of a domestic establishment.

Despite that the scope of the PPI limits its direct pricing of global transactions, in order to remain competitive, domestic firms may consider global demand and supply factors when they set prices. As a result, the PPI may indirectly reflect the impact of changes in imports and exports. The goal of this article is to present the results of a new approach to analyzing the behavior of domestic prices in a global economy.

The relationship between industry prices and globalization levels has been the subject of a number of studies that primarily focused on imports. Auer and Fischer examined the impact of imports from low-wage countries on U.S. inflation rates by using data from 1997 to 2006 in 325 six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)⁴ manufac-

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turing industries.⁵ The results of this study indicated that imports from these low-wage countries decreased U.S. manufacturing prices by about 2 percent each year over the study period. Chen, Imbs, and Scott investigated how increases in trade affected prices in eight European countries.⁶ They used data from 21 aggregate manufacturing industries sectors from 1988 to 2000. Their results estimated that European Union manufacturing prices fell by 2.3 percent over the period because of an increase in imports. In another study, Thompson calculated price-marginal cost ratios at the three-digit Standard Industrial Classification level for two time periods in the early and late 1970s by using Canadian manufacturing establishment level data and related those price-marginal cost ratios to trade data for the same two time periods.⁷ The results of this analysis showed a slightly positive relationship between changes in the level of imports and price-marginal cost ratios in concentrated industries. The authors postulated that some of the unexpected results may have been from the level of aggregation of the data.

Approach

Monthly PPI industry and commodity⁸ data are available at a detailed product level as well as at various aggregation levels. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Census Bureau publish import and export data monthly by using the Standard International Trade Classification⁹ structure, and the International Trade Commission publishes data by using the Harmonized Tariff Schedule¹⁰ coding structure. Providing a detailed analysis of the timing and level of price changes in PPIs compared with changes in imports and exports would be difficult using these sources because neither of the import and export data coding structures matches the PPI coding structures. In addition, the factors that affect prices often vary at the detailed product level, suggesting the need for an in-depth knowledge of product-specific economic factors. Because of these complications, analysis at this detailed level would need to be limited to the details of a few industries and would not support conclusions about the PPI in general.

The basic building block for the PPI sample is the NAICS six-digit industry level. In January 2011, the PPI calculated industry-level price indexes for 676 industries in the agriculture, construction, mining, manufacturing, and services sectors of the economy. The Census Bureau publishes a wide range of statistics at the NAICS industry level every 5 years in its Eco-

nomics Census as well as a more limited number of statistics annually. BEA publishes industry make and use data, including import and export values at the six-digit NAICS industry level in its Benchmark Input-Output (I-O) Accounts, which are compiled every 5 years.

BEA also publishes import and export data at the two- or three-digit NAICS level in its annual I-O tables. In addition, BEA publishes both quarterly and monthly import and export data by end-use category and commodity at an aggregation level that is above the NAICS industry level. Therefore, choosing between using industry level data that are available only every 5 years and using the higher level aggregate data that are available more frequently was necessary.

Analysis of data from a six-digit industry approach would allow a clearer perspective, since each six-digit industry within a NAICS three-digit category would likely face a unique set of economic factors. One of the conclusions in Thompson's study was that the use of aggregate data may have affected the study results.¹¹ Consequently, one may learn more by examining variations across six-digit industries in just two time periods than by looking at variations across three-digit NAICS annually.

As a result, the analysis in this article is based on BEA data from the 1997 and 2002 Benchmark I-O tables and from the 1997 and 2002 Economic Census, along with PPI annual average indexes for 1997 and 2002. (Note: The 2007 Benchmark I-O Accounts tables were not available when I conducted this research, so more recent data could not be used.) In some cases, multiple six-digit NAICS were combined in the I-O tables in either 1997 and/or 2002. In those cases, data from the other sources were combined so that accurate comparisons could be made. After those adjustments, data were available for 257 manufacturing industries. The complete list of industries can be found in appendix B.

Since the trend toward globalization affects the manufacturing sector most strongly, I limited the analysis to this sector in order to manage the amount of data required. This choice was in line with the other studies that also focused solely on manufacturing.

I approached this study's analysis by constructing the following three measures that alone or combined might indicate the level of industry globalization and then comparing the values of those statistics with price changes calculated using the corresponding industry PPIs:

- Import penetration = $\text{imports} / (\text{domestic production} + \text{imports} - \text{exports})$.
- Export intensity = $\text{exports} / \text{domestic production}$.
- Net import penetration = $(\text{imports} - \text{exports}) / (\text{domestic production} + \text{imports})$.

Overall levels of imports to the United States and exports from the United States during each of the selected years as well as changes in those measures over the period were considered possible measures. However, since a change in the value of import and export levels reflects changes in price as well as quantity, comparisons between changes in these data elements and price index changes might be misleading. In addition, all three studies cited earlier used import penetration rather than the absolute level of imports. In addition to examining import penetration, Thompson included exports as part of her analysis by calculating export intensity.¹² As a result, I adopted analysis of export intensity for this article, as well.

Given the assumption that higher imports of a product led to increased supply, price change seemed more likely to correlate negatively with import penetration levels or changes in those levels. On the other hand, high or increasing export levels seemed probable to indicate increased demand and a positive correlation seemed more likely between the export measures and price change. Since most industries have both imports and exports, I calculated the additional industry statistic net of import penetration for use in this article.

Since the value of the net import penetration measure would be positive when imports were greater than exports and negative when exports were larger, the expectation

was that the level and changes in this measure would be negatively correlated with price change.

The 1997 and 2002 values were calculated for these statistics. For industries with an extremely low level of imports and/or exports in 1997, a small change in the level of imports or exports in 2002 could result in a very large percent change, possibly skewing analysis. As a result, I measured change by calculating the difference between the 1997 and 2002 levels rather than calculating the percent change for these statistics.

The cost of materials may be indirectly affected by globalization because increased use of imported materials may decrease costs. Furthermore, change in this measure was expected to be an important contributor to industry price change, with a positive relationship expected. As a result, I used data from the Economic Census to calculate the change in cost of materials between 1997 and 2002 for each industry.

Many different factors not directly related to the trend toward globalization may also affect each industry's price change. Identifying and quantifying all of these potential factors are beyond the scope of this article.

Table 1 summarizes the data values for some of those statistics across the 257 manufacturing industries studied. Appendix B lists the 1997 and 2002 import penetration and export intensity values by industry.

Table 1. All manufacturing industries data summary, 1997-2002

Statistic	Average (percent) ¹	Standard deviation	High (percent) ¹	Low (percent) ¹	Number of negative values	Number of positive values < 5	Number of positive values ≥ 5
1997-2002 price change	1.41	10.80	85.97	-56.20	72	80	105
1997 import penetration	19.80	16.33	82.64	.00	—	65	192
2002 import penetration	23.17	19.25	96.63	.00	—	58	199
1997-2002 import penetration difference ²	3.37	7.52	39.10	-37.45	56	111	90
1997 export intensity	14.26	13.70	66.06	.00	—	67	190
2002 export intensity	12.98	13.98	97.66	.00	—	75	182
1997-2002 export intensity difference ²	-1.28	8.05	38.18	-56.82	132	118	27
1997 net import penetration	5.70	15.27	77.00	-59.85	104	63	90
2002 net import penetration	10.49	16.97	87.10	-36.48	87	51	119
1997-2002 net import penetration difference ²	4.79	8.15	46.00	-18.81	60	99	98
1997-2002 cost of materials percent change	.20	23.98	99.65	-72.91	136	22	99

¹ Values are in percentages, except for differences, which are levels.

² For industries with an extremely low level of imports and/or exports in 1997, a small change in the level of imports or exports in 2002 could result in a very large percent change for export intensity and import penetration, possibly skewing analysis. As a result, change was measured by

calculating differences rather than percent change for these statistics.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not applicable.

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

Analysis

Presumably, a number of unique factors in addition to globalization would affect the level of price change for most individual industries. As mentioned earlier, given the number of industries and potential independent variables, attempting to build a full regression model for price change that applied to all industries did not seem realistic. As a result, the goal of this analysis was only to determine whether a relationship existed between any of the globalization measures and changes in industry PPIs. The first step of analysis was to run single-variable regressions, with the PPI price change as the dependent variable and with each of 10 independent variables found in the statistic column of table 2. The results of the regressions are displayed in table 2.

The results indicated that domestic price change in an industry was negatively correlated with both the 1997 and 2002 import penetration levels in that industry, perhaps indicating that to remain competitive, domestic producers responded to the introduction of imports by lowering their own prices. The 1997 and 2002 levels of net import penetration also were negatively correlated with price change. The net import penetration regressions, however, had smaller coefficients, slightly higher standard errors, and lower explanatory power than the import penetration equations. This result perhaps indicates that increases in exports in an industry do not directly offset the negative influence of imports on price change. As expected, a positive relationship was also found between the change in cost of materials and change in price, although the coefficient is very small. In addition, no significant relation-

ship was found between price change and the differences in the levels of import penetration, export intensity, and net import penetration over time, i.e., between 1997 and 2002.

The regression results also showed that domestic price change was negatively correlated with export level. This relationship was contrary to the results for import penetration and net import penetration and seemed counter-intuitive, since the expectation was that the higher demand coming from exports would cause higher prices. The results were particularly surprising, since export transactions are directly priced in the PPI. An examination of the detailed data, however, sheds some light on this phenomenon, showing that industries tend to have similar levels of both imports and exports. For example in 1997, only 6 of the 66 industries in which exports accounted for less than 5 percent of domestic production had an import penetration level of more than 10 percent and only 9 of the 62 industries in which exports accounted for more than 20 percent of domestic production had an import penetration level of less than 20 percent. Although the United States may have both imports and exports of the same product, a number of different products are included in every industry, so the mix of imported products in an industry would likely be different from the mix of exported products. In addition, individual industries that include products from more than one processing stage may use global production processes. Firms in an industry may be exporting less processed intermediate materials and then importing the more processed intermediate product.

Using multiple independent variables with price change as the dependent variable, I ran additional regres-

Table 2. Relationship between industry price change and globalization statistics, 1997–2002

Statistic	Coefficient	Standard error	R-square
1997 import penetration	¹ –0.139	0.041	0.044
2002 import penetration	¹ –.122	.034	.044
1997–2002 import penetration difference	–.145	.089	.006
1997 export intensity	² –.092	.049	.014
2002 export intensity	¹ –.127	.048	.027
1997–2002 export intensity difference	–.118	.084	.004
1997 net import penetration	³ –.103	.044	.021
2002 net import penetration	³ –.091	.039	.020
1997–2002 net import penetration difference	–.034	.083	<.001
1997–2002 cost of materials percent change	¹ .001	<.001	.064

¹ Significant at .01 level.

² Significant at .10 level.

³ Significant at .05 level.

NOTES: All models were tested for heteroscedasticity, and no problems were found.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

sions. The results are displayed in table 3. In models 1 and 2, both import penetration and export intensity were the independent variables. Model 1 used 1997 data and model 2 used 2002 data. With the use of the two independent variables, the relationship between price change and import levels remained significant in both regressions with a coefficient of -0.144 for 1997 import levels and a coefficient of -0.108 for 2002 import levels. The relationship between price change and export levels was not significant in either year, but in 1997, the coefficient was quite small but positive. For models 3 and 4, cost of materials change was added as an independent variable. Import penetration levels remained significant but with a somewhat smaller negative coefficient, and the cost of materials change was also significant. For models 5 and 6, import penetration difference and export intensity difference were also added, but neither was significant. In addition, the added variable did not result in any major change in the significance of the other independent variables. I also ran a model using only import penetration difference and export intensity difference as the independent variables, but neither one had a significant relationship with price. Consequently, the results were not included in the table. Models 7 and 8 include net import penetration difference and cost of materials percent change, along with 1997 and 2002 net

import penetration levels, respectively. Change in price was negatively correlated with net import penetration levels and positively correlated with cost of materials change, as was the case with the single variable regression models. Again, the explanatory power of import penetration seemed to exceed that of net import penetration. The relationship between price change and the net import penetration difference was not significant.

Thus far, analysis has clearly shown an overall negative relationship between price and import penetration at the industry level, as expected. On the other hand, expectations that a positive relationship would exist between industry export intensity and price change were not supported. The unexpected outcome with respect to exports may be a result of the existence of nonglobal industry-specific economic factors, which were considered out of scope for this study because of the difficulty of obtaining the data. As mentioned earlier, the unpredicted results may also be related to the fact that industries with the highest exports also often have high imports, so the impact of imports on industry prices may have overshadowed the impact of exports. To investigate this possibility, I created two sets of industries, one with exports and negative or zero net import penetration and the other with exports and positive net import penetration, and then performed an

Table 3. Results of multiple independent variable regressions with industry price change, 1997-2002

Independent variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1997 import penetration	¹ -0.144 (.050)	—	² -0.109 (.050)	—	² -0.104 (.051)	—	—	—
2002 import penetration	—	² $-.108$ (.045)	—	³ $-.083$ (.045)	—	² $-.104$ (.051)	—	—
1997-2002 import penetration difference	—	—	—	—	$-.002$ (.109)	$.102$ (.124)	—	—
1997 export intensity	$.011$ (.060)	—	$.006$ (.059)	—	$<-.001$ (.063)	—	—	—
2002 export intensity	—	$-.031$ (.062)	—	$-.012$ (.061)	—	$-.007$ (.063)	—	—
1997-2002 export intensity difference	—	—	—	—	$-.054$ (.107)	$-.047$ (.103)	—	—
1997 net import penetration	—	—	—	—	—	—	³ $-.075$ (.043)	—
2002 net import penetration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	³ $-.075$ (.043)
1997-2002 net import penetration difference	—	—	—	—	—	—	$-.041$ (.080)	$-.167$ (.387)
1997-2002 cost of materials percent change	—	—	¹ $.001$ ($<.001$)	¹ $.001$ ($<.001$)	¹ $.001$ ($<.001$)	¹ $.001$ ($<.001$)	¹ $.001$ ($<.001$)	¹ $.001$ ($<.001$)
R-square	.044	.048	.092	.091	.094	.094	.079	.080
F	5.88	6.45	8.56	8.45	5.18	5.18	7.27	4.39
p > F	.003	.002	$<.001$	$<.001$	$<.001$	$<.001$	$<.001$	.001

¹ Significant at .01 level.
² Significant at .05 level.
³ Significant at .10 level.

NOTES: All models were tested for heteroscedasticity, and no problems were found. Dash indicates data not applicable.
 SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

intensity were not conclusive. For the set of industries with zero or negative net import penetration, the coefficients for both 1997 and 2002 export intensity were positive and relatively large but they were not significant. Although the export results were not significant, they may support the idea that a positive relationship could exist between export intensity and domestic prices that is offset by the negative relationship between prices and import penetration. The coefficients for import penetration were negative and much larger than the coefficients for the corresponding regressions for the entire set of industries, and they were significant. For the set of industries with positive net import penetration, all the coefficients were negative but insignificant.

A SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP exists between industry price change over the period 1997 to 2002 and the levels of import penetration and net import

penetration in both the starting and ending years. No consistent evidence of a corresponding relationship was found between export intensity and domestic price change.

Further research opportunities

When 2007 BEA I-O data become available, additional analysis could be applied to the relationships between price change and globalization statistics over a longer time length. Additional research could also be done to understand better the relationship between price change and globalization statistics in industries with significant amounts of both imports and exports. This additional research may require the use of detailed product-level import and export data that are available from the International Trade Commission. Since these data are available more frequently, they could also be used to create monthly or quarterly time series analyses. □

Notes

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¹ Interactive Access to Industry Economic Accounts Data, Input-output accounts, Use Table, The Use of Commodities by Industries after Redefinitions (1998–2002, 2010), Sector level; Historical Benchmark I-O, Use Table, The Use of Commodities by Industries after Redefinitions (1987,1997), Sector level (Bureau of Economic Analysis), <http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=5&step=1>.

² Interactive Access to Industry Economic Accounts, Domestic Product and Income, Table 1.1.5 Gross Domestic Product, Annual 1997–2002 (Bureau of Economic Analysis), <http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=9&step=1>.

³ For more information on the process the PPI uses to select producers and items, visit http://stats.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch14.htm#data_sources_and_collection_methods.

⁴ The U.S. Census Bureau administers the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information about NAICS, visit <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html>.

⁵ Raphael Auer and Andreas M. Fischer, “The Effect of Low Wage Import Competition on U.S. Inflationary Pressure,” *Journal of Mon-*

etary Economics, May 2010, pp. 491–503.

⁶ Natalie Chen, Jean Imbs, and Andrew Scott, “Competition, Globalization and the Decline of Inflation,” CEPR Discussion Paper no. 4695 (paper presented at Centre for Economic Policy Research, London, October 2004), <http://www.cepr.org/pubs/dps/DP4695.asp>.

⁷ Aileen J. Thompson, “Import Competition and Market Power: Canadian Evidence,” *North American Journal of Economics and Finance*, May 2002, pp. 40–55.

⁸ PPI industry data are found in table 5, and commodity data are found in table 6 of the PPI Detailed Report at the BLS website, http://stats.bls.gov/ppi/ppi_dr.htm.

⁹ The United Nations Statistics Division administers the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) structure. For more information about the SITC, visit <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/family2.asp?CI=14>.

¹⁰ The U.S. International Trade Commission administers the Harmonized Tariff Schedule coding structure. For more information on the Harmonized Trade Schedule, visit <http://hts.usitc.gov/>.

¹¹ Thompson, “Import Competition and Market Power,” p. 20.

¹² Thompson, “Import Competition and Market Power,” p. 11.

APPENDIX A: Globalization and growth

Measure	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Manufacturing imports as percentage of domestic supply of manufactured good	15.0	15.7	17.0	19.3	19.5	20.0
Exports as percentage of total manufacturing output	13.6	13.3	13.0	13.8	13.6	13.0
Imports as percentage of gross domestic product	12.7	12.7	13.4	14.8	13.6	13.4
Exports as percentage of gross domestic product	11.5	10.8	10.6	11.0	10.0	9.4
Imports and exports as percentage of gross domestic product	24.1	23.5	24.0	25.8	23.6	22.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

APPENDIX B: Industry import penetration and export intensity

2002 NAICS code	Industry description	1997 import penetration	1997 export intensity	2002 import penetration	2002 export intensity
311111	Dog and cat food manufacturing	1.8	6.7	1.6	5.3
311119	Other animal food manufacturing	1.0	3.0	1.4	5.9
31121	Flour milling and malt manufacturing	3.8	11.4	4.7	11.0
311225	Fats and oils refining and blending	1.5	5.2	1.1	2.8
31122AC	Soybean and other oilseed processing	13.1	20.6	12.4	20.8
311230	Breakfast cereal manufacturing	1.8	1.9	2.8	4.7
31131	Sugar manufacturing	13.7	2.5	9.1	2.6
311320	Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans	43.2	22.9	37.2	10.0
311330	Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate	.0	.0	1.9	3.0
311340	Nonchocolate confectionery manufacturing	10.8	4.7	16.3	4.4
31141	Frozen food manufacturing	5.1	4.6	5.2	3.3
31142	Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling, and drying	8.1	5.6	8.5	6.3
311513	Cheese manufacturing	3.3	1.1	4.0	1.2
311514	Dry, condensed, and evaporated dairy product manufacturing	5.8	9.7	5.0	9.0
31151AC	Fluid milk and butter manufacturing	.2	.5	.7	.5
311520	Ice cream and frozen dessert manufacturing	.1	2.0	.2	1.4
311615	Poultry processing	.1	4.7	.3	4.2
31161AC	Animal (except poultry) slaughtering, rendering, and processing	4.2	7.9	5.7	8.0
31171	Seafood product preparation and packaging	13.4	3.4	16.9	3.8
31181	Bread and bakery product manufacturing	2.4	1.4	3.5	1.6
31182	Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	2.2	1.1	2.2	1.2
311830	Tortilla manufacturing	.0	.0	.0	.2
31191	Snack food manufacturing	4.4	8.2	4.1	6.5
311920	Coffee and tea manufacturing	6.5	2.9	10.5	4.7
311930	Flavoring syrup and concentrate manufacturing	36.2	5.1	39.4	3.6
31194	Seasoning and dressing manufacturing	6.6	3.5	8.2	4.0
31199	All other food manufacturing	5.5	11.7	8.0	10.7
312110C	Soft drink and ice manufacturing	1.8	.9	2.6	.8
312120	Breweries	7.0	2.0	11.3	1.5
312130	Wineries	23.5	4.7	27.1	4.3
312140	Distilleries	23.3	5.5	27.5	4.1
3122A0C	Tobacco product manufacturing	3.5	14.2	2.8	5.6
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	5.8	4.7	10.4	8.3
313210	Broadwoven fabric mills	21.5	11.2	47.4	40.8
31322	Narrow fabric mills and schiffli machine embroidery	21.8	25.7	33.2	40.0
313230	Nonwoven fabric mills	9.9	15.9	8.1	12.7
31324	Knit fabric mills	9.9	5.6	28.4	16.8
31331	Textile and fabric finishing mills	.1	.2	.1	.2
313320	Fabric coating mills	16.5	25.0	22.4	23.5
314110	Carpet and rug mills	8.6	6.7	11.1	4.6

Table B-1. Continued—Percentage of import penetration and export intensity by industry, 1997 and 2002					
2002 NAICS code	Industry description	1997 import penetration	1997 export intensity	2002 import penetration	2002 export intensity
31412	Curtain and linen mills	19.9	5.2	36.5	5.3
31491	Textile bag and canvas mills	13.3	3.1	18.3	3.2
31499	All other textile product mills	33.6	19.8	27.8	13.9
3151	Apparel knitting mills	13.6	8.0	27.5	6.8
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	50.7	10.6	67.6	10.8
3159	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	43.9	25.7	61.5	23.0
316110	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	26.7	21.8	65.8	50.8
3162	Footwear manufacturing	82.6	15.5	91.3	20.6
3169	Other leather and allied product manufacturing	70.4	20.2	80.1	25.5
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	21.0	8.1	21.6	6.3
321219	Reconstituted wood product manufacturing	19.7	6.0	28.1	4.5
32121AC	Veneer and plywood manufacturing	14.2	8.4	20.5	7.2
32121BC	Engineered wood member and truss manufacturing	8.2	5.3	12.9	2.1
32191	Millwork	5.0	2.4	7.7	1.6
321920	Wood container and pallet manufacturing	5.7	1.5	8.2	2.3
321991	Manufactured home (mobile home) manufacturing	.0	.2	.3	.4
321992	Prefabricated wood building manufacturing	1.5	3.2	4.2	1.1
321999	All other miscellaneous wood product manufacturing	29.8	6.8	31.8	4.4
322110	Pulp mills	44.5	47.1	45.5	46.0
3221A0C	Paper and paperboard mills	14.2	9.8	15.1	6.6
32221	Paperboard container manufacturing	1.4	3.3	1.8	3.3
32222AC	Coated and laminated paper, coated and laminated packaging paper, and plastics film manufacturing	7.0	9.3	8.5	14.2
32222BC	All other paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	16.7	11.4	23.9	10.1
32223	Stationery product manufacturing	4.6	6.3	6.0	7.4
322291	Sanitary paper product manufacturing	3.1	6.5	7.9	7.6
322299	All other converted paper product manufacturing	4.1	1.4	14.8	7.9
32311	Printing	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2
32312	Support activities for printing	.2	.9	.2	1.1
324110	Petroleum refineries	7.6	5.3	11.0	4.6
324121	Asphalt paving mixture and block manufacturing	.9	.6	.6	.7
324122	Asphalt shingle and coating materials manufacturing	1.9	2.0	1.2	2.2
324191	Petroleum lubricating oil and grease manufacturing	.1	.8	.2	.7
324199	All other petroleum and coal products manufacturing	1.8	32.1	2.8	27.8
325110	Petrochemical manufacturing	9.0	7.9	8.1	9.2
325120	Industrial gas manufacturing	2.0	3.5	2.1	2.7
325130C	Synthetic dye and pigment manufacturing	27.4	21.8	25.2	25.1
32518	Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing	15.1	17.4	24.1	23.2
32519	Other basic organic chemical manufacturing	20.3	23.6	22.1	24.6
325211	Plastics material and resin manufacturing	11.6	21.8	14.6	25.4
325212	Synthetic rubber manufacturing	13.5	21.4	20.4	28.0

Table B-1. Continued—Percentage of import penetration and export intensity by industry, 1997 and 2002

2002 NAICS code	Industry description	1997 import penetration	1997 export intensity	2002 import penetration	2002 export intensity
32522	Artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	11.3	13.1	13.8	12.6
32531	Fertilizer manufacturing	18.0	21.3	22.5	17.9
325320	Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	8.5	13.5	12.1	12.0
3254	Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	26.8	12.2	32.5	10.1
325510	Paint and coating manufacturing	2.9	6.7	3.3	6.8
325520	Adhesive manufacturing	2.7	5.1	4.9	9.5
32561	Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.8
325620	Toilet preparation manufacturing	8.5	10.2	10.9	8.8
325910	Printing ink manufacturing	9.1	8.1	6.5	11.4
325920	Explosives manufacturing	11.8	12.4	11.2	13.8
32599	All other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	12.4	13.1	11.2	13.8
326110C	Plastics packaging materials and unlaminated film and sheet manufacturing	7.4	10.7	7.6	8.9
32612	Plastics pipe, pipe fitting, and unlaminated profile shape manufacturing	7.3	10.1	5.8	5.5
326130	Laminated plastics plate, sheet (except packaging), and shape manufacturing	.0	.0	.0	.8
326160	Plastics bottle manufacturing	3.2	3.2	4.5	4.0
32619AC	Other plastics product manufacturing	8.6	7.4	11.2	8.3
3261A0C	Urethane and polystyrene foam product manufacturing	.0	.0	.0	.1
32621	Tire manufacturing	20.3	10.3	29.1	14.2
326220	Rubber and plastics hoses and belting manufacturing	17.3	12.3	27.2	25.0
326290C	Other rubber product manufacturing	13.6	7.4	10.8	7.5
32711AC	Pottery, ceramics, and plumbing fixture manufacturing	43.9	10.2	53.1	18.6
32712	Clay building material and refractories manufacturing	21.7	13.3	42.5	17.3
327211	Flat glass manufacturing	16.3	13.1	18.6	20.7
327213	Glass container manufacturing	10.1	3.2	13.5	3.6
32721AC	Glass products, except containers	16.3	13.1	20.0	13.8
327310	Cement manufacturing	12.3	.7	13.8	.7
327320	Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	.0	.0	.0	.1
32733	Concrete pipe, brick, and block manufacturing	.4	.4	.9	.4
327390	Other concrete product manufacturing	6.8	1.6	10.1	1.1
3274A0C	Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	3.0	1.2	2.0	1.7
327910	Abrasive product manufacturing	17.1	9.6	32.3	17.6
327991	Cut stone and stone product manufacturing	38.5	2.7	43.2	1.8
327992	Ground or treated mineral and earth manufacturing	9.3	10.0	9.6	7.9
327993	Mineral wool manufacturing	5.5	9.1	7.3	7.7
327999	All other miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	8.8	7.9	15.0	12.4
33111	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	19.1	6.0	20.6	6.4

2002 NAICS code	Industry description	1997 import penetration	1997 export intensity	2002 import penetration	2002 export intensity
3312	Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	23.7	6.7	21.1	5.8
33131AC	Alumina refining and primary aluminum production	29.7	8.0	32.9	3.8
33131BC	Aluminum product manufacturing from purchased aluminum	9.2	12.8	12.7	11.7
331411	Primary smelting and refining of copper	25.9	12.6	44.9	6.2
331419	Other nonferrous metal primary smelting and refining	59.1	28.4	64.2	23.3
33142	Copper rolling, drawing, extruding, and alloying	14.6	9.8	15.9	11.8
33149	Nonferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, extruding, and alloying	12.3	14.8	18.0	24.2
33151	Ferrous metal foundries	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.2
33152	Nonferrous metal foundries	.2	.1	.0	.1
332114	Custom roll forming	.0	.0	.0	.0
33211ABC	Forging and stamping, except custom roll forming	.5	3.1	1.1	1.5
33221AC	Cutlery, utensil, pot, and pan manufacturing	30.6	9.3	31.4	10.3
33221BC	Handtool manufacturing	21.5	11.5	28.2	13.8
332310C	Plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing	2.3	3.7	4.7	2.2
33232	Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing	.9	1.1	2.1	1.3
332410	Power boiler and heat exchanger manufacturing	10.2	31.1	30.2	17.8
332420	Metal tank (heavy gauge) manufacturing	3.7	13.7	9.3	8.2
33243	Metal can, box, and other metal container (light gauge) manufacturing	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.0
332510	Hardware manufacturing	21.6	13.7	29.5	18.6
3326	Spring and wire product manufacturing	13.9	10.0	19.7	9.4
332710	Machine shops	.0	.0	.0	.5
33272	Turned product and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	12.2	6.2	12.7	5.9
3328	Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	.0	.0	.0	.1
33291	Metal valve manufacturing	19.7	14.4	26.9	17.4
332991	Ball and roller bearing manufacturing	24.3	13.4	22.6	15.9
332996	Fabricated pipe and pipe fitting manufacturing	2.5	2.7	.0	.0
33299AC	Ammunition manufacturing	3.9	21.0	10.1	12.0
33299BC	Arms, ordnance, and accessories manufacturing	12.2	17.6	19.7	12.8
33299CC	Other fabricated metal manufacturing	24.6	17.0	33.4	20.8
333111	Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	24.5	23.6	27.0	22.5
333112	Lawn and garden tractor and home lawn and garden equipment manufacturing	4.3	9.1	.6	.5
333120	Construction machinery manufacturing	25.6	25.8	34.3	29.3
33313	Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing	17.9	60.9	13.5	34.1
333220	Plastics and rubber industry machinery manufacturing	45.1	26.2	45.0	30.7
333295	Semiconductor machinery manufacturing	28.0	42.9	24.3	33.3
33329AC	Other industrial machinery manufacturing	41.6	29.2	29.4	20.6
333314	Optical instrument and lens manufacturing	59.8	59.5	96.6	97.7

Table B-1. Continued—Percentage of import penetration and export intensity by industry, 1997 and 2002

2002 NAICS code	Industry description	1997 import penetration	1997 export intensity	2002 import penetration	2002 export intensity
333315	Photographic and photocopying equipment manufacturing	53.1	22.4	69.7	41.4
333319	Other commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	4.5	6.2	5.3	4.4
33331AC	Vending, commercial, industrial, and office machinery manufacturing	37.6	29.0	36.5	20.0
333414	Heating equipment (except warm air furnaces) manufacturing	4.5	8.8	12.1	5.3
333415	Air-conditioning and warm air heating equipment and commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	12.6	18.4	15.7	15.4
33341AC	Air purification and ventilation equipment manufacturing	23.0	25.9	20.9	11.1
333511	Industrial mold manufacturing	19.5	10.2	19.7	11.0
333514	Special die and tool, die set, jig, and fixture manufacturing	8.7	5.1	8.6	4.8
333515	Cutting tool and machine tool accessory manufacturing	17.1	14.7	18.2	13.8
33351AC	Metal cutting and forming machine tool manufacturing	51.8	31.2	61.0	49.4
33351BC	Rolling mill and other metalworking machinery manufacturing	6.4	4.4	2.5	3.2
333611	Turbine and turbine generator set units manufacturing	26.4	66.1	28.6	30.5
333618	Other engine equipment manufacturing	22.0	33.9	30.9	32.6
33361AC	Mechanical power transmission equipment and gear manufacturing	36.9	31.3	40.2	21.5
33391AC	Pump and pumping equipment and measuring and dispensing pump manufacturing	55.2	77.5	17.8	20.7
333912	Air and gas compressor manufacturing	27.8	33.3	28.3	30.9
33392	Material handling equipment manufacturing	18.5	14.3	17.4	11.4
333991	Power-driven handtool manufacturing	33.4	21.6	41.9	15.5
333993	Packaging machinery manufacturing	22.7	18.6	27.6	15.8
333994	Industrial process furnace and oven manufacturing	17.7	24.1	38.5	57.9
33399AC	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	43.1	53.1	54.0	59.9
33399BC	Fluid power process machinery	15.0	11.1	17.4	11.3
334111	Electronic computer manufacturing	12.8	16.5	30.1	17.2
334112	Computer storage device manufacturing	65.7	34.4	65.2	24.7
33411AC	Computer terminals and other computer peripheral equipment manufacturing	61.1	31.1	70.9	32.2
334210	Telephone apparatus manufacturing	24.9	25.7	38.8	30.9
334220	Radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment manufacturing	15.3	21.5	39.7	15.1
334290	Other communications equipment manufacturing	23.8	16.3	15.3	8.5
334310	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	79.8	45.6	84.1	38.4
334411	Electron tube manufacturing	34.2	48.3	28.6	51.8
334412	Bare printed circuit board manufacturing	46.9	41.1	25.3	25.8
334413	Semiconductor and related device manufacturing	35.6	34.5	34.0	44.6
33441AC	Electronic capacitor, resistor, coil, transformer, and other inductor manufacturing	46.9	41.1	52.9	38.2
334510	Electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus manufacturing	23.7	30.4	31.7	26.3

2002 NAICS code	Industry description	1997 import penetration	1997 export intensity	2002 import penetration	2002 export intensity
334511	Search, detection, navigation, guidance, aeronautical, and nautical system and instrument manufacturing	3.4	7.1	4.8	8.7
334512	Automatic environmental control manufacturing for residential, commercial, and appliance use	13.8	7.6	23.6	8.9
334513	Instruments and related products manufacturing for measuring, displaying, and controlling industrial process variables	31.8	39.1	52.5	58.2
334514	Totalizing fluid meter and counting device manufacturing	19.9	9.4	18.3	6.1
334515	Instrument manufacturing for measuring and testing electricity and electrical signals	22.0	38.6	33.7	49.9
334516	Analytical laboratory instrument manufacturing	26.4	41.9	33.5	39.1
334517	Irradiation apparatus manufacturing	30.4	31.0	37.1	32.9
33451AC	Watch, clock, and other measuring and controlling device manufacturing	47.6	34.2	48.8	29.4
334613	Magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing	35.3	41.6	58.2	30.8
33461AC	Software, audio, and video media reproducing	6.8	9.0	6.6	4.6
335110	Electric lamp bulb and part manufacturing	30.7	21.7	41.6	18.8
335121	Residential electric lighting fixture manufacturing	23.7	6.7	36.4	6.8
335122	Commercial, industrial, and institutional electric lighting fixture manufacturing	23.7	6.7	36.4	6.8
335129	Other lighting equipment manufacturing	23.7	6.7	36.4	6.8
33521	Small electrical appliance manufacturing	45.1	21.2	66.3	22.7
335221	Household cooking appliance manufacturing	33.8	9.3	40.1	7.3
335222	Household refrigerator and home freezer manufacturing	9.9	13.9	20.2	12.2
335224	Household laundry equipment manufacturing	9.6	15.9	11.9	13.4
335228	Other major household appliance manufacturing	28.8	10.2	17.6	9.4
335311	Power, distribution, and specialty transformer manufacturing	18.1	11.7	31.1	9.3
335312	Motor and generator manufacturing	28.1	23.6	44.6	27.1
335313	Switchgear and switchboard apparatus manufacturing	13.0	7.8	26.1	15.0
335314	Relay and industrial control manufacturing	25.0	16.9	33.8	19.6
335911	Storage battery manufacturing	30.5	17.1	35.4	16.4
335912	Primary battery manufacturing	15.8	23.9	15.5	15.6
33592	Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing	19.0	18.9	24.5	17.4
33593	Wiring device manufacturing	19.8	17.7	18.7	17.8
335991	Carbon and graphite product manufacturing	21.1	21.5	24.3	23.5
335999	All other miscellaneous electrical equipment and component manufacturing	36.9	35.0	42.0	38.8
33611	Automobile and light duty vehicle manufacturing	31.7	9.7	39.1	10.7
336120	Heavy duty truck manufacturing	18.8	17.5	19.1	12.8
336211	Motor vehicle body manufacturing	6.3	9.7	5.9	11.4
336212	Truck trailer manufacturing	3.8	7.9	8.7	9.3
336213	Motor home manufacturing	1.8	5.4	2.1	3.8
336214	Travel trailer and camper manufacturing	2.3	7.2	2.7	6.3
3363	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	22.1	18.9	24.7	17.7
336411	Aircraft manufacturing	13.6	53.0	22.3	40.4
336412	Aircraft engine and engine parts manufacturing	36.8	40.1	46.0	55.6

Table B-1. Continued—Percentage of import penetration and export intensity by industry, 1997 and 2002

2002 NAICS code	Industry description	1997 import penetration	1997 export intensity	2002 import penetration	2002 export intensity
336413	Other aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment manufacturing	28.0	52.9	32.7	59.2
336510	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	14.4	12.9	12.1	12.1
336611	Ship building and repairing	.1	9.1	.4	7.4
336612	Boat building	14.7	13.4	13.4	10.3
336991	Motorcycle, bicycle, and parts manufacturing	50.2	27.6	55.2	20.3
336992	Military armored vehicle, tank, and tank component manufacturing	9.7	65.7	16.2	35.3
336999	All other transportation equipment manufacturing	6.8	5.8	3.4	3.4
337110	Wood kitchen cabinet and countertop manufacturing	3.2	.3	4.1	.3
337121	Upholstered household furniture manufacturing	8.7	2.6	14.0	1.8
337122	Nonupholstered wood household furniture manufacturing	31.7	10.2	44.4	5.6
337127	Institutional furniture manufacturing	26.1	7.0	35.2	9.6
33712AC	Metal and other household furniture manufacturing	27.8	4.2	45.5	4.3
337212	Custom architectural woodwork and millwork manufacturing	.0	.0	6.9	1.5
337215	Showcase, partition, shelving, and locker manufacturing	4.4	3.1	24.2	5.3
33721AC	Office furniture manufacturing	6.3	2.6	1.8	.8
337910	Mattress manufacturing	.8	1.3	1.1	1.2
337920	Blind and shade manufacturing	14.9	1.8	20.3	1.0
339111	Laboratory apparatus and furniture manufacturing	2.3	10.3	3.6	6.0
339112	Surgical and medical instrument manufacturing	17.9	19.4	26.6	20.6
339113	Surgical appliance and supplies manufacturing	9.8	17.5	16.5	15.6
339114	Dental equipment and supplies manufacturing	13.1	16.9	18.4	18.5
339115	Ophthalmic goods manufacturing	39.3	17.8	38.4	17.9
339116	Dental laboratories	.0	.0	.0	.2
33991	Jewelry and silverware manufacturing	49.9	7.9	66.8	23.8
339920	Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing	29.2	17.1	31.6	10.4
33993	Doll, toy, and game manufacturing	77.1	17.6	83.1	17.0
33994	Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing	25.1	13.5	31.2	10.7
339950	Sign manufacturing	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.7
339991	Gasket, packing, and sealing device manufacturing	20.5	14.5	25.3	16.2
339992	Musical instrument manufacturing	49.7	24.7	43.4	14.0
339994	Broom, brush, and mop manufacturing	23.2	6.3	30.4	6.6
33999AC	All other miscellaneous manufacturing	34.7	17.9	33.5	11.4

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

Job openings and hires continue to show modest changes in 2011

JOLTS data indicate that labor market increases continued to be modest in 2011 after a year of similarly slow growth in 2010; total separations remained at or near historic lows in 2011

Guy L. Podgornik

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data showed slight improvement in 2011, continuing a trend of modest gains since the recession ended in June 2009.¹ The seasonally adjusted number of job openings—a measure of labor demand—increased from 2.2 million in July 2009 and 2.9 million in December 2010 to 3.5 million in December 2011. While the level shows improvement, it is still well below the 4.3 million recorded in December 2007 at the onset of the recession. The hires level—a measure of worker flows—increased from 3.7 million at the end of the recession to 4.2 million in December 2011. The separations level, another worker-flow measure, decreased from 4.2 million in June 2009 to 4.0 million in December 2011; the series high was 4.7 million in February 2009. The number of quits—one of the components of total separations—edged up slightly in 2011, while the number of layoffs and discharges—another component of total separations—remained near historic lows for the second year in a row.

The JOLTS program measures job openings, hires, and separations on a monthly basis by industry² and geographic region. JOLTS measures labor demand by collecting data monthly from a sample of approxi-

mately 16,400 nonfarm business and government establishments. Published JOLTS data are available from December 2000 forward. Unless otherwise noted, JOLTS data used in this report are seasonally adjusted. This article analyzes trends in JOLTS data through December 2011.

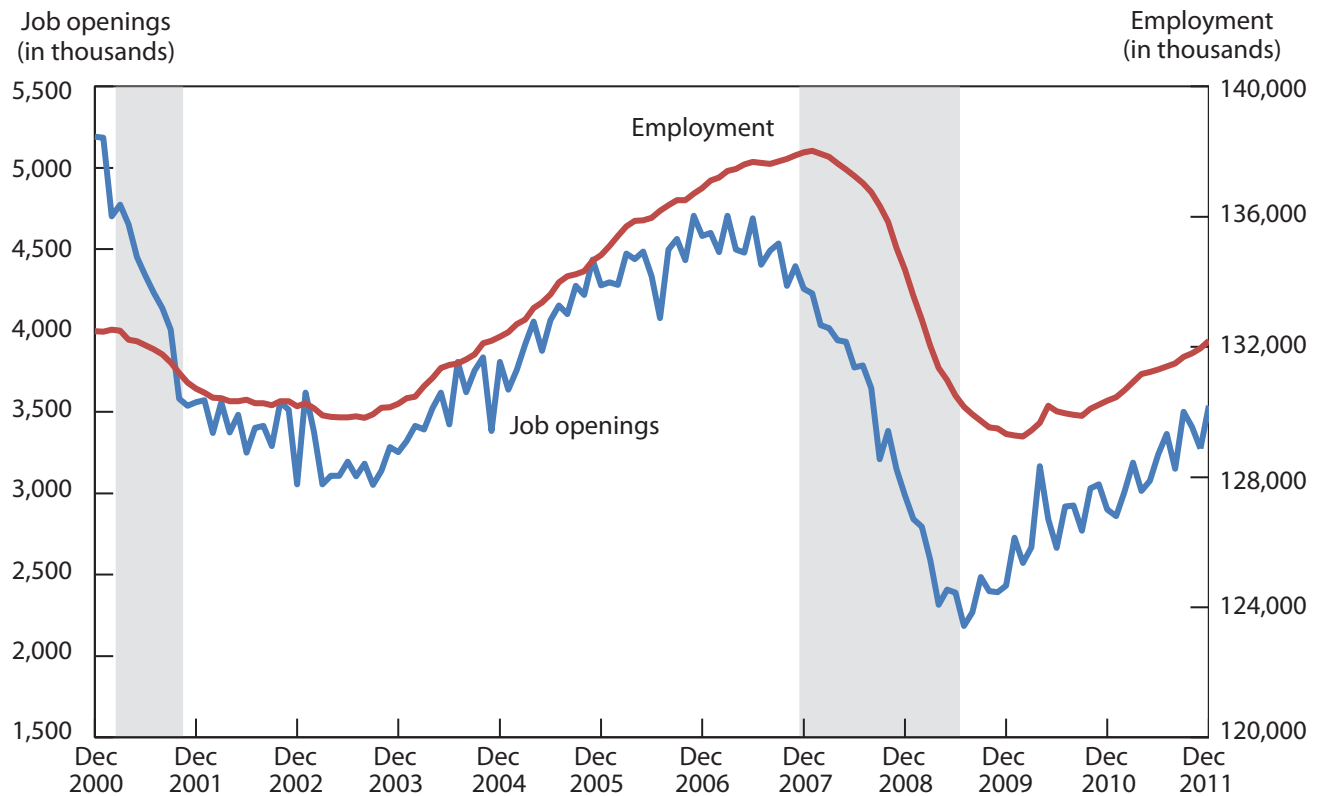
Job openings

Job openings reflected a contraction in labor demand during the most recent recession. The number of total nonfarm job openings peaked at 4.7 million in March of 2007, several months before the beginning of the recession, while nonfarm payroll employment peaked at 138 million in January 2008. Job openings declined to a series trough of 2.2 million in July 2009, one month after the end of the recession. Total nonfarm employment reached a series trough of 129 million in February of 2010. Since the end of the recession, the number of job openings climbed steadily to 3.5 million in December 2011. Total nonfarm employment also increased throughout 2011; however, at the end of 2011 both series remained below their prerecession levels. (See chart 1.)

Between the last two recessions, job openings and nonfarm payroll employment had

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Chart 1. JOLTS total nonfarm job openings and CES total nonfarm employment, both seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2011



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

similar growth trends, with changes in job openings leading employment by a few months. As the 2007–2009 recession approached, job openings began to level off and then started to fall. Nonfarm employment had a similar trend but with a lag of a few months as companies reacted to the economic slowdown by cancelling hiring plans before cutting existing jobs.

Because of the cyclical sensitivity of the job openings series, the decline of job openings during the recent recession was much steeper than the drop in nonfarm employment. Similarly, the increase in job openings in the months just after the end of the recession was steeper than the increase in nonfarm employment. In 2010 and 2011, job openings and nonfarm employment trended fairly closely.

Job openings by industry. The monthly job openings level for all published industries trended downward during the recession, with all but two industries falling to series lows during 2009. (Job openings for both healthcare and

social assistance and state and local government trended downward during the recession and reached series lows in 2010.) Since reaching series lows, all published industries have seen increases in job openings levels in 2010 and 2011. Two industries—construction and manufacturing—have had much shallower growth in job openings than other industries.

Job openings by region. JOLTS data are published by geographical breakout for the Midwest, Northeast, South, and West regions. All four regions reported job openings trends similar to that of the nation leading up to and during the recession. In all four regions, job openings peaked in late 2006 through 2007 before the beginning of the recession and job openings fell to their lowest point just after the end of the recession. From their respective high point to their low point, job openings declined by 1,126,000 in the South (57.8 percent), 701,000 in the West (59.3 percent), 439,000 in the Midwest (50.4 percent), and 418,000 in the Northeast (49.0 percent).

From their respective series lows until December 2011, job openings have grown by 621,000 in the South (75.5 percent), 331,000 in the Midwest (76.6 percent), 259,000 in the West (53.8 percent), and 151,000 in the Northeast (34.0 percent).

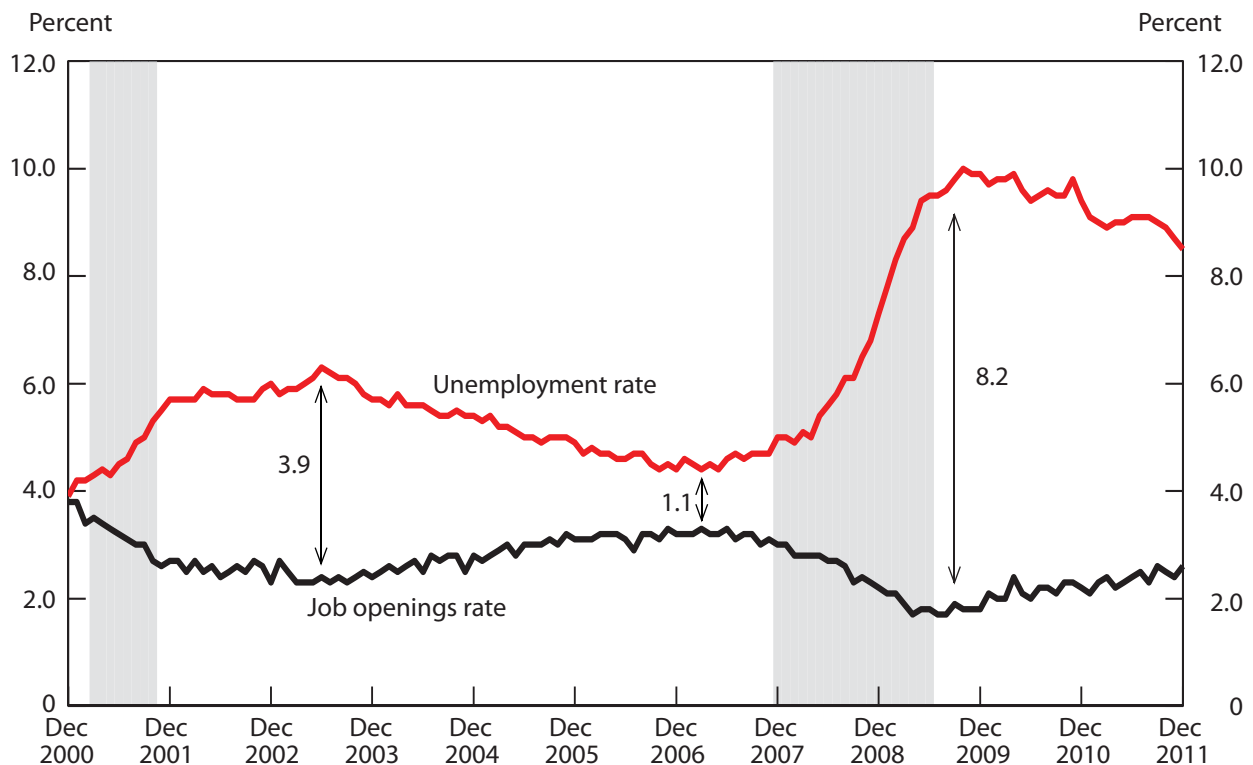
Job openings and unemployment. The JOLTS total non-farm job openings rate³ and the national unemployment rate from the Current Population Survey move inversely. During an economic expansion, the unemployment rate drops while the job openings rate climbs. Conversely, during an economic contraction, the unemployment rate increases while the job openings rate decreases. Chart 2 illustrates the inverse relationship between these two series; the rates generally move towards each other during expansions and away from each other during contractions. The difference between the two series was 1.1 percentage points in March 2007, just prior to the beginning of the recession. After that point, the unemployment rate began to climb and the job openings rate began to fall.

The difference between the two series grew during the recession, reaching a high of 8.2 percentage points in October 2009. From October 2009 until December 2011, the unemployment rate declined gradually while the job openings rate increased gradually. In December 2011, the difference between the two series had narrowed to 5.9 percentage points.

As shown in chart 3, the ratio of unemployed persons per job opening reached its most recent low in March 2007 at 1.4 persons per job opening and began to climb through the onset of the recession. The ratio began to increase more steeply beginning in April 2008 until it reached a series high of 6.7 unemployed persons per job opening in July 2009. Since that time the ratio has fallen steadily, declining to 3.7 in December 2011.

The Beveridge curve is the economic model used to examine the inverse relationship between labor demand (as measured by job openings) and labor supply (as measured by the number of unemployed people) over time.⁴ The curve plots the job openings rate with respect to

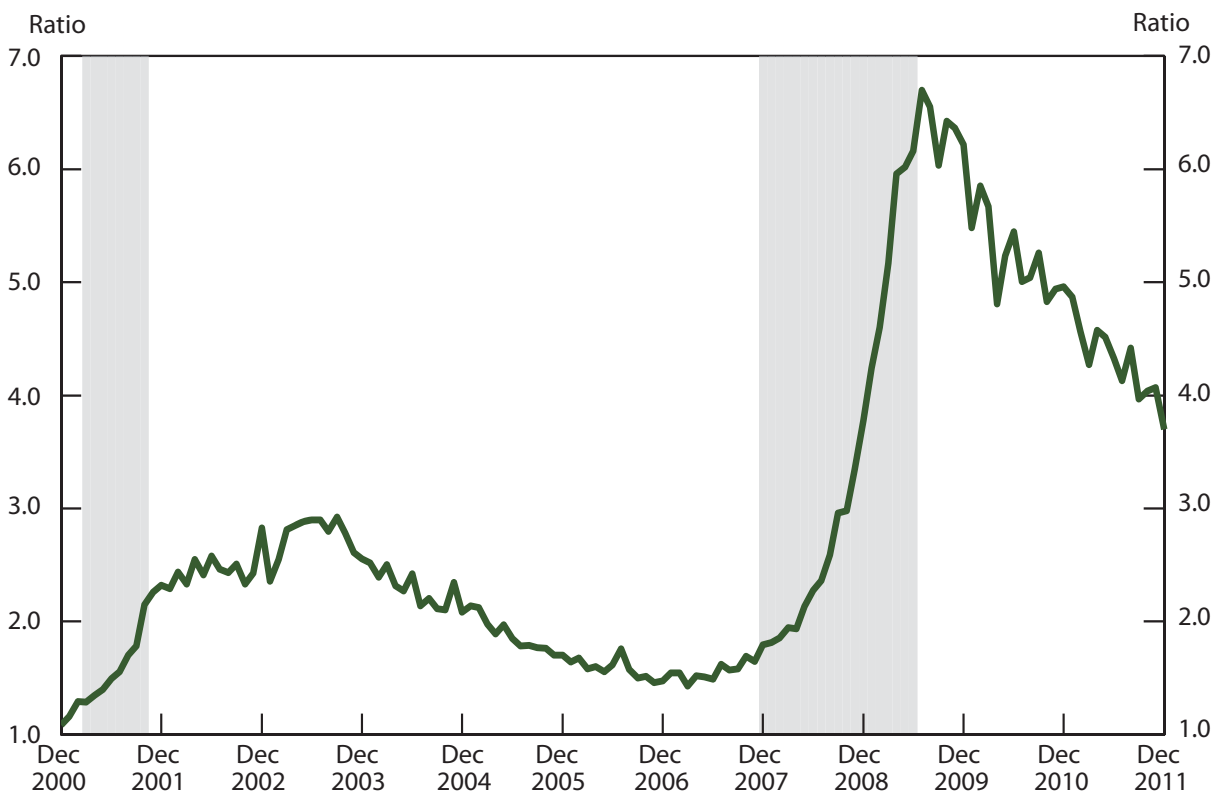
Chart 2. JOLTS job openings rate and CPS unemployment rate, both seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2011



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 3. Unemployed persons per job opening, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2011



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the unemployment rate, producing a downward sloping curve. (See chart 4.) High job openings coupled with low unemployment result in a position high and to the left on the curve. This generally occurs during economic expansions. Low job openings coupled with high unemployment result in a position low and to the right on the curve. This generally occurs during economic contractions. Points can shift along the curve, or, if points move off the curve altogether, the curve itself is said to move. Shifts along the curve are attributed to cyclical changes in the economy. Movements of the curve itself are attributed to structural changes in the economy.

From the start of the recession in December 2007 through the middle of 2009, the intersection of the job openings rate and the unemployment rate moved lower and further to the right as the job openings rate declined and the unemployment rate rose. In the remaining months of 2009 and into 2010, job openings increased while unemployment remained high. This produced a vertical movement in the Beveridge curve. From mid-2010 to the end of 2011, the curve has moved erratically

towards the left.

The movement of the curve in the last couple of years

Definitions of JOLTS terms

Job openings. Monthly job openings are defined as the number of openings on the last business day of the reference month.

Hires. Monthly hires are all additions of personnel to the payroll during the reference month, and annual hires are all additions to the payroll during a given year. The annual hires rate is calculated by dividing the total number of hires for the year by the average monthly employment for the year, and then multiplying the result by 100.

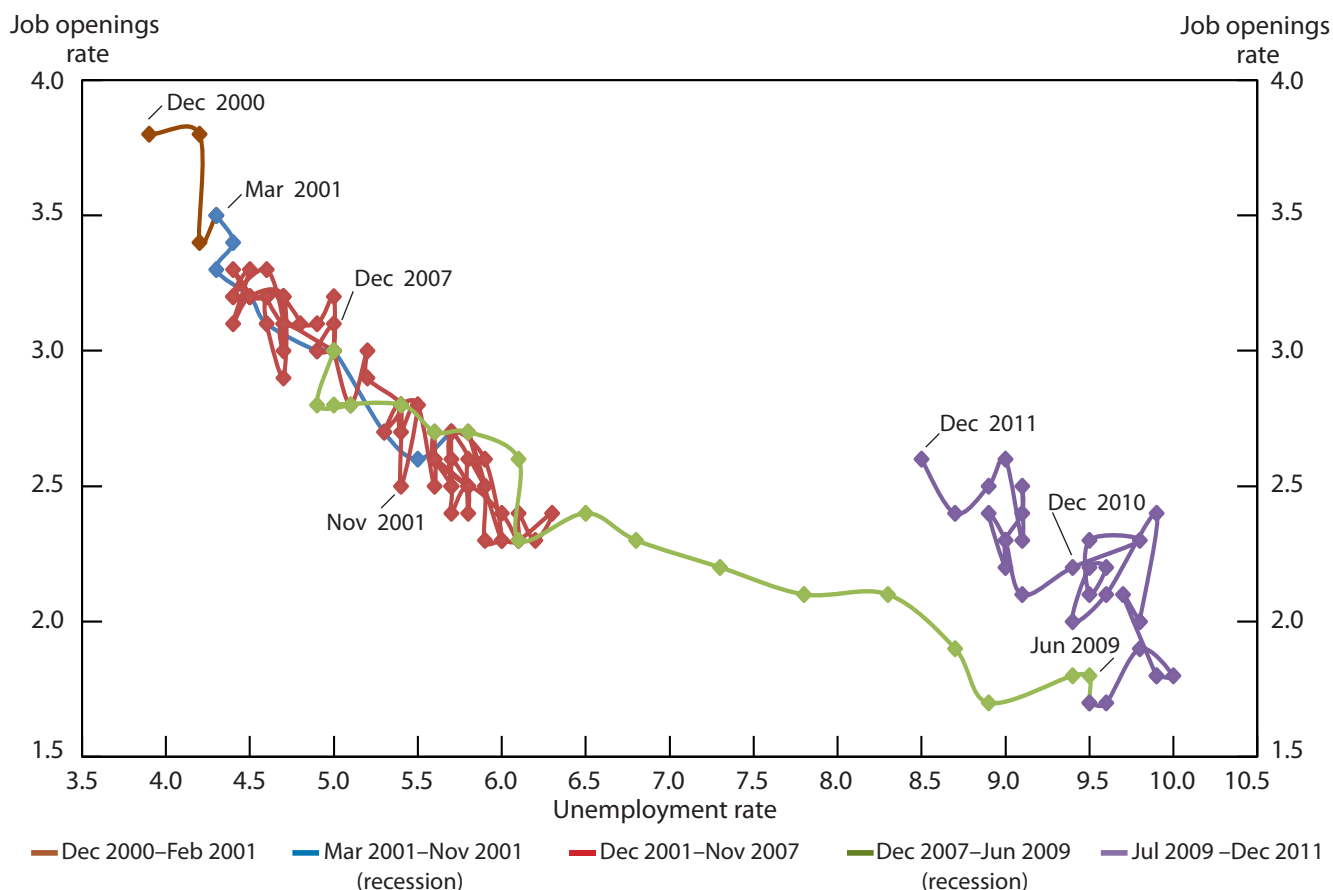
Total separations. Monthly total separations are defined as the number of employees separated from the payroll during the reference month, and annual total separations is the number separated during a given year. Separations are classified as quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The annual total separations rate is calculated by dividing the number of total separations for the year by the average monthly employment for the year, and then multiplying the result by 100.

Quits. These are cases in which people left a job voluntarily but did not retire or transfer.

Layoffs and discharges. These are involuntary separations initiated by employers.

Other separations. These are defined as retirements, transfers, deaths, and separations caused by disability.

Chart 4. The Beveridge curve (job openings versus unemployment rate), seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

has raised the question of whether the changes in the postrecession labor market are cyclical or structural in nature. Economists at the Federal Reserve have been studying this matter and have concluded that while there may be a small structural component, the majority of the shift in the Beveridge curve is due to cyclical changes in the labor market.⁵

Hires

Hires tend to rise during economic expansions and fall during contractions. Hires reached a high point of 5.5 million in November of 2006. At the beginning of the recession in December 2007, hires began to drop rapidly and reached a series trough of 3.7 million hires in June 2009, the end of the recession. Since the recession, hires have increased to 4.2 million in December 2011. While hires have been increasing, the level of hires at the end of

2011 was still below the prerecession series trough of 4.4 million reached in March 2003. (See chart 5.)

Hires by industry. Hires within industries show trends similar to that of total nonfarm hires during the recession. Since the end of the recession, hires have increased within all industries published on a seasonally adjusted basis, although some industries have had stronger growth than others. Hires within construction, manufacturing, retail trade, and government were relatively flat in 2011. Arts, entertainment, and recreation and accommodation and food services exhibited the strongest growth in hires in 2011.

Hires by region. Hires within regions also show trends similar to that of total nonfarm hires during the recession. Since the end of the recession, all four regions have shown increases in hires, with the Midwest and South showing the strongest growth in hires in 2011. In spite of

increases in hires since the recession ended, hires remain below prerecession lows in all four regions.

Separations

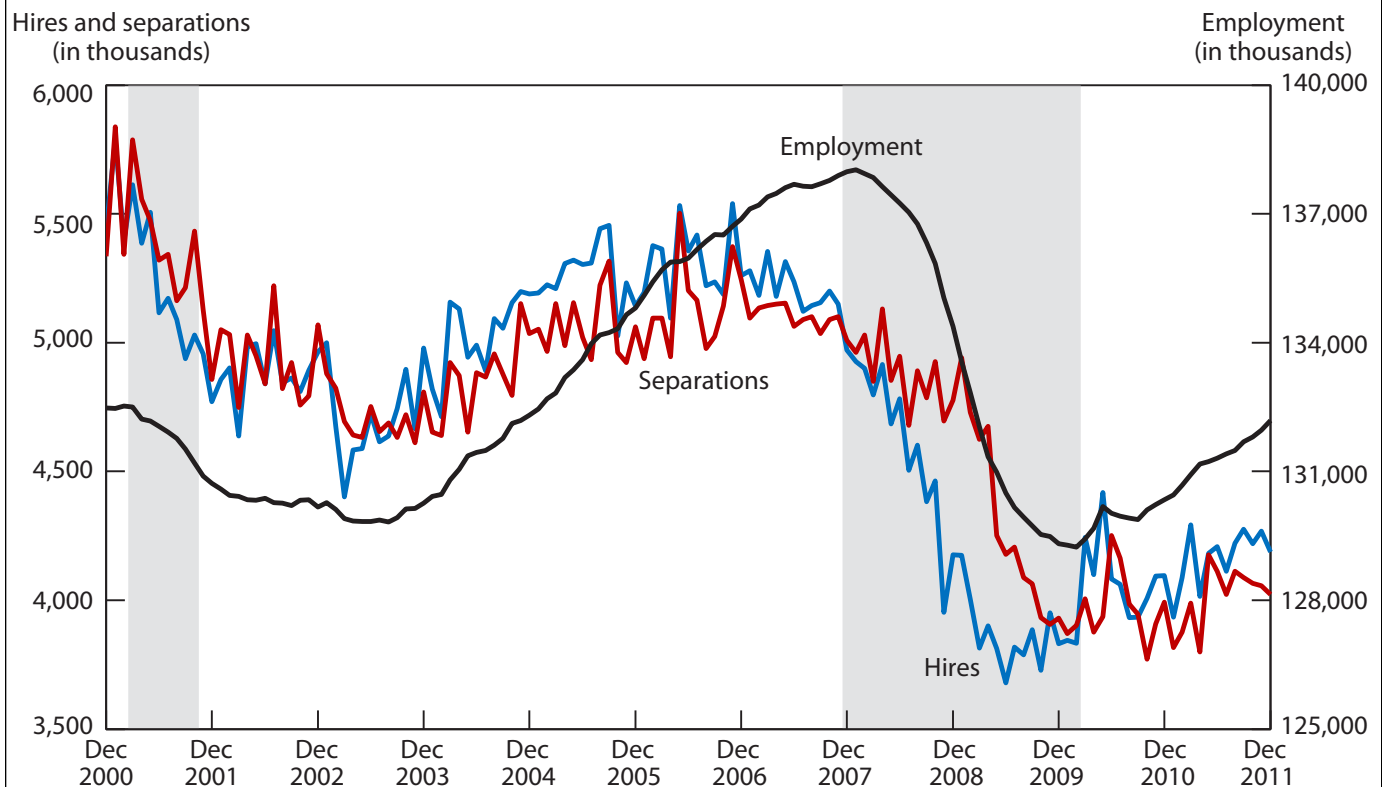
The “total separations” series is composed of quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Each of these series has its own unique trends and cyclical movements. Total separations reached a series peak of 5.5 million in May 2006 and declined fairly steadily until April 2009. In May 2009 the series began a steeper decline, reaching a series trough of 3.8 million in October 2010. In 2011, the number of separations slowly increased to 4.0 in December. (See chart 5.)

Quits. Quits are generally voluntary separations initiated by the employee. Therefore, quits can serve as a measure of workers’ willingness or ability to leave jobs. During economic expansions quits tend to increase, while during economic contractions quits tend to decrease. The number of

quits increased much of the time between the last two recessions, reaching a series peak of 3.1 million in November of 2006. Quits began to decrease slowly from November 2006 to April 2008 when the number of quits began to rapidly decrease. Quits declined until reaching a series trough of 1.6 million in September 2009. Since then, quits have increased to 2.0 million in December 2011. (See chart 5.)

Layoffs and discharges. Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer. These kinds of separations tend to increase during economic contractions. The level of layoffs and discharges was fairly flat for most of the time between the last two recessions, with a series trough of 1.6 million reported in August 2006. Layoffs and discharges began to slowly increase leading up to and into the first few months of the recession. Involuntary separations accelerated rapidly a few months into the recession, reaching a series peak of 2.6 million in January 2009. Since reaching that peak, the number of layoffs and discharges has decreased. Invol-

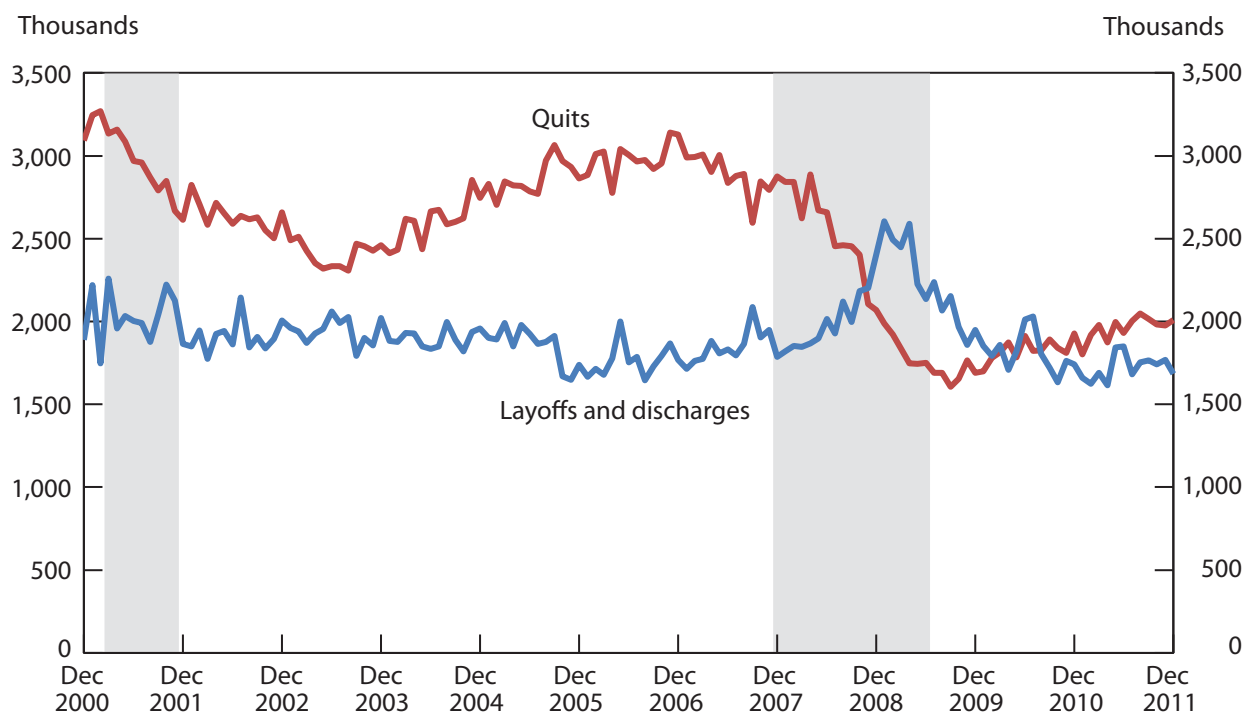
Chart 5. Total nonfarm hires, separations, and employment, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2011



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Separations include layoffs and discharges.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 6. Total nonfarm layoffs and discharges and quits, seasonally adjusted, December 2000–December 2011



NOTE: Shaded areas denote recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

untary separations reached a series trough of 1.6 million in April 2011, and closed out the year at 1.7 million in December 2011.

For most of the 11-year history of the JOLTS program, the number of quits has exceeded the number of layoffs and discharges. However, with quits decreasing and layoffs and discharges increasing because of the recession, the number of layoffs and discharges exceeded the number of quits from November 2008 to March 2010. Since that time, quits have increased steadily and layoffs and discharges have remained flat, causing a return of the two

series' historical pattern. (See chart 6.)

JOLTS DATA SHOW THAT THE RECOVERY in the labor market has been slow since the end of the 2007–2009 recession. Both job openings and hires have slowly increased since the recession ended in June 2009, but remain beneath the levels recorded just prior to the recession. Total separations were low throughout 2011 compared with historical levels. Quits have increased somewhat since the end of the recession, while layoffs and discharges have stayed fairly steady. □

Notes

¹ See September 20, 2010 report of the Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research, in which June 2009 was announced as a business cycle trough and the end of the recession that had begun in December 2007, <http://www.nber.org/cycles/sept2010.html>.

² The term “industry” can refer to a supersector, sector, or subsector, depending on the context. In analyzing “industries,” the JOLTS program follows the North American Classification System.

³ The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last

business day of the month divided by the sum of the number of employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month and the number of job openings on the last business day of the month.

⁴ See speech by Federal Reserve Governor Daniel K. Tarullo at the World Leaders Forum, Columbia University, New York, on October 20, 2011, <http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/tarullo20111020a.htm>.

⁵ Ibid.

The impact of business cycles on immigrant labor market outcomes

Employment prospects for both immigrants to the United States and native-born Americans have improved during recent economic expansions and have worsened during recent recessions. In their article titled “Immigrants’ Employment Outcomes over the Business Cycle” (*Staff Papers*, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, September 2011, <http://www.dallasfed.org/assets/documents/research/staff/staff1104.pdf>), Pia Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny conduct an analysis of 1994–2009 employment and unemployment rates and suggest that the labor market outcomes of U.S. immigrants are more sensitive to the business cycle than are those of native-born Americans.

To support their premise, the authors cite employment and unemployment rates experienced by foreign-born and native-born workers from the end of 2006 to the first half of 2009, a period that encompasses the most recent recession. During that time, the unemployment rate among immigrants increased from a low of 3.4 percent to a high of 9.2 percent, while their employment rate fell by 4.6 percentage points. Among the native born, the unemployment rate rose from a low of 4.1 percent to a high of 8.3 percent, and their employment rate declined by 3.3 percentage points.

Immigrants appear to be more vulnerable than native-born workers during recessions because immigrants tend to have fewer skills, and low-skilled workers are often the first to be laid off. Their low-skilled jobs are likely a function of

educational attainment; foreign-born workers are concentrated at the low and high ends of educational attainment while native-born workers are concentrated in the middle to high ends of the spectrum. Current Population Survey data for 2009 show that 30 percent of immigrants do not have a high school diploma, compared with 10 percent of native-born Americans. However, among people who had not completed high school, the employment rate for immigrants ranged from 50 to 60 percent from 1994 to 2009, more than 20 percentage points above that for native-born Americans. During the 2000s, native-born workers with low educational attainment had higher unemployment rates than did similarly educated immigrants.

The authors’ regression analysis shows that employment and unemployment are more sensitive to the business cycle for the foreign born than for the native born. Unemployment among immigrants, however, is not as sensitive to the business cycle as employment.

Although immigrants with low skill levels may be at a greater disadvantage than native-born workers during recessions, immigrants may have certain advantages regarding employment. When looking for work, immigrants tend to be more mobile, pursuing work in other parts of the country or in different industries and occupations. Immigrants are also more likely to lower their job expectations—pay, location of work, type of work, benefits, etc.—in pursuit of employment. Also contributing to shorter unemployment spells for immigrants is that immigrants are often ineligible for unemployment benefits, reducing their incentive to remain unemployed members

of the labor force; instead, they may opt to either leave the labor force, possibly even leaving the country, or be more flexible about the kind of job they accept. However, these factors only partially offset immigrants’ sensitivity to cyclical changes.

The authors suggest that U.S. immigration policy can be reformed to lessen immigrants’ vulnerability to the business cycle and reduce the need for expanded government assistance programs during economic downturns. By synchronizing immigration inflows with business cycles, the United States would reduce the burden of increased competition on existing workers during recessions and increase opportunities for immigrants during economic expansions.

Did the Federal Reserve’s lending during the recession violate the law?

Critics of the Federal Reserve have questioned both the legality and the propriety of the agency’s lending to banks during the financial crisis. In “Federal Reserve Lending to Troubled Banks During the Financial Crisis, 2007–2010” (*Review*, May/June 2012, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, pp. 221–242, www.research.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/12/05/221-242Gilbert.pdf), Federal Reserve authors R. Alton Gilbert, Kevin L. Kliesen, Andrew P. Meyer, and David C. Wheelock respond to the critics by addressing two relevant questions: (1) Did the Federal Reserve violate the 1991 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act (FDICIA)—which sets out strict terms under which lending to undercapitalized banks

can take place—by lending inappropriately to undercapitalized banks? (2) Was Federal Reserve lending to banks that later failed an unjustifiably large fraction of those banks' deposit liabilities during their last year of operation?

The Federal Reserve lends money to banks in many ways. One important one is the discount window, which has been offering three kinds of credit since the Federal Reserve system was established in 1913. Another way, whose use overshadowed that of the discount window from 2008 through mid-2010, is the Term Auction Facility (TAF), which was established during the financial crisis in response to concerns that some banks might be reluctant to borrow via the discount window.

Lending through either of these channels is governed by the FDICIA, which imposes limits on the number of days that the Federal Reserve is permitted to provide funds to undercapitalized banks.

The act states that the Federal Reserve may lend money to undercapitalized banks (a bank is judged to be undercapitalized by a complicated formula giving the ratios of different classifications of the bank's capital as a percentage of its assets) under two conditions: (1) The loan may not be outstanding for more than 60 days

in any 120-day period and (2) loans may not extend more than 5 days from the time a bank becomes critically undercapitalized (its ratio of tangible equity to total assets should be no more than 2 percent). So the first question becomes, more specifically, "Did the Federal Reserve violate either of these conditions in lending to undercapitalized banks?"

After considerable analysis in which various criteria for identifying when a bank becomes critically undercapitalized are examined, the authors find that, under any of the criteria they propose, the Federal Reserve never knowingly violated the 60-out-of-120-day condition, and most loans were for considerably fewer days than the maximum permitted. A total of 53 banks, during the time they were undercapitalized, borrowed from the Federal Reserve from August 2007 through March 2010, most for 5 days or less, and all except one borrowed for less than 60 days. One undercapitalized bank did borrow for 72 days, but its classification as an undercapitalized bank was pending for a time, during which the Federal Reserve stopped lending to it; by the time the classification became final, the bank was no longer borrowing from the Federal Reserve. Similarly, the Federal Reserve lent to only one critically

undercapitalized bank during the entire financial crisis, and that bank was not undercapitalized (much less, critically undercapitalized) at the time credit was extended to it. Thus, the Federal Reserve violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the FDICIA in its lending practices during the 2007–2010 financial crises.

Regarding the second question, which deals with loans to critically undercapitalized banks, the authors find that a solid majority (67 percent) of banks which failed during 2008–2010 did not borrow from the Federal Reserve in their last year of operation. Hence, although 33 percent of banks which failed during that period did borrow from the Federal Reserve, the fact that so many did not means that Federal Reserve credit did not make up a large percentage of the deposit liabilities of banks that failed from 2008 to 2010 during their last year of operation. Consequently, with regard to loans to critically undercapitalized banks, the Federal Reserve did not violate the terms of the FDICIA. Even if we cannot attribute the Federal Reserve lending practices during the 2007–2010 financial crisis to the FDICIA, we can acknowledge that the practices were consistent with the congressional intent of the act. □

Organizational philosophy and welfare-to-work policies

What Works in Work-First Welfare. By Andrew R. Feldman, Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2011, 183 pp., \$40/cloth; \$18/paper.

The passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act in 1996 marked the realization of the goal, as expressed in the words of President Bill Clinton, to “put an end to welfare as we have come to know it.” The relatively unpopular and frequently criticized Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) was consequently dismantled and replaced by the current federal welfare program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Although welfare reform encompassed a large number of substantive changes, TANF can now be fairly characterized as resting upon a central premise: the function of welfare is to provide temporary financial assistance in order to facilitate the transition into employment and self-sufficiency. This proposition serves not only as an encapsulation of the philosophy behind welfare reform, but also as a statement of the fundamental challenge faced by state welfare administrators.

Andrew Feldman’s *What Works in Work-First Welfare* is a study that takes a different approach. Unlike books such as Grogger and Karoly’s *Welfare Reform: Effects of a Decade of Change*, which focus primarily on the effects of policies upon the incentives of welfare recipients, *What Works in Work-First Welfare* addresses policies that affect the incentives

faced by frontline staff and managers who administer employment services. The analysis proceeds from the perspective of evaluating how organizations implement their welfare employment programs, with an emphasis placed upon managerial practices. Organizational practices are separated into two broad categories: “strategic policies,” designed to directly influence the behavior of welfare recipients, and “managerial practices,” aimed at influencing the behavior of middle management and frontline staff. These organizational practices are examined within the context of New York City’s welfare system, a system that is markedly different from those in the vast majority of states and cities.

New York City’s unique welfare system presents several analytical advantages to the study of employment program implementation. As Feldman describes, the system is partially privatized, with all of the employment services provided by 19 privately contracted organizations that operate 26 Employment Services and Placement (ESP) programs. The ESPs are given a certain measure of freedom to implement their programs on the basis of what they believe is most effective. After state-run Job Centers determine eligibility, welfare recipients are randomly assigned to the 26 ESPs. The analytical benefit of this procedure is that it essentially creates a natural experiment that should theoretically function to reduce selection bias when estimating the impacts of policies, strategies, and practices as they vary among the different ESPs. The presence of for-profit, nonprofit, faith-based, and secular organizations provides further opportunities to investigate differences between

practices within these types of establishments.

To identify those policies and practices which influence employment outcomes, Feldman used a multilevel regression model to analyze approximately 14,000 individuals assigned to the 26 ESPs. What was found to work? Three practices were revealed to have statistically strong results. First, full pay-for-performance significantly improved the job placement rate compared with partial pay-for-performance. ESPs are paid in a three-step process based on job placements, retention after 3 months, and retention after 6 months. The partial pay-for-performance ESPs are operated by a single organization that pools the total compensation, blurring the perception of a direct link between the bottom line and performance for the individual ESPs. The results indicated that the partial pay-for-performance ESPs exhibited significantly lower placement rates. Second, an emphasis on quick job placement, in contrast to a longer process relying upon more extensive case management, yielded better results. Feldman explains that this finding may indicate that welfare recipients are more resilient and ready to assume the responsibility of working than is sometimes assumed and that the greater urgency on the part of staff to place individuals may translate into greater motivation for the recipients. Finally, promoting an immediate job search, rather than waiting for job training to be completed, is more productive: the placement rate and the caseload employment rate, defined as being placed in a job and working 6 months later, were lower for those ESPs emphasizing job training. Feldman suggests that the

ineffectiveness of training might be attributable to welfare recipients not being well suited to classroom education, with 50 percent never completing training and only 10 percent being placed in jobs related to their field of training. It is also interesting to note that the de-assignment rate (the rate at which the ESP sends those considered unemployable back to the Job Centers for reevaluation), the sanction rate (the rate at which the ESP sends those who break program rules back to the Job Centers), and the size of the program showed no statistically significant relationships.

While the peculiarities of New York City's welfare system facilitate the analysis of interesting organizational relationships, they also serve to limit the extent to which other states can emulate that system. The privatization of employment services is a major undertaking that goes far beyond the implementation of strategic policies or managerial practices. For many states and cities, it may simply not be an option. Furthermore, the adoption of pay-for-performance for middle managers and frontline staff may be restricted by the structure of employee compensation arrangements in some states. More importantly, New York City's very lenient sanction policy creates an environment that may alter the behavior of welfare recipients with respect to the effort they expend in finding and maintaining employment. As a result, the effectiveness of strategic and managerial practices may vary from state to state, depending on the severity of the sanction policies in place.

One of Feldman's major findings

is that job training worsens employment outcomes; however, it is necessary to offer a few words of caution regarding this finding. Strictly speaking, a general analysis of the effectiveness of job training cannot be performed with Feldman's data, because of the restrictions placed on training by New York City and the limitations of the data. In New York City, job training cannot exceed 3 months and the types of training available are limited to those performed by approved job training providers. These two constraints effectively eliminate most forms of classroom-based human capital development from consideration. Moreover, Feldman's data measure only employment outcomes for up to 6 months after placement. Recent research has shown that classroom-based human capital development typically does not exhibit positive employment outcomes in the short run, but does produce strong positive effects two or more years after training. Therefore, although Feldman's results regarding job training may be valid under the conditions present in New York City, it is important not to draw general conclusions regarding the effectiveness of job training based on the New York City experience alone.

If *What Works in Work-First Welfare* suffers a weakness, it is that several managerial practices are analyzed only informally. Feldman qualitatively evaluates the impacts of defining a clear mission statement, setting organizational goals, motivating staff around goals, and measuring and monitoring performance, but, as he acknowledges, the results are not particularly solid.

Nevertheless, Feldman does proceed to draw the conclusion that frontline managerial practices are not as important as higher level strategic policies, an inference that is surely tenuous given the qualitative nature of the analysis. In fairness, though, quantifying and statistically analyzing some of these practices is particularly difficult. Accordingly, the criticism just raised should not be given undue weight.

The audience that will likely benefit most from a reading of *What Works in Work-First Welfare* consists primarily of those involved in the administration of federal and state welfare services. Case managers and job developers should take away a better understanding of how welfare programs operate and their roles within it; statistical results should be of interest to frontline staff. However, policymakers and program directors responsible for determining strategic policies and managerial practices stand to gain the most from the book. Although not all of the policies and practices described therein will be realistically applicable beyond New York's unique welfare system, some are certainly general enough to merit consideration in most states. And for those practices treated only informally within the book, the discussion should still serve to stimulate creative thinking about how to evaluate these difficult-to-measure aspects of welfare-to-work programs. □

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	64.7	64.1	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.2	63.8	63.7
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5	58.5
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	8.9	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.2
Men.....	10.5	9.4	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.4
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	21.0	20.5	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2	17.7	17.8
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.9
Women.....	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	16.1	15.5	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.7
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	129,874	131,358	130,021	129,885	130,346	130,922	131,311	131,694	132,186	132,863	133,082
Total private.....	107,384	109,253	107,283	107,618	108,088	108,725	109,199	109,642	110,193	110,871	111,145
Goods-producing.....	17,751	18,021	17,754	17,764	17,785	17,942	18,019	18,100	18,176	18,318	18,320
Manufacturing.....	11,528	11,733	11,546	11,551	11,575	11,690	11,738	11,768	11,808	11,932	11,965
Service-providing.....	112,123	113,337	112,267	112,121	112,561	112,980	113,292	113,594	114,010	114,545	114,762
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.4	33.6	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.7
Overtime.....	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.0	2.0	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6
Goods-producing ⁵	2.3	2.4	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3	.5
Service-providing ⁵	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9	.6
State and local government.....	1.8	1.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	3.3	2.7	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8
Nonunion.....	1.8	2.1	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6

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	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data^{1,2,3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.6	1.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.8	1.6	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	1.5	3.0	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-.5	1.6	0.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	3.8	4.8	-.1	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-.8	1.7	-.8
Finished consumer goods.....	5.0	5.7	-.1	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2	-1.1
Capital equipment.....	.4	2.3	-.1	.0	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6	.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	6.3	6.1	1.2	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4	-1.3
Crude materials.....	16.1	6.4	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.8	-8.5
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	3.0	.4	-.6	3.2	1.5	-2.5	1.1	.5	2.9	-.6	1.9
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.1	.7	-.5	3.3	1.9	-2.0	1.2	.6	2.8	-.5	1.6
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	5.8	1.4	-1.2	2.7	-3.3	4.6	4.3	-3.2	4.1	1.2	—

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2011			2012		2011			2012	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	4.9	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.8
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	-.2	.0	-.7	5.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.9
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8
Union.....	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.9
Nonunion.....	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
State and local government.....	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7
Private nonfarm.....	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
Union.....	.4	.5	.3	.6	.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Nonunion.....	.5	.4	.3	.5	.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
State and local government.....	.1	.4	.2	.3	.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	237,830	239,618	239,671	239,871	240,071	240,269	240,441	240,584	242,269	242,435	242,604	242,784	242,966	243,155	243,354
Civilian labor force.....	153,889	153,617	153,358	153,674	154,004	154,057	153,937	153,887	154,395	154,871	154,707	154,365	155,007	155,163	155,013
Participation rate.....	64.7	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.7
Employed.....	139,064	139,869	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220
Employment-population ratio ²	58.5	58.4	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.6	58.4
Unemployed.....	14,825	13,747	13,908	13,920	13,897	13,759	13,323	13,097	12,758	12,806	12,673	12,500	12,720	12,749	12,794
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3
Not in the labor force.....	83,941	86,001	86,313	86,198	86,067	86,213	86,503	86,697	87,874	87,564	87,897	88,419	87,958	87,992	88,340
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	106,596	107,736	107,773	107,884	107,994	108,104	108,203	108,290	108,087	108,188	108,289	108,396	108,503	108,613	108,727
Civilian labor force.....	78,994	79,080	78,977	79,089	79,241	79,291	79,440	79,436	79,234	79,317	79,337	79,050	79,382	79,425	79,353
Participation rate.....	74.1	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	72.9	73.2	73.1	73.0
Employed.....	71,230	72,182	71,930	72,098	72,340	72,379	72,846	73,080	73,170	73,240	73,286	73,119	73,229	73,259	73,227
Employment-population ratio ²	66.8	67.0	66.7	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.3
Unemployed.....	7,763	6,898	7,047	6,991	6,901	6,912	6,594	6,356	6,064	6,077	6,051	5,930	6,153	6,166	6,125
Unemployment rate.....	9.8	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7
Not in the labor force.....	27,603	28,656	28,795	28,795	28,753	28,813	28,763	28,854	28,853	28,870	28,952	29,346	29,121	29,188	29,374
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	114,333	115,107	115,138	115,238	115,338	115,437	115,526	115,602	117,082	117,170	117,260	117,353	117,448	117,546	117,648
Civilian labor force.....	68,990	68,810	68,706	68,784	68,989	68,981	68,711	68,748	69,449	69,815	69,589	69,562	69,807	69,803	69,691
Participation rate.....	60.3	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.6	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.2
Employed.....	63,456	63,360	63,257	63,322	63,406	63,520	63,352	63,323	64,078	64,454	64,413	64,425	64,671	64,628	64,446
Employment-population ratio ²	55.5	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.8	54.7	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.1	55.0	54.8
Unemployed.....	5,534	5,450	5,449	5,462	5,584	5,461	5,359	5,425	5,370	5,361	5,176	5,137	5,136	5,175	5,244
Unemployment rate.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5
Not in the labor force.....	45,343	46,297	46,432	46,454	46,349	46,457	46,815	46,854	47,634	47,355	47,671	47,791	47,641	47,743	47,957
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	16,901	16,774	16,760	16,749	16,739	16,728	16,711	16,693	17,100	17,078	17,056	17,034	17,015	16,997	16,979
Civilian labor force.....	5,906	5,727	5,675	5,801	5,774	5,785	5,786	5,704	5,713	5,739	5,781	5,753	5,819	5,936	5,970
Participation rate.....	34.9	34.1	33.9	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.4	33.6	33.9	33.8	34.2	34.9	35.2
Employed.....	4,378	4,327	4,262	4,333	4,362	4,398	4,416	4,387	4,389	4,371	4,335	4,321	4,388	4,528	4,546
Employment-population ratio ²	25.9	25.8	25.4	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.3	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.4	25.8	26.6	26.8
Unemployed.....	1,528	1,400	1,412	1,467	1,412	1,386	1,370	1,316	1,324	1,367	1,447	1,432	1,431	1,408	1,424
Unemployment rate.....	25.9	24.4	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8
Not in the labor force.....	10,995	11,048	11,085	10,949	10,965	10,943	10,925	10,989	11,387	11,339	11,274	11,282	11,197	11,061	11,009
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	192,075	193,077	193,106	193,236	193,365	193,493	193,598	193,682	192,600	192,691	192,788	192,893	193,004	193,120	193,245
Civilian labor force.....	125,084	124,579	124,557	124,604	124,701	124,804	124,652	124,543	123,579	123,848	123,713	123,499	123,989	123,783	123,589
Participation rate.....	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.2	64.0	64.2	64.1	64.0
Employed.....	114,168	114,690	114,497	114,704	114,818	114,837	115,130	115,254	114,458	114,754	114,697	114,355	114,767	114,674	114,409
Employment-population ratio ²	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.4	59.2
Unemployed.....	10,916	9,889	10,061	9,901	9,883	9,967	9,522	9,288	9,121	9,094	9,016	9,144	9,222	9,109	9,180
Unemployment rate.....	8.7	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Not in the labor force.....	66,991	68,498	68,549	68,631	68,664	68,689	68,945	69,139	69,021	68,843	69,076	69,394	69,015	69,337	69,656
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	28,708	29,114	29,123	29,158	29,193	29,228	29,259	29,286	29,727	29,760	29,792	29,824	29,854	29,885	29,918
Civilian labor force.....	17,862	17,881	17,614	17,957	18,096	18,067	17,934	18,110	18,206	18,363	18,427	18,274	18,290	18,541	18,383
Participation rate.....	62.2	61.4	60.5	61.6	62.0	61.8	61.3	61.8	61.2	61.7	61.9	61.3	61.3	62.0	61.4
Employed.....	15,010	15,051	14,812	14,965	15,224	15,351	15,151	15,248	15,725	15,769	15,843	15,891	15,807	15,872	15,798
Employment-population ratio ²	52.3	51.7	50.9	51.3	52.1	52.5	51.8	52.1	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.3	52.9	53.1	52.8
Unemployed.....	2,852	2,831	2,803	2,992	2,872	2,716	2,783	2,862	2,482	2,593	2,584	2,383	2,484	2,668	2,585
Unemployment rate.....	16.0	15.8	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4	14.1
Not in the labor force.....	10,846	11,233	11,509	11,202	11,097	11,161	11,325	11,176	11,521	11,398	11,365	11,550	11,564	11,345	11,534

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	33,713	34,438	34,470	34,555	34,640	34,724	34,808	34,885	36,301	36,384	36,463	36,546	36,626	36,708	36,792
Civilian labor force.....	22,748	22,898	22,778	22,938	23,014	23,253	23,222	23,270	24,045	24,206	24,128	24,253	24,567	24,588	24,497
Participation rate.....	67.5	66.5	66.1	66.4	66.4	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.4	67.1	67.0	66.6
Employed.....	19,906	20,269	20,207	20,353	20,411	20,601	20,574	20,699	21,513	21,628	21,638	21,755	21,867	21,885	21,966
Employment-population ratio ²	59.0	58.9	58.6	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.7
Unemployed.....	2,843	2,629	2,570	2,585	2,603	2,652	2,648	2,571	2,532	2,579	2,491	2,498	2,700	2,703	2,531
Unemployment rate.....	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3
Not in the labor force.....	10,964	11,540	11,692	11,617	11,626	11,471	11,586	11,615	12,256	12,178	12,335	12,293	12,059	12,120	12,294

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,064	139,869	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220
Men.....	73,359	74,290	74,011	74,209	74,435	74,492	74,975	75,235	75,288	75,318	75,369	75,256	75,401	75,486	75,466
Women.....	65,705	65,579	65,439	65,545	65,672	65,805	65,639	65,555	66,349	66,747	66,665	66,609	66,886	66,929	66,754
Married men, spouse present.....	43,292	43,283	43,210	43,259	43,640	43,661	43,933	43,709	43,658	43,556	43,635	43,582	43,798	43,712	43,715
Married women, spouse present.....	34,582	34,110	33,809	33,947	34,091	34,225	34,442	34,177	34,445	34,341	34,325	34,207	34,620	34,526	34,381
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,874	8,560	8,437	8,787	9,270	8,790	8,469	8,098	8,230	8,119	7,672	7,853	8,098	8,210	8,246
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,174	5,711	5,695	5,815	5,900	5,839	5,578	5,305	5,372	5,446	5,081	5,187	5,147	5,446	5,342
Could only find part-time work.....	2,375	2,514	2,538	2,707	2,844	2,538	2,496	2,419	2,551	2,404	2,341	2,367	2,649	2,514	2,576
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,251	18,334	18,280	18,276	18,329	18,401	18,363	18,372	18,636	18,827	18,523	18,832	19,393	18,829	18,866
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,744	8,423	8,264	8,640	9,115	8,664	8,358	7,952	8,083	7,988	7,584	7,737	7,982	8,075	8,111
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,087	5,617	5,586	5,714	5,803	5,762	5,502	5,199	5,278	5,356	5,000	5,086	5,078	5,355	5,282
Could only find part-time work.....	2,358	2,494	2,510	2,702	2,869	2,566	2,518	2,423	2,563	2,365	2,295	2,324	2,616	2,493	2,559
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,911	17,957	17,883	17,867	17,915	18,003	17,941	17,969	18,298	18,399	18,100	18,418	18,930	18,438	18,543

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.8	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5
White, total ¹	8.7	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	23.2	21.7	23.1	22.8	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.3	22.5	22.8	22.0	20.9	21.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	26.3	24.5	25.3	26.8	24.9	25.5	24.6	23.2	24.5	23.8	25.5	25.3	24.5	24.3	23.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	20.0	18.9	20.8	18.5	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.3	17.7	18.7	19.5	20.3	19.4	17.4	19.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.9	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8
Black or African American, total ¹	16.0	15.8	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4	14.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	43.0	41.3	39.1	46.3	43.6	37.5	39.6	42.1	38.5	34.7	40.5	38.2	36.5	39.3	36.6
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	45.4	43.1	37.9	44.9	43.5	38.7	42.7	48.3	35.9	43.6	40.2	39.6	35.8	39.1	37.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	40.5	39.4	40.3	48.0	43.6	36.4	36.8	34.6	41.0	26.8	40.8	36.8	37.2	39.6	35.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	17.3	16.7	17.0	18.0	16.6	16.0	16.4	15.7	12.7	14.3	13.8	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	10.8	11.4	12.7	11.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3
Married men, spouse present.....	6.8	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0
Married women, spouse present.....	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.7
Full-time workers.....	10.4	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7
Part-time workers.....	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.9	14.1	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.7
High school graduates, no college ³	10.3	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7
Some college or associate degree.....	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.1
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,771	2,677	2,675	2,734	2,743	2,676	2,510	2,669	2,486	2,541	2,572	2,543	2,580	2,810	2,711
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,267	2,993	3,063	3,019	2,902	3,285	2,896	2,858	2,884	2,807	2,754	2,814	3,002	2,826	3,092
15 weeks and over.....	8,786	8,077	8,134	8,218	8,227	7,869	7,766	7,628	7,498	7,397	7,175	6,984	7,073	7,182	6,945
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,371	2,061	1,972	2,203	2,029	2,029	2,087	2,039	1,980	1,971	1,867	1,884	1,662	1,811	1,760
27 weeks and over.....	6,415	6,016	6,162	6,015	6,197	5,839	5,680	5,588	5,518	5,426	5,308	5,101	5,411	5,370	5,185
Mean duration, in weeks.....	33.0	39.3	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.2	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.1	39.7	39.9	38.8
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.7	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.4	20.1	19.8	16.7

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Job losers ¹	9,250	8,106	8,146	8,120	8,028	7,924	7,599	7,602	7,321	7,209	7,020	6,852	6,989	7,207	7,123
On temporary layoff.....	1,431	1,230	1,246	1,237	1,195	1,226	1,181	1,216	1,284	1,135	1,120	1,083	1,106	1,331	1,417
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,819	6,876	6,900	6,883	6,833	6,699	6,418	6,386	6,037	6,075	5,900	5,768	5,883	5,875	5,705
Job leavers.....	889	956	936	973	972	1,068	1,005	953	939	1,031	1,117	997	891	936	878
Reentrants.....	3,466	3,401	3,424	3,519	3,484	3,387	3,355	3,399	3,325	3,361	3,269	3,341	3,439	3,227	3,380
New entrants.....	1,220	1,284	1,274	1,249	1,323	1,291	1,276	1,280	1,253	1,392	1,433	1,384	1,367	1,331	1,311
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	62.4	59.0	59.1	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.7	54.5	55.1	56.7	56.1
On temporary layoff.....	9.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	10.5	11.2
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.7	50.0	50.1	49.7	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.3	47.0	46.7	46.0	45.9	46.4	46.3	45.0
Job leavers.....	6.0	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.7	7.9	7.0	7.4	6.9
Reentrants.....	23.4	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.5	26.6	27.1	25.4	26.6
New entrants.....	8.2	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.3
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
New entrants.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3
16 to 24 years.....	18.4	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.4
16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8
16 to 17 years.....	29.1	27.7	28.2	28.7	26.3	25.2	23.3	27.8	28.8	29.9	28.8	26.4	26.5	26.8	26.6
18 to 19 years.....	24.2	22.9	23.2	24.4	23.2	23.2	23.4	21.3	20.5	20.8	22.9	24.5	23.5	22.0	22.2
20 to 24 years.....	15.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.7	13.5
25 years and older.....	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
25 to 54 years.....	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2
55 years and older.....	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.2
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.5	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	18.8	19.5	18.9	17.9	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.6	17.4	17.6	17.5	18.4	18.2
16 to 19 years.....	28.8	27.2	27.2	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.6	25.3	27.0	26.7	27.2	26.8	26.4	26.4
16 to 17 years.....	31.8	29.1	29.4	28.2	27.6	27.4	26.7	30.5	32.0	33.5	30.1	28.9	28.9	31.0	30.0
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	26.3	25.7	28.9	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.1	22.3	23.9	25.1	26.3	25.7	23.7	24.5
20 to 24 years.....	17.8	15.7	15.8	16.3	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.3	14.2	15.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	15.4	15.2
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8
25 to 54 years.....	9.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
55 years and older.....	7.7	7.0	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.5
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.4
16 to 19 years.....	22.8	21.7	22.5	22.4	21.1	20.6	20.7	19.3	21.1	20.7	23.4	22.5	22.3	21.0	21.2
16 to 17 years.....	26.5	26.3	27.0	29.2	25.1	23.2	20.0	25.0	25.8	26.1	27.6	23.8	24.4	23.1	23.9
18 to 19 years.....	20.9	19.3	20.6	19.3	19.0	18.6	20.1	17.1	18.6	17.8	20.7	22.7	21.2	20.0	19.6
20 to 24 years.....	13.0	13.4	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.1	12.6	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.7
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1
25 to 54 years.....	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4
55 years and older ¹	6.2	6.2	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.6

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	June 2011	May 2012 ^P	June 2012 ^P	State	June 2011	May 2012 ^P	June 2012 ^P
Alabama.....	9.3	7.4	7.8	Missouri.....	8.7	7.3	7.1
Alaska.....	7.6	7.0	7.2	Montana.....	6.9	6.3	6.3
Arizona.....	9.6	8.2	8.2	Nebraska.....	4.5	3.9	3.9
Arkansas.....	8.1	7.3	7.2	Nevada.....	13.8	11.6	11.6
California.....	11.9	10.8	10.7	New Hampshire.....	5.5	5.0	5.1
Colorado.....	8.4	8.1	8.2	New Jersey.....	9.4	9.2	9.6
Connecticut.....	8.9	7.8	8.1	New Mexico.....	7.5	6.7	6.5
Delaware.....	7.4	6.8	6.7	New York.....	8.2	8.6	8.9
District of Columbia.....	10.4	9.3	9.1	North Carolina.....	10.6	9.4	9.4
Florida.....	10.7	8.6	8.6	North Dakota.....	3.6	3.0	2.9
Georgia.....	9.9	8.9	9.0	Ohio.....	8.9	7.3	7.2
Hawaii.....	6.7	6.3	6.4	Oklahoma.....	6.1	4.8	4.7
Idaho.....	8.8	7.8	7.7	Oregon.....	9.6	8.4	8.5
Illinois.....	9.9	8.6	8.7	Pennsylvania.....	8.0	7.4	7.6
Indiana.....	9.1	7.9	8.0	Rhode Island.....	11.4	11.0	10.9
Iowa.....	6.0	5.1	5.1	South Carolina.....	10.5	9.1	9.4
Kansas.....	6.8	6.1	6.1	South Dakota.....	4.7	4.3	4.3
Kentucky.....	9.6	8.2	8.2	Tennessee.....	9.4	7.9	8.1
Louisiana.....	7.3	7.2	7.5	Texas.....	8.1	6.9	7.0
Maine.....	7.6	7.4	7.5	Utah.....	6.9	6.0	6.0
Maryland.....	7.2	6.7	6.9	Vermont.....	5.6	4.6	4.7
Massachusetts.....	7.4	6.0	6.0	Virginia.....	6.3	5.6	5.7
Michigan.....	10.6	8.5	8.6	Washington.....	9.3	8.3	8.3
Minnesota.....	6.7	5.6	5.6	West Virginia.....	8.0	6.9	7.0
Mississippi.....	10.8	8.7	8.8	Wisconsin.....	7.6	6.8	7.0
				Wyoming.....	6.0	5.2	5.4

^P = preliminary

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

State	June 2011	May 2012 ^P	June 2012 ^P	State	June 2011	May 2012 ^P	June 2012 ^P
Alabama.....	2,193,590	2,142,958	2,152,849	Missouri.....	3,040,544	3,018,679	3,006,230
Alaska.....	366,306	367,406	367,544	Montana.....	503,903	509,649	510,784
Arizona.....	3,029,164	3,016,601	3,014,684	Nebraska.....	1,002,396	1,015,427	1,016,714
Arkansas.....	1,365,027	1,390,514	1,386,356	Nevada.....	1,385,100	1,363,347	1,365,315
California.....	18,344,930	18,494,621	18,458,064	New Hampshire.....	736,810	741,154	741,627
Colorado.....	2,716,921	2,737,813	2,741,281	New Jersey.....	4,545,646	4,596,073	4,597,306
Connecticut.....	1,915,228	1,918,193	1,918,793	New Mexico.....	926,614	932,370	927,946
Delaware.....	438,185	441,493	440,984	New York.....	9,483,310	9,567,203	9,586,614
District of Columbia.....	342,325	352,149	354,112	North Carolina.....	4,649,509	4,661,090	4,655,387
Florida.....	9,234,750	9,262,269	9,269,897	North Dakota.....	381,369	390,031	389,111
Georgia.....	4,720,214	4,757,140	4,757,401	Ohio.....	5,805,822	5,811,647	5,794,063
Hawaii.....	659,648	653,838	649,300	Oklahoma.....	1,764,058	1,791,384	1,794,260
Idaho.....	769,224	782,030	781,876	Oregon.....	1,989,798	1,991,168	1,986,788
Illinois.....	6,559,590	6,590,224	6,583,058	Pennsylvania.....	6,372,342	6,452,815	6,467,796
Indiana.....	3,179,771	3,198,533	3,180,898	Rhode Island.....	563,440	556,837	555,242
Iowa.....	1,660,838	1,662,957	1,658,630	South Carolina.....	2,158,618	2,153,627	2,150,466
Kansas.....	1,500,714	1,499,090	1,495,603	South Dakota.....	445,059	447,153	445,876
Kentucky.....	2,064,758	2,065,902	2,068,526	Tennessee.....	3,128,750	3,106,052	3,109,913
Louisiana.....	2,053,884	2,077,075	2,080,592	Texas.....	12,438,035	12,610,375	12,634,358
Maine.....	702,358	708,385	707,791	Utah.....	1,337,702	1,349,763	1,352,490
Maryland.....	3,065,655	3,087,153	3,081,401	Vermont.....	357,797	357,969	358,046
Massachusetts.....	3,451,795	3,458,316	3,461,060	Virginia.....	4,294,321	4,339,802	4,338,812
Michigan.....	4,662,320	4,664,035	4,663,335	Washington.....	3,477,596	3,521,490	3,526,139
Minnesota.....	2,978,461	2,972,969	2,971,259	West Virginia.....	797,754	805,682	804,840
Mississippi.....	1,343,021	1,336,299	1,336,011	Wisconsin.....	3,060,386	3,075,559	3,074,412
				Wyoming.....	303,456	307,867	307,808

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	129,874	131,359	131,407	131,492	131,694	131,806	131,963	132,186	132,461	132,720	132,863	132,931	133,018	133,063	133,204
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	107,384	109,254	109,374	109,426	109,642	109,781	109,959	110,193	110,470	110,724	110,871	110,956	111,072	111,135	111,297
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	17,751	18,021	18,071	18,067	18,100	18,106	18,114	18,176	18,254	18,290	18,318	18,322	18,307	18,316	18,339
Natural resources and															
mining.....	705	784	795	798	804	810	814	822	830	837	837	838	842	840	840
Logging.....	49.7	48.3	48.4	47.9	47.9	47.0	47.0	48.7	49.0	48.1	48.3	47.8	50.0	50.1	49.7
Mining.....	654.8	735.4	746.1	749.7	756.3	762.9	764.9	773.3	781.0	788.5	788.8	789.7	792.1	790.1	789.9
Oil and gas extraction.....	158.7	174.4	175.2	176.8	180.0	182.6	183.2	186.3	188.4	189.8	192.3	193.4	193.5	195.0	196.2
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	204.5	217.0	218.4	219.8	219.9	220.6	219.1	220.5	220.8	221.2	220.5	219.2	219.2	216.9	217.4
Coal mining.....	80.8	86.2	86.4	87.2	87.5	87.4	86.9	86.6	86.5	86.3	85.9	85.1	84.9	84.0	83.3
Support activities for mining.....	291.6	344.0	352.5	353.1	356.4	359.7	362.6	366.5	371.8	377.5	376.0	377.1	379.4	378.2	376.3
Construction.....	5,518	5,504	5,508	5,498	5,528	5,519	5,520	5,546	5,564	5,563	5,549	5,542	5,510	5,514	5,514
Construction of buildings.....	1,229.7	1,219.0	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	1,223.4	1,217.3	1,220.5
Heavy and civil engineering.....	825.1	829.0	827.0	824.8	829.4	832.3	834.2	840.0	840.7	841.6	839.2	840.2	829.8	832.5	839.4
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,463.4	3,455.4	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	3,456.5	3,463.7	3,454.2
Manufacturing.....	11,528	11,733	11,768	11,771	11,768	11,777	11,780	11,808	11,860	11,890	11,932	11,942	11,955	11,962	11,985
Production workers.....	8,077	8,231	8,259	8,259	8,260	8,268	8,268	8,297	8,336	8,377	8,409	8,414	8,424	8,423	8,448
Durable goods.....	7,064	7,274	7,303	7,300	7,304	7,317	7,331	7,361	7,401	7,428	7,455	7,466	7,478	7,484	7,506
Production workers.....	4,829	4,986	5,007	5,007	5,010	5,021	5,035	5,059	5,090	5,123	5,143	5,151	5,161	5,160	5,186
Wood products.....	342.1	335.2	328.8	330.8	331.4	332.0	331.4	332.0	333.3	335.2	333.4	331.5	330.4	329.3	329.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	370.9	366.6	367.1	365.5	364.4	364.1	364.2	367.0	370.3	371.7	370.1	367.8	363.9	361.4	361.2
Primary metals.....	362.3	389.5	393.0	393.3	395.2	397.7	399.6	400.7	402.9	403.8	405.6	406.0	409.1	408.7	410.6
Fabricated metal products.....	1,281.7	1,344.2	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	1,402.0	1,404.9	1,408.3
Machinery.....	996.1	1,056.7	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	1,104.0	1,106.0	1,105.1
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,094.6	1,107.0	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	1,111.6	1,109.9	1,110.2
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	157.6	159.2	159.9	160.1	160.0	160.7	161.1	162.2	162.4	162.9	163.4	164.4	165.2	166.5	166.7
Communications equipment.....	117.4	115.1	115.1	114.6	114.3	113.2	113.1	112.2	111.1	110.7	110.7	109.6	109.5	108.8	109.4
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	369.4	384.0	385.2	386.9	387.7	388.2	387.0	386.5	387.0	387.8	387.6	387.1	388.4	388.1	388.5
Electronic instruments.....	406.4	404.2	404.7	404.1	403.8	403.6	401.1	401.4	402.0	401.2	403.2	403.4	403.2	402.0	401.3
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	359.5	366.8	368.1	368.0	367.6	367.8	367.3	369.1	370.6	372.5	374.7	373.5	373.8	373.9	373.1
Transportation equipment.....	1,333.1	1,381.7	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	1,452.9	1,457.9	1,476.2
Furniture and related products.....	357.2	352.8	357.3	354.5	353.4	351.0	349.8	348.6	349.7	351.8	351.4	352.2	349.9	349.2	349.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	566.8	573.4	576.2	576.1	574.5	572.4	571.0	572.6	577.2	576.7	577.4	579.3	579.9	582.5	582.0
Nondurable goods.....	4,464	4,460	4,465	4,471	4,464	4,460	4,449	4,447	4,459	4,462	4,477	4,476	4,477	4,478	4,479
Production workers.....	3,248	3,245	3,252	3,252	3,250	3,247	3,233	3,238	3,246	3,254	3,266	3,263	3,263	3,263	3,262
Food manufacturing.....	1,450.6	1,456.3	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	1,459.9	1,463.7	1,463.4
Beverages and tobacco products.....	183.4	188.2	189.7	193.2	191.5	191.2	191.7	191.9	193.8	195.2	196.8	196.8	198.1	197.8	199.2
Textile mills.....	119.0	120.5	122.2	121.3	120.6	119.4	119.2	119.6	120.5	120.3	120.1	119.8	119.5	119.3	119.4
Textile product mills.....	119.0	116.8	117.6	118.0	115.4	114.8	115.2	114.3	112.8	113.8	114.0	114.3	114.0	113.8	114.1
Apparel.....	156.6	151.8	149.9	150.9	151.9	152.5	151.2	150.1	150.3	150.1	150.4	150.0	150.1	147.8	147.1
Leather and allied products.....	27.8	29.3	29.5	28.8	29.5	29.7	30.3	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.1	30.2	29.7	29.6	29.3
Paper and paper products.....	394.7	391.3	391.0	391.8	392.0	391.4	391.4	392.2	392.6	391.4	394.3	393.1	392.4	392.4	391.1
Printing and related support activities.....	487.6	469.3	468.3	471.6	465.6	463.5	460.7	459.6	460.5	458.6	456.3	457.5	457.7	456.3	456.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	113.9	112.2	111.7	111.0	111.8	113.3	113.5	113.9	115.2	115.3	114.5	114.2	113.7	112.7	112.9
Chemicals.....	786.5	788.3	788.8	792.1	794.2	793.2	791.0	793.8	796.8	795.4	799.9	797.6	796.9	797.3	797.7
Plastics and rubber products.....	624.8	635.6	635.9	636.5	637.1	634.7	638.6	639.5	639.5	641.9	645.5	644.7	644.8	647.2	649.6
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	112,123	113,338	113,336	113,425	113,594	113,700	113,849	114,010	114,207	114,430	114,545	114,609	114,711	114,747	114,865
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	89,633	91,234	91,303	91,359	91,542	91,675	91,845	92,017	92,216	92,434	92,553	92,634	92,765	92,819	92,958
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24,636	25,019	25,052	25,060	25,075	25,102	25,154	25,181	25,239	25,246	25,243	25,262	25,314	25,310	25,321
Wholesale trade.....	5,452.1	5,528.8	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	5,622.3	5,630.0	5,638.8
Durable goods.....	2,713.5	2,752.8	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	2,789.9	2,794.2	2,798.0
Nondurable goods.....	1,928.1	1,940.4	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	1,975.2	1,976.9	1,978.3
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	810.5	835.6	837.3	836.7	836.4	839.4	843.3	845.5	849.2	850.8	852.1	855.9	857.2	858.9	862.5
Retail trade.....	14,440.4	14,642.9	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	14,756.0	14,747.0	14,745.2
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,629.2	1,687.9	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	1,715.8	1,718.3	1,714.1
Automobile dealers.....	1,011.5	1,055.4	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	1,082.4	1,084.8	1,082.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	437.9	442.2	442.6	442.3	443.8	447.0	446.8	446.5	448.3	449.3	449.7	448.8	450.6	451.2	450.8
Electronics and appliance stores.....	522.3	525.5	531.6	524.2	517.0	516.6	515.8	514.8	512.8	513.4	509.1	509.1	505.6	502.7	501.6

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,131.8	1,140.7	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	1,155.2	1,151.5	1,154.7
Food and beverage stores.....	2,808.2	2,829.1	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	2,873.6	2,874.9	2,878.9
Health and personal care stores.....	980.5	980.5	982.7	983.4	986.0	985.8	987.0	984.2	990.5	992.5	994.7	997.3	992.8	993.1	997.9
Gasoline stations.....	819.3	828.0	830.1	830.0	826.5	828.6	833.3	830.5	828.4	828.1	829.9	830.5	831.3	831.8	829.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,352.5	1,356.0	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	1,368.6	1,370.6	1,372.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	579.1	574.3	579.7	579.4	578.6	571.6	565.1	558.2	553.2	563.2	566.9	572.1	575.3	578.4	573.9
General merchandise stores ¹	2,997.7	3,080.1	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	3,073.2	3,059.1	3,053.4
Department stores.....	1,501.6	1,546.7	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	1,535.2	1,521.3	1,515.2
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	761.5	766.9	781.8	769.3	771.5	769.4	760.6	761.5	766.1	770.3	768.9	771.5	777.4	776.4	778.4
Nonstore retailers.....	420.6	431.7	433.5	435.2	433.8	435.3	435.1	435.7	438.4	439.2	436.8	436.8	436.6	439.0	439.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,190.7	4,292.2	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	4,373.2	4,369.1	4,379.7
Air transportation.....	458.3	456.0	459.4	457.3	457.4	456.1	455.8	456.1	457.9	456.7	457.5	458.8	458.2	458.7	458.6
Rail transportation.....	216.4	228.8	229.5	231.7	230.9	231.5	231.2	231.7	232.1	232.3	233.5	234.4	234.1	233.0	232.0
Water transportation.....	62.3	62.5	61.5	61.9	62.5	63.1	63.1	63.3	65.6	67.0	67.5	66.3	66.1	66.3	67.4
Truck transportation.....	1,250.4	1,298.9	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	1,344.6	1,350.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	429.7	436.1	437.0	439.4	437.2	435.7	431.4	433.5	437.5	435.6	431.6	416.2	434.8	424.8	433.3
Pipeline transportation.....	42.3	42.9	42.9	42.6	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.6
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.3	28.6	28.5	28.6	28.5	29.6	29.7	29.6	30.4	32.0	32.8	32.4	30.6	31.0	30.0
Support activities for transportation.....	542.5	563.9	563.6	564.5	566.2	569.8	574.5	574.1	578.7	577.6	582.1	581.6	583.9	583.0	581.8
Couriers and messengers.....	528.1	528.5	521.7	525.5	525.3	523.3	528.3	521.9	522.9	524.5	528.3	520.9	525.5	526.8	523.7
Warehousing and storage.....	633.4	645.8	647.1	647.9	648.4	647.6	648.4	650.1	647.6	649.2	648.9	652.3	655.5	656.9	659.2
Utilities.....	552.8	555.2	555.3	555.7	557.0	556.7	558.2	559.1	559.9	560.7	561.8	561.8	562.8	564.3	557.7
Information.....	2,707	2,659	2,665	2,615	2,649	2,646	2,644	2,645	2,628	2,636	2,631	2,632	2,636	2,629	2,637
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	759.0	749.0	749.4	748.7	747.6	748.6	745.8	746.1	741.6	741.0	740.9	740.0	739.1	738.2	739.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	370.2	361.3	360.6	361.8	356.6	356.5	359.5	363.8	352.3	365.9	360.2	367.3	375.8	370.3	375.7
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	290.3	281.5	281.4	280.9	280.9	280.3	279.0	279.6	280.4	279.3	282.2	282.0	282.6	281.0	279.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....															
Telecommunications.....	902.9	865.3	868.9	818.2	858.2	853.1	850.3	846.9	847.0	841.6	838.6	834.6	830.1	830.5	831.7
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	243.0	243.0	242.9	243.0	242.2	242.4	244.1	242.5	240.6	241.4	241.7	241.0	241.4	241.0	241.4
Other information services.....	141.7	158.7	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.3	165.1	166.5	166.3	166.6	167.6	166.7	167.2	167.8	169.1
Financial activities.....	7,652	7,681	7,676	7,681	7,675	7,680	7,691	7,696	7,697	7,704	7,717	7,723	7,734	7,737	7,735
Finance and insurance.....	5,718.3	5,751.8	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	5,772.4	5,779.1	5,781.1
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	20.0	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,550.0	2,558.9	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	2,582.0	2,587.1	2,588.8
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,728.8	1,738.4	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	1,747.9	1,746.6	1,744.9
Commercial banking.....	1,305.9	1,314.6	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	1,317.0	1,315.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	800.5	807.0	810.5	811.5	809.3	807.1	805.1	803.7	801.8	801.9	800.6	801.2	801.6	804.1	804.9
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,261.1	2,281.6	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	2,285.1	2,284.1	2,283.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	86.8	85.3	86.3	84.3	84.1	83.9	84.1	84.5	84.4	84.4	84.7	84.9	84.8	84.8	85.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,933.8	1,928.7	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	1,961.1	1,958.0	1,954.1
Real estate.....	1,395.7	1,401.6	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	1,420.9	1,419.8	1,417.3
Rental and leasing services.....	513.5	503.0	498.3	501.0	506.5	507.2	507.4	506.3	505.6	509.2	512.7	512.6	516.7	514.7	513.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	24.6	24.1	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.3
Professional and business services.....	16,728	17,331	17,342	17,382	17,441	17,482	17,521	17,593	17,672	17,761	17,779	17,824	17,842	17,883	17,930
Professional and technical services ¹	7,441.3	7,691.3	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	7,937.0	7,957.0
Legal services.....	1,114.2	1,115.1	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	1,119.3	1,118.8	1,120.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	886.5	920.5	928.8	929.1	935.6	940.4	943.6	957.8	963.6	971.0	969.5	967.2	958.9	952.2	951.5
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,275.4	1,293.8	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	1,323.6	1,323.6	1,323.3
See notes at end of table															

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,449.0	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	1,589.7	1,598.7	1,609.3
Management and technical consulting services.....	999.4	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	1,129.2	1,136.8	1,142.5
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,872.3	1,914.8	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	1,944.9	1,948.6	1,952.3
Administrative and waste services.....	7,414.0	7,724.4	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	7,975.2	7,997.1	8,020.5
Administrative and support services ¹	7,056.7	7,359.2	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	7,603.8	7,623.7	7,647.1
Employment services ¹	2,722.5	2,952.1	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	3,164.0	3,182.9	3,201.8
Temporary help services.....	2,093.6	2,316.2	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	2,504.4	2,522.7	2,529.4
Business support services.....	808.6	812.3	811.9	813.0	812.9	811.3	814.4	819.9	821.3	816.9	813.5	813.7	816.4	819.2	822.7
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,745.0	1,777.0	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	1,786.8	1,780.4	1,777.9
Waste management and remediation services.....	357.3	365.2	364.8	366.6	368.7	369.4	366.9	367.9	370.8	371.9	371.3	372.0	371.4	373.4	373.4
Educational and health services.....	19,531	19,884	19,898	19,931	19,989	20,026	20,046	20,079	20,110	20,181	20,232	20,247	20,291	20,294	20,332
Educational services.....	3,155.1	3,240.7	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	3,326.2	3,319.2	3,329.9
Health care and social assistance.....	16,375.4	16,642.8	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	16,964.9	16,975.1	17,001.9
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,974.7	6,145.5	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	6,331.5	6,335.9	6,348.2
Offices of physicians.....	2,312.7	2,355.4	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	2,427.7	2,424.4	2,426.4
Outpatient care centers.....	599.9	623.7	621.3	623.7	628.4	632.1	635.8	637.9	642.4	646.2	649.7	652.1	656.4	659.5	663.8
Home health care services.....	1,084.6	1,139.1	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	1,185.9	1,190.4	1,194.7
Hospitals.....	4,678.5	4,731.0	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	4,810.5	4,811.7	4,817.3
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,123.7	3,169.2	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	3,199.1	3,200.5
Nursing care facilities.....	1,657.1	1,668.4	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	1,662.3	1,662.5	1,663.0
Social assistance ¹	2,598.5	2,597.2	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	2,627.4	2,628.4	2,635.9
Child day care services.....	848.0	844.2	843.1	843.7	842.9	842.8	839.5	841.5	836.4	839.4	838.3	836.7	838.6	832.5	836.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,049	13,320	13,332	13,344	13,364	13,394	13,436	13,464	13,503	13,548	13,591	13,587	13,583	13,597	13,625
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,913.3	1,909.5	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	1,911.3	1,914.7	1,915.1
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	406.2	394.3	389.0	388.9	394.1	395.1	397.9	392.9	400.4	401.1	409.6	406.2	402.4	400.1	399.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	127.7	132.3	132.1	132.8	131.9	133.2	134.3	135.4	135.5	135.0	135.4	134.3	132.5	133.8	132.7
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,379.4	1,383.0	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	1,376.4	1,380.8	1,382.5
Accommodations and food services.....	11,135.4	11,410.3	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	11,672.1	11,682.7	11,709.6
Accommodations.....	1,759.6	1,797.2	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	1,817.1	1,817.5	1,818.8
Food services and drinking places.....	9,375.8	9,613.1	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	9,855.0	9,865.2	9,890.8
Other services.....	5,331	5,342	5,338	5,346	5,349	5,345	5,353	5,359	5,367	5,358	5,360	5,359	5,365	5,369	5,378
Repair and maintenance.....	1,138.8	1,160.1	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	1,158.8	1,158.5	1,164.1
Personal and laundry services.....	1,265.3	1,284.6	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	1,291.1	1,295.9	1,298.4
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,926.4	2,896.8	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	2,915.3	2,914.9	2,915.4
Government.....	22,490	22,104	22,033	22,066	22,052	22,025	22,004	21,993	21,991	21,996	21,992	21,975	21,946	21,928	21,907
Federal.....	2,977	2,858	2,851	2,847	2,844	2,844	2,839	2,836	2,831	2,828	2,826	2,821	2,817	2,813	2,801
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,318.1	2,226.4	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	2,203.0	2,199.5	2,190.6
U.S. Postal Service.....	658.5	630.9	631.9	627.6	621.8	623.7	620.3	619.5	619.3	620.0	617.7	618.2	614.4	613.5	610.4
State.....	5,137	5,082	5,054	5,075	5,084	5,063	5,056	5,048	5,052	5,067	5,073	5,076	5,059	5,054	5,046
Education.....	2,373.1	2,383.7	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	2,406.0	2,402.5	2,400.8
Other State government.....	2,764.1	2,698.0	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	2,652.6	2,651.6	2,645.3
Local.....	14,376	14,165	14,128	14,144	14,124	14,118	14,109	14,109	14,108	14,101	14,093	14,078	14,070	14,061	14,060
Education.....	8,013.4	7,892.9	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	7,813.1	7,797.5	7,799.0
Other local government.....	6,362.9	6,272.0	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	6,257.2	6,263.7	6,260.8

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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.0
Natural resources and mining	44.6	46.7	46.4	46.3	46.7	47.5	47.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.2	47.3	46.3	46.5	46.4
Construction	38.4	39.0	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.0
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.1
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Wood products.....	39.1	39.7	39.2	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.7
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	41.7	42.3	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.1	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.5	41.9
Primary metals.....	43.7	44.6	44.8	44.5	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.3	43.9	44.2	43.5
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	42.0	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.9
Machinery.....	42.1	43.1	43.1	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.2
Computer and electronic products.....	40.9	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.1	40.5	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.1	40.8	40.3	40.3	40.6	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.5
Transportation equipment.....	42.9	43.2	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.8	43.9	44.1
Furniture and related products.....	38.5	39.9	39.7	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.2	39.5	39.9	40.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.6	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.4
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.9
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.2
Beverage and tobacco products.....	37.5	39.2	39.9	38.7	39.0	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.1	38.6	38.4
Textile mills.....	41.2	41.7	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	42.2	43.4	43.3
Textile product mills.....	39.0	39.1	38.0	39.0	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.9	39.7	40.4	40.0
Apparel.....	36.6	38.2	38.5	38.3	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.2	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.2	36.6
Leather and allied products.....	39.1	39.8	39.9	39.3	39.2	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.5	40.2	39.9
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	42.9	43.1	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.1	42.9	43.2	42.9
Printing and related support activities.....	38.2	38.0	38.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	43.8	44.3	43.4	42.8	43.9	44.7	46.2	47.2	47.7	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.6	46.3
Chemicals.....	42.2	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.9	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.3	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.8
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.2	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.9
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.4
Information	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.8
Financial activities	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.8	36.7
Professional and business services	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3
Education and health services	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	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	25.0	24.9
Other services	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.6

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.52	\$19.50	\$19.53	\$19.57	\$19.59	\$19.59	\$19.62	\$19.64	\$19.67	\$19.71	\$19.70	\$19.74	\$19.76
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.91	8.79	8.78	8.74	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.76	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72	8.75	8.77	8.78
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	20.28	20.66	20.68	20.71	20.71	20.75	20.73	20.78	20.78	20.84	20.89	20.94	20.89	20.93	20.98
Natural resources and mining.....	23.82	24.51	24.62	24.61	24.66	24.85	24.87	24.89	24.89	25.46	25.62	25.90	25.78	25.87	26.04
Construction.....	23.22	23.64	23.65	23.78	23.76	23.72	23.68	23.75	23.74	23.82	23.93	23.89	23.93	23.93	24.00
Manufacturing.....	18.61	18.94	18.95	18.93	18.94	19.00	18.98	19.02	19.03	19.04	19.06	19.13	19.07	19.13	19.17
Excluding overtime.....	17.78	18.04	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.11	18.09	18.13	18.12	18.13	18.14	18.21	18.17	18.23	18.25
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.12	20.09	20.12	20.20	20.15	20.15	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.22	20.16	20.24	20.25
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	17.10	17.09	17.06	17.10	17.11	17.19	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.37	17.31	17.33	17.40
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.81	19.21	19.28	19.25	19.28	19.32	19.35	19.34	19.37	19.39	19.41	19.45	19.45	19.49	19.50
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.82	17.15	17.22	17.18	17.21	17.26	17.27	17.25	17.28	17.32	17.36	17.39	17.41	17.47	17.44
Wholesale trade.....	21.54	21.97	22.14	22.02	22.02	22.07	22.00	21.97	22.06	22.01	22.14	22.16	22.14	22.22	22.23
Retail trade.....	13.24	13.51	13.54	13.49	13.51	13.62	13.70	13.68	13.69	13.74	13.78	13.77	13.83	13.88	13.82
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.16	19.50	19.55	19.60	19.66	19.67	19.55	19.60	19.63	19.63	19.58	19.66	19.56	19.56	19.51
Utilities.....	30.04	30.82	30.94	30.96	31.20	30.96	31.15	30.99	31.01	31.01	31.11	31.53	31.51	31.62	32.00
Information.....	25.87	26.61	26.55	26.58	26.71	26.83	26.76	26.80	26.74	26.71	26.79	26.92	26.77	26.82	26.98
Financial activities.....	21.52	21.91	21.87	21.83	21.95	21.99	22.20	22.26	22.36	22.43	22.45	22.55	22.59	22.64	22.72
Professional and business services.....	22.78	23.12	23.24	23.14	23.11	23.15	23.21	23.12	23.14	23.13	23.24	23.24	23.22	23.22	23.24
Education and health services.....	20.12	20.78	20.86	20.92	20.94	20.99	20.98	21.01	21.04	21.03	21.01	21.04	21.01	21.07	21.04
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.31	11.45	11.49	11.48	11.48	11.50	11.48	11.53	11.54	11.58	11.58	11.62	11.61	11.62	11.64
Other services.....	17.06	17.32	17.36	17.36	17.38	17.41	17.39	17.42	17.40	17.44	17.37	17.38	17.42	17.44	17.47

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.41	\$19.37	\$19.53	\$19.68	\$19.59	\$19.59	\$19.79	\$19.70	\$19.67	\$19.81	\$19.64	\$19.60	\$19.74
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	19.52	19.50	19.53	19.57	19.59	19.59	19.62	19.64	19.67	19.71	19.70	19.74	19.76
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.73	20.76	20.81	20.84	20.75	20.80	20.72	20.74	20.80	20.90	20.85	20.91	21.04
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.56	24.41	24.56	24.71	24.85	25.03	25.01	25.76	26.05	26.28	25.62	25.60	26.09
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.67	23.91	23.90	23.90	23.73	23.80	23.60	23.71	23.82	23.72	23.83	23.83	24.04
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.91	18.83	18.95	18.98	18.96	19.09	19.12	19.06	19.04	19.17	19.05	19.09	19.13
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.04	19.97	20.13	20.18	20.14	20.26	20.25	20.20	20.15	20.24	20.12	20.17	20.16
Wood products	14.85	14.81	14.90	14.83	14.72	14.74	14.67	14.73	14.78	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.78	14.89	15.03
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.48	18.16	18.34	18.41	18.30	18.51	18.40	18.04	17.99	17.92	17.89	18.23	18.27	18.23	18.17
Primary metals	20.13	19.96	20.16	19.79	19.68	19.66	19.58	20.07	20.48	20.26	20.12	20.63	20.33	20.48	21.10
Fabricated metal products	17.94	18.13	18.11	18.06	18.15	18.20	18.19	18.33	18.20	18.14	18.17	18.16	18.22	18.22	18.23
Machinery	18.96	19.53	19.39	19.50	19.68	19.74	19.89	19.85	19.94	19.92	19.95	20.04	19.99	20.01	20.20
Computer and electronic products	22.78	23.32	23.27	23.09	23.26	23.36	23.15	23.40	23.55	23.50	23.40	23.65	23.40	23.45	23.54
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.87	17.96	17.86	17.91	17.95	18.03	18.07	18.13	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.88	17.98	17.91
Transportation equipment	25.23	25.36	25.32	25.03	25.41	25.33	25.12	25.18	25.05	24.94	24.83	24.87	24.61	24.72	24.28
Furniture and related products	15.06	15.24	15.18	15.14	15.21	15.33	15.47	15.43	15.38	15.41	15.32	15.40	15.52	15.36	15.35
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.56	16.83	16.74	16.77	16.69	16.75	16.74	16.92	16.96	17.07	16.98	17.06	16.97	17.00	17.19
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	17.15	17.04	17.10	17.08	17.08	17.20	17.31	17.18	17.24	17.42	17.30	17.31	17.46
Food manufacturing	14.41	14.63	14.68	14.62	14.68	14.57	14.66	14.76	14.94	14.86	14.87	14.96	15.02	15.02	15.12
Beverages and tobacco products	21.78	20.02	19.81	19.75	19.74	19.85	19.82	19.50	19.48	19.18	19.34	19.76	19.77	19.95	20.14
Textile mills	13.56	13.79	13.75	13.75	13.74	13.48	13.56	13.41	13.28	13.47	13.43	13.65	13.51	13.56	13.52
Textile product mills	11.79	12.21	12.36	12.17	12.20	12.36	12.29	12.41	12.35	12.37	12.50	12.53	12.75	12.71	12.71
Apparel	11.43	11.96	11.80	11.87	12.06	12.23	12.32	12.63	12.73	12.80	12.67	12.84	12.92	12.88	13.10
Leather and allied products	13.03	13.48	13.59	13.48	13.76	13.75	13.70	13.99	13.71	13.51	13.40	13.88	13.53	13.45	13.64
Paper and paper products	20.04	20.26	20.41	20.32	20.51	20.39	20.41	20.28	20.44	20.11	20.30	20.47	20.12	20.20	20.38
Printing and related support activities.....	16.91	17.28	17.22	17.33	17.35	17.28	17.35	17.35	17.19	17.04	17.28	17.20	17.12	17.21	17.17
Petroleum and coal products	31.31	31.71	31.97	31.49	31.36	31.60	31.28	31.31	31.29	31.55	31.30	31.79	31.91	31.68	32.13
Chemicals	21.07	21.46	21.80	21.46	21.50	21.49	21.33	21.72	21.74	21.55	21.55	21.99	21.60	21.54	21.77
Plastics and rubber products	15.71	15.95	15.89	15.91	16.03	16.01	15.96	16.08	16.10	15.98	16.02	16.10	15.84	15.93	16.16
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.12	19.07	19.25	19.43	19.34	19.33	19.60	19.48	19.44	19.59	19.38	19.32	19.46
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.16	17.12	17.25	17.35	17.18	17.07	17.40	17.36	17.34	17.55	17.38	17.41	17.51
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	22.11	21.90	21.95	22.10	21.97	22.01	22.29	22.06	21.98	22.32	22.00	22.08	22.35
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.51	13.46	13.59	13.72	13.60	13.51	13.76	13.77	13.80	13.91	13.83	13.85	13.87
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.58	19.58	19.63	19.62	19.49	19.55	19.74	19.56	19.54	19.72	19.51	19.53	19.64
Utilities	30.04	30.82	30.79	30.79	31.39	31.02	31.30	30.96	30.88	30.86	31.16	31.85	31.63	31.19	31.96
Information	25.87	26.61	26.41	26.44	26.79	27.24	26.73	26.69	26.95	26.63	26.72	27.14	26.76	26.49	26.89
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.75	21.72	21.94	22.14	22.20	22.26	22.59	22.43	22.48	22.76	22.55	22.44	22.69
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	23.09	22.87	22.95	23.31	23.12	23.13	23.58	23.31	23.26	23.44	23.09	23.01	23.36
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.93	20.89	20.96	21.00	20.98	21.03	21.08	20.98	20.98	21.02	20.94	21.00	21.10
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.36	11.37	11.45	11.51	11.54	11.63	11.59	11.64	11.62	11.63	11.62	11.53	11.52
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.23	17.21	17.37	17.41	17.37	17.44	17.44	17.44	17.45	17.50	17.45	17.38	17.39

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$636.92	\$654.87	\$656.06	\$654.71	\$658.16	\$669.12	\$658.22	\$660.18	\$666.92	\$657.98	\$658.95	\$669.58	\$659.90	\$662.48	\$671.16
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	657.82	655.20	656.21	659.51	660.18	660.18	663.16	663.83	662.88	664.23	663.89	665.24	665.91
GOODS-PRODUCING	818.96	844.90	847.86	857.39	859.45	860.69	854.90	859.04	845.38	844.12	850.72	858.99	856.94	865.67	862.64
Natural resources and mining	1063.11	1144.04	1134.67	1149.71	1149.41	1188.55	1170.44	1186.42	1200.48	1210.72	1216.54	1243.04	1186.21	1213.44	1205.36
CONSTRUCTION	891.83	921.66	939.70	961.18	951.22	946.44	925.47	923.44	894.44	900.98	924.22	922.71	936.52	950.82	951.98
Manufacturing	765.15	784.68	777.20	781.45	790.22	791.47	792.53	801.78	793.48	789.08	790.16	797.47	792.48	797.96	790.07
Durable goods.....	819.06	842.21	829.66	836.74	845.46	849.58	849.91	863.08	848.48	846.38	846.30	852.10	847.05	853.19	840.67
Wood products.....	580.70	587.77	587.06	590.23	590.27	586.65	582.40	592.15	595.63	591.07	601.69	615.03	622.24	620.91	610.22
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	728.22	768.38	795.96	808.20	797.88	795.93	776.48	745.05	730.39	740.10	742.44	769.31	772.82	789.36	775.86
Primary metals.....	880.50	890.25	895.10	882.63	867.89	857.18	867.39	903.15	905.22	883.34	889.30	918.04	898.59	909.31	907.30
Fabricated metal products.....	742.76	762.16	758.81	760.33	762.30	768.04	773.08	784.52	764.40	763.69	766.77	766.35	768.88	768.88	758.37
Machinery.....	797.62	842.74	826.01	834.60	850.18	848.82	861.24	871.42	859.41	856.56	861.84	861.72	855.57	860.43	862.54
Computer and electronic products.....	932.26	943.90	933.13	932.84	944.36	955.42	949.15	964.08	960.84	954.10	945.36	955.46	936.00	947.38	941.60
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	693.49	732.16	707.26	718.19	725.18	751.85	749.91	748.77	739.95	739.23	742.72	743.68	743.81	744.37	732.52
Transportation equipment.....	1081.53	1095.49	1065.97	1083.80	1107.88	1104.39	1097.74	1120.51	1087.17	1092.37	1082.59	1089.31	1075.46	1090.15	1048.90
Furniture and related products.....	579.66	608.00	602.65	611.66	606.88	605.54	617.25	632.63	619.81	616.40	615.86	619.08	616.14	617.47	618.61
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	640.85	655.15	642.82	649.00	652.58	658.28	656.21	663.26	663.14	658.90	658.82	665.34	665.22	669.80	672.13
Nondurable goods.....	685.21	696.35	696.29	695.23	704.52	703.70	703.70	708.64	707.98	697.51	701.67	710.74	707.57	707.98	710.62
Food manufacturing.....	586.41	587.93	588.67	587.72	604.82	594.46	601.06	602.21	600.59	591.43	594.80	593.91	605.31	599.30	604.80
Beverages and tobacco products.....	816.53	784.87	806.27	778.15	769.86	807.90	784.87	741.00	748.03	717.33	736.85	770.64	759.17	782.04	791.50
Textile mills.....	559.13	574.60	572.00	580.25	578.45	568.86	576.30	571.27	567.06	576.52	580.18	592.41	575.53	593.93	581.36
Textile product mills.....	459.40	477.49	465.97	473.41	486.78	489.46	492.83	513.77	494.00	498.51	503.75	496.19	503.63	517.30	504.59
Apparel.....	418.28	457.05	451.94	457.00	445.01	461.07	466.93	474.89	483.74	482.56	471.32	477.65	479.33	485.58	475.53
Leather and allied products.....	509.20	536.85	536.81	531.11	535.26	547.25	550.74	566.60	551.14	539.05	537.34	546.87	531.73	546.07	538.78
Paper and paper products.....	858.65	869.32	873.55	867.66	881.93	876.77	879.67	865.96	878.92	854.68	862.75	882.26	861.14	874.66	870.23
Printing and related support activities.....	646.11	655.78	652.64	660.27	669.71	660.10	659.30	671.45	654.94	650.93	658.37	658.76	652.27	653.98	654.18
Petroleum and coal products.....	1345.72	1389.09	1454.64	1379.26	1373.57	1412.52	1398.22	1412.08	1480.02	1482.85	1458.58	1468.70	1509.34	1476.29	1510.11
Chemicals.....	888.25	910.88	911.24	901.32	907.30	915.47	900.13	918.76	921.78	898.64	907.26	932.38	915.84	915.45	920.87
Plastics and rubber products.....	658.55	669.47	659.44	666.63	671.66	677.22	670.32	685.01	674.59	669.56	668.03	677.81	663.70	669.06	670.64
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	606.12	622.42	621.40	619.78	621.78	637.30	624.68	626.29	637.00	629.20	627.91	638.63	625.97	627.90	638.29
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.63	577.84	585.16	578.66	581.33	589.90	577.25	578.67	584.64	579.82	580.89	593.19	583.97	588.46	597.09
Wholesale trade.....	816.50	845.36	846.81	838.77	845.08	864.11	845.85	847.39	862.62	849.31	841.83	870.48	847.00	854.50	867.18
Retail trade.....	400.05	412.10	421.51	413.22	415.85	421.20	413.44	418.81	419.68	415.85	419.52	425.65	420.43	423.81	428.58
Transportation and warehousing.....	710.85	737.37	744.04	746.00	742.01	749.48	740.62	738.99	738.28	727.63	726.89	741.47	733.58	742.14	750.25
Utilities.....	1262.89	1296.85	1283.94	1287.02	1337.21	1305.94	1314.60	1247.69	1250.64	1246.74	1252.63	1309.04	1309.48	1275.67	1319.95
Information	939.85	963.99	958.68	949.20	967.12	999.71	967.63	955.50	983.68	953.35	953.90	982.47	947.30	948.34	978.80
Financial activities	778.43	797.76	787.35	786.26	796.42	823.61	803.64	808.04	844.87	816.45	816.02	846.67	818.57	821.30	848.61
Professional and business services	798.54	813.71	808.15	805.02	805.55	832.17	811.51	809.55	830.02	815.85	811.77	834.46	810.46	812.25	829.28
Education and health services	646.65	670.83	680.23	674.75	677.01	684.60	677.65	679.27	687.21	675.56	675.56	681.05	674.27	678.30	685.75
Leisure and hospitality	280.87	283.77	288.54	287.66	281.67	288.90	282.73	283.77	282.80	286.34	289.34	290.75	289.34	291.71	297.22
Other services	523.70	532.48	530.68	531.79	533.26	539.71	531.52	533.66	537.15	530.18	532.23	537.25	530.48	530.09	537.35

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	61.3	54.7	54.3					
Over 3-month span:												
2008.....	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009.....	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010.....	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011.....	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.1
2012.....	66.0	73.5	71.8	66.4	64.1	59.8	59.0					
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	71.4	69.4	63.9					
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	72.0	70.7	67.1					
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	56.8	50.6	36.4					
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	66.7	54.9	55.6					
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	75.3	69.8	61.1					
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	65.4	62.3					

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2012							2012							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	
Total ²	3,477	3,565	3,741	3,447	3,657	3,722	3,664	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,119	3,163	3,362	3,093	3,285	3,346	3,277	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	
Construction.....	86	73	92	69	69	68	76	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	
Manufacturing.....	261	271	308	259	297	296	271	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	584	584	598	562	591	588	607	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	
Professional and business services.....	695	710	787	660	718	693	660	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	
Education and health services.....	630	655	670	665	687	713	694	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	432	408	431	419	432	460	477	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	
Government.....	358	402	378	354	372	376	388	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	590	671	688	679	675	664	670	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	
South.....	1,442	1,402	1,453	1,370	1,474	1,490	1,409	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	
Midwest.....	738	791	853	666	755	777	809	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	
West.....	707	702	746	732	754	792	776	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	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							
	2012							2012							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	
Total ²	4,239	4,444	4,335	4,213	4,461	4,284	4,229	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,945	4,128	4,041	3,916	4,176	4,000	3,933	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	
Construction.....	331	318	286	276	314	355	362	5.9	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.6	
Manufacturing.....	253	260	263	260	262	270	243	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	836	815	827	826	872	821	834	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	
Professional and business services.....	831	973	888	888	982	931	830	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.6	
Education and health services.....	517	527	523	495	540	494	502	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	757	794	795	717	715	700	709	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	
Government.....	294	316	294	297	285	284	296	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	710	756	711	673	696	701	674	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	
South.....	1,667	1,748	1,677	1,676	1,781	1,691	1,656	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	
Midwest.....	977	985	1,004	938	1,030	985	972	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	
West.....	884	955	943	925	953	908	927	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	

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							
	2012							2012							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	
Total ²	4,017	4,124	4,167	4,142	4,463	4,249	4,058	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,729	3,823	3,869	3,838	4,163	3,943	3,760	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	
Construction.....	308	317	281	290	359	342	364	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.5	6.2	6.6	
Manufacturing.....	217	235	234	239	248	263	226	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	837	780	832	817	835	827	805	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	
Professional and business services.....	745	850	835	855	1,035	921	782	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.4	
Education and health services.....	501	458	473	470	479	493	463	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	700	747	753	710	712	679	687	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	
Government.....	288	301	299	304	300	306	298	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	692	703	624	697	690	668	690	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	
South.....	1,598	1,571	1,678	1,556	1,772	1,690	1,579	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	
Midwest.....	866	970	943	971	1,038	912	862	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	
West.....	862	880	923	918	963	979	926	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	

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							
	2012							2012							
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P	
Total ²	2,002	2,072	2,159	2,114	2,176	2,133	2,160	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,876	1,947	2,025	1,969	2,041	1,998	2,028	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Construction.....	70	75	74	70	79	86	89	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	97	102	112	114	117	108	104	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	449	461	472	455	440	465	475	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	
Professional and business services.....	352	371	380	396	439	400	378	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	
Education and health services.....	282	287	284	266	269	269	276	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	398	425	471	445	448	440	435	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Government.....	125	125	134	145	136	135	131	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	343	314	278	309	305	300	298	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
South.....	827	825	908	855	899	925	951	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	
Midwest.....	412	493	508	495	521	474	443	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	
West.....	419	440	465	456	452	434	468	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
Civilian workers²	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	116.8	0.5	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	117.3	.4	1.8
Management, business, and financial.....	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	117.2	.9	2.2
Professional and related.....	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	117.4	.3	1.7
Sales and office.....	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	116.2	.7	2.2
Sales and related.....	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	112.7	1.2	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	118.3	.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.3	.5	1.8
Construction and extraction.....	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	117.2	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	117.3	.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.4	.4	1.3
Production.....	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.9	114.4	.4	1.1
Transportation and material moving.....	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	116.2	116.7	.4	1.7
Service occupations.....	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	117.6	.3	1.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.1	114.7	.5	1.3
Manufacturing.....	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	.5	1.2
Service-providing.....	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.6	117.2	.5	1.9
Education and health services.....	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	117.9	.3	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	118.5	.4	2.2
Hospitals.....	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	118.9	.3	1.7
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	115.3	.3	1.2
Education services.....	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.3	.2	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	117.3	.2	1.4
Public administration ³	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	.3	1.6
Private industry workers	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.4	.6	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	117.1	.6	2.0
Management, business, and financial.....	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	116.9	.8	2.1
Professional and related.....	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.3	.4	1.9
Sales and office.....	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.9	.8	2.3
Sales and related.....	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.4	112.6	1.1	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	117.5	118.1	.5	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	117.0	.6	1.8
Construction and extraction.....	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	117.1	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	116.8	.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.1	.5	1.4
Production.....	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	114.4	.5	1.1
Transportation and material moving.....	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	116.0	.4	1.8
Service occupations.....	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	116.4	.3	1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	114.7	.5	1.3
Management, professional, and related.....	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.8	.5	1.5
Sales and office.....	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	114.5	.9	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	115.8	116.3	.4	1.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	113.4	114.0	.5	.9
Construction.....	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.2	.5	1.4
Manufacturing.....	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	.5	1.2
Management, professional, and related.....	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.2	113.7	.4	1.5
Sales and office.....	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	115.1	115.4	.3	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.7	114.5	.7	.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	113.8	.6	.9
Service-providing industries.....	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	117.0	.6	2.1
Management, professional, and related.....	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	117.7	.6	2.0
Sales and office.....	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	116.0	.8	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	118.0	.7	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	116.4	.3	1.9
Service occupations.....	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	116.4	.3	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	116.0	.7	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation¹, by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
Wholesale trade.....	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	114.4	0.4	2.7
Retail trade.....	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.8	.8	2.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	116.4	.6	2.9
Utilities.....	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	125.2	1.9	3.6
Information.....	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	116.4	1.0	3.7
Financial activities.....	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	115.6	1.0	1.6
Finance and insurance.....	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	115.8	1.0	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.6	1.0	2.9
Professional and business services.....	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	118.5	.5	1.6
Education and health services.....	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.0	.3	2.2
Education services.....	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	117.8	.2	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	118.1	.4	2.3
Hospitals.....	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	118.5	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.0	.3	1.2
Accommodation and food services.....	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.7	.3	1.2
Other services, except public administration.....	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.9	.3	2.1
State and local government workers.....	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	118.3	118.6	.3	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	117.9	.3	1.6
Professional and related.....	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	.2	1.6
Sales and office.....	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	119.4	.4	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	119.6	.4	1.6
Service occupations.....	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	120.4	.2	1.5
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	117.7	.2	1.6
Education services.....	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	117.2	.2	1.5
Schools.....	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	117.2	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	117.4	.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance.....	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.4	.2	1.8
Hospitals.....	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	120.5	.3	1.9
Public administration ³	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	.3	1.6

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
Civilian workers¹	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	115.8	0.4	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	116.4	.4	1.6
Management, business, and financial.....	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	115.6	116.5	.8	1.9
Professional and related.....	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.4	.3	1.5
Sales and office.....	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.3	115.1	.7	2.1
Sales and related.....	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.7	1.2	2.7
Office and administrative support.....	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	116.7	.4	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	116.0	.3	1.3
Construction and extraction.....	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.6	115.9	.3	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	115.7	116.1	.3	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.9	114.2	.3	1.8
Production.....	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	113.6	.3	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	115.0	.3	1.7
Service occupations.....	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.0	.3	1.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	.4	1.6
Manufacturing.....	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	.4	1.8
Service-providing.....	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	116.1	.5	1.8
Education and health services.....	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.1	.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	117.5	.3	1.8
Hospitals.....	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	117.9	.3	1.5
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	114.4	.2	.8
Education services.....	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	.1	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.6	.1	.9
Public administration ²	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	.2	1.1
Private industry workers	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	115.9	.5	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	117.0	.6	1.8
Management, business, and financial.....	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.7	116.7	.9	2.0
Professional and related.....	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.7	117.2	.4	1.7
Sales and office.....	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.3	115.2	.8	2.2
Sales and related.....	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.8	1.2	2.7
Office and administrative support.....	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	117.0	.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.0	.3	1.4
Construction and extraction.....	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.0	.3	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.9	.3	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.7	114.0	.3	1.8
Production.....	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.5	.3	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	114.8	.3	1.8
Service occupations.....	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	.3	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	115.2	.7	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	114.1	.8	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	115.3	115.5	.2	.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.9	113.2	.3	1.6
Construction.....	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	113.9	114.4	.4	1.1
Manufacturing.....	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	.4	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.3	115.1	.7	1.9
Sales and office.....	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	115.2	.3	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	114.1	114.4	.3	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	.3	1.6
Service-providing industries.....	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.3	.6	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	117.3	.6	1.8
Sales and office.....	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	115.3	.8	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	116.7	.4	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.7	115.0	.3	2.0
Service occupations.....	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	114.5	.5	2.5

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011			2012		Percent change		
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
Wholesale trade.....	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	111.9	0.3	3.1
Retail trade.....	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.6	.6	2.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	114.4	.6	2.3
Utilities.....	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	121.3	1.4	2.7
Information.....	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	114.0	.8	1.5
Financial activities.....	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	115.8	1.3	2.1
Finance and insurance.....	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	116.6	1.4	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	112.2	.6	2.4
Professional and business services.....	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	118.3	.6	1.5
Education and health services.....	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	117.3	.3	1.9
Education services.....	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	117.1	.0	1.9
Health care and social assistance.....	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	117.3	.3	1.9
Hospitals.....	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	116.6	.4	1.3
Accommodation and food services.....	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	117.1	.4	1.3
Other services, except public administration.....	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.3	.2	1.9
State and local government workers.....	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	115.2	115.4	.2	1.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.0	.1	1.1
Professional and related.....	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	115.0	.1	1.1
Sales and office.....	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	114.7	.2	.9
Office and administrative support.....	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	115.1	.2	.9
Service occupations.....	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.7	.1	1.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	.1	1.0
Education services.....	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	.1	.9
Schools.....	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	.1	.9
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.6	.1	.9
Health care and social assistance.....	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	118.9	.1	1.3
Hospitals.....	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	118.4	.2	1.3
Public administration ²	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	.2	1.1

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
Civilian workers	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	119.3	0.6	2.1
Private industry workers	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	117.6	.6	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	117.4	.5	2.3
Sales and office.....	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	117.6	.8	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	119.1	1.0	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	117.1	.9	.5
Service occupations.....	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	118.3	.2	1.9
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	114.9	.6	.7
Manufacturing.....	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	114.0	.7	.0
Service-providing.....	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	118.7	.6	2.4
State and local government workers	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	125.4	.5	2.7

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2012										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.3	0.8	1.9
Goods-producing.....	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	116.6	.7	.2
Manufacturing.....	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	112.8	.6	-.9
Service-providing.....	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	121.5	.9	3.2
Nonunion.....	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	116.0	.6	1.9
Goods-producing.....	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.1	.5	1.7
Manufacturing.....	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	114.4	.4	1.7
Service-providing.....	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	116.5	.6	1.9
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	117.1	.5	1.6
South.....	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	116.8	.7	2.2
Midwest.....	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	115.3	.5	1.8
West.....	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.3	.5	1.7
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	.5	1.9
Goods-producing.....	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	113.8	.3	1.5
Manufacturing.....	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	111.8	.3	1.8
Service-providing.....	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.9	.8	2.3
Nonunion.....	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	115.9	.6	1.8
Goods-producing.....	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.7	.4	1.6
Manufacturing.....	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	114.6	.4	1.8
Service-providing.....	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.2	.6	1.9
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	116.4	.5	1.6
South.....	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	116.7	.6	2.0
Midwest.....	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	114.3	.4	1.9
West.....	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	116.1	.6	1.8

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations ²	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	25	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	25
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	25
Service occupations.....	7	6	7	7	7
Full-time.....	24	24	25	23	23
Part-time.....	8	9	9	8	9
Union.....	72	69	72	68	67
Non-union.....	15	15	15	14	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	11	11	11	10	10
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	33	35	34	33	32
Goods-producing industries.....	31	31	32	31	28
Service-providing industries.....	16	18	18	17	18
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	8	9	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	33	34	36	33	32
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	97	96	95
Defined Contribution					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations ²	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations ²	49	49	50	53	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	56
Service occupations.....	23	27	28	30	32
Full-time.....	60	62	62	63	64
Part-time.....	21	23	23	25	27
Union.....	45	48	49	50	49
Non-union.....	51	53	54	55	56
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	40	41	41	43	44
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	67	68	69	69	69
Goods-producing industries.....	60	60	61	63	62
Service-providing industries.....	48	50	51	52	53
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	38	40	40	41	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	68	69	70	70
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations ²	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	38	38	38	40	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	40
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	41
Service occupations.....	16	18	18	20	20
Full-time.....	48	50	50	51	50
Part-time.....	14	14	14	16	18
Union.....	39	42	43	44	41
Non-union.....	40	42	41	43	43
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	29	30	29	31	30
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	57	59	59	58	57
Goods-producing industries.....	49	49	50	51	49
Service-providing industries.....	37	40	39	40	41
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	31	32	32	33	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	51	53	53	54	53
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	79	77

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. National Compensation Survey: Percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003-2007

Benefit	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Life insurance.....	50	51	52	52	58
Short-term disability insurance.....	39	39	40	39	39
Long-term disability insurance.....	30	30	30	30	31
Long-term care insurance.....	11	11	11	12	12
Flexible work place.....	4	4	4	4	5
Section 125 cafeteria benefits					
Flexible benefits.....	-	-	17	17	17
Dependent care reimbursement account.....	-	-	29	30	31
Healthcare reimbursement account.....	-	-	31	32	33
Health Savings Account.....	-	-	5	6	8
Employee assistance program.....	-	-	40	40	42
Paid leave					
Holidays.....	79	77	77	76	77
Vacations.....	79	77	77	77	77
Sick leave.....	-	59	58	57	57
Personal leave.....	-	-	36	37	38
Family leave					
Paid family leave.....	-	-	7	8	8
Unpaid family leave.....	-	-	81	82	83
Employer assistance for child care.....	18	14	14	15	15
Nonproduction bonuses.....	49	47	47	46	47

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^P	July ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	11	19	0	2	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3
In effect during period.....	11	19	3	2	5	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	4
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	44.5	112.5	0.0	46.3	39.9	0.0	1.0	6.0	26.6	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.5	18.5	13.2
In effect during period (in thousands).....	47.7	129.8	5.4	46.3	41.2	1.3	2.3	8.3	28.9	2.3	3.2	4.9	9.4	23.4	14.5
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	302.3	1,020.2	80.9	479.9	98.5	26.0	29.0	60.3	72.6	44.0	32.4	48.9	112.3	117.8	199.0
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	218.056	224.939	225.922	226.545	226.889	226.421	226.230	225.672	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104
All items (1967 = 100).....	653.198	673.818	676.762	678.628	679.658	678.258	677.684	676.014	678.988	681.977	687.157	689.232	688.423	687.415	686.294
Food and beverages.....	219.984	227.866	228.323	229.490	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557
Food.....	219.625	227.842	228.316	229.554	230.573	231.017	230.790	231.301	232.666	232.486	232.792	233.234	233.339	233.563	233.630
Food at home.....	215.836	226.201	226.891	228.354	229.739	230.196	229.380	229.982	231.694	231.180	231.383	231.711	231.518	231.515	231.306
Cereals and bakery products.....	250.449	260.311	260.921	262.970	264.135	265.433	265.552	265.997	266.677	267.821	267.101	268.014	268.653	267.321	268.449
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	207.694	223.161	224.394	225.651	227.194	227.853	227.583	228.853	229.809	228.610	230.485	230.967	229.351	230.464	231.309
Dairy and related products ¹	199.245	212.745	214.781	216.720	215.881	219.493	218.767	218.458	220.492	219.377	219.131	216.918	216.096	215.485	214.434
Fruits and vegetables.....	273.458	284.662	282.018	282.579	286.865	284.269	282.605	283.550	285.437	281.072	279.057	281.648	283.149	283.679	280.173
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	161.602	166.790	167.802	168.268	168.213	169.137	168.606	168.520	170.454	169.758	169.513	169.191	167.866	167.772	167.375
Other foods at home.....	191.124	197.358	198.152	200.054	200.347	201.315	199.924	200.566	202.756	204.001	204.574	204.864	205.554	205.313	205.508
Sugar and sweets.....	201.242	207.832	207.321	209.780	213.330	213.602	210.039	210.846	213.700	213.902	215.044	215.776	214.714	215.549	216.508
Fats and oils.....	200.587	219.163	221.325	223.509	224.770	226.216	224.907	227.601	234.252	233.196	233.411	231.745	233.294	232.096	232.067
Other foods.....	204.553	209.292	210.202	212.114	211.619	212.737	211.649	211.986	213.602	215.473	216.043	216.559	217.502	217.184	217.289
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	121.683	123.996	124.418	125.193	125.044	125.461	125.702	126.293	125.536	127.193	126.856	128.126	129.297	128.960	128.706
Food away from home ¹	226.114	231.401	231.580	232.513	233.032	233.459	234.046	234.435	235.268	235.603	236.073	236.695	237.262	237.839	238.337
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	159.276	162.794	162.971	163.468	163.334	163.978	164.120	164.095	165.884	165.566	165.367	165.500	165.671	166.406	166.538
Alcoholic beverages.....	223.291	226.685	226.908	227.126	227.265	227.606	227.363	227.335	229.704	230.704	230.193	230.092	230.766	231.444	231.192
Housing.....	216.256	219.102	220.230	220.506	220.540	220.138	219.969	220.193	220.805	221.117	221.487	221.682	221.971	223.051	223.316
Shelter.....	248.396	251.646	252.155	252.546	252.647	253.101	253.312	253.716	254.409	254.931	255.609	256.031	256.442	256.950	257.409
Rent of primary residence.....	249.385	253.638	253.085	254.003	254.628	255.651	256.367	257.189	257.714	258.184	258.569	258.922	259.231	259.407	260.107
Lodging away from home.....	133.656	137.401	150.095	145.100	140.259	136.551	130.687	128.131	131.601	136.832	141.314	141.337	144.775	150.656	149.964
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	256.584	259.570	259.573	260.178	260.459	261.034	261.503	261.982	262.543	262.812	263.317	263.765	264.012	264.276	264.740
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	125.682	127.379	127.278	127.581	127.922	128.416	128.777	129.480	129.929	129.158	129.978	130.881	131.132	131.225	131.562
Fuels and utilities.....	214.187	220.367	226.643	226.493	226.409	220.450	218.199	217.674	218.199	217.189	216.667	216.006	216.388	221.789	221.449
Fuels.....	189.286	193.648	200.587	200.144	199.814	193.058	190.444	189.711	189.945	188.393	187.591	186.517	186.852	192.649	191.913
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	275.132	337.123	336.894	335.995	334.735	335.148	342.823	340.512	344.644	350.482	356.637	352.175	340.782	316.859	312.380
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	192.886	194.386	202.002	201.564	201.270	193.843	190.572	189.891	189.942	187.962	186.784	185.834	186.762	194.261	193.679
Household furnishings and operations.....	125.490	124.943	124.599	125.138	125.013	125.223	125.073	125.170	125.629	126.180	126.107	126.114	125.905	126.054	126.077
Apparel.....	119.503	122.111	118.770	121.547	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300
Men's and boys' apparel.....	111.914	114.698	113.914	114.399	116.602	119.506	119.930	115.997	116.409	116.400	119.297	121.179	121.265	118.829	118.691
Women's and girls' apparel.....	107.081	109.166	103.349	107.780	113.304	115.851	115.603	110.918	107.644	110.044	115.566	116.905	115.350	111.471	106.499
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	114.180	113.571	111.541	114.563	116.615	118.048	118.775	118.032	118.399	118.161	119.881	119.190	118.963	118.260	117.920
Footwear.....	127.988	128.482	126.092	127.500	130.921	130.886	130.293	128.208	126.915	127.668	130.077	131.848	132.409	131.954	129.847
Transportation.....	193.396	212.366	216.164	216.057	215.198	212.127	211.358	208.585	210.799	214.429	220.842	223.083	220.768	216.369	214.294
Private transportation.....	188.747	207.641	211.432	211.315	210.513	207.404	206.635	203.809	206.307	210.013	216.536	218.563	215.978	211.423	209.458
New and used motor vehicles ²	97.149	99.770	101.442	101.524	100.988	100.540	100.021	99.795	99.659	99.889	100.325	100.977	101.399	101.832	101.811
New vehicles.....	138.005	141.883	142.763	142.327	142.334	142.535	142.736	142.953	143.438	144.326	144.350	144.522	144.401	144.367	143.953
Used cars and trucks ¹	143.128	149.011	154.184	155.823	153.586	151.494	149.230	148.140	147.143	147.011	148.677	151.087	153.565	155.306	155.815
Motor fuel.....	239.178	302.619	313.488	311.962	309.745	296.944	294.049	282.501	292.236	306.348	330.834	336.673	324.589	304.697	296.502
Gasoline (all types).....	238.594	301.694	312.760	311.269	309.018	295.877	292.486	280.713	290.762	305.076	329.780	335.742	323.604	303.747	295.498
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	136.995	143.909	144.960	145.537	145.846	145.308	146.338	147.499	148.126	148.230	148.298	148.327	148.540	148.542	149.048
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	247.954	253.099	252.769	253.357	255.244	255.774	255.663	255.644	256.405	256.968	256.616	256.544	257.372	257.629	257.423
Public transportation.....	251.351	269.403	272.868	272.949	271.199	269.158	268.478	266.958	263.968	265.830	269.566	275.272	277.929	276.784	273.033
Medical care.....	388.436	400.258	400.305	400.874	401.605	403.430	404.858	405.629	408.056	410.466	411.498	412.480	413.655	415.345	416.759
Medical care commodities.....	314.717	324.089	324.159	324.395	325.130	325.962	326.624	327.254	329.201	331.867	333.188	333.060	333.131	333.348	335.048
Medical care services.....	411.208	423.810	423.847	424.546	425.258	427.467	429.191	430.005	432.583	434.832	435.721	437.151	438.766	441.041	442.305
Professional services.....	328.186	335.666	336.150	336.378	336.461	337.257	337.347	337.907	338.714	339.136	339.389	339.833	341.023	342.223	342.808
Hospital and related services.....	607.679	641.488	641.712	643.600	645.026	649.496	654.117	653.839	659.194	664.591	664.855	667.727	669.475	673.716	675.570
Recreation ²	113.313	113.357	113.492	113.592	113.440	113.270	113.232	113.499	114.183	114.333	114.675	114.656	114.689	115.080	114.944
Video and audio ^{1,2}	99.122	98.401	98.672	98.222	98.491	98.572	98.315	98.225	98.743	99.371	99.856	99.893	99.934	99.717	99.630
Education and communication ²	129.919	131.466	130.859	132.028	132.627	132.755	132.750	132.728	133.067	133.199	133.235	133.284	133.470	133.456	133.546
Education ²	199.337	207.768	206.158	210.266	212.348	212.680	212.751	212.745	213.067	213.039	213.132	213.130	213.499	213.600	215.156
Educational books and supplies.....	505.569	529.545	525.981	530.785	538.887	540.431	541.618	540.742	547.629	548.192	550.401	550.666	553.994	555.121	559.000
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	573.174	597.208	592.539	604.798	610.562	611.458	611.581	611.633	612.104	611.974	612.093	612.068	612.949	613.172	617.651
Communication ^{1,2}	84.681	83.345	83.211	83.077	83.017	83.049	83.016	82.99							

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Miscellaneous personal services.....	354.052	362.854	362.905	364.545	365.351	365.905	367.157	367.912	367.934	367.968	368.877	370.423	371.655	373.246	374.084
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	174.566	183.862	184.931	185.566	186.015	185.236	184.791	183.345	184.636	186.279	189.201	190.089	188.963	186.967	185.872
Food and beverages.....	219.984	227.866	228.323	229.490	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557
Commodities less food and beverages.....	150.392	159.943	161.222	161.621	161.850	160.608	160.091	157.921	159.117	161.451	165.413	166.479	164.851	161.964	160.419
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	189.916	208.427	209.739	210.546	211.709	209.518	208.902	204.529	206.834	211.182	219.086	220.859	217.222	211.164	208.076
Apparel.....	119.503	122.111	118.770	121.547	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	238.053	266.957	271.228	270.809	270.380	265.302	264.478	259.668	264.289	270.682	281.225	283.379	277.900	269.465	266.207
Durables.....	111.324	112.557	113.778	113.799	113.177	112.822	112.405	112.277	112.399	112.780	112.926	113.306	113.622	113.803	113.751
Services.....	261.274	265.762	266.660	267.271	267.510	267.352	267.413	267.737	268.459	268.819	269.396	269.901	270.462	271.737	272.062
Rent of shelter ³	258.823	262.208	262.747	263.152	263.251	263.717	263.931	264.341	265.060	265.628	266.323	266.747	267.176	267.708	268.184
Transportation services.....	259.823	268.002	268.642	268.940	268.979	269.487	270.117	269.858	269.438	269.535	270.604	272.146	272.912	273.239	272.860
Other services.....	309.602	314.431	313.703	315.791	316.708	316.933	317.275	318.043	319.100	319.510	320.315	320.824	321.309	322.052	322.397
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	217.828	224.503	225.566	226.092	226.329	225.717	225.532	224.805	225.739	226.927	228.887	229.621	229.290	228.863	228.417
All items less shelter.....	208.643	217.048	218.230	218.952	219.396	218.558	218.205	217.260	218.378	219.580	221.744	222.552	222.010	221.336	220.629
All items less medical care.....	209.689	216.325	217.336	217.955	218.281	217.730	217.479	216.875	217.804	218.737	220.483	221.159	220.833	220.416	219.972
Commodities less food.....	152.990	162.409	163.664	164.059	164.287	163.084	162.572	160.453	161.685	163.994	167.858	168.899	167.323	164.516	162.997
Nondurables less food.....	191.927	209.615	210.867	211.642	212.750	210.697	210.101	205.966	208.277	212.459	219.940	221.619	218.198	212.479	209.533
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	235.601	262.123	266.018	265.656	265.279	260.703	259.934	255.567	259.979	265.898	275.483	277.443	272.494	264.847	261.851
Nondurables.....	205.271	219.049	219.979	220.958	222.036	221.035	220.592	218.411	220.325	222.634	227.039	228.190	226.283	223.115	221.463
Services less rent of shelter ³	284.368	290.554	291.961	292.871	293.301	292.365	292.242	292.487	293.269	293.406	293.886	294.527	295.291	297.552	297.722
Services less medical care services.....	249.569	253.554	254.487	255.085	255.295	255.009	254.978	255.271	255.881	256.123	256.675	257.121	257.615	258.817	259.084
Energy.....	211.449	243.909	252.661	251.706	250.480	240.902	238.177	232.300	236.942	242.663	253.599	255.736	250.306	244.167	239.972
All items less energy.....	220.458	224.806	225.010	225.797	226.303	226.754	226.818	226.795	227.422	227.925	228.705	229.252	229.520	229.788	229.811
All items less food and energy.....	221.337	225.008	225.164	225.874	226.289	226.743	226.859	226.740	227.237	227.865	228.735	229.303	229.602	229.879	229.893
Commodities less food and energy.....	143.588	145.499	145.486	146.159	146.734	147.068	146.811	145.929	145.963	146.628	147.644	148.070	148.020	147.725	147.137
Energy commodities.....	242.636	306.445	316.835	315.330	313.145	300.916	298.530	287.363	296.886	310.685	334.427	339.793	327.659	307.427	299.361
Services less energy.....	268.278	273.057	273.327	274.038	274.327	274.851	275.224	275.643	276.432	277.027	277.780	278.431	278.956	279.608	280.024
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	213.967	221.575	222.686	223.326	223.688	223.043	222.813	222.166	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568
All items (1967 = 100).....	637.342	660.005	663.314	665.221	666.299	664.376	663.692	661.766	664.891	668.171	674.090	676.199	674.973	673.291	671.899
Food and beverages.....	219.182	227.276	227.701	228.957	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029
Food.....	218.730	227.125	227.585	228.911	229.967	230.406	230.143	230.624	231.980	231.806	232.126	232.550	232.594	232.865	232.958
Food at home.....	214.638	225.181	225.889	227.388	228.777	229.269	228.405	228.925	230.631	230.148	230.377	230.668	230.409	230.480	230.328
Cereals and bakery products.....	251.024	261.085	261.564	263.608	264.869	266.335	266.639	266.752	267.512	268.245	267.790	268.831	269.256	267.893	268.806
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	207.431	223.191	224.421	225.682	227.285	228.019	227.643	228.845	229.739	228.787	230.423	230.749	229.207	230.521	231.276
Dairy and related products ¹	197.992	211.772	213.957	215.910	218.406	218.451	217.557	217.503	219.185	218.218	217.975	215.670	214.876	214.354	213.208
Fruits and vegetables.....	270.713	282.180	279.494	280.617	284.884	282.345	279.989	280.711	282.588	278.626	276.807	279.285	280.363	281.263	278.069
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	161.214	166.067	166.890	167.391	167.416	168.262	167.739	167.577	169.594	168.825	168.498	168.203	166.941	166.827	166.536
Other foods at home.....	190.294	196.512	197.389	199.201	199.519	200.430	199.146	199.694	201.995	203.131	203.721	204.076	204.838	204.476	204.782
Sugar and sweets.....	200.035	206.668	206.103	208.537	211.591	212.276	209.091	209.639	212.860	213.086	214.050	214.583	213.705	214.677	215.419
Fats and oils.....	200.909	219.844	221.982	224.327	225.698	227.230	226.119	229.065	235.791	234.241	234.763	233.477	234.753	233.657	233.630
Other foods.....	204.577	209.273	210.318	212.092	211.730	212.673	211.618	211.835	213.520	215.327	215.913	216.510	217.571	217.037	217.339
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	121.872	124.148	124.607	125.327	125.167	125.681	125.761	126.235	125.367	127.047	126.611	128.056	129.399	128.765	128.839
Food away from home ¹	226.204	231.504	231.603	232.682	233.257	233.622	234.240	234.666	235.423	235.782	236.262	236.917	237.485	238.105	238.620
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	159.794	163.841	164.167	164.551	164.421	165.008	165.228	165.205	166.216	166.955	166.661	165.820	165.994	166.614	166.731
Alcoholic beverages.....	224.368	228.041	227.956	228.213	228.513	229.194	229.379	229.467	231.821	233.328	232.705	232.585	233.132	233.358	232.763
Housing.....	212.880	215.810	216.917	217.235	217.371	216.843	216.723	217.009	217.528	217.717	218.024	218.175	218.446	219.573	219.808
Shelter.....	242.309	245.526	245.705	246.187	246.372	246.922	247.313	247.858	248.435	248.868	249.453	249.852	250.176	250.508	250.990
Rent of primary residence.....	247.725	251.857	251.271	252.195	252.771	253.727	254.446	255.322	255.800	256.292	256.674	256.992	257.260	257.376	258.065
Lodging away from home ²	135.119	138.828	151.939	146.163	140.665	137.128	131.860	129.754	132.580	137.590	142.514	143.128	146.826	152.579	151.850
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	232.461	235.147	235.116	235.645	235.886	236.407	236.869	237.350	237.848	238.085	238.543	238.932	239.132	239.330	239.750
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	126.739	128.563	128.377	128.727	129.090	129.562	129.912	130.695	131.182	130.565	131.427	132.174	132.429	132.523	132.829
Fuels and utilities.....	212.885	218.859	225.589	225.399	225.398	218.952	216.546	216.074	216.589	215.460	214.848	214.162	214.793	220.746	220.237
Fuels.....	187.272	191.522	198.857	198.396	198.168	190.976	188.244	187.586	187.786	186.170	185.276	184.171	184.784	191.145	190.216
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	277.433	336.592	335.796	334.935	334.361	334.886	342.717	340.375	344.055	350.169	355.613	351.248	339.191	316.09	

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	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
New vehicles.....	139.044	142.866	143.687	143.276	143.290	143.539	143.778	143.994	144.431	145.475	145.511	145.591	145.513	145.503	145.073
Used cars and trucks ¹	144.007	150.010	155.201	156.860	154.645	152.569	150.310	149.207	148.197	148.055	149.726	152.150	154.641	156.386	156.894
Motor fuel.....	240.094	303.848	314.806	313.307	310.810	297.935	295.069	283.528	293.496	307.606	332.384	338.121	325.789	305.744	297.552
Gasoline (all types).....	239.629	303.067	314.232	312.768	310.227	296.999	293.628	281.852	292.151	306.466	331.481	337.336	324.944	304.920	296.660
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	136.998	143.796	144.840	145.390	145.652	145.326	146.151	147.223	147.804	147.905	147.990	148.046	148.280	148.323	148.897
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	250.543	255.760	255.509	256.077	258.001	258.440	258.342	258.355	259.076	259.689	259.389	259.291	260.061	260.369	260.159
Public transportation.....	248.713	266.151	269.003	269.427	267.826	266.204	265.815	264.424	262.018	264.030	267.589	272.357	274.929	273.742	270.961
Medical care.....	389.766	402.187	402.160	402.783	403.433	405.472	407.128	407.909	410.459	413.022	414.116	415.231	416.471	418.174	419.745
Medical care commodities.....	306.257	315.845	315.957	316.299	316.869	317.901	318.671	319.396	321.314	323.842	325.227	325.102	325.063	325.265	327.122
Medical care services.....	414.273	427.551	427.464	428.190	428.856	431.274	433.269	434.051	436.798	439.305	440.246	441.853	443.599	445.889	447.296
Professional services.....	331.456	339.328	339.756	340.053	340.195	341.110	341.148	341.593	342.491	342.887	343.092	343.570	344.768	345.811	346.441
Hospital and related services.....	608.516	644.431	644.693	646.560	647.586	652.231	657.707	657.440	662.841	669.040	669.329	672.584	674.535	679.117	681.024
Recreation ²	109.812	109.898	110.134	110.146	109.995	109.869	109.723	109.959	110.556	110.881	111.200	111.143	111.219	111.495	111.407
Video and audio ^{1,2}	99.643	99.087	99.417	98.939	99.148	99.339	99.095	99.028	99.563	100.192	100.754	100.797	100.827	100.638	100.584
Education and communication ²	124.891	125.520	124.994	125.797	126.219	126.415	126.392	126.413	126.735	126.853	126.905	127.000	127.175	127.154	127.124
Education ²	196.606	204.761	203.181	206.790	208.721	209.343	209.453	209.452	209.865	209.868	209.968	210.001	210.415	210.449	212.032
Educational books and supplies.....	508.386	534.846	529.929	536.250	544.702	546.888	548.418	547.576	554.390	554.958	557.037	557.139	560.853	561.270	565.341
Tuition, other school fees, and child care...	552.958	575.357	570.995	581.447	586.531	588.222	588.409	588.489	589.117	589.075	589.187	589.277	590.197	590.260	594.714
Communication ^{1,2}	87.317	85.789	85.628	85.545	85.492	85.543	85.486	85.510	85.761	85.892	85.922	86.021	86.105	86.074	85.618
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	85.126	83.447	83.282	83.198	83.144	83.196	83.139	83.163	83.391	83.455	83.486	83.582	83.666	83.633	83.181
Telephone services ^{1,2}	102.086	100.626	100.366	100.405	100.475	100.616	100.620	100.764	101.014	101.050	101.112	101.189	101.273	101.356	100.850
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	9.960	9.571	9.573	9.514	9.462	9.440	9.408	9.371	9.404	9.423	9.420	9.441	9.455	9.418	9.355
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	76.273	68.439	68.230	66.530	65.435	65.342	65.613	64.421	64.382	64.729	64.198	63.571	63.499	63.789	63.275
Other goods and services.....	409.278	416.899	416.166	416.896	418.837	419.067	420.462	421.000	421.572	421.412	422.358	423.249	422.668	423.905	426.119
Tobacco and smoking products.....	812.347	839.665	837.692	842.479	848.513	847.868	848.791	852.435	856.419	853.214	851.360	852.457	850.900	854.560	865.566
Personal care ¹	204.299	206.361	206.069	205.957	206.615	206.887	207.847	207.747	207.814	207.958	208.918	209.449	209.213	209.672	209.912
Personal care products ¹	161.174	161.045	160.567	159.655	160.623	160.970	161.716	160.954	161.473	161.121	163.005	163.267	161.533	162.074	162.437
Personal care services ¹	229.824	230.958	230.579	230.907	231.139	231.409	232.222	232.313	232.093	232.964	233.362	233.816	234.050	234.109	234.352
Miscellaneous personal services.....	355.502	364.346	364.597	365.826	366.656	366.867	368.036	368.816	368.843	369.051	369.972	371.634	373.141	374.463	375.231
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	177.545	188.157	189.508	190.217	190.644	189.605	189.073	187.472	188.931	190.816	194.276	195.270	193.928	191.611	190.384
Food and beverages.....	219.182	227.276	227.701	228.957	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029
Commodities less food and beverages.....	155.064	166.459	168.166	168.623	168.793	167.147	166.502	164.072	165.511	168.180	172.900	174.121	172.217	168.865	167.127
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	198.517	220.100	221.945	222.704	223.817	220.916	220.183	215.404	218.318	223.359	232.634	234.615	230.250	223.125	219.621
Apparel.....	118.733	121.293	117.830	120.624	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	252.481	286.167	291.265	290.820	290.172	284.081	283.006	277.351	282.875	290.400	303.181	305.835	299.168	288.998	285.084
Durables.....	112.513	114.313	115.866	116.037	115.332	114.872	114.319	114.098	114.105	114.470	114.768	115.249	115.734	116.044	116.022
Services.....	256.628	260.925	261.777	262.344	262.636	262.427	262.535	262.954	263.615	263.904	264.394	264.819	265.369	266.623	266.938
Rent of shelter ³	233.507	236.603	236.781	237.244	237.418	237.944	238.318	238.834	239.387	239.820	240.373	240.748	241.058	241.380	241.843
Transportation services.....	259.985	268.161	268.170	268.778	269.151	270.160	271.172	271.174	270.972	271.019	271.891	272.940	273.729	274.109	273.991
Other services.....	296.066	299.544	299.077	300.411	301.130	301.477	301.609	302.364	303.344	303.908	304.690	305.232	305.754	306.251	306.465
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	212.938	220.401	221.625	222.144	222.683	221.548	221.324	220.479	221.476	222.792	225.059	225.815	225.326	224.621	224.059
All items less shelter.....	205.943	215.223	216.683	217.387	217.817	216.732	216.274	215.189	216.427	217.801	220.347	221.182	220.485	219.572	218.737
All items less medical care.....	206.828	214.226	215.361	215.996	216.346	215.626	215.342	214.658	215.653	216.699	218.700	219.390	218.929	218.297	217.768
Commodities less food.....	157.422	168.646	170.311	170.764	170.938	169.349	168.725	166.354	167.821	170.476	175.097	176.294	174.436	171.149	169.429
Nondurables less food.....	200.147	220.793	222.537	223.269	224.341	221.629	220.944	216.421	219.315	224.205	233.049	234.939	230.788	223.983	220.604
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	248.965	279.965	284.603	284.219	283.654	278.162	277.198	272.053	277.315	284.362	296.105	298.544	292.434	283.071	279.419
Nondurables.....	209.360	224.728	225.916	226.913	227.983	226.642	226.140	223.793	226.025	228.711	233.849	235.104	232.778	229.052	227.183
Services less rent of shelter ³	251.210	256.386	257.932	258.552	258.945	257.887	257.664	257.915	258.616	258.697	259.048	259.480	260.246	262.456	262.554
Services less medical care services.....	245.533	249.355	250.237	250.789	251.058	250.733	250.753	251.150	251.705	251.882	252.344	252.708	253.194	254.380	254.640
Energy.....	211.926	246.086	255.169	254.191	252.823	242.844	240.073	233.943	238.978	245.158	256.979	259.268	253.468	246.717	242.198
All items less energy.....	215.173	219.598	219.748	220.587	221.161	221.643	221.720	221.735	222.298	222.758	223.520	224.034	224.296	224.505	224.544
All items less food and energy.....	214.835	218.461	218.548	219.290	219.766	220.258	220.404	220.325	220.736	221.318	222.169	222.700	223.006	223.203	223.231
Commodities less food and energy.....	145.728	148.050	148.206	149.003	149.633	149.893	149.893	148.645	148.645	149.277	150.368	150.809	150.860	150.639	150.062
Energy commodities.....	242.805	306.719	317.281	315.799	313.363	300.937	298.469	287.221	297.049	310.990	335.299	340.744	328.340	308.066	299.935
Services less energy.....	263.713	268.270	268.303	268.988	269.337	270.000	270.500	271.036	271.762	272.318	273.002	273.600	274.084	274.574	275.025

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2012						2012					
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
U.S. city average.....	M	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	243.850	245.125	245.850	245.709	245.201	244.984	242.371	243.768	244.581	244.394	243.670	243.422
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	245.179	246.473	247.166	247.099	246.818	246.570	242.040	243.433	244.187	244.050	243.558	243.320
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	146.217	146.961	147.460	147.244	146.533	146.456	147.685	148.541	149.130	148.933	148.126	147.957
Midwest urban ⁴	M	216.855	218.975	219.405	219.145	219.017	218.956	213.248	215.788	216.160	215.713	215.455	215.341
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	217.320	219.269	219.519	219.484	219.307	219.229	212.714	215.108	215.343	215.173	214.845	214.702
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.191	140.921	141.308	141.124	140.996	140.874	139.934	141.956	142.255	141.941	141.740	141.602
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	214.524	215.784	216.658	215.254	215.625	216.045	212.902	214.565	215.382	213.627	213.864	214.184
South urban.....	M	221.802	223.314	224.275	223.356	223.004	222.667	220.080	221.792	222.872	221.690	221.077	220.705
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	222.711	224.260	225.154	224.313	224.169	223.503	221.592	223.295	224.377	223.259	222.803	221.995
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	141.133	142.056	142.718	142.161	141.906	141.774	140.726	141.793	142.530	141.828	141.437	141.289
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	228.117	229.953	230.734	229.181	228.224	228.501	228.966	231.031	231.803	229.923	228.755	229.041
West urban.....	M	229.995	232.039	232.561	233.053	232.701	231.893	224.956	227.271	227.686	228.189	227.543	226.460
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	234.173	236.249	236.631	237.215	236.926	236.280	227.609	230.059	230.247	230.848	230.189	229.249
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	138.997	140.235	140.619	140.834	140.375	139.645	139.050	140.393	140.819	141.083	140.598	139.752
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	207.469	209.011	209.511	209.466	209.260	208.881	206.988	208.811	209.308	209.168	208.718	208.227
B/C ³	M	141.040	142.146	142.679	142.391	142.053	141.814	141.179	142.445	143.017	142.658	142.223	141.928
D.....	M	222.324	224.029	224.986	223.978	223.829	223.847	221.349	223.270	224.129	222.747	222.292	222.271
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	219.626	222.351	222.416	222.262	222.138	221.611	214.022	217.065	217.174	216.829	216.311	215.690
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	234.537	236.941	236.866	237.032	236.025	235.776	227.585	230.281	230.023	230.180	228.917	228.446
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	250.285	251.887	252.349	252.652	252.406	252.016	246.539	248.152	248.706	248.955	248.488	248.162
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	-	247.166	-	246.582	-	246.326	-	248.800	-	248.130	-	247.627
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	-	214.743	-	214.607	-	214.612	-	206.615	-	206.301	-	206.334
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	-	212.618	-	212.226	-	211.267	-	218.793	-	218.017	-	216.677
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	-	150.074	-	150.155	-	149.838	-	150.619	-	150.848	-	150.523
Atlanta, GA.....	2	210.600	-	212.895	-	214.277	-	210.269	-	212.600	-	213.248	-
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	214.836	-	216.194	-	214.464	-	212.037	-	213.905	-	211.938	-
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	204.291	-	206.088	-	204.829	-	203.603	-	205.790	-	204.041	-
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	234.043	-	236.095	-	233.991	-	232.605	-	235.443	-	232.966	-
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	235.857	-	237.782	-	237.405	-	236.815	-	238.802	-	238.105	-
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	236.880	-	238.985	-	239.806	-	234.648	-	236.626	-	236.890	-
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	235.744	-	237.931	-	239.540	-	232.081	-	234.808	-	236.222	-

¹ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

⁴ The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

⁶ In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed*

Report: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN; Kansas City, MO—KS; Milwaukee—Racine, WI; Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland—Salem, OR—WA; St. Louis, MO—IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa—St. Petersburg—Clearwater, FL.

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2011						2012						
	2010	2011	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	May ^P	June ^P	July ^P
Finished goods.....	179.8	190.5	192.2	191.7	192.6	191.8	191.7	191.1	192.0	192.9	194.4	194.9	193.9	192.8	193.1
Finished consumer goods.....	189.1	203.3	205.7	204.9	206.2	204.5	204.4	203.4	204.5	205.6	207.8	208.5	207.0	205.5	205.8
Finished consumer goods.....	182.4	193.9	193.5	195.7	197.0	195.9	197.9	197.2	197.0	196.7	197.3	197.5	197.3	197.9	198.2
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	190.4	205.5	208.8	207.0	208.3	206.3	205.5	204.4	206.0	207.6	210.4	211.2	209.3	207.0	207.3
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.1	231.5	236.6	233.8	235.7	231.6	230.4	228.8	230.8	233.2	237.3	238.4	235.8	232.3	232.6
Durable goods.....	144.9	147.4	147.2	147.3	147.3	149.7	149.7	149.5	150.2	150.3	150.3	150.5	150.0	150.2	150.6
Capital equipment.....	157.3	159.7	159.7	159.7	159.8	161.2	161.3	161.4	162.1	162.3	162.3	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	183.4	199.8	204.1	202.8	203.2	200.2	199.9	198.5	198.8	200.0	203.3	203.0	201.9	200.6	198.7
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	174.0	189.8	193.3	192.7	192.8	190.6	189.5	187.7	188.6	190.5	192.6	192.7	191.9	189.4	186.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	174.4	193.4	195.9	199.2	199.4	196.4	197.0	195.7	195.4	195.2	195.3	195.6	195.3	195.8	197.2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	215.4	249.2	257.8	255.0	256.2	251.3	247.6	242.3	244.5	249.4	256.3	256.8	254.3	246.9	238.5
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	186.6	204.2	207.9	207.2	206.1	202.4	201.6	200.1	201.2	203.2	203.7	203.0	202.3	200.0	197.1
Components for manufacturing.....	142.2	145.8	146.4	146.5	146.5	146.7	146.8	146.8	147.1	147.3	147.5	147.7	147.8	147.8	147.8
Materials and components for construction.....	205.7	212.8	214.7	214.6	214.5	214.4	214.2	214.2	215.3	216.8	217.4	218.3	218.6	218.5	218.2
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	185.2	215.0	225.1	219.5	221.0	212.2	213.9	211.9	209.8	210.1	220.0	216.9	212.6	212.0	209.0
Containers.....	201.2	205.4	207.1	205.9	206.0	205.4	205.3	205.4	205.5	206.7	206.7	207.0	207.1	206.8	205.3
Supplies.....	175.0	184.2	185.7	186.1	186.7	185.8	185.4	184.9	185.5	186.0	187.1	187.7	188.3	188.6	189.1
Crude materials for further processing.....	212.2	249.4	256.9	251.2	251.1	242.8	248.5	242.0	246.0	245.2	248.7	242.0	235.8	227.5	232.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	152.4	188.4	192.6	196.3	192.4	186.3	188.6	184.5	188.8	190.9	195.8	190.6	190.2	188.6	196.0
Crude nonfood materials.....	249.3	284.0	293.9	279.7	283.4	273.8	282.2	274.0	277.6	274.4	276.4	269.0	258.4	245.1	247.3
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	178.3	188.9	191.0	189.8	190.7	189.9	189.4	188.8	190.0	191.1	192.8	193.4	192.2	190.8	191.1
Finished energy goods.....	166.9	193.0	200.3	195.6	197.9	191.2	189.3	186.3	187.6	190.9	196.8	198.5	194.0	188.9	188.4
Finished goods less energy.....	175.5	181.4	181.4	182.1	182.5	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.8	184.9	185.1	185.2	185.2	185.4	185.9
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	183.9	191.7	191.7	192.7	193.4	194.1	194.8	194.7	195.7	195.6	196.0	196.1	196.1	196.4	197.1
Finished goods less food and energy.....	173.6	177.8	177.9	178.1	178.3	179.8	179.9	180.1	181.3	181.5	181.6	181.7	181.7	181.8	182.3
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	185.1	190.8	191.0	191.4	191.8	193.4	193.4	193.7	195.4	195.5	195.6	195.7	195.9	196.0	196.9
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	220.8	230.0	230.6	231.4	232.2	232.7	232.9	233.5	236.3	236.4	236.8	236.8	237.6	237.6	239.0
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	184.4	200.4	204.8	203.1	203.5	200.5	200.2	198.9	199.1	200.4	203.9	203.4	202.2	200.7	198.4
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	171.7	192.3	195.3	197.9	198.7	194.9	194.6	192.9	193.3	193.4	194.9	196.2	197.4	198.9	201.5
Intermediate energy goods.....	187.8	219.8	230.8	224.1	226.0	217.4	219.0	216.9	215.1	215.9	226.2	222.9	218.2	216.8	213.1
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.0	192.2	194.6	194.7	194.8	193.2	192.4	191.3	192.1	193.4	194.8	195.2	195.1	194.0	192.6
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.8	192.0	194.4	194.2	194.1	192.8	192.0	190.9	191.7	193.2	194.6	194.9	194.7	193.2	191.4
Crude energy materials.....	216.7	240.4	249.9	231.0	235.6	229.8	243.2	232.7	233.1	228.1	228.9	220.5	208.4	197.3	203.2
Crude materials less energy.....	197.0	240.0	245.7	249.0	245.6	236.3	236.5	233.0	238.8	240.5	245.2	240.1	238.4	233.2	237.0
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	329.1	390.4	401.0	402.2	401.4	381.2	373.5	372.7	383.3	383.5	387.6	382.7	377.5	361.1	354.1

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2011						2012						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^p	May ^p	June ^p	July ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	251.2	237.4	241.6	235.1	245.6	238.6	238.0	234.9	236.7	229.9	220.6	209.4	213.3
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100).....	286.8	264.3	270.8	262.9	278.0	267.7	264.4	257.1	259.7	247.7	230.5	210.3	218.2
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	231.0	231.3	231.4	224.0	228.1	226.0	229.8	232.3	232.5	230.4	230.1	227.8	226.2
213	Mining support activities.....	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.6	114.1	114.2	114.4	114.9	115.8	116.2	116.1	116.2	116.8
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	191.7	190.7	191.5	190.2	190.6	189.6	191.1	192.1	194.3	194.7	193.6	192.2	191.0
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	193.4	195.5	196.4	194.4	194.8	194.2	194.9	194.9	195.7	196.0	196.7	197.0	197.9
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	128.3	128.3	128.5	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.8	131.4	131.2	131.7	131.5	131.2	132.5
313	Textile mills.....	132.2	132.5	132.6	131.5	131.0	130.0	129.6	129.6	129.4	128.9	129.0	128.8	127.8
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	106.3	106.2	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.4	107.4
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	166.2	166.3	166.1	165.7	164.8	163.9	165.3	165.4	166.9	167.9	167.6	167.5	167.9
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.8	108.0	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.9	109.3	110.2	111.4	111.7	113.0	113.1	112.4
322	Paper manufacturing.....	132.1	132.2	132.5	132.2	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.7	131.7	131.7
323	Printing and related support activities.....	111.8	111.9	112.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.7	111.7	112.2	112.0	112.0
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	396.1	379.6	385.7	368.9	372.6	362.4	371.1	377.5	401.2	403.5	388.5	372.2	356.9
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	255.1	255.2	256.7	255.9	255.6	254.7	258.4	259.7	261.7	262.0	263.2	260.6	259.4
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	178.8	178.4	178.6	178.7	178.3	178.2	178.5	179.3	180.2	181.2	181.9	181.5	181.1
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	221.6	220.6	219.1	214.2	213.1	211.5	211.6	215.0	214.6	213.2	211.3	208.4	204.6
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	184.0	184.1	184.4	184.3	184.2	184.2	184.5	184.8	185.2	185.6	185.7	185.7	185.0
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	123.8	123.9	124.2	124.3	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.6	125.8	126.0	126.1	126.2	126.2
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	90.0	90.0	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.8	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.6	89.6
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	137.1	136.5	136.7	136.5	136.7	136.6	137.6	138.0	138.0	138.4	138.7	138.8	138.3
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	112.2	112.2	112.1	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.1	114.2	114.5
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	181.5	181.7	182.2	182.4	182.7	183.0	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.5	184.8	185.4	186.0
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	116.1	116.3	116.4	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.9	117.7	117.7	117.5	117.2	117.3	117.5
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	129.0	127.9	128.5	128.0	127.8	128.0	128.8	129.1	132.4	133.0	132.5	133.0	132.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	125.7	126.8	125.5	127.2	125.1	125.5	124.6	125.4	127.1	127.4	124.3	127.2	125.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	87.2	88.3	90.5	89.4	90.9	81.8	80.0	80.3	74.8	73.9	79.8	79.5	77.1
446	Health and personal care stores.....	129.2	131.4	135.9	134.5	134.5	134.9	136.2	135.4	137.8	138.6	139.4	137.1	135.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	76.2	82.3	84.1	78.6	82.0	80.3	75.5	77.0	76.3	82.1	87.9	86.0	81.4
454	Nonstore retailers.....	141.9	143.7	143.4	141.9	140.8	145.4	146.3	144.5	145.0	146.6	151.5	152.9	147.1
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	220.0	224.0	216.2	220.2	220.0	221.8	224.3	228.2	232.3	233.3	230.1	232.6	230.2
483	Water transportation.....	134.3	132.5	132.6	131.7	132.7	131.9	132.3	132.8	135.9	137.7	138.1	137.7	137.3
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	140.4	141.5	139.2	133.4	131.4	131.4	130.4	129.4	128.2	127.0	127.1	129.9	135.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.3	132.4	132.5	133.1	133.1	133.2	133.2	133.3	133.1	133.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.9	109.0	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.0	108.8	108.6	108.8	108.6	108.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.8	129.8	129.0	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.3	130.3	130.4
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	176.8	177.1	177.5	178.7	178.8	179.4	179.9	179.9	180.0	180.5	180.2	180.3	180.6
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	129.3	129.1	129.4	128.1	128.3	128.5	129.4	130.6	130.6	130.1	130.0	130.5	130.7
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	137.1	137.3	138.2	138.1	137.5	137.8	138.9	138.9	139.6	139.8	139.6	139.6	139.7
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.2	111.5	111.5	112.3	111.9	111.4	111.1	112.4	112.5	111.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	110.3	109.0	110.0	114.4	115.1	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.6	115.5	116.6	117.6	115.1
517	Telecommunications.....	101.7	102.1	101.8	102.0	102.1	101.9	102.0	101.7	101.9	101.4	101.7	101.7	102.0
5182	Data processing and related services.....	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.0	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.3	102.5
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	128.0	128.0	125.0	122.2	123.7	123.3	124.8	126.6	126.8	130.5	128.9	126.6	128.1
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.3	110.3	111.0	111.0	109.4	109.2	110.0	109.1	111.6	110.9
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	97.8	97.7	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.8	97.7	98.4	98.3	98.3	99.6
5313	Real estate support activities.....	105.5	105.5	106.0	107.1	106.4	106.9	107.4	107.0	107.5	107.6	107.3	107.9	107.7
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	143.2	143.2	135.0	133.5	132.1	122.9	122.8	128.3	142.9	128.6	126.3	128.4	135.8
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	178.2	178.2	178.4	178.4	178.6	178.7	182.0	182.1	182.3	182.7	183.0	182.9	182.9
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	111.8	111.9	111.8	111.1	110.9	112.5	112.0	111.9	111.4	111.5	110.4	110.9	112.5
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	145.8	145.9	146.2	146.3	146.4	146.4	146.6	146.6	146.7	147.1	147.1	147.2	147.3
54181	Advertising agencies.....	106.3	106.4	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.6	106.9	107.0	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.1
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	125.1	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.5	126.1	126.0	126.6	126.1	125.8	126.7
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.6	100.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.0	100.2	100.4	99.8	100.1	99.9	99.8
56172	Janitorial services.....	112.5	112.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.9	113.8	113.8
5621	Waste collection.....	120.3	120.7	121.3	121.5	121.4	120.9	121.3	121.6	122.3	122.5	122.2	121.6	121.6
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	143.4	143.5	143.6	145.2	144.1	142.9	142.4	143.9	149.0	147.6	146.3	148.1	149.0

^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						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
ALL COMMODITIES.....	134.0	134.6	135.3	132.6	132.7	132.1	132.5	133.1	134.1	134.7	134.0	131.7	132.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	203.2	208.9	213.8	199.0	203.1	199.0	201.6	200.5	206.0	210.8	212.2	205.8	219.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	205.8	212.0	217.3	201.1	205.7	201.2	203.8	202.6	208.6	213.4	215.2	208.0	223.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	183.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	182.6	183.8	185.9	186.8	186.2	191.4	188.3	190.1	189.7
Industrial supplies and materials.....	191.3	191.7	192.8	186.3	185.9	184.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	189.1	185.7	178.4	177.6
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	226.9	215.7	212.5	209.8	206.8	200.7	200.7	202.0	201.4	201.7	198.3	189.2	188.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	285.9	284.1	284.6	268.9	278.1	270.6	273.7	273.6	280.4	285.4	271.9	248.3	249.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	177.8	179.6	181.2	175.9	173.4	173.8	172.0	175.0	176.3	176.4	175.0	171.0	169.6
Selected building materials.....	115.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.3	115.6	115.8	117.1	117.2	117.7	117.3	118.1	118.5
Capital goods.....	104.6	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.6	105.4	105.7	105.9	105.9	106.0	105.8	105.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	114.1	114.1	114.1	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.2	114.1	114.3	113.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	94.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	110.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	116.9	117.2	117.4	116.9	116.7	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.3	116.9	117.0	116.3
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.7	114.9	114.7	113.8	113.6	113.9	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.7
Durables, manufactured.....	112.8	113.0	113.6	113.4	113.3	113.3	113.4	114.0	114.3	113.9	115.1	114.9	114.6
Agricultural commodities.....	208.5	211.9	216.0	201.9	205.3	200.5	202.8	202.0	206.9	211.0	212.0	204.5	217.3
Nonagricultural commodities.....	128.7	129.1	129.5	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.9	129.2	128.4	126.5	126.1

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011						2012						
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
ALL COMMODITIES	142.4	141.9	141.7	141.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	144.2	144.1	142.0	138.8	137.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	175.8	174.4	174.7	173.6	173.3	172.4	176.3	171.4	174.4	174.5	173.1	171.9	170.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	197.7	196.1	196.5	194.8	194.9	194.0	198.8	192.1	196.3	196.4	195.2	193.4	191.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	126.2	125.3	125.3	125.6	124.1	123.7	125.4	124.3	124.7	124.9	123.0	123.1	122.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	266.8	263.8	262.5	260.1	264.4	263.6	262.4	263.1	272.0	271.0	261.1	245.9	241.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	359.4	351.8	348.2	346.1	357.7	356.3	355.6	355.4	371.0	367.7	347.2	318.4	312.9
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	399.2	390.0	386.5	385.5	398.8	397.8	397.9	399.0	418.5	416.0	392.3	358.0	350.6
Paper and paper base stocks.....	120.4	118.4	117.1	117.3	116.2	114.8	112.5	112.4	114.0	113.1	114.4	114.1	113.9
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	174.5	175.0	175.9	176.4	175.8	175.1	174.7	175.7	177.7	183.2	184.8	183.3	176.9
Selected building materials.....	130.5	130.8	131.2	130.3	130.2	130.7	131.3	132.0	134.4	135.1	136.5	138.1	138.8
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	296.4	302.9	304.9	292.1	277.3	277.8	270.8	275.5	283.9	277.7	273.4	263.5	258.1
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	115.0	115.5	116.3	116.3	115.8	115.2	114.7	114.8	115.4	115.8	115.6	115.0	114.5
Capital goods.....	92.8	92.9	92.9	92.7	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	118.2	118.6	118.4	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.9	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.9	119.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.6	86.6	86.4	86.3	86.3	86.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	113.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.7	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	106.1	106.4	106.6	107.2	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.8
Durables, manufactured.....	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.6
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	114.3	114.0	114.9	115.1	114.5	119.3	118.6	119.8	118.0	119.2	119.6	119.3	118.3

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2010			2011			2012		
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight.....	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.7	178.6
Export air freight.....	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	148.9	148.1
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7	199.8
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1	202.8

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2009			2010				2011				2012	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	105.7	107.2	108.5	109.1	108.9	109.8	110.2	109.5	109.8	109.9	110.7	110.5	111.0
Compensation per hour.....	113.3	113.9	114.2	114.5	115.2	115.8	115.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.1	119.5	120.5
Real compensation per hour.....	103.6	103.3	102.7	102.8	103.5	103.7	103.0	104.0	103.0	102.1	101.6	102.2	102.9
Unit labor costs.....	107.2	106.3	105.2	104.9	105.7	105.4	105.1	108.1	107.9	107.6	106.7	108.2	108.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	108.3	110.7	113.4	114.8	114.7	116.4	118.5	115.3	117.7	120.5	121.8	120.8	121.3
Implicit price deflator.....	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	105.6	106.9	108.2	108.9	108.8	109.7	110.2	109.7	110.0	110.1	110.9	110.7	111.2
Compensation per hour.....	113.4	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.0	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.3	119.8	120.8
Real compensation per hour.....	103.7	103.3	102.7	102.9	103.6	103.7	103.1	104.2	103.1	102.3	101.8	102.4	103.0
Unit labor costs.....	107.4	106.5	105.5	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.2	108.1	107.7	107.6	106.7	108.2	108.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	108.4	111.0	113.3	114.7	114.6	116.2	118.0	114.5	117.0	119.6	121.1	120.2	120.6
Implicit price deflator.....	107.8	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.4	112.3	112.4	112.9	113.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	102.1	103.9	107.1	109.5	109.2	109.9	109.0	110.2	111.4	110.5	111.6	111.9	-
Compensation per hour.....	113.4	114.2	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.8	115.6	118.3	118.2	118.2	117.9	119.5	-
Real compensation per hour.....	103.7	103.5	103.1	102.9	103.4	103.7	102.8	104.0	102.8	102.0	101.4	102.2	-
Total unit costs.....	114.0	112.3	109.7	107.5	107.9	107.8	108.8	109.9	108.8	110.0	108.8	109.5	-
Unit labor costs.....	111.0	109.8	106.9	104.6	105.4	105.3	106.1	107.3	106.1	107.0	105.7	106.7	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	121.6	118.8	117.0	114.9	114.6	114.2	116.1	116.7	115.9	117.8	117.0	116.5	-
Unit profits.....	79.0	85.0	98.6	111.0	110.3	117.2	114.5	109.9	121.6	122.3	124.1	123.6	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.0	107.2	110.7	113.5	113.1	115.2	115.5	114.4	117.9	119.4	119.5	118.9	-
Implicit price deflator.....	109.5	108.9	108.3	107.9	108.2	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.4	111.5	110.8	111.2	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	102.8	105.9	107.7	108.9	111.1	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.9	114.4	114.6	116.1	116.2
Compensation per hour.....	114.6	114.8	115.6	114.3	115.6	115.9	116.6	119.6	118.9	119.0	117.2	118.6	118.8
Real compensation per hour.....	104.8	104.1	104.0	102.6	103.8	103.8	103.6	105.1	103.4	102.7	100.8	101.4	101.4
Unit labor costs.....	111.4	108.4	107.4	104.9	104.0	103.9	103.5	105.4	105.3	104.0	102.3	102.2	102.2

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	106.3	109.5	110.0
Compensation per hour.....	11.0	23.2	46.4	66.9	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.2	115.4	118.4
Real compensation per hour.....	60.4	72.7	78.8	82.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.2	103.0	103.3	102.8
Unit labor costs.....	24.5	41.1	70.5	87.8	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	106.5	105.4	107.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	22.0	36.8	63.1	84.7	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	110.2	116.0	118.7
Implicit price deflator.....	23.5	39.4	67.6	86.6	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	107.9	109.6	112.0
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	106.1	109.4	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	113.2	115.5	118.6
Real compensation per hour.....	61.5	73.4	79.5	83.4	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.0	103.4	102.9
Unit labor costs.....	23.8	40.3	70.3	87.5	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	106.7	105.6	107.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.5	35.7	62.1	83.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	110.4	115.8	117.9
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	38.5	67.1	86.0	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.1	109.6	111.7
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	109.4	110.9
Compensation per hour.....	12.6	25.6	49.8	68.9	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.3	115.3	118.1
Real compensation per hour.....	69.1	80.1	84.7	85.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.2	102.5
Total unit costs.....	25.3	44.5	76.6	89.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.5	108.0	109.4
Unit labor costs.....	27.2	46.2	77.2	90.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.6	105.3	106.5
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.4	40.1	75.0	85.4	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	120.0	114.9	116.9
Unit profits.....	38.6	42.7	53.6	92.5	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	86.5	113.3	119.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	41.0	67.6	87.9	86.3	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.5	114.4	117.8
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	108.7	110.7
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	66.1	93.3	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.8	104.2	104.4	111.1	113.8
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	66.4	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.3	115.6	118.6
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	82.2	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.1	99.6	104.0	103.5	103.0
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	100.4	102.9	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.5	105.3	109.5	104.1	104.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	88.7	84.9	91.3	100.0	104.3	110.5	118.6	107.5	114.7	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	91.9	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	108.0	111.8	—

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mining													
21	Mining.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	94.9	92.2	93.3	-
2121	Coal mining.....	103.9	102.4	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	79.8	78.8	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	119.1	116.3	-
3121	Beverages.....	91.1	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.....	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.....	86.3	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	101.7	115.5	-
315	Apparel.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	98.8	109.8	96.3	70.7	71.7	72.7	81.0	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.8	128.4	133.7	125.3	130.6	122.1	132.4	132.4	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.0	144.8	142.1	195.9	-
3162	Footwear.....	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.....	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.....	90.2	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.....	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.....	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4	114.0	-
3219	Other wood products.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	96.0	95.4	100.0	104.4	108.5	108.8	110.0	116.1	114.1	113.9	114.8	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.6	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.6	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	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.....	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	107.0	112.5	-
325	Chemicals.....	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.....	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.....	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	93.4	110.8	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	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	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
3272	Glass and glass products.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	84.6	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.....	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.....	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.....	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.5	123.0	104.9	114.5	-
3315	Foundries.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	97.7	105.7	-
3325	Hardware.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	111.4	112.6	-
333	Machinery.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.8	123.6	118.8	126.4	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	91.3	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	94.4	95.4	100.0	105.5	113.0	115.2	117.7	118.6	115.2	112.6	121.5	123.8
423	Durable goods.....	88.8	91.8	100.0	106.4	118.8	124.8	129.1	129.8	125.8	115.8	132.8	141.1
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	87.5	90.0	100.0	106.6	114.5	120.6	132.0	131.8	112.1	97.8	122.7	130.8
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.8	117.9	117.2	121.0	115.6	97.9	96.4	103.1	105.3
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	86.9	94.1	100.0	109.5	116.8	119.8	117.9	117.0	117.6	111.3	118.0	124.6
4234	Commercial equipment.....	67.1	81.4	100.0	114.3	135.9	155.3	168.1	181.9	199.1	203.8	234.4	244.0
4235	Metals and minerals.....	97.3	97.7	100.0	101.5	110.9	108.5	104.1	97.9	89.6	78.3	84.5	82.9
4236	Electric goods.....	95.7	92.5	100.0	104.5	122.9	129.2	137.7	145.0	144.6	142.9	167.0	176.4
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.5	112.8	115.4	121.2	120.8	114.0	102.1	111.3	114.5
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.2	112.3	120.5	123.3	118.1	121.4	101.4	114.3	129.7

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.9	112.3	111.3	102.7	98.8	96.5	87.3	91.0	93.9
424	Nondurable goods.....	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.7	112.1	115.1	115.0	116.0	113.6	117.1	119.7	118.4
4241	Paper and paper products.....	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.8	111.6	119.5	116.3	119.9	107.3	107.9	110.6	107.1
4242	Druggists' goods.....	95.7	94.6	100.0	120.8	137.0	155.1	164.4	165.7	171.5	185.8	192.3	205.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.5	110.7	121.2	122.3	127.1	125.5	122.5	128.7	121.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	103.9	103.4	100.0	108.0	109.0	110.5	111.9	115.1	110.5	114.1	116.3	116.2
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.8	108.7	107.3	110.9	110.8	114.1	124.0	120.0	98.1
4246	Chemicals.....	95.5	94.1	100.0	105.9	107.2	102.4	99.8	103.8	105.0	92.8	110.7	110.2
4247	Petroleum.....	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.7	113.1	108.9	104.2	99.5	95.6	99.7	98.4	97.9
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.1	98.6	100.2	103.2	105.0	101.0	101.0	94.3	91.8
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.6	110.0	112.1	108.7	101.7	98.3	103.9	106.5	104.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade.....	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	109.9	112.6	116.8	119.9	117.2	117.9	120.9	123.5
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	95.5	100.3	102.4
4411	Automobile dealers.....	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.3	106.5	107.6
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.7	105.8	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	91.0	92.6	92.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	100.8	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.1	106.1	105.4	103.1	98.7	94.8	93.3	93.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.6	112.1	113.9	117.5	123.5	123.6	128.4	134.0	141.9
4421	Furniture stores.....	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.6	117.2	119.7	116.5	118.9	124.2	129.7
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.1	114.5	116.5	118.2	127.9	131.9	139.9	147.2	157.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	93.5	96.6	100.0	104.7	110.5	110.1	111.0	112.2	111.8	106.4	111.2	114.8
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	94.6	96.1	100.0	104.7	109.9	110.6	111.4	111.1	108.8	103.1	106.3	109.5
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.4	150.9	156.1
445	Food and beverage stores.....	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.2	113.3	115.6	112.2	113.6	115.6	116.7
4451	Grocery stores.....	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.3	110.2	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.8	112.3	112.9
4452	Specialty food stores.....	93.6	102.9	100.0	104.8	110.7	113.0	122.8	129.2	124.8	129.7	130.8	131.8
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.8	126.5	131.0	139.5	129.5	130.4	144.0	147.5
446	Health and personal care stores.....	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
447	Gasoline stations.....	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	94.2	96.4	100.0	106.2	106.7	112.8	123.2	132.9	138.0	134.7	143.5	143.1
4481	Clothing stores.....	92.0	96.1	100.0	104.8	104.5	112.8	123.7	135.1	145.1	143.9	152.5	151.5
4482	Shoe stores.....	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.6	99.5	105.2	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.9	111.3	116.1
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.0	125.8	137.1	125.6	118.5	129.5	125.5
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	94.5	98.3	100.0	102.4	115.4	126.4	130.6	125.2	126.2	134.6	142.3	151.6
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	95.5	97.3	100.0	102.8	118.8	130.9	139.1	134.2	134.8	144.8	151.4	158.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	92.7	100.5	100.0	101.5	108.0	116.7	112.3	105.2	106.8	111.0	121.3	137.6
452	General merchandise stores.....	93.2	96.8	100.0	106.3	109.5	113.4	116.8	117.6	116.1	118.7	117.5	115.8
4521	Department stores.....	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	96.6	91.4
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	82.5	92.4	100.0	106.4	107.8	112.1	115.0	121.6	119.3	123.0	123.3	124.3
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.6	114.6	126.0	130.0	126.8	119.6	124.3	137.6
4531	Florists.....	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.8	110.8	125.7	113.0	121.3	127.4	137.1	165.4
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	90.0	93.5	100.0	108.8	121.6	128.2	143.3	151.8	149.9	156.1	167.0	182.5
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	81.9	85.9	100.0	104.1	104.9	106.6	112.7	123.5	132.9	116.3	122.4	139.8
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	110.5	102.8	100.0	104.6	100.9	104.0	115.2	118.3	106.8	94.3	95.5	105.6
454	Nonstore retailers.....	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.9	121.3	126.0	148.8	163.1	166.7	174.8	182.2	213.0
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.3	134.2	145.4	175.9	196.4	187.2	194.8	207.0	237.3
4542	Vending machine operators.....	121.8	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.4	117.0	125.6	111.0	114.3	135.7
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.5	94.2	87.1	93.3	96.5	101.3	106.1	99.7	113.4
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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^{1/}

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	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.....	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.....	99.9	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	97.0	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	99.2	87.0	100.0	108.3	99.1	109.1	99.0	106.2	106.4	97.8	95.8	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	93.4	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.....	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5	-
721	Accommodation.....	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.....	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.....	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.3	102.8	103.7	105.0	104.5	103.7	103.5	105.9	105.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2	103.2
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	103.8	103.1	103.5	105.1	109.6	107.1
7223	Special food services.....	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.2	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.6	106.9	108.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.2	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.3	119.9	122.1
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	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.....	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.....	96.4	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.....	98.0	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	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.

^{1/} Data for most industries are available beginning in 1987 and may be accessed on the BLS website at <http://www.bls.gov/lpc/ipoprodata.htm>

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

[Percent]

Country	2010	2011	2010		2011				2012	
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
United States.....	9.6	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.2
Canada.....	7.1	6.5	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4
Australia.....	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Japan.....	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0
France.....	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.8
Germany.....	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7
Italy.....	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.7
Netherlands.....	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2
Sweden.....	8.3	7.5	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
United Kingdom.....	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.2	-

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, 16 Countries* (at www.bls.gov/lpc/flscompare.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* (at www.bls.gov/lpc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 16 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617
Australia.....	9,746	9,901	10,084	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868	12,049
Canada.....	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,926	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263	18,434
France.....	26,109	26,432	26,674	26,853	27,033	27,227	27,441	27,656	27,937	28,053	28,102
Germany.....	39,460	39,414	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,495	42,046
Italy.....	23,893	24,052	24,070	24,084	24,179	24,394	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,699	24,820
Japan.....	66,480	65,866	65,496	65,367	65,384	65,555	65,909	65,660	65,361	65,111	65,040
Korea, Republic of.....	22,471	22,921	22,957	23,417	23,743	23,978	24,216	24,346	24,395	24,749	25,099
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	41,830	43,065	43,779	44,401	45,324	45,758	48,243
Netherlands.....	8,156	8,289	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,596	8,679	8,716	8,568	8,572
New Zealand.....	1,952	2,012	2,054	2,109	2,168	2,220	2,257	2,283	2,305	2,332	2,370
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,968	17,668	17,391	17,660
Spain.....	17,874	18,614	19,372	20,024	20,709	21,433	22,036	22,699	22,885	22,941	22,971
Sweden.....	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,695	4,748	4,823	4,877	4,891	4,945	5,004
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	22,072	22,434	23,099	23,880	24,808	25,952
United Kingdom.....	29,107	29,364	29,586	29,814	30,148	30,616	30,802	31,137	31,272	31,424	31,646
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Australia.....	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5	66.5
Canada.....	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0	66.8
France.....	56.1	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.6	56.5	56.3
Germany.....	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.6	59.2
Italy.....	49.7	49.9	49.6	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.1	48.1
Japan.....	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.7
Korea, Republic of.....	61.4	62.0	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.5	60.8	61.0	61.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	57.1	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	57.7	57.8
Netherlands.....	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	63.7	63.3
New Zealand.....	65.8	66.6	66.4	67.0	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.2	68.0	68.4
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	56.1	54.3	54.3
Spain.....	52.7	53.9	55.1	56.1	57.0	58.1	58.6	59.6	59.7	59.8	59.8
Sweden.....	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.9	65.1
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	44.9	44.9	45.5	46.2	47.2	48.4
United Kingdom.....	62.7	62.9	62.9	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2
Employed											
United States.....	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Australia.....	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247	11,435
Canada.....	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969	17,238
France.....	24,063	24,325	24,390	24,442	24,601	24,794	25,218	25,598	25,396	25,400	25,474
Germany.....	38,350	38,018	38,015	38,504	38,123	38,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,549	39,544
Italy.....	21,720	21,994	22,020	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,597	22,712
Japan.....	63,480	62,650	62,511	62,641	62,908	63,209	63,509	63,250	62,241	62,011	62,307
Korea, Republic of.....	21,572	22,169	22,139	22,557	22,856	23,151	23,433	23,577	23,506	23,829	24,244
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	40,303	41,492	42,124	42,600	42,803	43,238	45,682
Netherlands.....	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,178	8,183
New Zealand.....	1,846	1,906	1,956	2,024	2,085	2,135	2,174	2,188	2,164	2,180	2,215
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,864	13,453	13,059	13,263
Spain.....	15,970	16,459	17,130	17,810	18,796	19,596	20,202	20,108	18,735	18,099	17,972
Sweden.....	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,487	4,534	4,631
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	20,120	20,415	20,820	20,827	22,112	23,628
United Kingdom.....	27,618	27,835	28,096	28,388	28,681	28,942	29,148	29,354	28,878	28,945	29,086
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4
Australia.....	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0	63.1
Canada.....	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3	62.5
France.....	51.7	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.6	52.1	51.3	51.2	51.0
Germany.....	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	54.4	55.7
Italy.....	45.1	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.0	44.0
Japan.....	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2	56.2	56.2
Korea, Republic of.....	59.0	60.0	59.3	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.5	58.6	58.7	59.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	55.0	55.9	55.8	55.5	54.7	54.6	54.8
Netherlands.....	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.9	63.4	62.8	60.8	60.5
New Zealand.....	62.2	63.0	63.2	64.3	65.2	65.7	65.9	65.6	64.0	63.6	63.9
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	42.7	40.8	40.8
Spain.....	47.1	47.7	48.8	49.9	51.7	53.1	53.8	52.8	48.9	47.7	46.8
Sweden.....	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.8	60.4	61.3	61.3	59.5	59.5	60.3
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.3	42.1	44.1
United Kingdom.....	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	58.5	58.2	58.0
Unemployed											
United States.....	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747
Australia.....	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621	614
Canada.....	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294	1,196
France.....	2,046	2,107	2,294	2,411	2,432	2,433	2,223	2,068	2,581	2,653	2,628
Germany.....	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,946	2,502
Italy.....	2,173	2,058	2,050	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,102	2,108
Japan.....	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100	2,733
Korea, Republic of.....	899	752	818	860	887	827	783	769	889	920	855
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,573	1,655	1,801	2,521	2,520	2,561
Netherlands.....	206	254	341	410	441	366	306	267	327	390	389
New Zealand.....	106	106	98	85	83	85	83	95	141	152	155
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,104	4,215	4,332	4,397
Spain.....	1,904	2,155	2,242	2,214	1,913	1,837	1,834	2,591	4,150	4,632	4,999
Sweden.....	227	234	264	300	361	332	293	296	404	411	373
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,952	2,019	2,279	3,053	2,696	2,324
United Kingdom.....	1,489	1,529	1,490	1,426	1,467	1,674	1,654	1,783	2,394	2,479	2,560
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9
Australia.....	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.1
Canada.....	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.1	6.5
France.....	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	9.2	9.5	9.4
Germany.....	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.1	6.0
Italy.....	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.5	8.5
Japan.....	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.2
Korea, Republic of.....	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.5	5.3
Netherlands.....	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.5
New Zealand.....	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	23.9	24.9	24.9
Spain.....	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	11.4	18.1	20.2	21.8
Sweden.....	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.1	8.3	8.3	7.5
Turkey.....											

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	136.0	136.0
Sweden.....	27.0	61.0	71.8	81.6	84.7	87.4	90.7	94.9	104.4	107.2	110.8	114.1	121.2	124.4	129.4	126.3
Taiwan.....	19.8	57.0	80.5	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9	123.3
United Kingdom.....	24.0	59.3	71.6	74.4	80.1	85.2	90.2	94.6	105.2	110.1	116.7	123.2	127.7	130.4	135.0	139.3

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

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and 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.