

May 2011



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

REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



occupations: a visual essay

SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY - ENGINEERING - MATHEMATICS

also in this issue

JOLTS as a timely source of data by establishment size

A behavioral model for projecting the labor force participation rate



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

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

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Date	Time	Release
Wednesday, June 1, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for April 2011
Thursday, June 2, 2011	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for First Quarter 2011
Friday, June 3, 2011	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for May 2011
Tuesday, June 7, 2011	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for April 2011
Wednesday, June 8, 2011	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for March 2011
Friday, June 10, 2011	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for May 2011
Tuesday, June 14, 2011	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for May 2011
Wednesday, June 15, 2011	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for May 2011
Wednesday, June 15, 2011	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for May 2011
Friday, June 17, 2011	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for May 2011
Wednesday, June 22, 2011	10:00 AM	American Time Use Survey for 2010
Wednesday, June 22, 2011	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for May 2011
Friday, June 24, 2011	10:00 AM	Persons with a Disability: Labor Force Characteristics for 2010
Wednesday, June 29, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for May 2011
Thursday, June 30, 2011	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2010

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NOTE: To receive automatic calendar updates, we recommend using Outlook 2007 or newer version. The calendar will not update automatically with Outlook 2003 or older versions.

The tentative schedule to update the BLS Online Calendar is every Friday at approximately 3:30 PM Eastern Time.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Volume 134, Number 5
May 2011

Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) occupations: a visual essay 3

Ben Cover, John I. Jones, and Audrey Watson

JOLTS as a timely source of data by establishment size 16

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey estimates by establishment size are used to evaluate business-cycle employment patterns among employers

Alan B. Krueger and Sarah Charnes

A behavioral model for projecting the labor force participation rate 26

Various factors, including economic cycles, wages, school enrollment, and marital status, affect the participation of different groups of workers in the labor force

Mitra Toossi

Departments

Labor month in review	2
Précis	43
Book review	45
Current labor statistics	47

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The May Review

Technical jobs in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (or STEM occupations, as they are commonly called) “play an instrumental role in expanding scientific frontiers, developing new products, and generating technological progress,” according to the authors of the visual essay that opens this month’s issue. These occupations are of significant interest to jobseekers, employers, educators, and others with an interest in the shape and direction of the U.S. economy. STEM jobs tend to be concentrated in “cutting edge” industries such as computer systems design, scientific research and development, and high-tech manufacturing industries. In addition, most require a bachelor’s degree or higher and tend to be high-paying occupations. The authors use data from the Occupational Employment Statistics program to illustrate various facets of employment for these occupations, including geographic concentration and the percentage of employment that STEM occupations account for in various industries.

As noted in this space in February, a symposium was held at BLS about the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program last December. The symposium marked a 10-year milestone of publishing monthly data for the JOLTS program and brought together leading academic and policy-oriented users of the data. This month we present a paper that was delivered at the symposium, and we are hopeful that other papers from the symposium also will be published in the *Review*.

The authors discuss how JOLTS data can be used to shed light on patterns of hiring and separations in business establishments of various sizes. Using other data series for comparison, they evaluate the accuracy of JOLTS data on small establishments. The authors conclude with recommendations that they believe could improve the JOLTS program with regard to methods and research.

Every 2 years the Bureau produces a series of 10-year projections on important aspects of the U.S. labor market. Pivotal among these are projections of the size of the labor force. The projected labor supply in the model BLS uses is a product of two factors: the projected size and growth of the population, and expected future trends in labor force participation (the percentage of the population in the labor force). Our final article this month examines a behavioral model that takes into account various factors—such as wages, school enrollment, and marital status—that may affect the labor force participation of various groups of workers. The author finds that this model, which is the Bureau’s first attempt to test the effects of behavioral variables on projections, yields results similar to those obtained from the current BLS model. Other work has to be performed on the experimental model before it can be used as a supplement to the standard model, including extending it to include other explanatory variables.

2010 Klein Awards

The Trustees of the Lawrence R. Klein Award announced the winners

of the awards for articles published in the *MLR* in 2010. The winner of an article published by an author from BLS is Kathryn J. Byun for “The U.S. housing bubble and bust: impacts on employment,” published in the December 2010 issue.

Among the authors submitting articles from outside the Bureau, Sylvia Allegretto and Devon Lynch were recognized for “The composition of the unemployed and long-term unemployed in tough labor markets,” which was published in the October 2010 *Review*.

Also this year, a “hybrid” winner with authors from inside and outside BLS was selected: “Labor costs in India’s organized manufacturing sector,” by Jessica R. Sincavage, Carl Haub, and O.P. Sharma, appeared in the May 2010 edition.

Each year since 1969, the Lawrence R. Klein Award has honored the best articles appearing in the *Review*. The award was established in honor of Lawrence R. Klein, who retired in 1968 after 22 years as editor-in-chief of the *Review* and established a fund to encourage articles that (1) exhibit originality of ideas, methods, or analysis, (2) adhere to the principles of scientific inquiry, and (3) are well written. □

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Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) occupations: a visual essay

Ben Cover, John I. Jones, and Audrey Watson

STEM occupations—technical jobs in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics—play an instrumental role in expanding scientific frontiers, developing new products, and generating technological progress. These occupations are concentrated in cutting-edge industries such as computer systems design, scientific research and development, and high-tech manufacturing industries. Although educational requirements vary, most of these occupations require a bachelor's degree or higher. Accordingly, STEM occupations are high-paying occupations, with most having mean wages significantly above the U.S. average. Using May 2009 data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, this visual essay takes a closer look at STEM occupations.

For the purposes of this essay, the STEM occupation group is defined as consisting of 97 specific occupations that made up about 6 percent of U.S. employment¹—nearly 8 million jobs—in May 2009. These 97 occupations include those in computer and mathematical sciences, architecture and engineering, and life and physical sciences. Because managerial and postsecondary teaching occupations associated with these functional areas require similar skills and knowledge, these managerial and teaching occupations are included among the 97 occupations, as are two sales occupations that require scientific or technical education at the postsecondary level: sales engineers and wholesale and manufacturing sales representatives of technical and scientific products. This is only one possible definition of STEM occupations; other definitions exist that may be better suited for other uses.²

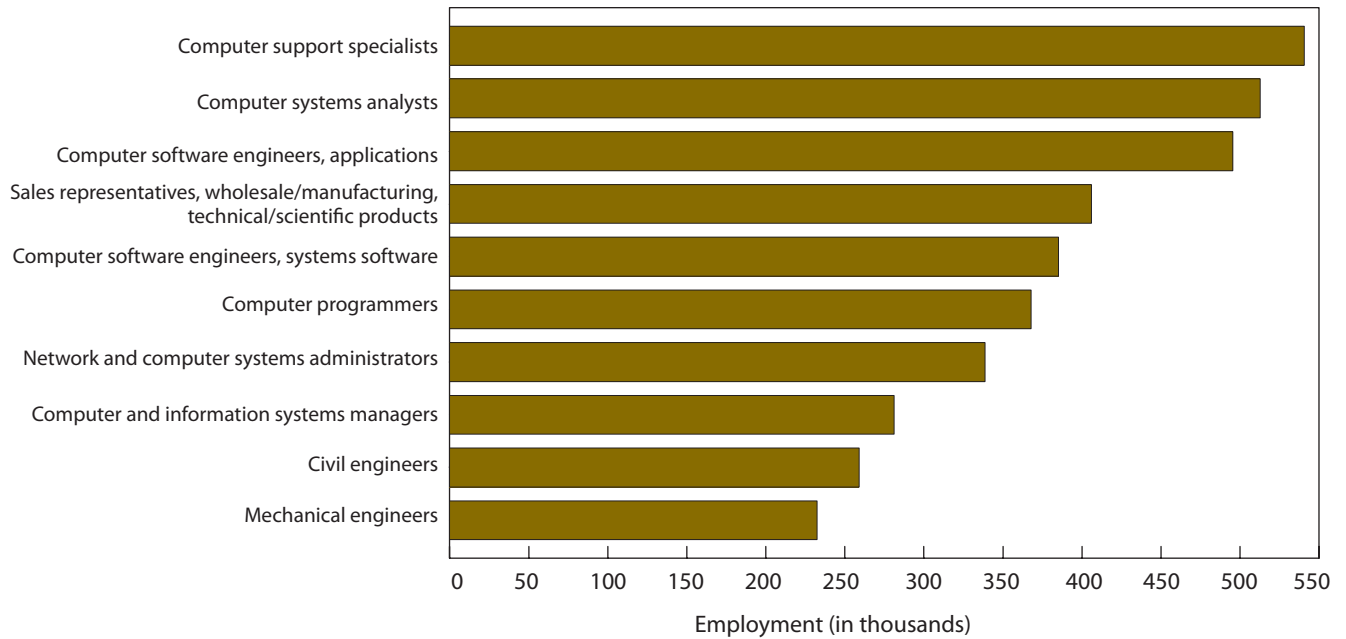
The first two charts in this visual essay present an overview of the largest STEM occupations as well as the highest- and lowest-paying STEM occupations. These charts are followed by information on the industries with especially large proportions of STEM occupations, and a more detailed look at one of these industries, pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing. The remainder of the visual essay focuses on geographic differences in employment and wages for STEM occupations. Several charts in this last section rely on the concept of location quotients, which are ratios that compare an occupation's share of employment in an area to its share of U.S. employment. For example, an occupational group that makes up 10 percent of employment in a specific metropolitan area and 2 percent of U.S. employment would have a location quotient of 5 for that metropolitan area. A location quotient above 1 indicates a stronger-than-average local presence of STEM occupations.

The aggregate data for STEM occupations presented here are based on a special tabulation of Occupational Employment Statistics data created for this visual essay. OES estimates for individual STEM occupations, including national industry-specific data and cross-industry data for the Nation, States, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan areas, are available from the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics homepage at www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm. This visual essay was prepared by Ben Cover, John I. Jones, and Audrey Watson, economists in the OES program. For more information, contact the OES program at oesinfo@bls.gov.

¹ The Occupational Employment Statistics survey provides an estimate of all full- and part-time wage and salary jobs in nonfarm industries. The survey does not include the self-employed, owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, or unpaid family workers.

² For example, a narrower definition might exclude STEM managerial and postsecondary teaching occupations, while a broader definition might include social science occupations or occupations directly associated with manufacturing and repairing technologically advanced products and equipment, such as semiconductor processors or avionics technicians.

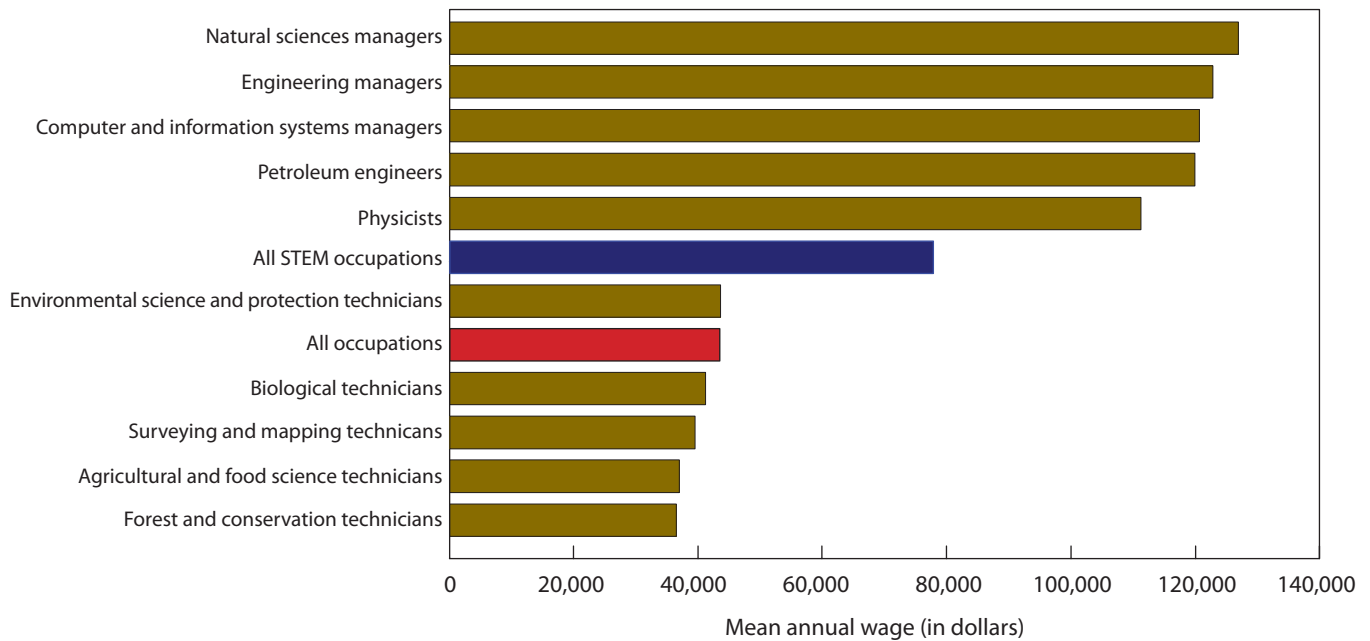
1. Employment by occupation for the largest STEM occupations, May 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Most of the largest STEM occupations were related to computers.
- The largest STEM occupations—computer support specialists; computer systems analysts; and computer software engineers, applications—each had employment of approximately 500,000. By comparison, the largest occupations overall, retail salespersons and cashiers, had employment of 4.2 and 3.4 million, respectively.
- The largest STEM occupation that is not specifically computer related was sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products, with employment of about 400,000.

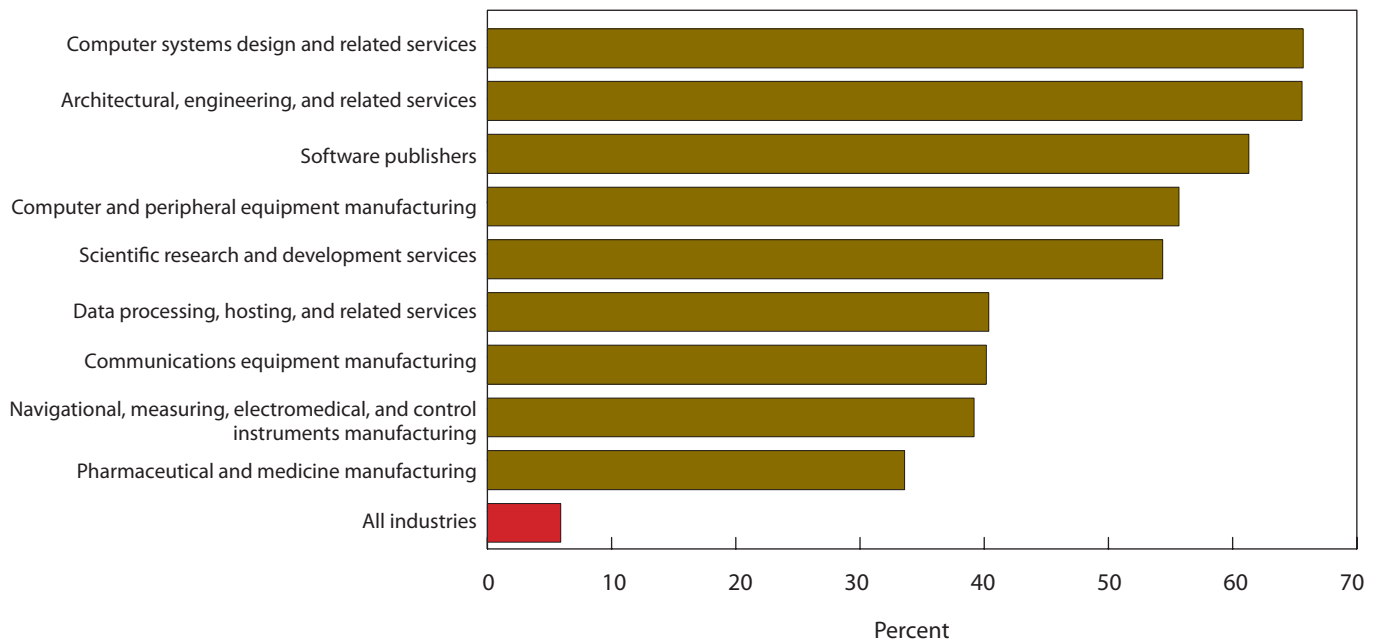
2. Highest- and lowest-paying STEM occupations, May 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Overall, STEM occupations were high-paying occupations. The average annual wage for all STEM occupations was \$77,880 in May 2009, and only 4 of the 97 STEM occupations had mean wages below the U.S. average of \$43,460.
- Natural science managers was the highest-paying STEM occupation.
- The highest-paying STEM occupations had mean annual wages of \$100,000 or more, and included all of the managerial STEM occupations, petroleum engineers, and physicists.
- Although the wages for the lowest-paying STEM occupations were not far below the U.S. mean for all occupations, there were considerable differences between the wages of the highest-paying and lowest-paying STEM occupations. Technician and technologist occupations—including forest and conservation technicians, agricultural and food science technicians, surveying and mapping technicians, and biological technicians—tended to be among the lowest-paying STEM occupations.

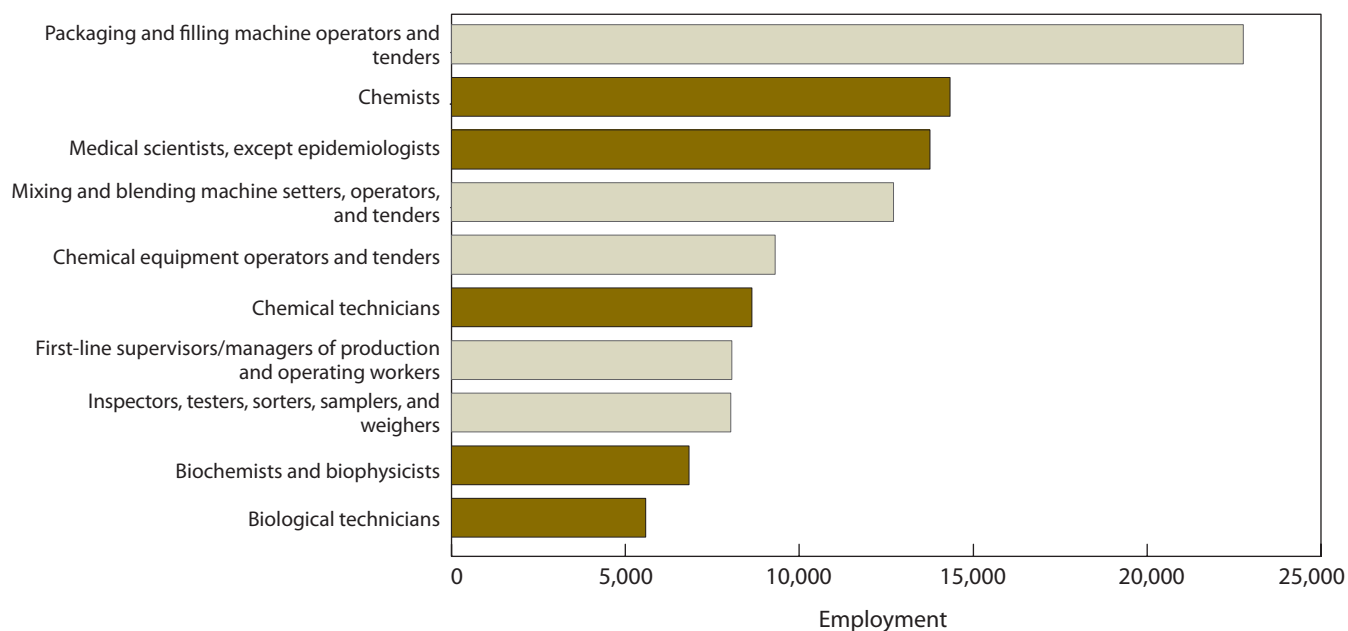
3. STEM occupations as a percent of industry employment for selected industries, May 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- STEM occupations made up 6 percent of U.S. employment, but more than half of employment in some industries.
- More than half of the jobs in scientific research and development services; computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing; software publishers; architectural, engineering, and related services; and computer systems design and related services were in STEM occupations. The share in the latter two industries was the highest, at nearly two-thirds.
- STEM occupations accounted for 34 to 40 percent of jobs in data processing, hosting, and related services and in several high-tech manufacturing industries.
- Some industries had almost no STEM occupations. Those in which STEM occupations made up less than 0.1 percent of the jobs included several retail trade and food service industries, child day care, personal care services, nursing care facilities, and community care facilities for the elderly.

4. The largest occupations in the pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing industry, May 2009

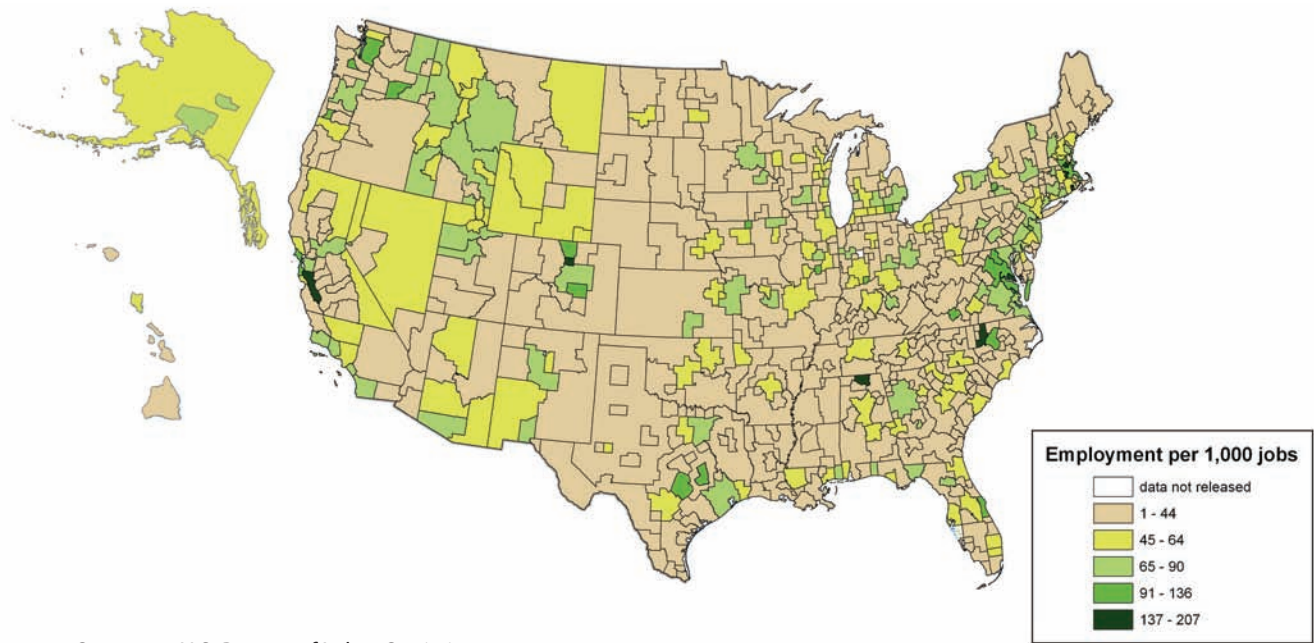


NOTE: Darker bars indicate STEM occupations.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Chemists and medical scientists were the largest STEM occupations in pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing, with employment of 14,340 and 13,760, respectively, and were the second and third largest occupations in the industry. Several of the largest occupations in this industry, however, were production occupations, including the industry's largest occupation, packaging and filling machine operators and tenders, which had employment of 22,760.
- The five STEM occupations shown in the chart made up about 17 percent of total employment in pharmaceutical manufacturing, and about 52 percent of the industry's STEM employment.
- About 30 percent of all biochemists and biophysicists, 18 percent of chemists, and 14 percent of medical scientists, except epidemiologists, were employed in this industry.
- Biological technicians employed in pharmaceutical manufacturing earned an average of \$42,950 per year, not statistically different from the mean of \$43,460 for all occupations in the U.S. The remaining four STEM occupations in this chart had above-average wages, ranging from \$46,740 for chemical technicians to \$91,720 for medical scientists, except epidemiologists.
- As is typical for industries with high percentages of STEM occupations, the overall average wage in pharmaceutical manufacturing (\$63,450) was substantially above the U.S. all-occupations mean. However, several other industries with high percentages of STEM jobs had higher overall mean wages; this reflects, in part, the prevalence of relatively low-paying production occupations in pharmaceutical manufacturing.

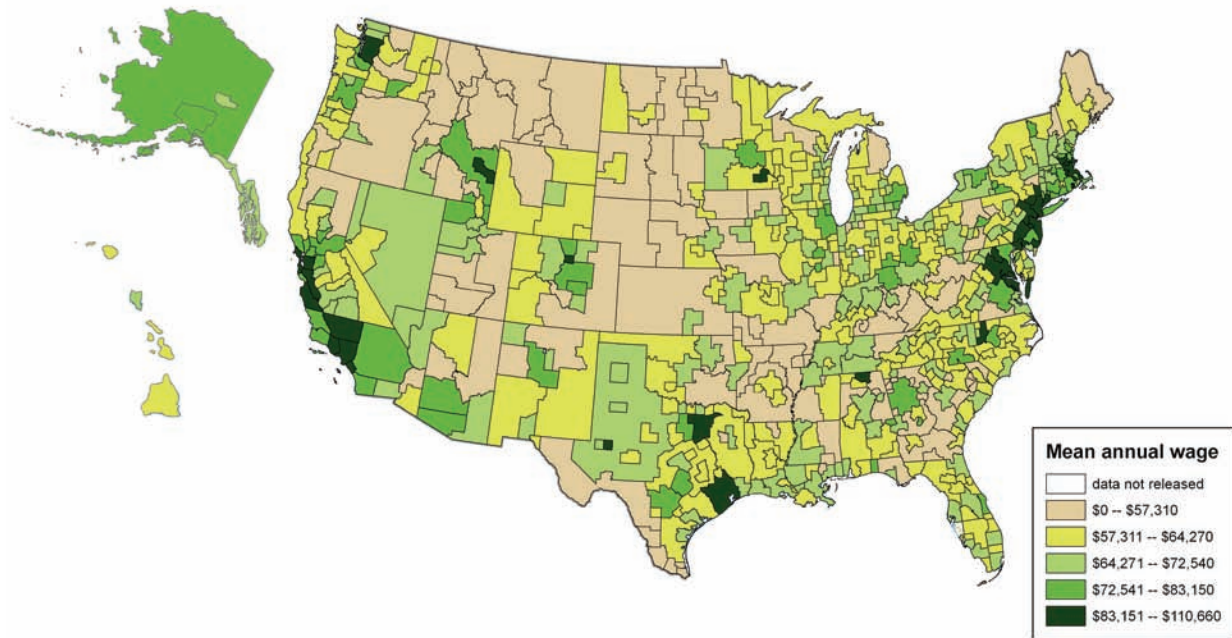
5. STEM occupations as a percent of total employment, by geographic area, May 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- High concentrations of STEM occupations are usually in areas with technology centers and research parks.
- The metropolitan areas where STEM occupations accounted for at least 15 percent of total jobs were San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA (193 per 1,000 jobs); Boulder, CO (173 per 1,000 jobs); Huntsville, AL (167 per 1,000 jobs); Framingham, MA (162 per 1,000 jobs); Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH (158 per 1,000 jobs); and Durham, NC (157 per 1,000 jobs).
- The concentration of STEM occupations in San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, which includes the center of Silicon Valley, Santa Clara County, was more than three times that for the U.S. as a whole.
- The highest concentration of jobs in STEM occupations was not found in the center of Silicon Valley (San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA), but in a nonmetropolitan area, St. Mary's County, MD (207 per 1,000 jobs).

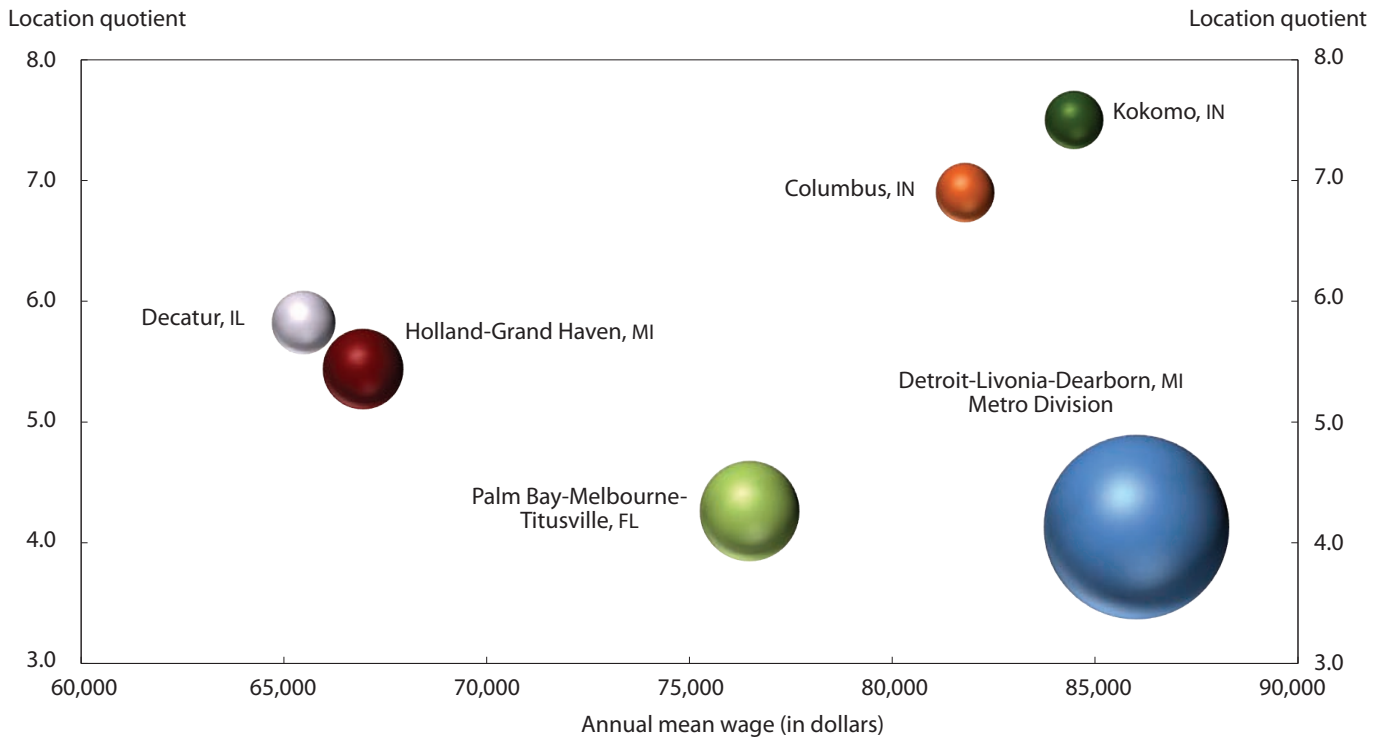
6. Annual average STEM wages, by geographic area, May 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- The areas with the highest annual average wages for STEM occupations were Idaho Falls, ID (\$110,660); San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, CA (\$109,930); San Francisco–San Mateo–Redwood City, CA (\$97,970); Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV (\$94,610); and Lowell–Billerica–Chelmsford, MA–NH (\$94,190).
- Areas with high concentrations of STEM occupations tended to have higher wages for those occupations. An area's mean wages for STEM occupations and their concentration (STEM jobs per 1,000 jobs) had a correlation coefficient of 0.67; this indicates that areas with higher wages for STEM jobs also had relatively more STEM jobs. For instance, San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, CA, had STEM employment of 171,290 with a high job concentration (193 per 1,000 jobs) and a high annual average wage (\$109,930). With STEM employment of 3,090, Idaho Falls, ID, is an example of an exception to the relationship between higher concentrations of STEM occupations and higher wages. Despite its especially high average annual wage for STEM occupations, Idaho Falls had a STEM job concentration (62 per 1,000 jobs) near that of the United States overall (44 per 1,000 jobs).

7. Geographic areas with the highest location quotients for industrial engineers, by wage and employment level, May 2009

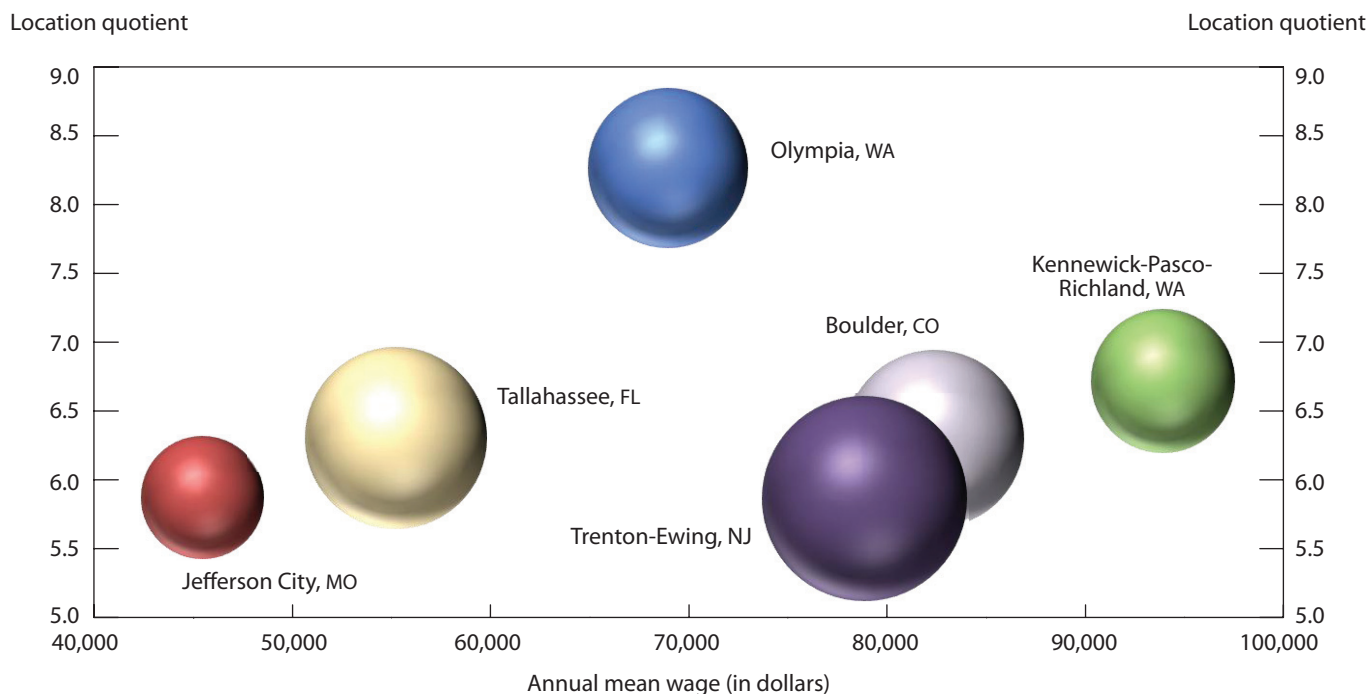


NOTE: Bubble size shows employment level.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Industrial engineers held fewer than 2 of every 1,000 jobs in the U.S. as a whole, but approximately 7 to 12 jobs per 1,000 in the areas shown.
- Most of the geographic areas where industrial engineers made up a relatively large share of local employment were in Michigan or Indiana. Decatur, IL, and Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL, also had among the highest employment shares of industrial engineers.
- Although industrial engineers made up above-average shares of employment in the geographic areas shown on the chart, most of these areas did not have high employment levels for industrial engineers. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI, had the highest number—4,670—among the areas shown. Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL, was next highest with 1,330 industrial engineers, while the other areas each had fewer than 1,000.
- Of the areas shown, only Kokomo, IN, and Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI, had wages for industrial engineers above the U.S. average of \$77,090 for this occupation.

8. Geographic areas with the highest location quotients for environmental scientists and specialists, including health, by wage and employment level, May 2009

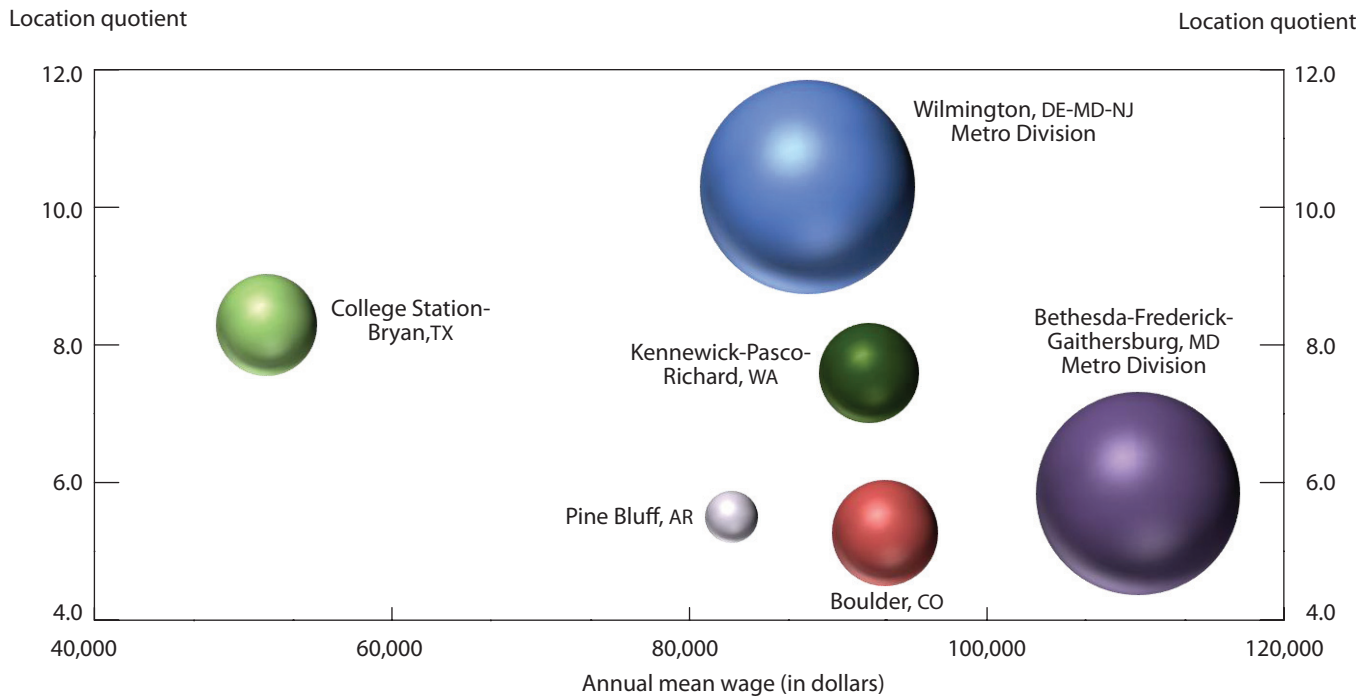


NOTE: Bubble size shows employment level.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Olympia, WA, had the highest concentration of environmental scientists and specialists of any metropolitan area in the United States: environmental scientists and specialists, including health made up approximately 5 jobs per 1,000 in Olympia, more than 8 times the average employment share of this occupation in the U.S. as a whole. A second metropolitan area in Washington, Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, also had one of the highest employment shares of environmental scientists and specialists.
- Despite their high employment concentrations of environmental scientists and specialists, each of the areas shown had fewer than 1,000 jobs in this occupation. Among the areas included in the chart, the number of environmental scientist and specialist jobs ranged from 300 in Jefferson City, MO, to 840 in Trenton-Ewing, NJ. By contrast, areas with relatively large numbers of environmental scientist and specialist jobs included the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division (3,440); Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX (2,650); the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA New England City and Town Area Division (2,040); and the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division (1,980).
- Wages for environmental scientists and specialists varied widely among the areas shown, from \$43,610 in Jefferson City, MO, to \$88,040 in Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA. The U.S. average wage for this occupation was \$67,360.

9. Geographic areas with the highest location quotients for chemists, by wage and employment level, May 2009

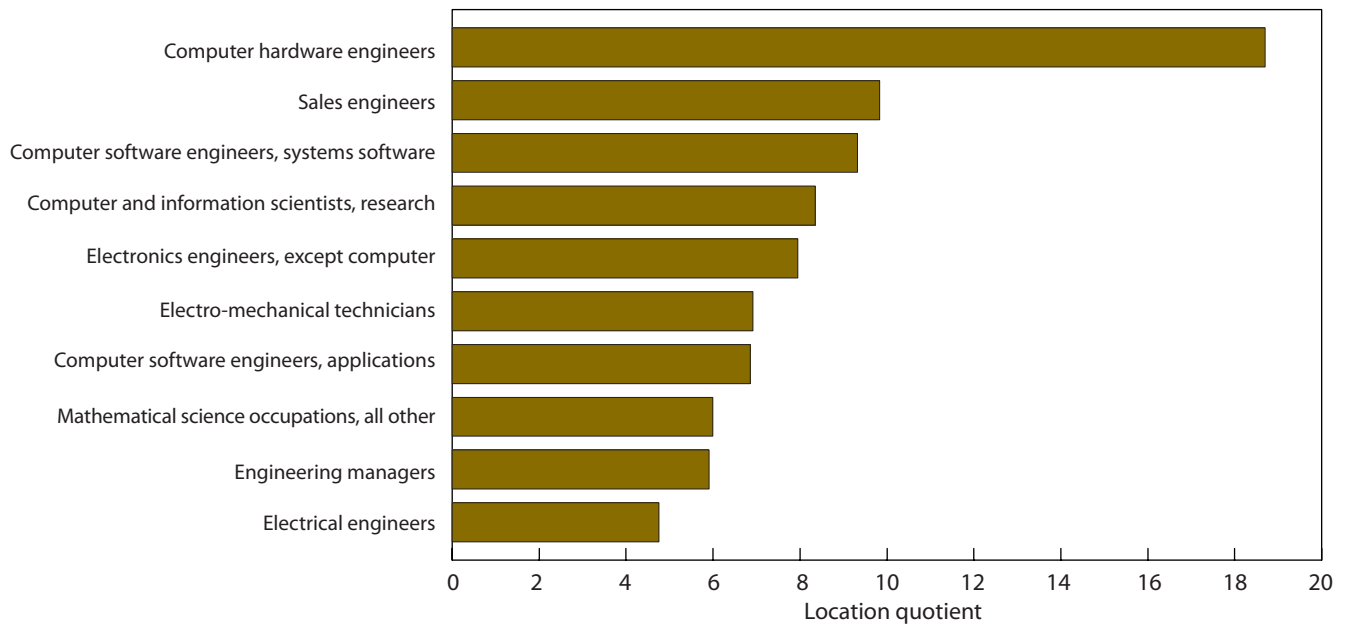


NOTE: Bubble size shows employment level.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- The Wilmington, DE, area had an employment concentration of chemists more than 10 times the U.S. average. Although chemists accounted for less than 1 job per 1,000 in the U.S. as a whole, chemists held more than 6 of every 1,000 jobs in the Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division and 5 of every 1,000 in College Station-Bryan, TX.
- Of the areas shown, the Wilmington, DE and Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD Metropolitan Divisions had the highest numbers of chemists, with employment of 2,070 and 1,870, respectively. The remaining areas in the chart each had 500 or fewer chemist jobs.
- Wages for chemists in all of the areas shown except College Station-Bryan, TX, exceeded the \$72,740 U.S. average for chemists. With an average wage of \$108,710 for chemists, Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD, had the highest pay of any of the areas shown.

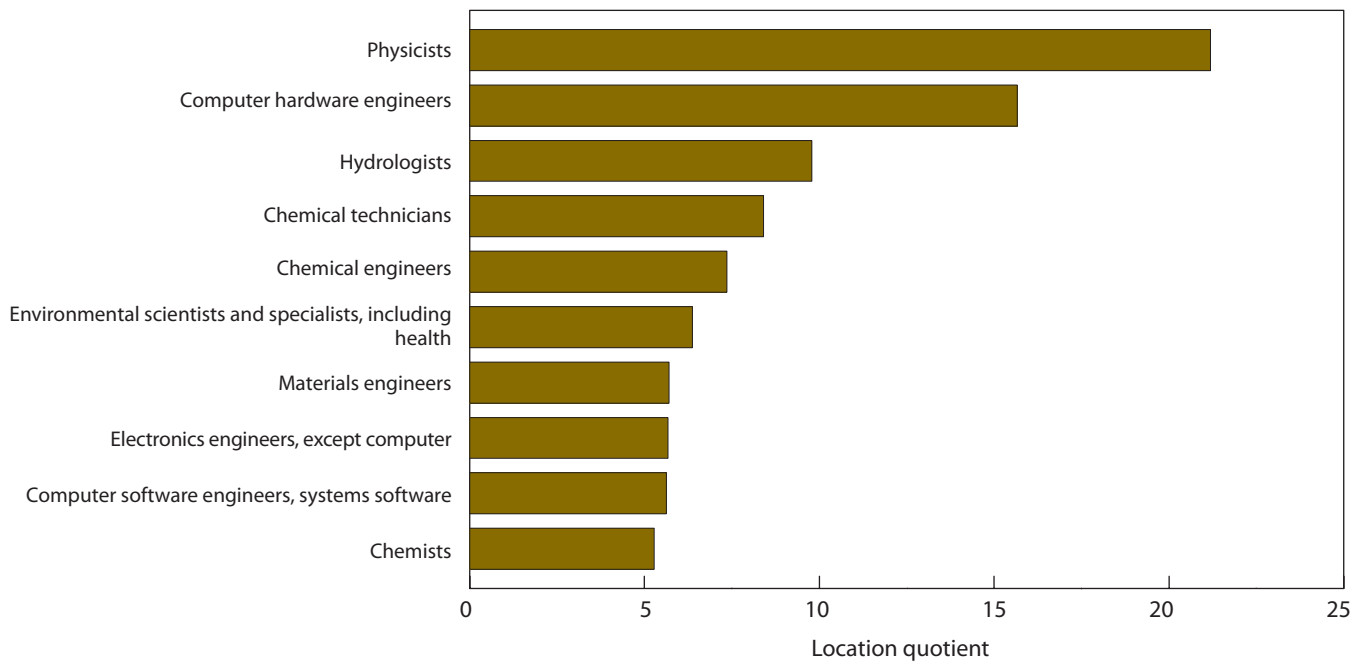
10. STEM occupations with the highest location quotients in San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, May 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Most of the STEM occupations with the highest location quotients in San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, were related to information technology.
- Computer hardware engineers made up almost 1 percent of employment in San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, while computer hardware engineers nationwide made up only 0.05 percent of total employment; the result is a location quotient of nearly 19.
- Although computer hardware engineers had the highest STEM location quotient in San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, their employment level (8,310) was exceeded by that of computer software engineers, systems software (24,460).
- Wages for the occupations shown ranged from \$61,090 for electro-mechanical technicians to \$162,760 for engineering managers. All wages were higher than the national average for that occupation.

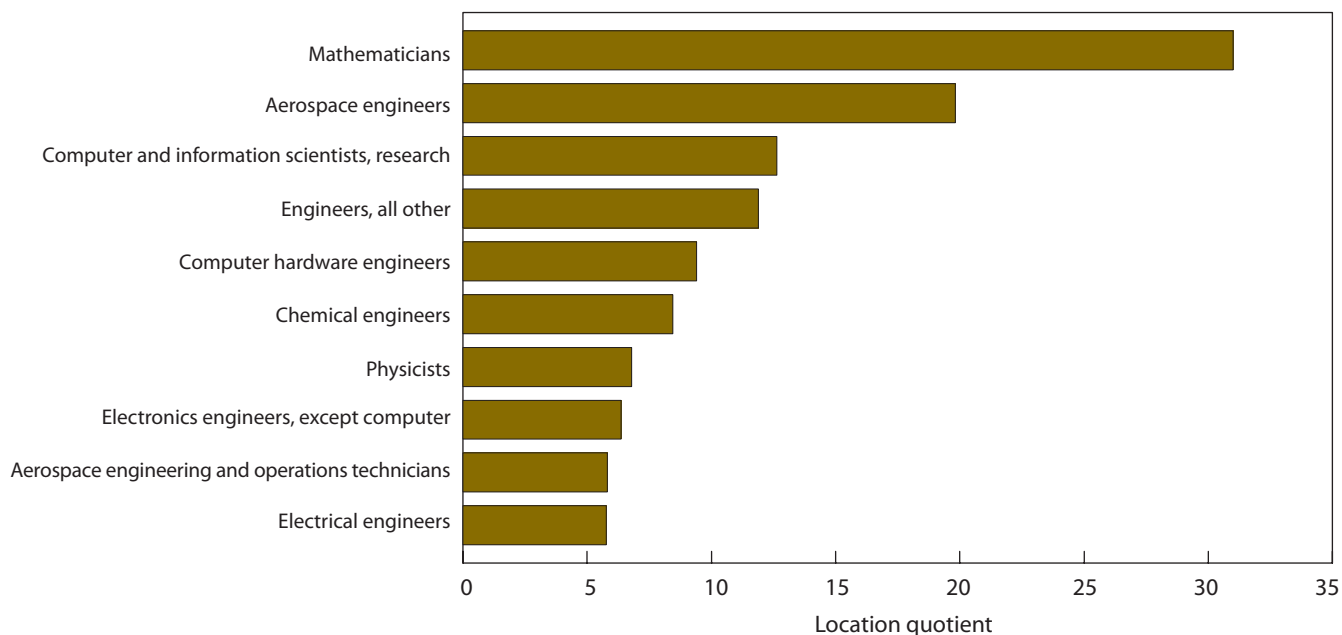
11. STEM occupations with the highest location quotients in Boulder, CO, May 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- The STEM occupations with the highest location quotients in Boulder, CO, were related to the physical sciences and engineering even though the STEM occupations with the highest employment levels were those related to information technology.
- The concentration of employment for physicists in Boulder, CO, was 21 times the national average.
- Although physicists had the highest location quotient among the occupations shown, the chart's occupation with the highest employment level was computer software engineers, systems software, (2,590) and the lowest was hydrologists (80).
- Wages for the occupations shown ranged from \$59,820 for chemical technicians to \$116,640 for computer hardware engineers.

12. STEM occupations with the highest location quotients in Huntsville, AL, May 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- The STEM occupations with the highest location quotients in Huntsville, AL, were related to math, engineering, information technology, and the physical sciences.
- The concentration of employment for mathematicians in Huntsville, AL, was 31 times the national average; mathematicians accounted for 0.62 of every 1,000 jobs in Huntsville.
- Among Huntsville's STEM occupations with high location quotients, the occupation with the highest level of employment was engineers, all other, with 2,980. Although aerospace engineers had a location quotient close to 20, this represented fewer jobs.
- Wages for the occupations shown ranged from \$64,800 for aerospace engineering and operations technicians to \$106,980 for engineers, all other.

JOLTS as a timely source of data by establishment size

Following the financial crisis of 2008, unofficial tabulations of Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data were the most timely government source of information on employment trends by establishment size; this article discusses how JOLTS data can be used to shed light on employment patterns among small businesses and also evaluates the accuracy of the JOLTS data on small establishments

Alan B. Krueger
and
Sarah Charnes

Economic downturns following financial crises tend to be more severe and last longer than other downturns.¹ One possible reason for this tendency is that small businesses, whose economic activity tends to be highly procyclical (meaning that it tends to move strongly with the overall business cycle), are disproportionately harmed by financial crises because they are more dependent on bank financing than large businesses are, and bank credit tends to be constrained following financial crises. Unlike large companies, small businesses do not have access to corporate debt markets. Small business' spending is constrained by their balance sheets, which means that small businesses cannot invest as much during a credit crunch, regardless of the underlying fundamentals.² In addition, small businesses rely on relationship lending, particularly from small banks, and relationships are destroyed when banks close.³

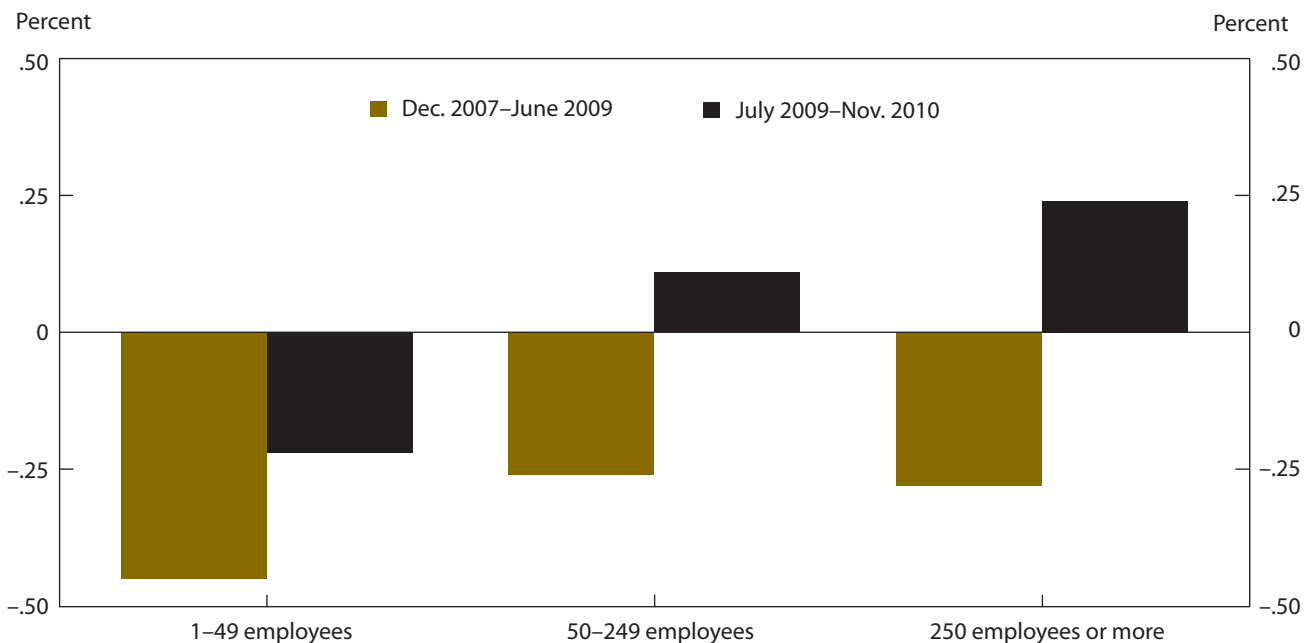
A key issue for policymakers following the financial crisis of 2008 was whether small businesses were disproportionately affected because of credit constraints. The lack of timely, comprehensive data on the performance of small businesses was a hindrance to policy development. Business

Employment Dynamics (BED) data, for example, are quarterly and are available only with a lag of around 9 months. Unofficial tabulations of monthly Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data prepared by BLS were the most timely government source of information on employment trends by establishment size.⁴ As chart 1 shows, the JOLTS data indicate that small business employment was particularly hard hit during the recession, and that employment continued to contract at small businesses in the early phase of the recovery while it was increasing at medium-size and large establishments. If this finding is robust, the differing trend in employment in small businesses compared with that in large businesses is consistent with the view that the financial crisis has had a more adverse impact on small businesses.

This article discusses how JOLTS data can be used to shed light on patterns of hiring and separations in establishments of various sizes. In addition, the accuracy of the JOLTS data on small establishments is evaluated by comparing trends in the unofficial JOLTS series with trends in other widely used series containing data on job growth for small companies. Finally, the article concludes with recommendations for how to improve the JOLTS program with regard to improved methods, new methods, and new research.

Alan B. Krueger is the Bendheim Professor of Economics and Public Policy at Princeton University. Sarah Charnes is an economist at the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Email: akrueger@princeton.edu or sarah.charnes@treasury.gov. A draft of this article was presented at the BLS JOLTS Symposium held on December 10, 2010. The views expressed in this article are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of Princeton University or the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Chart 1. Average monthly job growth as a share of initial employment, by establishment size, Dec. 2007–June 2009 and July 2009–Nov. 2010



SOURCE: Unofficial Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The experimental JOLTS series

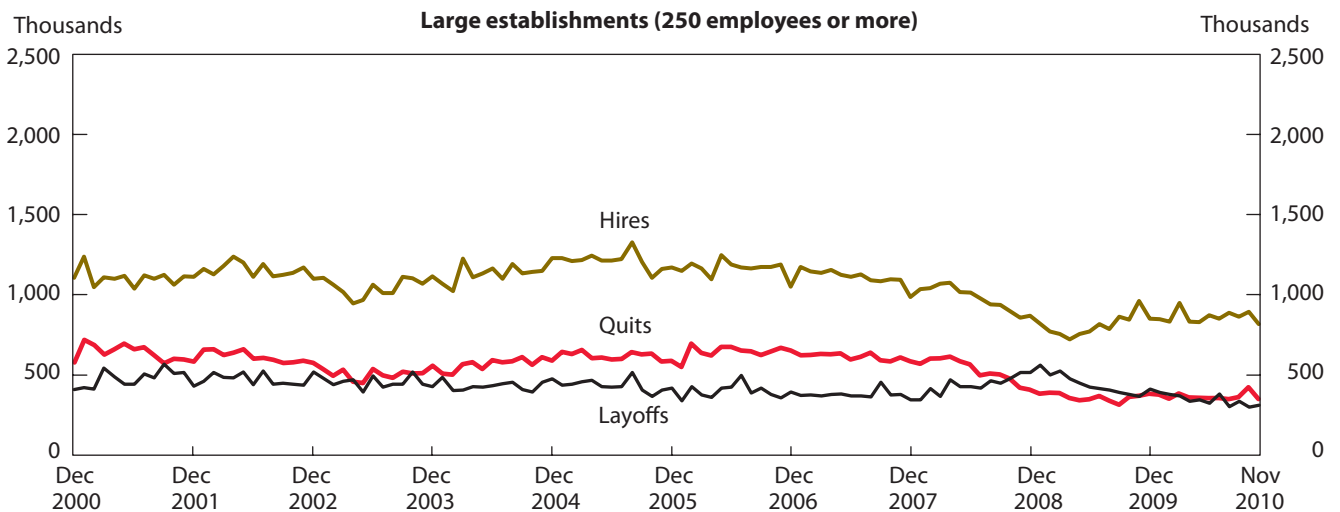
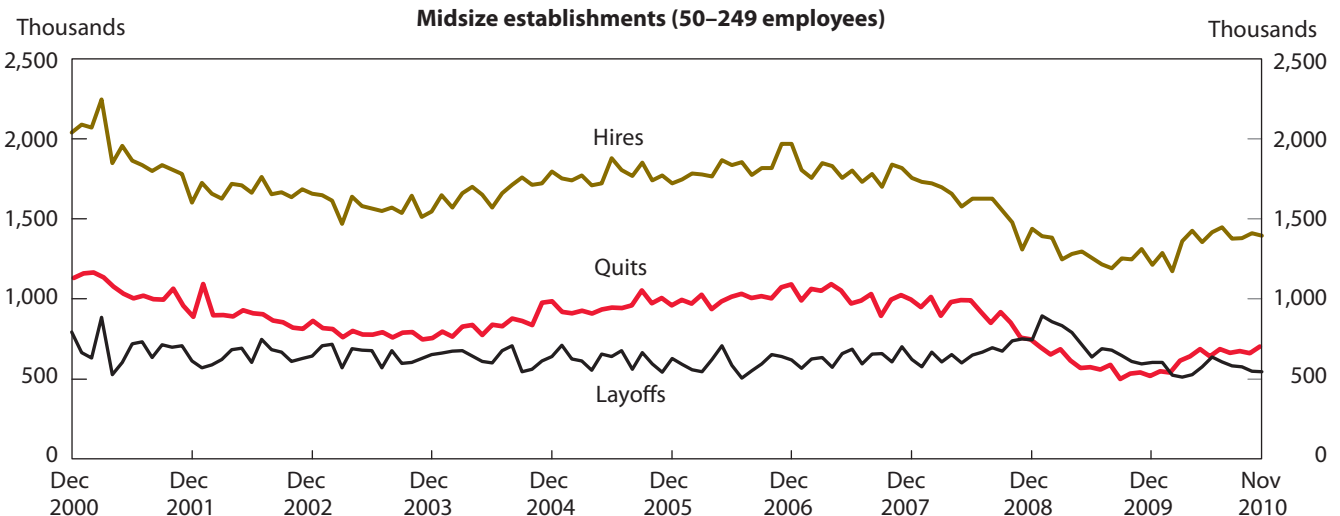
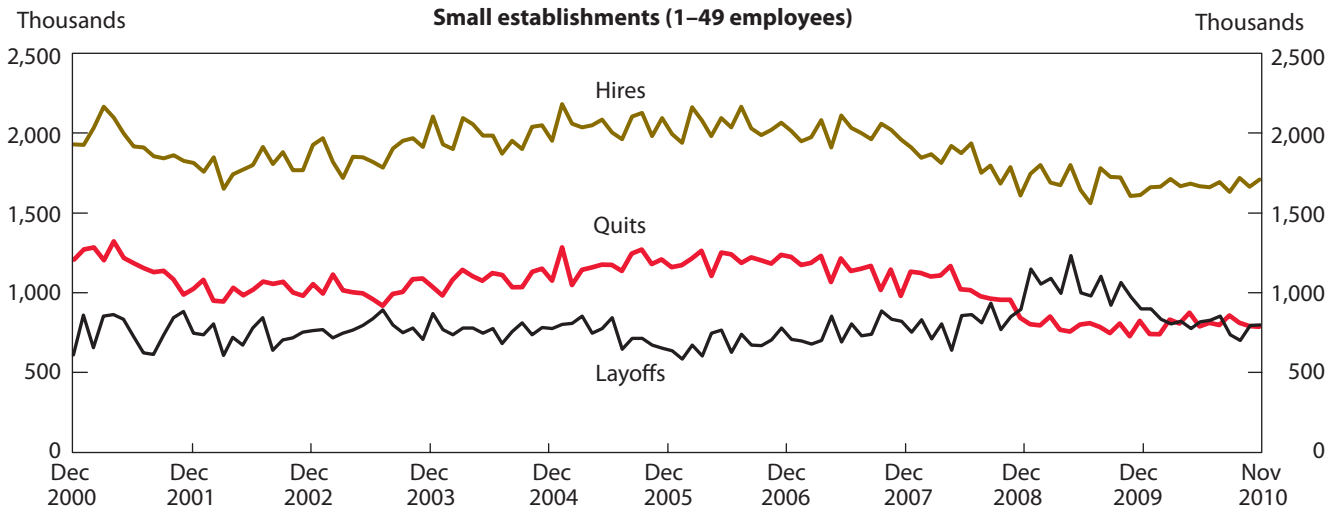
Following a request by the U.S. Treasury Department, BLS used JOLTS data to calculate monthly hires, quits, layoffs, job openings and other statistics for six establishment size categories of private sector employers in May 2010.⁵ This unofficial, experimental series was updated in February 2011, and it covers the period from December 2000 through November 2010. JOLTS data contain information on establishment size but not company size. The process BLS used to calculate and seasonally adjust the experimental JOLTS series by establishment size is similar to the process it uses to compute industry-level and region-level data, except that the JOLTS data cannot be benchmarked to the employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey in the exact same manner because the CES data are not available by establishment size.⁶ Consequently, BLS benchmarked the data to the overall CES employment series. Likewise, the alignment procedure was based on the aggregate across size categories, rather than on the totals within individual establishment size categories. Therefore, the difference between hires and separations (summed across all size categories) is constrained to equal the monthly change in

employment from the CES series, but the difference may not equal the actual change in employment in a given establishment size category.

The inability to perform the alignment and benchmarking procedures at the level of establishment size categories is a potential limitation of the unofficial JOLTS data by establishment size. However, the survey should still provide some information about how the numbers of hires and separations in small businesses compare with those in large businesses. Moreover, the use of the same alignment and benchmarking factors for establishments of all sizes is likely to decrease any differences between small and large establishments, so the variation among the trends in chart 1 is even more noteworthy.

To summarize job market trends, the experimental JOLTS data were aggregated into three categories—establishments with fewer than 50 employees (representing about 40 percent of private sector employment); establishments with 50 to 249 employees (representing about a third of private sector employment); and establishments with at least 250 employees (representing about a quarter of private sector employment). The first panel of chart 2 displays gross numbers of hires, quits, and layoffs for small establishments, the second panel does the same for

Chart 2. Monthly levels of hires, quits, and layoffs, by establishment size, seasonally adjusted, Dec. 2000–Nov. 2010



SOURCE: Unofficial Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

midsize establishments, and the third panel does the same for large establishments. Shortly after the financial panic reached its peak in September 2008, a large number of workers were laid off from small establishments. The level of layoffs by small establishments peaked in April 2009, after which layoffs began to trend down. From the start of the recession to the fall of 2009, hiring by small businesses declined at a moderate but persistent pace, and the pace did not accelerate during the financial crisis.

The experiences of midsize and large establishments around the time of the financial crisis were notably different. Midsize establishments and large establishments responded by sharply cutting back on hiring in the months immediately after the crisis, and although they also increased the number of employees they laid off, the increase was not as large as that effected by the small establishments. Of course, the net effect is that total employment contracted severely across establishments of all sizes in the months following the crisis. Hiring started to increase at medium-size and large companies around the time that the recovery began in 2009, but remained low for small establishments. The job openings rate (not shown) declined precipitously for the large companies starting in September 2008, and when it began to rebound after the

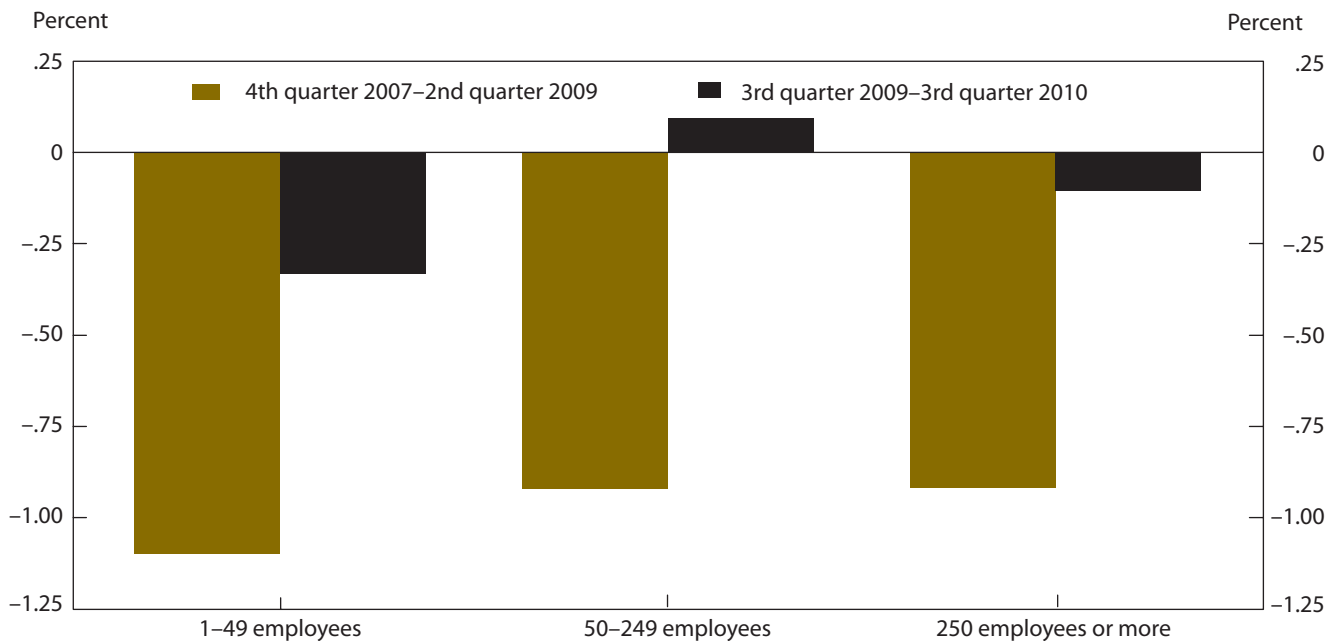
spring of 2009, it rebounded more strongly for large companies than for small companies.

JOLTS data versus BED data

BED data are based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and consist of gross job gains and gross job losses from expanding and contracting companies. The BED data by size class of employer differ from the JOLTS size-class data in a number of respects: the BED data are available by firm size, not establishment size; the BED data represent net movements in employment of individual firms, whereas the JOLTS data consist of gross flows (hires and separations) from which net employment changes can be derived; and the BED data are derived from the universe of covered employers, whereas the JOLTS data are estimated from a sample of 16,000 establishments. Despite these differences, to the extent that employment changes by business size in the JOLTS and BED data are similar, the two data sources reinforce each other.

The most recent available BED data as of this writing are displayed in chart 3, where the periods used are again the recession and a period following the recession. The chart shows net employment changes for three categories

Chart 3. Average monthly job growth as a share of initial employment, by firm size, fourth quarter 2007 through second quarter 2009 and third quarter 2009 through third quarter 2010



SOURCE: Business Employment Dynamics data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

of firm size. Like the JOLTS data, the BED data show that employment contracted by a greater percentage in small companies than in big companies during the recession. The BED data show employment still contracting in the first five quarters of the recovery, although it contracted more for the small companies than for larger companies, consistent with the weaker performance of small establishments in the JOLTS data (shown in chart 1).

Chart 4 shows quarterly movements in the JOLTS data by establishment size and the BED data by firm size for early 2001 to late 2010. Both the JOLTS and BED data tend to move closely together in each of the size categories, although the BED data show a considerably steeper decline in employment during the recession among companies with 250 or more employees than is evident in the JOLTS series for establishments with 250 or more employees. One possibility is that small establishments that belonged to large companies contracted sharply during the recession, causing the difference between the two series in the largest size category.

The following text tabulation shows the correlations between the BED and experimental JOLTS series for the first quarter 2001–third quarter 2010 period:

	JOLTS, small	JOLTS, medium	JOLTS, large
BED, small.....	.85	.87	.73
BED, medium ...	.83	.79	.88
BED, large .....	.87	.78	.83

The correspondence between the BED and JOLTS data by size is fairly strong. The correlation in quarterly net job growth over 10 years between the JOLTS and BED data for employers with fewer than 50 employees, for example, is 0.85. The correlations are similarly strong across size categories and within them, however, which suggests that job-market-wide trends are dominant in the data or that the JOLTS data are insufficiently sensitive to size-specific movements, perhaps because of the crudeness of the benchmarking and alignment procedure. The fact that, within the JOLTS data the correlation in job growth between small and large establishments is 0.49, whereas within the BED data the correlation in job growth between small and large companies is 0.86, weighs against the latter interpretation.

Overall, there is no evidence from the available BED data that one would have been led astray by relying on the JOLTS data to infer comparative job growth trends by business size category, and the fact that the JOLTS data can be produced with much less of a lag than the BED data is

an important benefit of the JOLTS data. If the pattern of job growth by business size in the JOLTS data holds in the BED data, one would expect to see stronger job growth in the BED data among the largest companies when the next quarter of data becomes available.

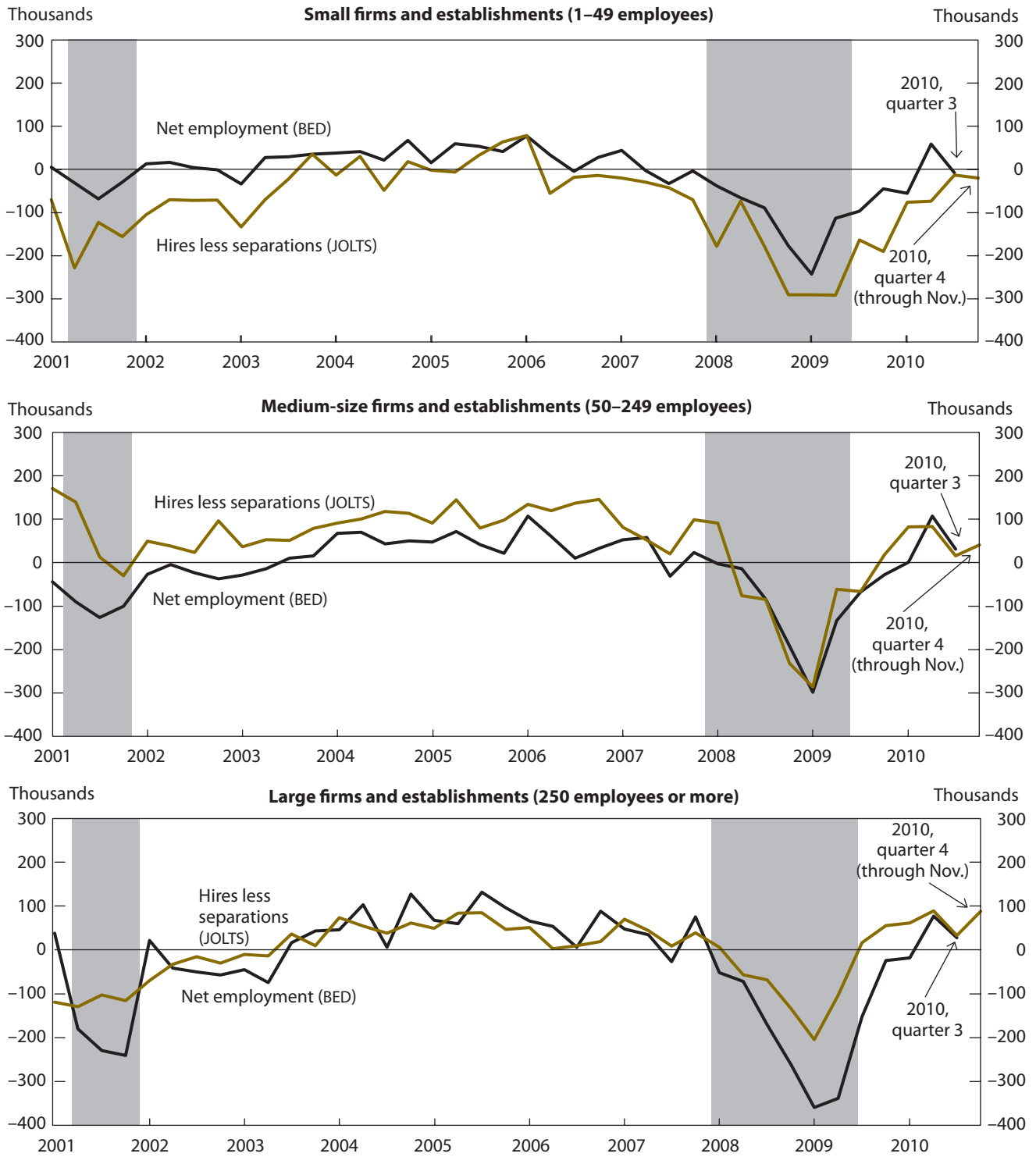
JOLTS data versus NFIB survey data

Since 1973, the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) Research Foundation has conducted a regular survey of its members on economic trends. The NFIB’s key employment question is, “During the last three months, did the total number of employees in your firm increase, decrease, or stay about the same?” The NFIB subtracts the number of firms that reported a decrease from the number that reported an increase and divides the difference by the total number of firms in the sample that respond to the survey. The NFIB sample size has varied from 380 firms to 2,114 firms per month over the past 5 years; in the October 2010 survey, the response rate was 18 percent.⁷ According to the NFIB, its typical member has about 10 employees, so it seems appropriate to compare the NFIB data with data from the JOLTS small-establishment category. The NFIB indicator has the advantage of being timely, as it is released shortly after the survey is conducted.

There are many important differences between the experimental JOLTS data and the NFIB survey data: the NFIB sampling frame is its membership of primarily small companies, while the JOLTS sample frame is small establishments; the NFIB data reflect only the net percentage of companies expanding in employment as opposed to contracting or remaining unchanged, not the magnitude of employment changes; the NFIB data pertain to the past 3 months, whereas the JOLTS data pertain to the past month; and the NFIB sample size is considerably smaller than the JOLTS sample size, even for small businesses, so the NFIB figures are likely to reflect considerably more sampling variability. Nevertheless, one would have more confidence in an experimental JOLTS series that is reasonably highly correlated with the NFIB employment measures.

To compare the JOLTS series with the NFIB series, we averaged the JOLTS data for establishments with fewer than 50 employees over the preceding 3 months. Chart 5 shows that the JOLTS and NFIB employment measures tend to move together, although there is considerable volatility in the NFIB series. The correlation between the two series is 0.78, which is impressive given the discrepancies between the constructs measured by the two series and the high sampling variability (especially in the NFIB series). Interestingly, the correlation with the NFIB data weakens

Chart 4. Net employment at firms (quarterly BED data) and hires less separations at establishments (quarterly averages of JOLTS data), by size, first quarter 2001 through fourth quarter 2010



NOTE: The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions.

SOURCES: The net employment data on small firms are from the Business Employment Dynamics program, and the hires-less-separations data are unofficial data from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey.

if the JOLTS series for medium-size establishments ($r = 0.70$) or large establishments ($r = 0.50$) is used in place of the series for small establishments, which suggests that the JOLTS data for small businesses are indeed reflecting trends specific to the small business sector.

Another question in the NFIB survey asks companies if they expect to increase employment, decrease employment, or keep it about the same in the next 3 months. The bivariate correlation between the net percentage expecting to increase employment according to the NFIB survey and the average employment change over the next 3 months according to the experimental JOLTS series is 0.73. Thus, the NFIB survey data series does appear to have some predictive power for future movements in the JOLTS series.

JOLTS data versus other indicators

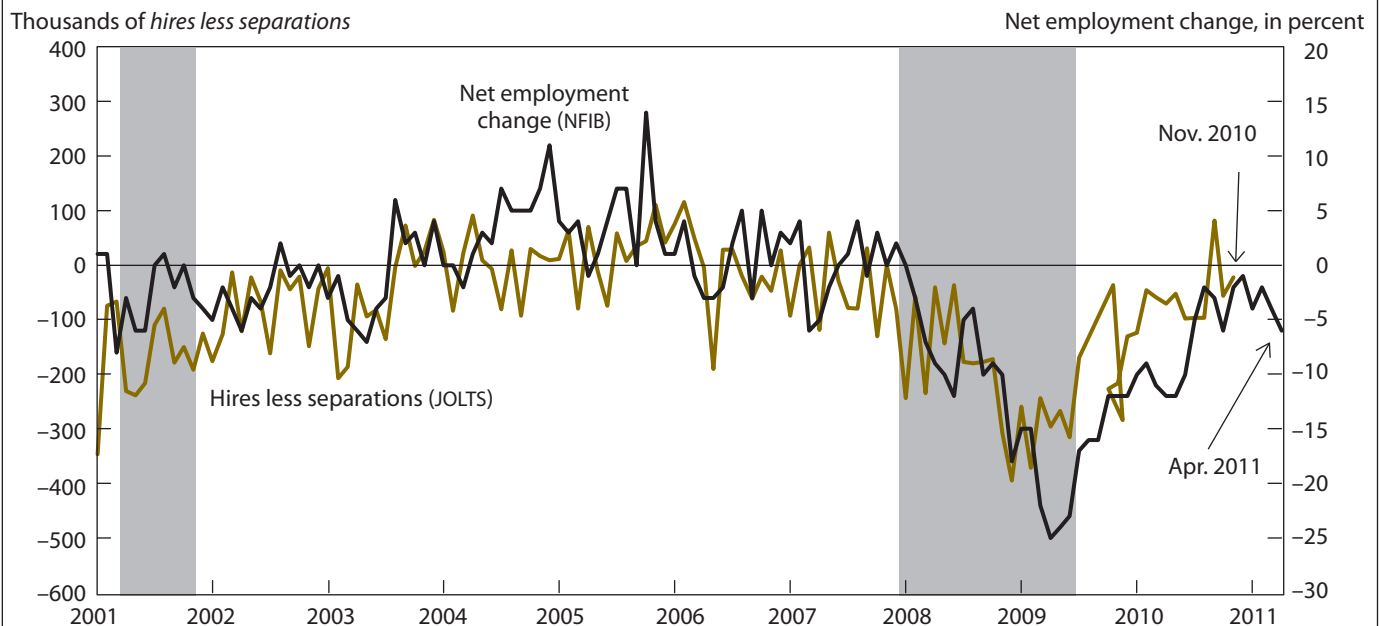
This article also compares the experimental JOLTS series with two other employment series: the ADP (Automatic Data Processing, Inc.) National Employment Report and the Intuit small business employment series. The ADP data are developed and produced on a monthly basis by Macroeconomic Advisers, LLC. Macroeconomic

Advisors estimates employment by using an econometric model based on the performance of the payroll processing company ADP’s private sector clients as well as recent CES data. ADP data are available for three size classes: small businesses (1–49 employees), medium businesses (50–499), and large businesses (500 or more).⁸

The correlation between the monthly change in ADP’s employment measure for small businesses and the experimental JOLTS data for small establishments is 0.81 over the period from February 2001 to November 2010. For medium-size businesses the correlation between the ADP and JOLTS series is 0.77, and for large businesses the correlation is 0.82. These correlations are in the same ballpark as those cited earlier between the BED data and the JOLTS data.

The Intuit data series is based on Intuit’s small business online payroll clients and was developed by the economist Susan Woodward together with Intuit. The Intuit series is available only starting in 2007, so the comparison is based on an extremely short time-series, which should be taken with a grain of salt (although the period covered by the series encompasses a business cycle peak, a recession, and the start of a recovery). The micronumerosity

Chart 5. Hires less separations at small establishments (monthly JOLTS data)¹ and percent net employment change in the past 3 months at small businesses (monthly NFIB data),² Jan. 2001–Apr. 2011



¹ “Small” establishments are defined as those with 1–49 employees.

² The businesses represented by the NFIB data average about 10 employees.

NOTE: The shaded bars denote National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)-designated recessions.

SOURCES: Unofficial Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and data from the National Federation of Independent Business.

(shortage of data) concern notwithstanding, the correlation between monthly hires less separations for establishments with fewer than 50 employees in the JOLTS data and the monthly change in “equivalent jobs” in the Intuit series from February 2007 through November 2010 is 0.68.⁹ Although both the Intuit and JOLTS data show that employment declined more at small businesses than at other businesses during the 2007–09 recession, the Intuit data suggest a much stronger rebound in employment for small businesses than do the JOLTS or BED data.

THE ANALYSIS IN THIS ARTICLE SUGGESTS that the experimental JOLTS estimates by establishment size move together with other indicators of small, medium-size, and large business job growth. Moreover, the JOLTS data reveal an interesting pattern indicating that small businesses were particularly hard hit by the recession from 2007 to 2009 and were slower than large businesses to increase hiring once the recession ended. Given the timeliness of the JOLTS data and the apparent reliability of the data, it seems that it would be worthwhile for BLS to produce the experimental JOLTS series by establishment size on a regular basis and to continue to pursue its research program on job openings, hires, and separations by establishment size. This conclusion is reinforced by the low costs involved, given that the JOLTS data are already being collected to compute aggregate, regional-level, and industry-level statistics.

One priority for the JOLTS research program would be to explore ways of benchmarking and aligning the JOLTS data that are more sensitive to establishment size. For example, the CES data on employment in individual firms by State could be tabulated by employer size to benchmark and align the JOLTS data by establishment size.¹⁰ This may be a better alternative than benchmarking and aligning the data to aggregate CES employment figures. In addition, BLS could use the same dynamic sizing method for

business births and deaths in calculating JOLTS data that it uses in calculating BED data.

A related research topic concerns the difference between hires and separations and the change in employment as recorded in JOLTS. In principle, these measures should be equal (apart from definitional differences in employment), but in practice BLS has found that they are different, and that they are different from job growth as measured by CES estimates. This article’s analysis utilized *hires less separations* as a measure of job growth because that indicator is likely to reflect labor market developments more accurately, given that the gross flows pertain to the same establishments whereas the employment figures are for an evolving set of respondents. Nevertheless, it would be a worthwhile research project to explore whether, and if so, how, the direct employment reports in JOLTS could be used to understand performance by establishment size.

Finally, the experimental JOLTS data offer an exciting opportunity to understand how small and large employers respond to economic shocks, and to study other labor market phenomena. For example, Krueger speculates that small businesses responded differently to the financial crisis and subsequent recovery because they had lower fixed costs associated with hiring and laying off workers than large employers, and because small companies had less access to credit.¹¹ Others have used the JOLTS data to infer structural shifts in the job market from movements in the Beveridge curve. Data on job openings by establishment size can lead to a deeper understanding of reasons for movements in the Beveridge curve. Any theory of shifts in the Beveridge curve, for example, should take account of the fact that job openings rose substantially more for large establishments than for small ones. Continued development and production of the experimental JOLTS estimates by establishment size will help researchers conduct tests of important hypotheses concerning the labor market. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The authors thank John Bellows and Ralph Monaco for helpful discussions.

¹ See, for example, Carmen M. Reinhart and Kenneth S. Rogoff, *This Time is Different: Eight Centuries of Financial Folly* (Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2009).

² See Mark Gertler and Simon Gilchrist, “Monetary Policy, Business Cycles, and the Behavior of Small Manufacturing Firms,” *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, May 1994, pp. 309–40.

³ Allen N. Berger, Nathan H. Miller, Mitchell A. Petersen, Ra-

ghuram G. Rajan, and Jeremy C. Stein, “Does function follow organizational form? Lending practices of large and small banks,” *Journal of Financial Economics*, spring 2005, pp. 237–69.

⁴ JOLTS data from the time of the financial crisis were cited in Alan Krueger’s testimony before the Joint Economic Committee on May 7, 2010; in “The perils of being small,” *The Economist*, May 13, 2010; and in *The 2010 Joint Economic Committee Report* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2010).

⁵ To reduce sampling error and facilitate comparisons, for the purposes of this article, the size categories are collapsed into three groups:

small establishments (1–49 employees), medium-size establishments (50–249 employees), and large establishments (250 or more employees).

⁶ A description of the methods used in calculating the experimental series is available at <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/sizeclassmethodology.htm> (visited May 2, 2011).

⁷ The sample size is larger in the first month of each quarter; see page 19 of <http://www.nfib.com/Portals/0/PDF/sbet/sbet201011.pdf> (visited May 3, 2011) for the sample size each month over the past 5 years.

⁸ ADP's sample is the company's customers, which are described as "separate business entities." This group of entities is probably a mixture of establishments and firms, given that the ADP National Employment

Report says, "In some cases, small and medium-size payrolls belong to businesses employing more workers than indicated by the size group."

⁹ If the same period is used to calculate the correlation in small business job growth between JOLTS data and ADP data, the correlation is 0.80.

¹⁰ Estimates of births and deaths of businesses are incorporated into the experimental JOLTS series by using a birth and death model to account for business births and deaths that may not be captured by the survey. This is performed at the size-class level. We propose that the CES program incorporate the birth and death model in a similar manner, after collecting size-class data.

¹¹ See the testimony cited in note 4.

A behavioral model for projecting the labor force participation rate

Various factors, including economic cycles, wages, school enrollment, and marital status, affect the participation of different groups of workers in the labor force; a behavioral model that accounts for these variables yields results similar to those obtained from the current BLS model used to project the labor force participation rate

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Economic growth depends primarily on changes in two factors: the growth of the labor force and changes in labor force productivity. The entry of large numbers of baby boomers into the U.S. labor market, coupled with the rapid increase in women's labor force participation rates during the 1970s and 1980s, resulted in a sizable increase in the supply of the labor force and contributed considerably to the economic growth of that period. Consequently, of the 3.2-percent annual rate of growth of gross domestic product (GDP) over that period, 2.5 percent was attributable to labor force growth and 0.7 percent resulted from changes in labor productivity.¹ Growth in labor productivity, however, has been considerably greater since then. During the 1991–2001 period, out of the 3.1-percent annual growth of GDP, 1.2 percent was the result of labor force growth and the remaining 1.9 percent was attributable to rising productivity growth. More recently, out of the 2.7-percent growth of GDP over the 2002–09 timeframe, the labor force grew at a rate of 1.0 percent while productivity growth was 1.7 percent.² Because the growth of the labor supply

has such a significant impact on economic growth, projecting the size and composition of the labor force is a major task in macroeconomic forecasting.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) publishes medium-term, or 10-year, labor force projections every 2 years. The Bureau takes a long-term view by assuming a long-run full-employment economy in which unemployment is frictional and not a consequence of deficient demand.³ The projected labor supply in the BLS model is a product of two factors: the size and growth of the population, by age, gender, race, and ethnicity; and the future trend of labor force participation rates—that is, the percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population in various age, gender, race, and ethnic groups that are in the labor force.

By definition, labor force participation is a binary variable: an individual is either in the labor force or not in the labor force. That definition does not require a minimum number of hours of work for someone to be a participant in the labor force.

The BLS labor force projections are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's projections of the U.S. resident population. The population projections use alternative assumptions about

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three main factors that affect population growth: fertility, life expectancy, and net international migration. In the past, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has used the “middle series” population projection, which assumes mid-level values for the three factors and is considered by the Census Bureau to be the most likely path of future population change.⁴

In the first stage of the labor force projection process, the concept of the resident population is converted to that of the civilian noninstitutional population. The conversion takes place in four steps. First, children under 16 years are taken out of the total resident population. Second, the Armed Forces, broken down into different age, gender, race, and ethnic categories, are eliminated from totals in order to estimate the civilian population. Third, the institutional population is subtracted from the civilian population to estimate the civilian noninstitutional population.⁵ Finally, the civilian noninstitutional population is benchmarked to the most recent annual average data for that population from the Current Population Survey (CPS).⁶ The 2006–16 BLS labor force projection model has utilized the CPS participation rate series from 1970 to 2006 for 136 age, gender, race, and ethnic groups.

In the second stage of the projections, a nonlinear filter is used to smooth historical labor force participation rates for all age, gender, race, and ethnicity groups. The filter smooths the trend line by using, first, a running median of length 5, then one of length 3, and then a center-weighted moving average of length 3.⁷ The smoothed data are then transformed into logits, also called the natural logarithm of the odds ratio or flogs (folded logs). Once the data are thus transformed, they are extrapolated linearly by regressing the flog of the rate against time and then extending the fitted series to or beyond the target year. When the series are transformed back into participation rates, the projected path is nonlinear. Participation rates that have been changing slowly will continue to change slowly, and the pattern will be linear. Participation rates that have been changing rapidly will continue to increase rapidly in the short run and then gradually decrease their rate of change.⁸

Next, projected labor force participation rates are reviewed for consistency. The time path, cross section in the target year, and cohort patterns of participation are all reviewed and, if necessary, modified. Finally, projected labor force participation rates are multiplied by the projected civilian noninstitutional population, yielding labor force projections for each age, gender, race, and ethnic group.⁹

In addition, the Bureau carries out periodic evaluations of its labor force projections. Comparisons of past BLS

labor force projections with actual data enable the Bureau to identify the strengths and weaknesses in its projections process. The purpose of any evaluation is to find the sources of errors in past projections and to improve the accuracy of future projections.¹⁰ On the basis of the 2005 independent study of BLS labor force projections, it was concluded that BLS estimates were more accurate than those obtained from a naïve model that was used as the standard of comparison for the 2000 labor force estimates.¹¹ The BLS projections also accurately predicted the structural changes that occurred in the labor force between 1988 and 2000.¹² In the most recent evaluation, the BLS 1996–2006 projection again outperformed the alternative, naïve model.¹³

In addition to the Bureau, several other public agencies, including the Congressional Budget Office and the Social Security Administration, project labor force participation rates and the labor force. Also, a number of private firms project participation rates and the labor force, either alone or in conjunction with their macroeconomic projections. In accordance with their priorities and their access to data sources, all of these organizations take into account different demographic, social, and economic factors and select different assumptions, methodologies, and models in their projections. In addition, their projection horizons vary from the short term to the very long term; the Social Security Administration, for example, projects 75 years into the future.

BLS labor force projections face uncertainties with regard to the two primary factors that are important to labor force change: population and participation. Although population growth generates most of the change in the labor supply, gradual changes in participation rates also make significant differences in the long run. Thus, the relevant questions become (1) Which participation trends are likely to continue into the future, and which may change? and (2) How do demographic changes, as well as structural and cyclical features of the economy, affect participation rates?

Labor force participation reflects the labor market behavior of different groups in the population. Changes in the overall labor force participation rate and in the rates of the various population groups are the result of a combination of the three factors mentioned in question (2) in the previous paragraph. Each of these factors—demographic changes in the population and structural and cyclical features of the economy—affects the participation rates of the different groups in various ways. A prime example of a demographic change affecting the labor force participation rate is the aging of the baby-boom generation. In the

year 2000, baby boomers were ages 36 to 54 years and were in the group with the highest participation rates. With the passage of every year thereafter, a segment of the baby-boomer population enters the 55-years-and-older age group and thus moves from a group with a high participation rate in the labor force into another age category with a much lower participation rate (a phenomenon called a negative demographic composition effect), causing the overall participation rate to decrease.

The U.S. labor market is currently experiencing a negative demographic composition effect. In contrast, the 1970s saw a positive demographic composition effect when baby boomers were increasingly joining the prime-age workforce, causing an increase in the labor force participation rate.

Among the structural changes to the U.S. economy are long-term changes in tastes, preferences, educational attainment, and technology. The rise in school attendance in the past two decades is a structural change that has left a permanent mark on the labor market.

Cyclical changes in participation rates happen in response to business cycles and are generally short-term phenomena. Labor force participation rates usually increase during economic expansions and decline in economic downturns. Historically, cyclical factors have had the largest impact on the labor force participation of youths. Interestingly, a structural change has the potential to exaggerate or ease a cyclical effect. For example, the rising school attendance of youths, a structural change, strengthened the impact of the recession of 2001, a cyclical effect. This combination of structural and cyclical changes depressed youth participation rates to a new low at the time. At one time or another, a combination of demographic, structural, and cyclical changes has affected the overall participation rate, as well as the participation rates of different age, race, gender, and ethnic groups in the past.

The standard BLS labor force projection model is based on an extrapolation of past participation rates after a process of numerical smoothing and filtering. Such a model incorporates demographic factors, but does not directly take into account the behavioral aspects, economic factors, structural changes, and dynamic conditions of the labor market.

The desirability of a model-based approach in which economic and social factors determine participation in the labor force has been raised frequently as a topic of interest. To pursue that interest, this article develops a behavioral model that uses and tests variables other than trends in labor force participation rates to project such rates for selected age groups over the 2006–16 timeframe.¹⁴ The

projected participation rates obtained are then compared with their counterparts in the standard BLS projection model for the 2006–16 timeframe in order to highlight differences between the two approaches. Finally, for a comparative evaluation of the accuracy of the projections produced by both models, projected participation rates obtained from each model are compared with actual CPS data for 2007–09. (Note that 2006 data are historical data in both models. In addition, actual data for 2007, 2008, and 2009 were used only for purposes of comparison and not as input data in the projection model.)

Specifications of the behavioral model

The behavioral model discussed next uses a set of economic and demographic variables to explain why participation rates for specific groups of the population change over time.¹⁵ These explanatory variables were used for all or some of the selected age groups and gender groups. The final specification for each group was decided on the basis of a model that was empirically consistent with both economic theories and current empirical studies on labor force participation and that also resulted in coefficients which were statistically significant.

General level of economic activity. The state of the job market is a key variable that affects the decisions of individuals to participate in the labor force. During economic expansions, there is a higher demand for labor; thus, participation rates generally increase for all groups. During economic contractions, by contrast, there is less hiring and less demand for labor; consequently, the labor force participation rate decreases.

To capture the impact of the general level of economic activity and the stage of the economic cycle on participation rates, the change in the ratio of total employment to total population (the employment-population ratio) is used as an independent variable.¹⁶ This variable, which tends to move in a direction opposite that of the unemployment rate, closely reflects the ups and downs of aggregate demand and expansionary or recessionary phases of the business cycle and is thus a good proxy for aggregate demand in measuring the economic cycle.¹⁷

Note that the general level of economic activity also affects participation rates in part through changes in the number of discouraged workers. During recessions, the number of discouraged workers increases. By definition, discouraged workers are persons who are not in the labor force, but who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the 12 months prior

to their being interviewed for the CPS (or since the end of their last job if they held one within those 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe that there are no jobs available or that there are none for which they would qualify. In 2009, the number of discouraged workers was more than 3 times the number in 2000. As economic conditions improve and discouraged workers find jobs and reenter the job market, the labor force participation rate begins to show some cyclical recovery and increases.

The wage effect. In addition to the general level of economic activity, wages are a determining factor in changes in the labor force participation rate.¹⁸ The wage variable used in the model presented here is total wages paid at the macrolevel, not wages paid to the various age and gender groups. Nor does it include reservation wages and the expenses associated with joining the labor force or the cost of forgone home production.¹⁹ Economic theories suggest that the decision to participate in the labor market is an economic choice whereby individuals rationally decide how to allocate time between work and leisure, with the objective of optimizing their total resources. An individual participates in the labor market on the basis of the expected return from working compared with the expected satisfaction acquired from not working.²⁰

When individuals are confronted with a wage increase, two factors affect their decisions about allocating time between work and leisure: the income effect and the substitution effect. The decision depends on which effect is dominant. The income effect of a wage increase results in an increase in the demand for all goods and services, including leisure. A higher demand for leisure will lead to lower participation in the labor market. The substitution effect of an increase in wages has the opposite effect, by increasing the opportunity cost for leisure, resulting in reduced demand for leisure and higher participation in the paid labor market. However, in many instances, income and substitution effects may lead to reduced work hours and not necessarily increase or decrease participation. In general, the net impact of income and substitution effects will determine the effects of wages and other wage-induced factors on the individual's participation in the labor market.

The income and substitution effects of a wage increase for women are discussed in Claudia Goldin's numerous research publications on the role of women in the labor market.²¹ Goldin states that the increased labor force participation rate for women was the most significant change in labor markets during the 20th century. She divided the

period from the late 19th century to the present into three "evolutionary" and one "revolutionary" period, with the following different substitution and income effects:

1. In the first period, from the late 19th century to the 1920s, the negative income effect from an increase in the husband's income greatly exceeded the positive substitution effect from an increase in the wife's earnings.
2. The second phase, from 1930 to the 1950s, was a transition era. As work for women became more accepted by both society and their husbands, and as opportunities for part-time work increased, the income effect declined. At the same time, the substitution effect rose substantially. As the real wage for women rose, the margin of change was participation, not hours.
3. The third phase, which Goldin calls the "roots of the revolution," was from 1950 to the mid- or late 1970s. In this phase, the female labor supply was rather elastic. The large increase in final demand with the expansion of part-time work led to a considerable increase in the participation rate of married women. The income effect continued its decline and the substitution effect increased.
4. The final phase, which Goldin calls the "quiet revolution," started in the 1970s and is continuing to the present. In this phase, women born in the late 1940s and who were teenagers in the mid-1960s began to perceive that their adult lives would differ substantially from those of their mothers' generation. The income and substitution effects of the labor supply changed once again, and no longer was women's labor supply highly elastic. Indeed, it was influenced even less than before by the husband's earnings.

School enrollment. School attendance dampens youth participation rates. The current downward trend in the labor force participation of teenagers ages 16 to 19 years and young adults ages 20 to 24 years has been attributed primarily to increasing school attendance among these age groups.²² One work on this subject found that school enrollments have increased by roughly 25 percent since 1985, mostly from an increase in summer school enrollments.²³ The increase in the number of students enrolled at different education levels is considered a structural change with a long-term impact on the participation rate of teenagers, young adults, and, ultimately, the overall labor force.

Women's marital status. Since the 1950s, the labor force participation rate of women has increased steadily, reaching a peak of 60.0 percent in 1999. This strong growth was caused by rising participation of different groups of women in the labor force, including single women, a group that consists of widowed, divorced, separated, and never-married women. Historical data show that, as the share of single women in the population increases, the labor force participation rate of all women increases. Single women, including divorced women, spend more time in the labor market than married women do because of the absence of the husband's income.²⁴ In this model, the share of single women in the total female population has been used as a variable explaining the long-term change in women's participation rates.

Lagged participation rates and time trend. These two variables are respectively used to capture the effects of the short- and long-term patterns of change in participation rates. The lagged participation rate emphasizes the aggregate cyclical effects and picks up any trend effects not captured by other explanatory variables. The time trend, by contrast, reflects more of the long-term structural movements.

The model. The general specification of the behavioral model is

$$LFPR_t = f(LEP_t, W_t, M_t, E_t, T),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} LFPR_t &= \text{Labor force participation rate at time } t, \\ LEP_t &= \text{Logarithm of change in employment-} \\ &\quad \text{population ratio} \\ &= \text{Logarithm of employment-population ratio} \\ &\quad \text{at time } t \text{ minus logarithm of employment-population} \\ &\quad \text{ratio at time } t - 1 \\ &= \log(\text{EMP}_t / \text{POP}_t) - \log(\text{EMP}_{t-1} / \text{POP}_{t-1}), \end{aligned}$$

in which

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EMP}_t &= \text{Employment at time } t, \\ \text{POP}_t &= \text{Total population at time } t, \\ \text{EMP}_{t-1} &= \text{Employment at time } t - 1, \\ \text{POP}_{t-1} &= \text{Total population at time } t - 1, \\ W_t &= \text{Total wages,} \\ M_t &= \text{Marital status,} \\ E_t &= \text{Education and school attendance,} \\ T &= \text{Time trend, reflecting the long-term trend} \end{aligned}$$

Data Sources

The time-series data used to estimate the model's coefficients range from 1970 to 2006 and constitute 36 observations in total. This timeframe was selected, first, to correspond with the 2006–16 BLS labor force projections published in the November 2007 *Monthly Labor Review* and, second, to provide projected values for 2007, 2008, and 2009, for which actual data are currently available. Historical labor force participation rates are from CPS annual averages from 1970 to 2005. The population projections utilized in the behavioral model are based on the Census Bureau's projection of the resident population, the same data series used in the computation of the civilian noninstitutional population in the BLS labor force projections for 2006–16.²⁵

Employment data used in the estimation of the logarithm of future employment-population ratios (variable LEP in the model) were obtained from the 2006–16 BLS macroeconomic projections of the U.S. economy.²⁶ Historical data on the employment-population ratio were derived from the CPS. The projected values for the model's wage variable W_t were estimated from the wage variable used in the 2006–16 projections from the BLS macromodel.²⁷

The historical share of single women in the total female population was estimated from the CPS data. Future values of the share of single women were extrapolated on the basis of past trends. Future values for men's and women's school enrollment data were based on projection data from the National Center for Education Statistics for the 2006–16 period.

Estimation

The method of ordinary least squares was used to estimate the model's equations. The model was run repeatedly, using various independent variables and a lagged dependent variable for different age and gender groups. The final specification for each group was decided on the basis of four factors: the availability of data, compatibility with economic theory, the statistical significance of the coefficients, and the goodness of fit of the regressions. All of the variables were transformed into natural logarithms so that the growth in the variance over time would not overwhelm the model. The log-linear nature of the model affords a comparison of the magnitudes of the coefficients, which represent the elasticity of labor force participation with respect to changes in the explanatory variables. Using the estimated equations, BLS analysts projected labor

force participation rates to 2016 on the basis of projected values, or assumptions about the future values, of the independent variables.

Projections were made for 10 population groups consisting of the following five age groups of men and five age groups of women:

- Teenagers: 16- to 19-year-olds
- Young adults: 20- to 24-year-olds
- Those in the prime ages: 25- to 54 year-olds
- The older age group: 55- to 64-year-olds
- The oldest age group: 65 years and older

Regression results for the model are given in table 1 and discussed in more detail next.

Teenagers (16- to 19-year-olds). Changes in the level of economic activity represented by the overall employment-population ratio had the largest impact on the participation rates of both male and female teenagers. In general, the participation rates of teenagers increase during economic expansions, decline in economic downturns, and are extremely dependent on economic cycles. It is teenagers' lack of experience and skills, as well as the fact that a large proportion of them work part time, that makes this group vulnerable and more at risk of being laid off during recessions. As was expected, the estimates produced by the model showed positive, statistically significant coefficients for the changes in (the logarithm of) the teenage employment-population ratio (LEP).

In addition to the rise and fall in the level of economic activity, increases in school enrollment lower the participation rate of teenagers. In recent years, increases in school attendance and enrollment at the secondary and college levels—especially increasing rates of enrollment during the summer months—have had a large impact on the declining teen participation rate.²⁸ The rising enrollment rates led to an increase in the share of students in the total population of 16- to 19-year-olds, another reason the participation rate of teenagers has been decreasing. Economic theory suggests that teenagers turn to schooling when the labor market is weak and, at the same time, the opportunity cost of school enrollment is low while the return from investment in education is high.²⁹ Consistent with other research on this subject,³⁰ the behavioral model showed a negative impact of school enrollment on youth participation rates. However, the estimates obtained point to a lower elasticity for this variable, and the coefficient is not statistically as significant as the effect of changes in

the employment-population ratio. By contrast, the coefficient of the trend factor, reflected in the lagged value of the labor force participation rate, was positive and statistically significant.

Young adults (20- to 24-year-olds). For this age group, the change in (the logarithm of) the employment-population ratio (LEP), along with wages and the lagged dependent variable, yielded the best fit and produced statistically significant coefficients. As with teens, the labor force participation rates of young adults who were enrolled in school were lower than those of their counterparts who were not in school. Although school enrollment rates for both teens and young adults have increased substantially over the past several decades, enrollment rates for 20- to 24-year-olds, not surprisingly, are lower than those for 16- to 19-year-olds, because many in the former group have already completed their formal education.³¹ School attendance for this age group turned out not to be statistically significant and was omitted from the final specifications. It appears that, although schooling is a significant factor in delaying the entry of young adults into the workforce, once they do enter the workforce, higher wages play a stronger role, both in absorbing these individuals into the labor market and in keeping them there. The coefficient of the wage variable was negative for 20- to 24-year-olds. There are two views on the sign of this variable. On one view, the curve designating the supply of labor, like most other supply curves, should rise in relation to wages. That is, an increase in wages results in both higher income and increases in the consumption of all goods and services, including leisure, which is time not spent in the labor market. Therefore, the income effect of a wage increase can lead to less work and more leisure time, resulting in a lower labor force participation rate. On the other view, the substitution effect plays a role and suggests an opposite outcome, namely, that an increase in wages increases the opportunity cost of leisure time, leading to less demand for leisure and more time spent working.³² This outcome would yield a higher participation rate. The net result of these two factors—income and substitution effects—will decide the sign of the wage variable. For young adults, it seems that the income effect is greater than the substitution effect, leading to a negative coefficient for wages as an explanatory variable.

Prime ages (25- to 54-year-olds). Of all age groups, 25- to 54-year-olds have the strongest ties to the labor market. The participation rate of men of these ages was 93.4 percent in 1990, 91.6 percent in 2000, and 89.4 percent,

Table 1. Regression results from the behavioral model

Age group	Constant	Logarithm of employment-population ratio	Logarithm of wage	Logarithm of school enrollment	Logarithm of lagged dependent variable	Trend	Logarithm of share of single women	R ²	Auto-regressive AR(1) result
16 to 19 years									
Men.....	0.316590	2.166528 (4.72)	–	–0.026908 (0.81)	0.960388 (13.97)	–	–	0.968188	–
Women..	.424009	1.8889721 (4.41)	–	–.024202 (–1.08)	.928673 (11.22)	–	–	.947721	–
20 to 24 years									
Men.....	.597093	.385658 (6.12)	–.006399 (–4.2)	–	.875761 (19.02)	–	–	.967237	–
Women..	.316898	.39202 (3.18)	–.007332 (–1.76)	–	.939467 (21.83)	–	–	.9793	–
25 to 54 years									
Men.....	4.201151	–	.054081 (3.62)	–	–	–.004532 (6.24)	–	.98962	.98962
Women..	2.086541	–	.135303 (2.82)	–	–	–	.37347 (2.09)	.94889	–
55 to 64 years									
Men.....	.379050	–	.024435 (2.50)	–	.879639 (13.28)	–.021799 (1.74)	–	.98313	–
Women..	.067075	–	.020965 (3.92)	–	.943514 (28.80)	–	–	.991415	–
65 years and older									
Men.....	–.208864	–	.031327 (3.21)	–	.986187 (20.64)	–	–	.956004	–
Women..	–.148524	–	.031044 (3.46)	–	.960363 (16.63)	–	–	.991415	–

NOTE: *t*-statistics are shown in parentheses after the value. All results displayed are statistically significant at the 95-percent level of confidence. Dash indicates variable was omitted from regression because of statistical insignificance.

the lowest ever since records were kept, in 2009. The labor force participation rate of women was 74.0 percent in 1990, 76.7 percent in 2000, and 75.6 percent in 2009. The overall participation rate for this age group has trended downward over the past decade, falling from a peak of 84.1 percent in 1998 to 82.6 percent in 2009. The prime-age workforce is the least sensitive to economic downturns, compared with other age groups.

For men in the prime-age group, wages turned out to be a major determinant of their decisions to participate in the labor force. The coefficient of the wage variable was positive and statistically significant, indicating a positive correlation between wages and the participation rate of 25- to 54-year-old men. A trend variable was added to the model to include the impact of all other factors besides wages affecting the long-term decline in the participation rate of men in the prime-age group. The trend variable could identify factors such as the shift seen over the past couple of decades

from workers' participation in so-called defined benefit pension plans, which encourage early retirement, to defined contribution plans, which might prolong the working years. Also included in this variable are factors such as increases in Social Security disability benefits. A study by David Autor and Mark Duggan reviewed changes in the labor force participation rate of the less skilled labor force between 1984 and 2000 and concluded that the liberalization of the disability program during that timeframe could explain the role of disability benefits in lowering the participation rate of the nonelderly at the time.³³

Because men in this age group have the highest participation rates and the strongest ties to the labor market, the employment-population ratio did not yield satisfactory results and was omitted from the final equation for the group.

Women in the 25- to 54-year age group increased their labor market participation significantly during the latter

half of the 20th century. In 1950, the women's participation rate was 35.0 percent. After reaching an all-time peak of 76.8 percent in 1997, the rate dropped to 75.6 percent in 2009. Even with the drop, the rate posted an increase of 40.6 percentage points over 60 years. A large part of this increase reflects a generational shift, as women of the baby-boom generation participated in the labor force at a rate significantly higher than their predecessors did.³⁴

The increase in the women's participation rate, specifically for the 25- to 54-year age group, applies to all subgroups of women: women who have never been married, married women, and married women with children less than 6 years of age. However, single women, a group that includes divorced, widowed, and separated women, as well as women who have never married, contributed significantly to the rapid expansion of women's participation rates. Single women have high labor force participation rates compared with those of other groups of women. In fact, the participation rate of single women in the labor market is as strong as the participation rate of their male counterparts.

As the share of single women in the female civilian noninstitutional population has increased (from 35 percent in 1950 to 50.1 percent in 2009), their participation rate also has increased substantially.³⁵ Several factors have been responsible for the increase in the percentage of single women. First, women remain single more often, and marry later in life, than they used to, which is why the median age at first marriage has increased by 4.3 years since 1970, to 25.3 in 2003.³⁶ In addition, college-educated women marry 2 years later, on average, than the rest of the female population, so, given that the number of college-educated women has risen over the past several decades, the median age at first marriage has risen as well. In addition, among those women ages 25 to 44 years, single mothers with children increased their participation rate in the labor force, especially after the passage of the Federal Welfare Reform Act in 1996.

Moreover, divorce rates rose sharply, doubling between the mid-1960s and the mid-1970s. Afterward, the divorce rate peaked in the late 1970s and has been on a decline since then, from a high of 22.8 divorces per 1,000 married couples in 1979 to 16.7 in 2005.³⁷ In addition, women have higher life expectancies than men, a factor that, over time, increases the number of single women in the older age groups in the labor force. Finally, between 1994 and 2005, the participation rate of unmarried mothers who were high school dropouts rose by 13.3 percentage points. It is possible that this rate of increase in the labor force participation rate of single mothers with low levels of ed-

ucational attainment was due in large part to the stringent work requirements of welfare reform legislation enacted during the 1990s.³⁸

In the behavioral model, the regression on the share of single women in the total civilian noninstitutional population of women resulted in a strong positive, statistically significant coefficient for the female prime-age group. In addition, their rise in wages has been a factor encouraging higher participation among women: according to one study, as wages rise, women tend to delay marriage and have fewer children, thus increasing their participation in the labor force.³⁹ The substitution effect affects the participation rate of women in a positive fashion, whereas the income effect does so in a negative way. Most research points to the dominance of the substitution effect of a wage increase for women, leading to an increase in the participation rate.⁴⁰

In the model, the wage variable was positively correlated with the participation rate of women in the prime-age group whereas the trend factor had a negative coefficient.

Older workers (55- to 64-year-olds). The wage variable for men in this age group had a positive coefficient, indicating that higher wages encourage more participation from older men. The long-term trend had a negative effect on participation rates of the group, while the short-term trend, reflected in the lagged participation rate, had a positive effect. The results are consistent with the historical data. The labor force participation rate of men in the 55- to 64-year age group was 83.0 percent in 1970, declined to 66.0 percent in 1995, and then increased to 70.2 percent in 2009. All coefficients in the equation of this group were statistically significant, and the regression had a correlation coefficient of 98.0 percent.

The labor force participation rate of women in the 55- to 64-year age group has increased substantially since 1970, when it stood at 43.0 percent. The group posted a 49.2-percent rate in 1995, after which it saw its participation rate accelerate, reaching an all-time high of 60.0 percent in 2009. As with men in the same age group, total wages and the lagged dependent variable showed the best results, with a positive effect on the participation rate. However, the effect of the long-term trend was not statistically significant for women and was consequently omitted from the equation for women in the 55- to 64-year age group.

Oldest age group (65 years and older). The labor force participation rate of the 65-years-and-older age group is the lowest of all age groups, for both men and women. How-

ever, because of reasons such as (1) a scheduled increase in the Social Security retirement age to 67 years, (2) the effect of various policies meant to discourage retirement at earlier ages and before the full retirement age, (3) the trend of opting out of defined benefit pension plans and toward defined contribution pension plans, and (4) the long-established incentive to keep employer-based health insurance, the labor force participation rates of older men and women have been on the rise since the late 1990s. The participation rate of men in this age group rose from 16.3 percent in 1990 to 21.9 percent in 2009. The participation rate of women in the group was 8.6 percent in 1990 and increased to 13.6 percent in 2009.

The regressions for both men and women in the 65-years-and-older group had the best fit with statistically significant coefficients when wages and the lagged participation rates were used as explanatory variables. The regression had a correlation coefficient of 97.0 percent for men and 92.0 percent for women.

Comparing the two models

The behavioral model's equations were used to project labor force participation rates for each of the selected age groups and for men and women over the period 2006–16. Projected values for the explanatory variables were obtained from various sources, as described in the previous section. The behavioral model timeframe of 2006–16 is the same as the BLS timeframe for its labor force participation rate projections. In what follows, the participation rates projected by the behavioral model are compared with the BLS projections, and both models' projections are then compared against the actual 2007, 2008, and 2009 participation rate annual averages from the CPS.

Overall and age- and gender-grouped labor force participation rates. The overall participation rate projected by the behavioral model shows a decline of 0.7 percentage point, from 66.1 percent in 2007 to 65.4 percent in 2016. (See chart 1 and table 2.) This result is consistent with most projections, including those from the BLS model, which projects slow growth for both the overall participation rate and the total labor force in the coming years. In the Congressional Budget Office's projection for the 2010–20 timeframe, for example, shifts in the age composition of the population and the aging of the labor force are expected to dampen overall participation rates, causing the labor force to grow by just 0.7 percent over the next decade.⁴¹ The most recent BLS projections for the 2008–18 timeframe also point to a declining overall participation

rate, as well as a labor force growth of 0.8 percent.⁴² Other research confirms the slowdown in labor force growth, but projects little or no decline in the aggregate labor force participation rate over the next decade.⁴³

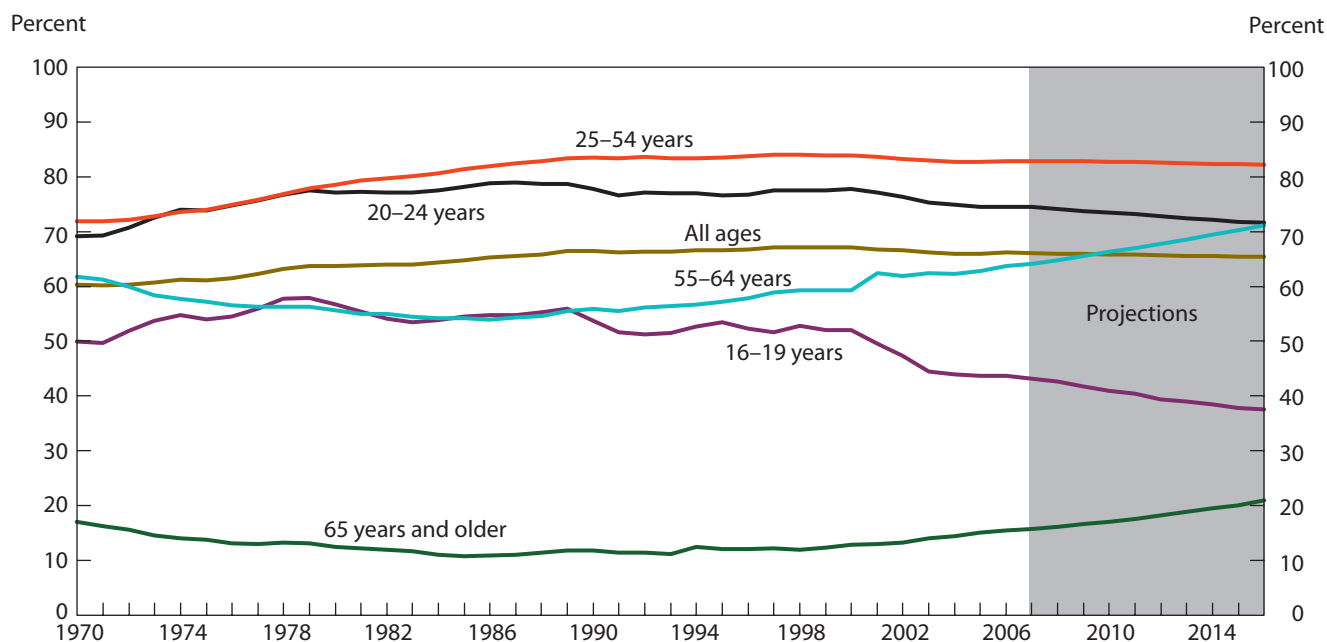
According to the 2006–16 BLS model, the overall labor force participation rate was projected to be 66.2 percent in 2007 and 65.5 percent in 2016. The same 0.7-percentage-point drop in the overall labor force participation rate as is projected by the behavioral model suggests that the difference in the magnitude of the projected overall labor force participation rates between the two models is negligible, remaining relatively flat over the projection period. The participation rates of men and of women show slightly wider gaps between the two models.

The participation rate of men in the behavioral model is projected to be 73.2 percent in 2007, decreasing gradually to 71.8 percent in 2016. (See chart 2 and table 2.) The men's rate in the BLS model is 73.5 percent in 2007, declining to 72.3 percent in 2016. The behavioral model projects the women's labor force participation rate to be 59.5 percent in 2007 and remain relatively flat thereafter, dipping slightly to 59.4 percent in 2016. (See chart 3 and table 2.) The labor force participation rate for women in the BLS model shows a similar pattern, falling from 59.4 percent in 2007 to 59.2 percent in 2016.

Although overall participation rates from both models are almost identical and the gaps in the rates for all men and for all women in the two models are negligible (see chart 4), the projected values for men and women of some age groups differ between the models:

- The two models project identical or very close values for both male and female teenagers and young adults, but are farther apart as regards the labor force participation rates of both men and women of prime and older age groups.
- For women in the prime-age group, the projected values of both models are close and the differences are small. However, the behavioral model projected a 0.2-percent decline in the labor force participation rate of these women over the 2007–16 timeframe, whereas the BLS model projected a 0.5-percent increase. For men in the prime-age group, the BLS model projected increasing participation rates from 2007 to 2016, whereas the behavioral model showed a decreasing trend.
- The greatest differences between the two models are for women in older age groups. Both models pro-

Chart 1. Overall labor force participation rates, by age group, behavioral model, 1970–2006 and projected 2007–16



jected significantly higher labor force participation rates in 2016 than in 2007; however, the behavioral model projected a significantly higher participation rate for women 55 to 64 years, and a significantly lower rate for women 65 years and older, compared with the BLS model over the 2007–16 timeframe.

- For older men, the gap between the two models is high for those in the 55- to 64-year age group and widens over time, from 0.2 percent in 2007 to 3.1 percent in 2016.

Comparison of the two models with actual data. The projected values for the selected age and gender groups in the behavioral model over the 2006–16 timeframe are quite comparable to the BLS labor force participation rate projections over the same timeframe. However, as just discussed, there are some variations in the projected participation rates for some age groups between the two models. The best way to evaluate the resulting projections from the two models is to compare both with the actual annual average participation rates in 2007, 2008, and 2009, for which data are currently available from the CPS. Note

that the actual labor force participation rates for 2007–09 were not used in the estimates of the behavioral model; therefore, comparing actual CPS data from 2007, 2008, and 2009 with the projections obtained from that model shows how accurately the model projects labor force participation rates and how it compares with the current BLS model in respect of accuracy. (See chart 5.)

A comparison of projected labor force participation rates for 2006–16 from the behavioral model, on the one hand, and the current BLS model, on the other, with actual participation rates from the CPS for 2007, 2008, and 2009 is presented in table 3. In addition, table 4 shows, for each of the two models, the absolute value of the difference of the overall, men’s, and women’s participation rates, for the different age groups, and the actual data for 2007, 2008, and 2009. For each age group and each year, the boldface number denotes the more accurate projection between the two models (the smaller of the two values).

The actual overall labor force participation rate for both 2007 and 2008 was 66.0 percent. In 2009, the rate declined by 0.6 percentage point, to 65.4 percent. The BLS projection for 2007 was 66.2 percent, whereas the behavioral model projected 66.1 percent. (See table 3.) Both

Table 2. Labor force participation rates, behavioral model and BLS projections, by age group and gender, 2007–16

Year	All ages		16 to 19 years		20 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 to 64 years		65 years and older	
	BLS	Behavioral	BLS	Behavioral	BLS	Behavioral	BLS	Behavioral	BLS	Behavioral	BLS	Behavioral
Total												
2007.....	66.2	66.1	43.0	43.2	74.3	74.5	83.1	82.9	63.9	64.1	16.3	15.7
2008.....	66.2	66.0	42.5	42.6	74.0	74.2	83.2	82.9	64.3	64.8	17.0	16.1
2009.....	66.2	66.0	42.0	41.8	73.7	73.8	83.3	82.9	64.4	65.5	17.7	16.6
2010.....	66.2	65.9	41.3	41.0	73.3	73.5	83.4	82.8	64.6	66.3	18.2	17.1
2011.....	66.1	65.9	40.7	40.4	73.0	73.2	83.4	82.8	64.8	67.0	18.8	17.6
2012.....	66.0	65.7	40.0	39.4	72.8	72.8	83.5	82.6	65.3	67.8	19.5	18.2
2013.....	66.0	65.6	39.5	39.0	72.7	72.5	83.5	82.5	65.7	68.6	20.1	18.8
2014.....	65.8	65.5	38.9	38.5	72.5	72.2	83.6	82.4	66.1	69.5	20.7	19.5
2015.....	65.7	65.4	38.2	37.9	72.2	71.9	83.6	82.3	66.4	70.3	21.2	20.1
2016.....	65.5	65.4	37.5	37.6	71.8	71.7	83.6	82.2	66.7	71.2	21.7	20.9
Men												
2007.....	73.5	73.2	42.9	43.0	79.1	79.5	90.8	90.4	69.7	69.5	21.7	20.7
2008.....	73.5	73.0	42.3	42.4	78.7	79.3	91.0	90.3	69.7	69.9	22.5	21.3
2009.....	73.4	72.8	41.7	41.3	78.4	78.9	91.1	90.2	69.6	70.2	23.2	21.9
2010.....	73.4	72.7	41.0	40.5	78.0	78.6	91.2	90.0	69.5	70.6	23.8	22.5
2011.....	73.3	72.6	40.3	39.7	77.7	78.4	91.3	89.9	69.5	71.0	24.4	23.2
2012.....	73.1	72.4	39.6	38.7	77.5	78.0	91.3	89.8	69.7	71.4	25.1	24.0
2013.....	72.9	72.2	38.9	38.1	77.2	77.8	91.3	89.6	69.9	71.9	25.7	24.8
2014.....	72.7	72.0	38.3	37.5	77.0	77.6	91.4	89.5	70.0	72.3	26.2	25.7
2015.....	72.5	71.9	37.5	36.8	76.7	77.3	91.4	89.3	70.1	72.7	26.7	26.6
2016.....	72.3	71.8	36.8	36.4	76.4	77.2	91.3	89.2	70.1	73.2	27.1	27.6
Women												
2007.....	59.4	59.5	43.1	43.1	69.4	69.4	75.5	75.6	58.5	59.0	12.2	11.9
2008.....	59.4	59.5	42.7	42.7	69.2	69.1	75.6	75.7	59.2	60.1	12.8	12.2
2009.....	59.4	59.5	42.2	42.2	68.9	68.7	75.6	75.7	59.6	61.1	13.4	12.6
2010.....	59.4	59.6	41.7	41.7	68.5	68.3	75.7	75.8	60.0	62.2	14.0	12.9
2011.....	59.5	59.6	41.1	41.1	68.2	67.9	75.7	75.7	60.5	63.3	14.6	13.3
2012.....	59.4	59.5	40.5	40.5	68.1	67.4	75.8	75.7	61.2	64.5	15.2	13.7
2013.....	59.4	59.5	40.0	40.0	68.1	67.1	75.8	75.6	61.8	65.6	15.8	14.2
2014.....	59.4	59.4	39.5	39.5	67.9	66.8	75.9	75.5	62.4	66.8	16.4	14.6
2015.....	59.3	59.4	38.9	38.9	67.6	66.4	75.9	75.4	63.0	68.0	17.0	15.1
2016.....	59.2	59.4	38.3	38.3	67.2	66.1	76.0	75.4	63.5	69.3	17.5	15.6

projections were extremely close to the actual rate, with the behavioral model projections closer by 0.1 percent. The behavioral model projected exactly the actual 66.0-percent rate for 2008, while the BLS model overestimated the rate by 0.2 percent. In 2009, with all the recessionary forces at work in the labor market, the actual participation

rate stood at 65.4 percent; the BLS projection was 66.2 percent, the behavioral model 66.0 percent.

The actual participation rate for men was 73.2 percent in 2007, 73.0 percent in 2008, and 72.0 percent in 2009. The BLS model projected 73.5 percent in 2007, 73.5 percent in 2008, and 73.4 percent in 2009. The behavioral

Chart 2 Men's labor force participation rates, by age group, behavioral model, 1970–2006 and projected 2007–16

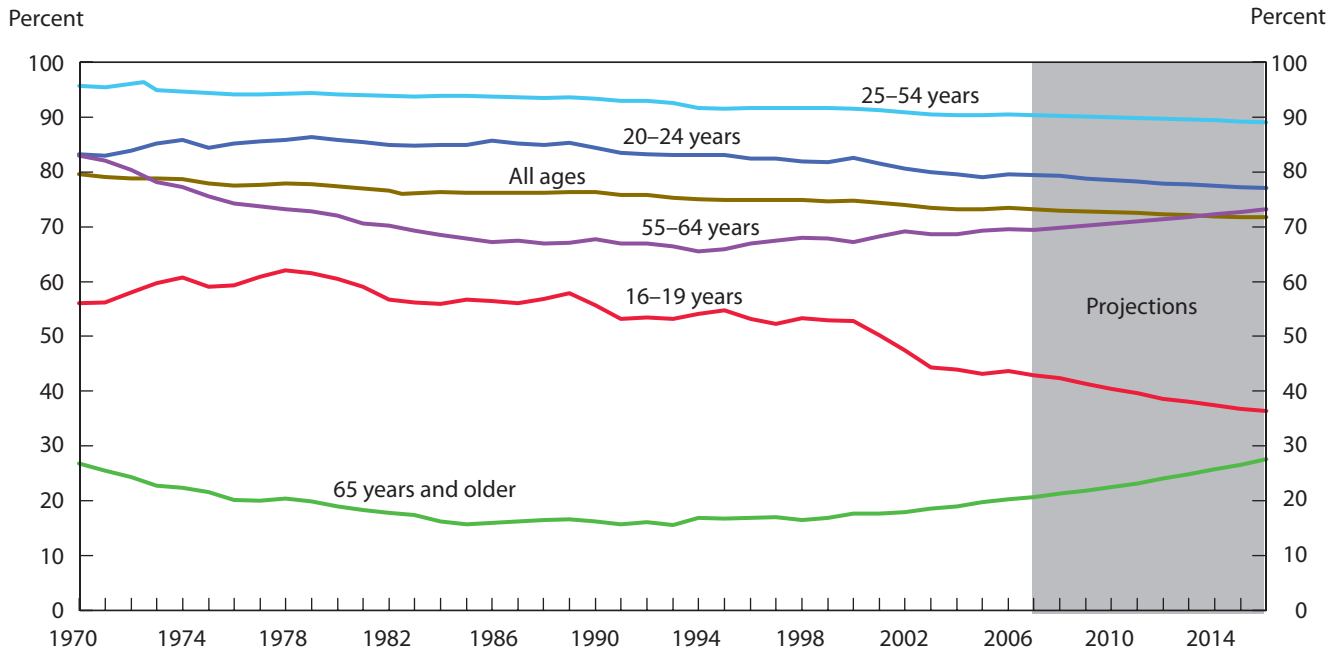


Chart 3. Women's labor force participation rates, by age group, behavioral model, 1970–2006 and projected 2007–16

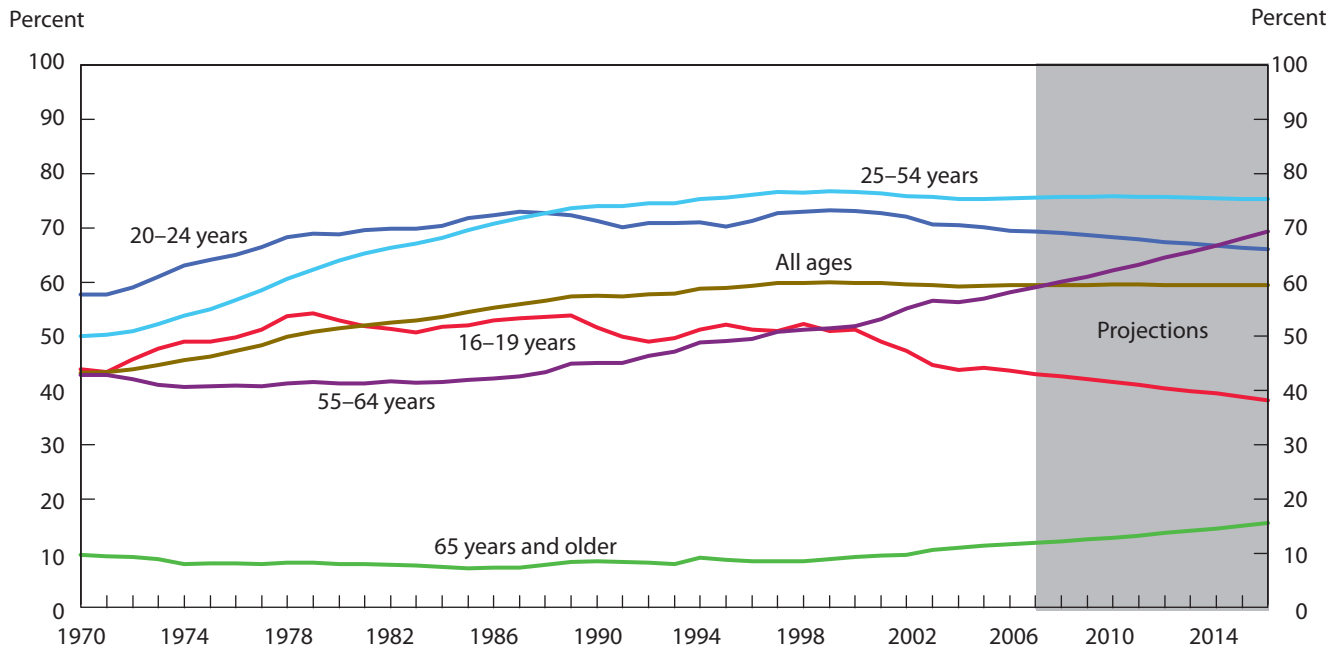
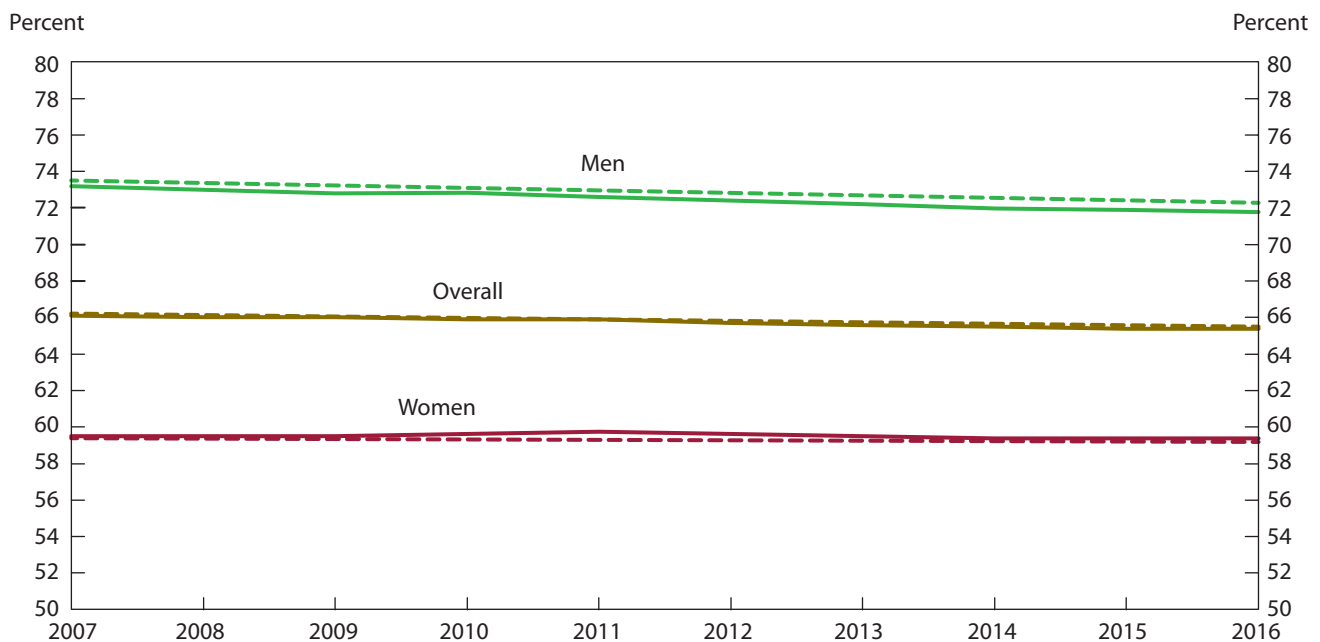


Chart 4. Labor force participation rates, behavioral model and BLS model, projected 2007–16



NOTE: Behavioral model, solid lines; BLS model, dashed lines.

model correctly projected both the 73.2-percent rate in 2007 and the 73.0-percent rate in 2008. However, the behavioral model overprojected the 2009 rate by 0.8 percent. (See table 3.)

The actual participation rate for women was 59.3 percent in 2007, 59.5 percent in 2008, and 59.2 percent in 2009. The BLS projection was 59.4 percent for the 3 consecutive years, while the behavioral model projected 59.5 percent for the same 3 years. (See table 3.)

For all the age groups from 20 to 54 years, both models' projections were very close to the actual participation rates in 2007, 2008, and 2009. However, larger differences appear both between each model's projections and the actual rates and between the projected values of the two models, for the teenage group of 16- to 19-year-olds and the 65-years-and-older age group. Because the prime-age attachment to the labor market has always been high and relatively stable, both the BLS model and the behavioral model were successful in projecting the trend of that age group's participation rate. But projections for the younger and older cohorts have missed the actual values mainly because of significant changes that have occurred in recent years in the participation rates of the two groups. Between

the two models, the BLS model projected the participation rates of the older labor force more accurately. (See table 3.)

The participation rate of the teenage group has been declining significantly over the past several decades. The Bureau projected a participation rate of 43.0 percent for this age group in 2007, and the behavioral model projected a rate of 43.2 percent; both models overprojected the actual participation rate, which was 41.3 percent. Both models also overprojected the actual participation rates of 40.2 percent and 37.5 percent in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

The actual participation rate of the 55- to 64-year age group was 63.8 percent in 2007, 64.5 percent in 2008, and 64.9 percent in 2009. The BLS projection for 2007 was 63.9 percent, only slightly higher than the actual rate. The behavioral model's estimation of 64.1 percent overestimated the actual rate by 0.3 percent. The BLS projection for 55- to 64-year-olds for 2008 was 64.3 percent, a 0.2-percent underprojection, whereas the behavioral model overprojected the rate at 64.8 percent. Again in 2009, the BLS projection of the participation rate for the 55- to 64-year age group was more on target than the behavioral model's projection, albeit only slightly. (See table 3.)

Chart 5. BLS and behavioral model labor force participation rate projections compared with actual rates, by age group, 2007, 2008, and 2009

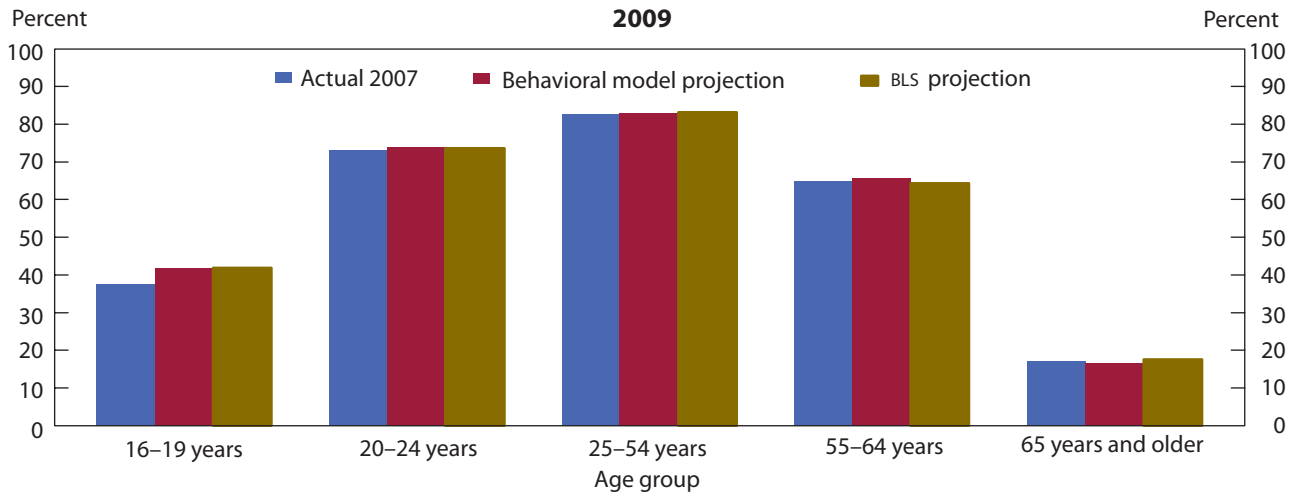
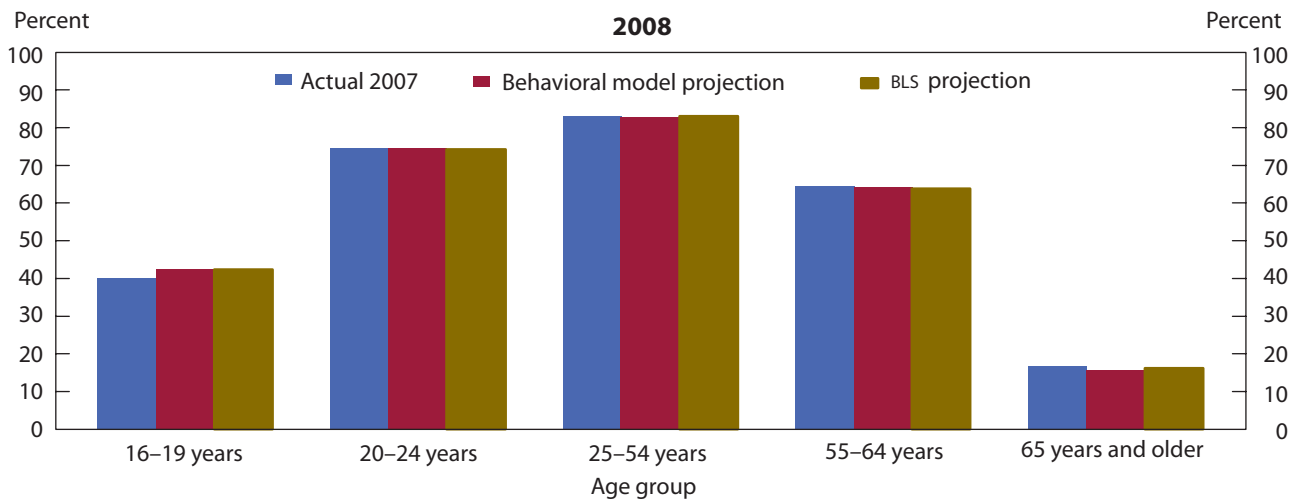
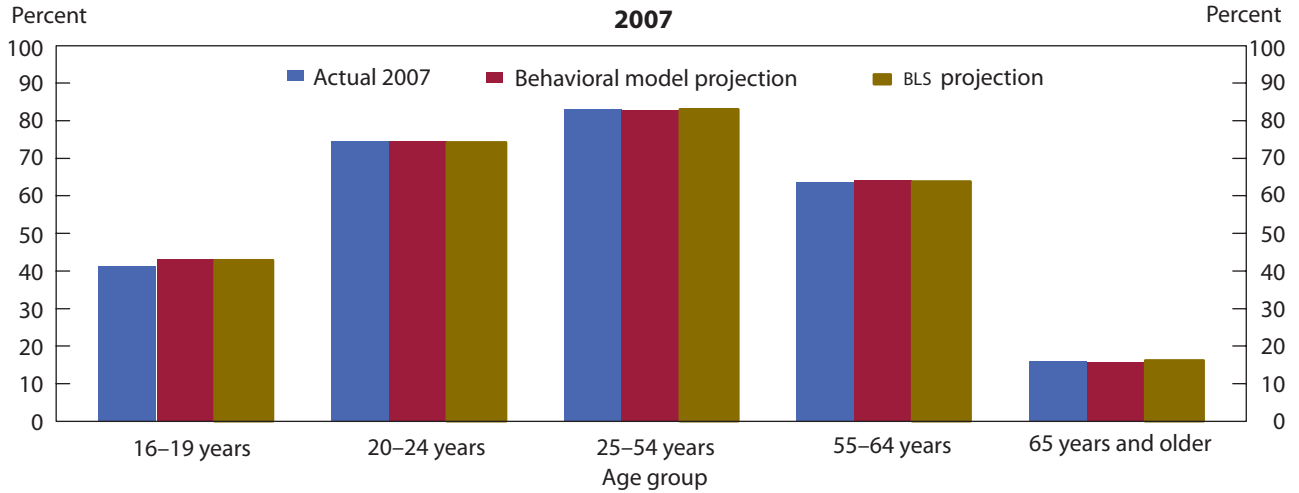


Table 3. Labor force participation rates, behavioral model and current BLS model, by age group and gender, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Age group	2007			2008			2009		
	Actual	Behavioral model	Current BLS model	Actual	Behavioral model	Current BLS model	Actual	Behavioral model	Current BLS model
Total									
16 years and older.....	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	65.4	66.0	66.2
16–19 years.....	41.3	43.2	43.0	40.2	42.6	42.5	37.5	41.8	42.0
20–24 years.....	74.4	74.5	74.3	74.4	74.2	74.0	72.9	73.8	73.7
25–54 years.....	83.0	82.9	83.1	83.1	82.9	83.2	82.6	82.9	83.3
55–64 years.....	63.8	64.1	63.9	64.5	64.8	64.3	64.9	65.5	64.4
65 years and older ...	16.0	15.7	16.3	16.8	16.1	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.7
Men									
16 years and older.....	73.2	73.2	73.5	73.0	73.0	73.5	72.0	72.8	73.4
16–19 years.....	41.1	43.0	42.9	40.1	42.4	42.3	37.3	41.3	41.7
20–24 years.....	78.7	79.5	79.1	78.7	79.3	78.7	76.2	78.9	78.4
25–54 years.....	90.9	90.4	90.8	90.5	90.3	91.0	89.7	90.2	91.1
55–64 years.....	69.6	69.5	69.7	70.4	69.9	69.7	70.2	70.2	69.6
65 years and older ...	20.5	20.7	21.7	21.5	21.3	22.5	21.9	21.9	23.2
Women									
16 years and older.....	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.4	59.2	59.5	59.4
16–19 years.....	41.5	43.4	43.1	40.2	42.9	42.7	37.7	42.2	42.2
20–24 years.....	70.1	69.4	69.4	70.0	69.1	69.2	69.6	68.7	68.9
25–54 years.....	75.4	75.6	75.5	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.6	75.7	75.6
55–64 years.....	56.6	59.0	58.5	59.1	60.1	59.2	60.0	61.1	59.6
65 years and older ...	12.6	11.9	12.2	13.3	12.2	12.8	13.6	12.6	13.4

Overall, it seems that, at this level of aggregation of age and gender, the behavioral model provides projections that are comparable to, and consistent with, those obtained from the standard BLS model of participation rate projections and that also are very close to actual labor force participation rates. The behavioral model can be extended to include age, gender, race, and ethnic groups at levels of disaggregation that are similar to those used in the current BLS projections model.

THIS ARTICLE HAS PRESENTED A BEHAVIORAL MODEL of the U.S. economy that measures the impact of a selected number of economic and behavioral variables on labor force participation rates. The variables selected include, besides a measure of change in the overall level of economic activity, the wage rate, school enrollment, past trends of participation rates, and the share of single women in the total female population. The projections of participation rates generated by this model turned out

similar, and in some cases identical, to the projections produced by the current BLS model. Further, comparisons of the projections obtained from the behavioral model with actual data showed that the projections were, by and large, as accurate as those obtained from the current BLS model in comparison to actual data. This similarity in results may be explained by the fact that, although the two models differ in their method of estimation, both depend to some extent on the extrapolation of past trends. In the current BLS model, the smoothed trend of historical participation rates is regressed on a time variable and the time is extended to project future participation rates. In the behavioral model, the coefficients that are generated are based on the past correlation of participation rates with explanatory variables. If future values of independent explanatory variables are assumed to be the continuation of past trends, then the behavioral model could result in projections similar to those of the current BLS model. The difference between the two models, however, is that in a

Table 4. Absolute value of difference of actual labor force participation rate and projected value, behavioral model and current BLS model, by age group and gender, 2007, 2008, and 2009

Age group	2007 difference of—		2008 difference of—		2009 difference of—	
	Actual and behavioral	Actual and current BLS	Actual and behavioral	Actual and current BLS	Actual and behavioral	Actual and current BLS
Total						
16 years and older..	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8
16–19 years	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.3	4.3	4.5
20–24 years .....	.1	.1	.2	.4	.9	.8
25–54 years .....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.7
55–64 years .....	.3	.1	.3	.2	.6	.5
65 years and older .	.3	.3	.7	.2	.6	.5
Men						
16 years and older..	.0	.0	.0	.5	.8	1.4
16–19 years	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.2	4.0	4.4
20–24 years .....	.8	.4	.6	.0	2.7	2.2
25–54 years .....	.5	.1	.2	.5	.5	1.4
55–64 years .....	.1	.1	.5	.7	.0	.6
65 years and older .	.2	1.2	.2	1.0	.0	1.3
Women						
16 years and older..	.2	.1	.0	.1	.3	.2
16–19 years	1.9	1.6	2.7	2.5	4.5	4.5
20–24 years .....	.7	.7	.9	.8	.9	.7
25–54 years .....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.0
55–64 years	2.4	1.9	1.0	.1	1.1	.4
65 years and older .	.7	.4	1.1	.5	1.0	.2

NOTE: Boldface numbers denote the more accurate of the two models, where accuracy is defined by the smallest absolute difference between the actual and projected values. When the two models yield the same number, neither number is in boldface.

change assumptions about the future values of independent variables, such as the unemployment rate, and obtain different projected values, whereas in a purely extrapolation-based model the past always dictates the future.

The model presented here is an exercise to test the effects

of behavioral variables on projections of the labor force participation rate. The model could be extended to include not only other possible explanatory variables, but also age, race, gender, and ethnic groups at more detailed levels of aggregation. □

Notes

¹ *The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2010 to 2020* (Congressional Budget Office, January 2010) (see especially p. 39), <http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/108xx/doc10871/01-26-Outlook.pdf> (visited Mar. 7, 2010).

² *Ibid.*, p. 39.

³ For further information, see “Employment Projections,” chapter 13 in *BLS Handbook of Methods* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1999), http://stats.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch13_a.htm (visited Feb. 7, 2010).

⁴ All of the information on the Census Bureau’s interim population projections presented in this article is from “U.S. Population Projections: 2008 National Population Projections” (U.S. Census Bureau, no date), <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/2008projections.html>

(visited Jan. 7, 2010). The article uses the 2008 National Population Projections released on August 14, 2008. The 2009 National Population Projections are a supplemental series to the 2008 series and provide various results based on different assumptions regarding international migration; all other methodological considerations and assumptions, including assumptions about mortality and fertility, are the same as those used in the 2008 National Population Projections. The 2009 series is useful for analyzing possible outcomes due to different levels of net international migration. The 2008 series, however, remains the Census Bureau’s recommended series for data users.

⁵ The projections of the Armed Forces and institutional population

according to age, gender, race, and ethnicity for 2008–18 are based on the Census Bureau’s estimations.

⁶ The CPS is a personal-interview survey conducted monthly by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. civilian non-institutional population 16 years and older.

⁷ For more information, see Paul F. Velleman, “Definition and comparison of robust nonlinear data smoothing algorithms,” *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, September 1980, pp. 609–15.

⁸ See Howard N Fullerton, Jr., “Notes on BLS labor force projections model,” unpublished manuscript (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2000).

⁹ For further information, see “Employment Projections” in *BLS Handbook of Methods*; H. O. Stekler and Rupin Thomas, “Evaluating BLS labor force, employment, and occupation projections for 2000,” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005, pp. 46–56, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/07/art5full.pdf> (visited Aug. 9, 2010); and Howard N Fullerton, Jr., “Evaluating the BLS labor force projections to 2000,” *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2003, pp. 3–12, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2003/10/art1full.pdf> (visited May 7, 2010).

¹⁰ See Stekler and Thomas, “Evaluating BLS labor force.”

¹¹ A naïve model assumes that the growth of the labor force in the next 10 years will equal that of the previous 10 years.

¹² See Fullerton, “Evaluating the BLS labor force projections”; and Ian D. Wyatt, “Evaluating the 1996–2006 employment projections,” *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2010, pp. 33–69, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2010/09/art3full.pdf> (visited Oct. 8, 2010).

¹³ See Wyatt, “Evaluating the 1996–2006 employment projections.”

¹⁴ The behavioral model presented here has benefited from a similar model set forth by Dan Schrier in “British Columbia labor force participation rate model” (BC Stats, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations, Government of British Columbia, June 2000).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ See Julius Shiskin, “Employment and unemployment: the doughnut or the hole?” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1976, pp. 3–10.

¹⁷ See Carol Boyd Leon, “The employment-population ratio: its value in labor force analysis,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1981, pp. 36–45, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1981/02/art4full.pdf> (visited Oct. 10, 2010).

¹⁸ See Gary Becker, *The Economic Approach to Human Behavior* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1976).

¹⁹ By definition, the reservation wage is the lowest wage at which a worker would be willing to accept a particular type of job. A job offer involving the same type of work and the same working conditions, but at a lower wage, would be rejected by the worker.

An individual’s reservation wage may change over time, depending on a number of factors, such as changes in the individual’s overall wealth, marital status, or living arrangements; the length of time the person is unemployed; and health and disability issues.

²⁰ Becker, *The Economic Approach*; see also Gary Becker, *A Treatise on the Family* (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1980).

²¹ See, for example, Claudia Goldin, “The Quiet Revolution That Transformed Women’s Employment, Education, and Family,” Richard T. Ely Lecture, published in *American Economic Review*, May 2006, pp. 1–21, <http://www.economics.harvard.edu/faculty/goldin/files/GoldinEly.pdf> (visited Sept. 3, 2010).

²² See Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, “Trends in labor force participation in the United States,” *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/10/art3full.pdf>

(visited Aug. 10, 2010). Besides their own finding regarding the connection between falling teenage labor force participation and increasing school attendance, Mosisa and Hipple cite the work of other researchers who have come to the same conclusion.

²³ David Aaronson, Kyung-Hong Park, and Daniel Sullivan, “Explaining the Decline in Teen Labor Force Participation,” *Chicago Fed Letter*, no. 234 (Chicago, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, January 2007).

²⁴ Reuben Gronau, “Leisure, Home Production, and Work—the theory of allocation of time revisited,” *Journal of Political Economy*, December 1977, 1099–1123.

²⁵ See Mitra Toossi, “Labor force projections to 2016: more workers in their golden years,” *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2007, pp. 33–52, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/11/art3full.pdf> (visited June 3, 2010).

²⁶ For a detailed discussion of the projection of the U.S. economy, see Betty W. Su, “The U.S. economy to 2016: slower growth as boomers begin to retire,” *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2007, pp. 13–32, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/11/art2full.pdf> (visited Apr. 9, 2010).

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Katie Kirkland, “Declining teen labor force participation,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 02–06 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2002). (See also Steven Hipple, “Labor force participation during recent labor market downturns,” *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 03–03 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2003).)

²⁹ See Aaronson, Park, and Sullivan, “Explaining the Decline.”

³⁰ See Mosisa and Hipple, “Trends in labor force participation.”

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² See Melody Sheehan, *The Effect of Real Wage Rates on Female LFPR*, vol. V (La Crosse, WI, University of Wisconsin, 2002).

³³ See David H. Autor and Mark G. Duggan, “The rise in disability reciprocity and the decline in unemployment,” NBER working paper 8336 (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2001).

³⁴ *CBO’s projection of the Labor Force* (Congressional Budget Office, September 2004).

³⁵ See “Table A1. Marital Status of People 15 Years and Over, by Age, Sex, Personal Earnings, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2009” (U.S. Census Bureau, January 2010), <http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/hh-fam/cps2009/tabA1-all.xls> (visited July 7, 2010).

³⁶ See “Table MS-2. Estimated Median Age at First Marriage, by Sex: 1890 to Present” (U.S. Census Bureau, Sept. 15, 2004), <http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/hh-fam/tabMS-2.pdf> (visited May 17, 2011).

³⁷ See Betsey Stevenson and Justin Wolfers, “Marriage and Divorce: Changes and Their Driving Forces,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, spring 2007, pp. 27–57.

³⁸ Mosisa and Hipple, “Trends in labor force participation.” The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 changed the Nation’s welfare system into one that requires work in exchange for time-limited assistance. The bill contains strong work requirements, a performance bonus to reward States for moving welfare recipients into jobs, State maintenance-of-effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement, and supports for families moving from welfare to work, including increased funding for childcare and guaranteed health care coverage. These changes encourage single mothers to enter the labor force. (For more information on the impact of welfare reform, see *The National Evaluation of the Welfare-to-Work Grants Program: Final Report* (Princeton, NJ, Washington, DC, and Cambridge, MA, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., September 2004); and Robert

F. Schoeni and Rebecca M. Blank, "What Has Welfare Reform Accomplished? Impacts on Welfare Participation, Employment, Income, Poverty, and Family Structure," Working Paper No. 7627 (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, March 2000.)

³⁹ See Becker, *A Treatise on the Family*.

⁴⁰ Jacob Mincer, "Labor Force Participation of Married Women," in National Bureau of Economic Research, *Aspects of Labor Economics* (Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 1962), pp. 63–106.

⁴¹ *The Budget and Economic Outlook*, p. 39.

⁴² See Mitra Toossi, "Labor force projections to 2018: older workers staying more active," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2009, pp. 30–51, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11/home.htm> (visited Apr. 3, 2010).

⁴³ See Kenneth J. Matheny, "Trends in the Aggregate Labor Force," Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis *Review*, July/August 2009, pp. 297–309.

Students' decisions to major in math and science

What factors influence students' decisions to major in math and science? In their working paper titled "Math or Science? Using Longitudinal Expectations Data to Examine the Process of Choosing a College Major" (NBER Working Paper 16869, March 2011), Todd R. Stinebrickner and Ralph Stinebrickner examine the expectations that college students have and the decisions they make throughout the course of their bachelor's degree program.

The longitudinal study involved a survey of students enrolled at Berea College in Kentucky in 2000 and 2001 from enrollment through graduation. Majors were classified into a number of groups, and the students' reported their probability of choosing majors within specific groups, their expected GPA in each group, their expected future wages for each group, and their level of interest in each group. All these data then were viewed in light of the students' final choice of major.

The researchers found that, just before freshman year, more students expected to major in the math/science group of majors than in any other group. However, by the second semester of their junior year, the proportion of students who believed that they would most likely choose math/science declined by 45 percent. Ultimately, math/science was chosen less than any other group of majors. The data show that this shift correlated with students' perception that their GPA would decline if they majored in math/science. The researchers' results point to students' perceptions of future grade

performance and future income as the strongest factors in students' decision making process. Students' initial responses to survey questions regarding their GPA expectations for various groups of majors indicated that, on the whole, they expected the lowest GPA in math/science compared with the other six groups of majors. Students' expectations of their GPA in math/science decreased over time, while expectations for other groups of majors remained relatively unchanged throughout the course of the course of students' college careers.

As explained earlier, before starting classes their first year of college, for each group of majors, students were asked to assign a probability of choosing a major within that group. The average probability that students assigned to the group that they ultimately ended up choosing was 43 percent. Not surprisingly, students' level of confidence in their final choice increased throughout their tenure. In addition, across all groups of majors, the level of income that students expected to attain declined throughout their enrollment.

The researchers state that the data suggest that most students who chose not to pursue majors in math/science made that choice because their perceived ability in math/science weakened over time, not because the students were reluctant to put in the effort required to major in math/science.

Rational inattention

Why is it that you are more likely to immediately respond to an email from your boss but you may wait to respond to an email from an old friend? According to economist

Antonella Tutino, the answer is related to the concept of rational inattention. Every day we are faced with an overwhelming barrage of information and only a finite capacity with which to process it, so we must constantly decide what gets attention and what doesn't. In her article "Rational Inattention' Guides Overloaded Brains, Helps Economists Understand Market Behavior," from the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas' *Economic Letter* (March 2011), Tutino explores the limitations on a person's ability to absorb information and translate it into decisions, and she relates this concept to an individual's perception of the economy.

The concept of rational inattention makes economic models more complex, but it helps economists to study economic expectations. Rational inattention models do not assume that the public's reaction to positive and negative shocks will be the same. Rational inattention models help to explain why some prices remain unchanged while others are volatile, and they provide a rationale for contractions occurring more quickly than expansions in the business cycle.

Tutino writes that information is "fully and freely available...[but] attention is a scarce resource and, as such, it must be budgeted wisely." Often this means prioritizing information, acting on information that has not been fully analyzed, and choosing to act on the information that maximizes productivity. People pay the most attention to the information that is the most useful to them. They tend to pay little attention to good economic news in times of stability, but they typically pay a lot of attention to macroeconomic

indicators during difficult economic times. An example of the budgeting of attention is the fact that a reduction in interest rates does not prompt people to run to the bank for a loan, but upon hearing news that their company is cutting worker pay, most workers would seek immediate clarification about their job situation. Probably because of risk aversion, people tend to react more strongly to a loss of wealth than to monetary gain.

Further, Tutino notes that,

because of information-processing constraints, people must limit the number of scenarios they evaluate. Brand-name products benefit from these constraints; they are well advertised, and one reason that people purchase them instead of less expensive, generic options is constraints on processing information about pricing. People usually have good experiences with brand-name products and lack incentive to explore their options, despite there usually being little difference between the

products and a disparity in price.

The author concludes that rational inattention as a concept can have significant implications for monetary policy and monetary policy instruments, which serve as stabilizing and signaling devices for the public. According to Tutino, understanding economic models of rational inattention and how it guides the public's economic expectations and reaction to change can help policymakers to more effectively communicate their strategies and goals to the public. □

Recommendations from Squam Lake

The Squam Lake Report: Fixing the Financial System. By Kenneth R. French, Martin N. Baily, John Y. Campbell, John H. Cochrane, Douglas W. Diamond, Darrell Duffie, Anil K Kashyap, Frederic S. Mishkin, Raghuram G. Rajan, David S. Scharfstein, Robert J. Shiller, Hyun Song Shin, Matthew J. Slaughter, Jeremy C. Stein, and René M. Stulz, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 2010, 167 pp., \$19.95/cloth.

In the fall of 2008, in the midst of what would become the longest recession since World War II, 15 economists from academic institutions across the country met at New Hampshire's Squam Lake to discuss non-partisan steps to address short- and long-term financial reforms. The economists' recommendations revolved around the simple notion that any negative result of risks taken should be borne by the risk taker, rather than society at large, and they proposed legislation that would ensure that end.

The participants agreed that each country should create a single regulatory agency charged with overseeing the stability of its financial system. In their opinion, central banks are particularly well-suited to this purpose, as they are generally already responsible for macroeconomic policies that promote stability. Regulations should address "systemic" risk; that is, risk to the overall financial system. These risks may be the sum of actions by individual actors or the risks posed by large institutions—those often

deemed "too big to fail." The economists recommended that this systemic focus by the regulatory agency keep pace with innovations in the financial industry, not simply enforce existing financial regulation, and ensure consumer protections (which they stated are functions more effectively dealt with by regulators in separately established agencies). Per the financial reform legislation passed by Congress in the summer of 2010, the U.S. Treasury Secretary is charged with the responsibility of systemic regulation in the United States, and an independent consumer bureau was established within the Federal Reserve.

Once the authority of the systemic regulator is established, the regulatory agency can then concentrate on a number of specific areas necessary for financial system reform: improved information gathering, retirement plans, capital requirements, executive compensation, hybrid securities convertibility, living wills, and credit default swaps. The requirement for improved information gathering recognizes the interconnectedness of financial system risk; that is, a seemingly healthy financial institution may be at risk both by the failure of a trading partner (counterparty risk) and the risks posed by a price drop due to the sale of a large volume of securities (fire-sale risk). In order to evaluate the extent of counterparty and fire-sale risk, the systemic regulating agency would need to be aware of the interactions between firms, not simply evaluate an individual firm in isolation; hence, financial institutions would be required to provide information not only about their own financial stability, but about their ongoing transactions with their

trading partners. Retirement plan recommendations of the Squam Lake group include the standardization of information about the costs, risks, and fees associated with a given investment; automatic enrollment for employees who do not specifically opt out of a plan; and limits on the amount of company stock that an employee can hold. Although these suggestions are certainly worthy of consideration, it is not clear to this reviewer why the authors think these particular regulatory reforms should be attached to the systemic regulation of the financial system rather than entrusting them to a consumer protection agency. In the remaining proposals the link between the proposed regulation and the potential systemic risk is clearly delineated, including raising capital requirements. The economists proposed that large banks have higher capital requirements simply because their very size poses a risk to the financial system (as a result of the risk of default or fire-sale pricing) that would not necessarily be posed by a smaller institution. And, for the purpose of encouraging executives to take a long-term view of their organization's health (rather than focus on short-term profits), the economists further recommended that executive compensation in important financial firms be restructured so that 1) a fixed proportion of compensation be deferred and 2) payments be contingent on the firms not going bankrupt or needing a government bailout.

In order to encourage undercapitalized institutions to recapitalize, rather than sell assets or wait for a government bailout, the Squam Lake economists proposed the creation of a long-term debt instrument

that converts to equity when certain distress conditions occur. The hoped for result is that the institutions would remain solvent, and would continue to lend at the expense of the banks' investors rather than the taxpayer.

Regarding living wills, the economists recommended that important financial institutions provide the systemic regulator with the information necessary to determine whether it is worth taxpayer dollars to support the institution, to restructure it, or to dissolve it in the event of a failure. The repository of this information, called a "living will," would be filed on a quarterly basis and would include such information as an itemization of assets and liabilities, a list of counterparties, a description of

the ownership structure, and a "distress scenario," with suggestions for institutions that might be available to assume a troubled firm's obligations in the event of a failure.

In the area of credit default swaps (which according to the economists are inherently sensitive to economic conditions and where large exposures pose systemic risks) the economists recommend either that they be cleared through well-regulated clearinghouses or that higher capital requirements be instituted on contracts that have not been cleared.

The *Squam Lake Report* points out important areas of focus for policymakers and regulators. In a concise way, the economists describe a problem area, make recommendations, justify their decisions, and include

cautions and caveats. The *Report* provides a solid basis for policy analysts, policy makers, and the informed general public to come to their own conclusions about how financial reform should be structured and which areas of financial reform deserve close consideration. Finally, the non-partisan approach used by these 15 economists from academic institutions with competing schools of thought, scattered across the country, provides an example to all of us of the cooperation necessary to work through a crisis.

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

Book review interest?

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

Notes on current labor statistics 48

Comparative indicators

- 1. Labor market indicators..... 60
- 2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity..... 61
- 3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes..... 61

Labor force data

- 4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 62
- 5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 63
- 6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted.... 64
- 7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted..... 64
- 8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 65
- 9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 65
- 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted..... 66
- 11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted 66
- 12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted 67
- 13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 70
- 14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted 71
- 15. Average hourly earnings by industry..... 72
- 16. Average weekly earnings by industry 73
- 17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 74
- 18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted..... 75
- 19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 75
- 20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 76
- 21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 76
- 22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 77
- 23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State .. 79
- 24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 80
- 25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector..... 81
- 26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 82
- 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population..... 87
- 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 87
- 29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry 88

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

- 30. Employment Cost Index, compensation 89
- 31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 91
- 32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 93
- 33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region 94
- 34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry 95
- 35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry..... 98
- 36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry 100
- 37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 100

Price data

- 38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups..... 101
- 39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 104
- 40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups..... 105
- 41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 106
- 42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 107
- 43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing..... 108
- 44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category..... 108
- 45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category..... 109
- 46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 109

Productivity data

- 47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 110
- 48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity..... 111
- 49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 112
- 50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries.... 113

International comparisons data

- 51. Unemployment rates in 10 countries, seasonally adjusted 116
- 52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries..... 117
- 53. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 economies..... 118

Injury and illness data

- 54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness..... 120
- 55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 122

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/opus/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf.

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2009	2010	2009				2010				2011
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.5	64.2
Employment-population ratio.....	59.3	58.5	60.3	59.6	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	8.9
Men.....	10.3	10.5	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	9.4
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	18.1	20.0	20.7	22.0	21.5	20.9	20.7	20.2	19.0
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.9
Women.....	8.1	8.6	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.0	15.5	16.4	16.5
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.1
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	130,807	129,818	132,041	130,493	129,726	129,320	129,438	129,981	129,844	130,260	130,784
Total private.....	108,252	107,337	109,473	107,936	107,221	106,835	106,916	107,258	107,570	108,008	108,594
Goods-producing.....	18,557	17,755	19,233	18,417	18,026	17,765	17,701	17,763	17,784	17,797	17,953
Manufacturing.....	11,847	11,524	12,213	11,728	11,579	11,456	11,471	11,548	11,545	11,565	11,677
Service-providing.....	112,249	112,064	112,808	112,076	111,700	111,555	111,737	112,218	112,060	112,463	112,831
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.1	33.4	33.1	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6
Manufacturing.....	39.8	41.1	39.3	39.6	40.0	40.6	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5
Overtime.....	2.9	3.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	1.4	2.0	.4	.3	.5	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7
Goods-producing ⁵	1.0	2.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.8
Service-providing ⁵	1.3	2.0	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.4	.4	.4	.7
State and local government.....	2.3	1.8	.6	.4	1.0	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.9	3.3	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7
Nonunion.....	.9	1.8	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2009	2010	2009				2010				2011
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data ^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.4	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.5	1.6	.4	.3	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.3	1.8	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
Price data ¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	-4	1.6	1.2	1.4	.1	.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	2.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	-2.6	4.2	.2	3.1	-6	1.6	1.8	-1	.6	1.4	3.7
Finished consumer goods.....	-3.9	5.6	.3	4.3	-7	1.9	2.4	-1	.7	1.8	4.8
Capital equipment.....	1.9	.4	-2	-2	-4	.8	.0	-1	.0	.5	.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	-8.4	6.3	-2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.2	.4	2.0	5.1
Crude materials.....	-30.4	21.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.5	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.1
Productivity data ⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	3.7	3.9	3.9	8.8	6.8	6.8	4.2	-1.7	2.6	2.7	.7
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.7	3.9	3.8	8.9	6.5	6.7	4.6	-1.7	2.3	2.9	1.6
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	2.0	5.7	-3.8	5.0	5.3	13.8	9.7	.3	-3.2	2.6	—

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

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2010				2011	2010				2011
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	-0.4	2.9	2.7	1.7	2.4	3.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.5
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	-2	3.1	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.5
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Private nonfarm.....	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Union.....	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.5
Nonunion.....	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
State and local government.....	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Private nonfarm.....	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6
Union.....	.5	.5	.5	.2	.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9
Nonunion.....	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
State and local government.....	.2	.2	.6	.2	.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	235,801	237,830	237,159	237,329	237,499	237,690	237,890	238,099	238,322	238,530	238,715	238,889	238,704	238,851	239,000
Civilian labor force.....	154,142	153,889	153,895	154,520	154,237	153,684	153,628	154,117	154,124	153,960	153,950	153,690	153,186	153,246	153,406
Participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	64.9	65.1	64.9	64.7	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2
Employed.....	139,877	139,064	138,952	139,382	139,353	139,092	138,991	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864
Employment-population ratio ²	59.3	58.5	58.6	58.7	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5
Unemployed.....	14,265	14,825	14,943	15,138	14,884	14,593	14,637	14,849	14,746	14,876	15,041	14,485	13,863	13,673	13,542
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8
Not in the labor force.....	81,659	83,941	83,264	82,809	83,262	84,006	84,262	83,983	84,198	84,570	84,765	85,199	85,518	85,605	85,594
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	105,493	106,596	106,198	106,301	106,407	106,522	106,641	106,761	106,887	107,007	107,114	107,216	107,203	107,292	107,381
Civilian labor force.....	78,897	78,994	78,841	79,279	79,178	79,094	78,993	79,295	79,289	79,016	78,980	78,906	78,506	78,795	78,764
Participation rate.....	74.8	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.4	74.3	74.1	74.3	74.2	73.8	73.7	73.6	73.2	73.4	73.4
Employed.....	71,341	71,230	70,977	71,348	71,451	71,329	71,340	71,505	71,559	71,365	71,130	71,480	71,589	71,954	71,959
Employment-population ratio ²	67.6	66.8	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.0	66.9	66.7	66.4	66.7	66.8	67.1	67.0
Unemployed.....	7,555	7,763	7,864	7,931	7,728	7,765	7,653	7,789	7,729	7,651	7,849	7,426	6,917	6,841	6,805
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6
Not in the labor force.....	26,596	27,603	27,357	27,022	27,229	27,428	27,648	27,467	27,599	27,991	28,134	28,310	28,698	28,497	28,617
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	113,265	114,333	113,974	114,066	114,160	114,264	114,372	114,481	114,596	114,704	114,801	114,894	114,637	114,714	114,792
Civilian labor force.....	68,856	68,990	68,976	69,167	69,057	68,826	68,797	68,883	69,082	69,018	69,151	69,027	68,839	68,802	68,898
Participation rate.....	60.8	60.3	60.5	60.6	60.5	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.1	60.0	60.0	60.0
Employed.....	63,699	63,456	63,479	63,501	63,487	63,483	63,340	63,379	63,562	63,400	63,385	63,428	63,392	63,319	63,566
Employment-population ratio ²	56.2	55.5	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.3	55.2	55.4
Unemployed.....	5,157	5,534	5,497	5,665	5,570	5,343	5,458	5,504	5,520	5,618	5,766	5,599	5,447	5,483	5,332
Unemployment rate.....	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7
Not in the labor force.....	44,409	45,343	44,998	44,899	45,103	45,438	45,575	45,598	45,514	45,687	45,651	45,867	45,798	45,912	45,894
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	17,043	16,901	16,987	16,962	16,932	16,904	16,877	16,857	16,839	16,819	16,800	16,780	16,863	16,845	16,827
Civilian labor force.....	6,390	5,906	6,078	6,074	6,002	5,764	5,838	5,939	5,754	5,927	5,820	5,757	5,841	5,649	5,744
Participation rate.....	37.5	34.9	35.8	35.8	35.4	34.1	34.6	35.2	34.2	35.2	34.6	34.3	34.6	33.5	34.1
Employed.....	4,837	4,378	4,497	4,533	4,416	4,279	4,312	4,383	4,256	4,319	4,393	4,298	4,341	4,300	4,339
Employment-population ratio ²	28.4	25.9	26.5	26.7	26.1	25.3	25.5	26.0	25.3	25.7	26.2	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.8
Unemployed.....	1,552	1,528	1,581	1,542	1,586	1,485	1,526	1,556	1,497	1,607	1,426	1,460	1,500	1,350	1,405
Unemployment rate.....	24.3	25.9	26.0	25.4	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5
Not in the labor force.....	10,654	10,995	10,908	10,888	10,931	11,140	11,039	10,918	11,085	10,893	10,980	11,022	11,022	11,196	11,083
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	190,902	192,075	191,648	191,749	191,856	191,979	192,109	192,245	192,391	192,527	192,641	192,749	192,516	192,601	192,688
Civilian labor force.....	125,644	125,084	125,103	125,739	125,327	124,964	125,094	125,358	125,333	124,914	124,824	124,700	124,192	124,237	124,497
Participation rate.....	65.8	65.1	65.3	65.6	65.3	65.1	65.1	65.2	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.6
Employed.....	114,996	114,168	114,165	114,465	114,350	114,176	114,312	114,457	114,433	113,975	113,728	114,079	114,197	114,330	114,706
Employment-population ratio ²	60.2	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.2	59.0	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.5
Unemployed.....	10,648	10,916	10,939	11,275	10,977	10,788	10,782	10,901	10,899	10,940	11,096	10,620	9,995	9,907	9,791
Unemployment rate.....	8.5	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9
Not in the labor force.....	65,258	66,991	66,545	66,009	66,529	67,015	67,016	66,887	67,058	67,612	67,817	68,049	68,325	68,364	68,191
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	28,241	28,708	28,591	28,624	28,653	28,685	28,718	28,755	28,794	28,831	28,865	28,896	28,947	28,976	29,005
Civilian labor force.....	17,632	17,862	17,901	17,967	17,961	17,745	17,676	17,876	17,777	17,946	18,020	17,958	17,857	17,865	17,836
Participation rate.....	62.4	62.2	62.6	62.8	62.7	61.9	61.5	62.2	61.7	62.2	62.4	62.1	61.7	61.7	61.5
Employed.....	15,025	15,010	14,939	14,996	15,175	15,020	14,908	14,972	14,920	15,127	15,142	15,119	15,048	15,124	15,067
Employment-population ratio ²	53.2	52.3	52.3	52.4	53.0	52.4	51.9	52.1	51.8	52.5	52.5	52.3	52.0	52.2	51.9
Unemployed.....	2,606	2,852	2,962	2,971	2,785	2,725	2,767	2,904	2,857	2,818	2,878	2,839	2,809	2,741	2,769
Unemployment rate.....	14.8	16.0	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5
Not in the labor force.....	10,609	10,846	10,690	10,657	10,692	10,941	11,043	10,879	11,017	10,885	10,845	10,939	11,090	11,112	11,169

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	32,891	33,713	33,414	33,498	33,578	33,662	33,747	33,836	33,927	34,014	34,102	34,188	34,001	34,079	34,155
Civilian labor force.....	22,352	22,748	22,697	22,674	22,739	22,677	22,737	22,733	22,896	22,814	22,915	22,868	22,823	22,519	22,676
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.5	67.9	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.1	66.1	66.4
Employed.....	19,647	19,906	19,854	19,854	19,913	19,867	19,980	19,991	20,042	19,936	19,899	19,906	20,099	19,912	20,105
Employment-population ratio ²	59.7	59.0	59.4	59.3	59.3	59.0	59.2	59.1	59.1	58.6	58.4	58.2	59.1	58.4	58.9
Unemployed.....	2,706	2,843	2,843	2,820	2,826	2,810	2,757	2,742	2,854	2,878	3,016	2,962	2,724	2,606	2,571
Unemployment rate.....	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3
Not in the labor force.....	10,539	10,964	10,716	10,824	10,839	10,986	11,010	11,102	11,031	11,201	11,188	11,320	11,178	11,561	11,479

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,877	139,064	138,952	139,382	139,353	139,092	138,991	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864
Men.....	73,670	73,359	73,163	73,526	73,603	73,385	73,466	73,600	73,594	73,470	73,337	73,600	73,800	74,122	74,108
Women.....	66,208	65,705	65,789	65,856	65,750	65,706	65,526	65,667	65,784	65,613	65,572	65,605	65,523	65,451	65,756
Married men, spouse present.....	43,998	43,292	43,152	43,248	43,343	43,341	43,372	43,418	43,701	43,301	43,130	43,081	42,915	42,957	42,880
Married women, spouse present.....	35,207	34,582	34,810	34,592	34,231	34,359	34,345	34,271	34,469	34,553	34,543	34,612	34,571	34,496	34,236
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,913	8,874	9,012	9,146	8,776	8,631	8,533	8,883	9,506	9,100	8,960	8,931	8,407	8,340	8,433
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,648	6,174	6,174	6,247	6,141	6,172	6,164	6,357	6,732	6,174	6,025	6,011	5,771	5,630	5,595
Could only find part-time work.....	1,966	2,375	2,351	2,492	2,299	2,123	2,301	2,379	2,478	2,564	2,557	2,568	2,510	2,415	2,332
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,710	18,251	18,334	18,035	17,977	17,963	18,219	18,566	18,256	18,230	18,326	18,184	17,929	18,220	18,417
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,791	8,744	8,903	9,048	8,630	8,482	8,384	8,752	9,380	8,991	8,822	8,789	8,242	8,248	8,265
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,556	6,087	6,093	6,186	6,038	6,080	6,051	6,276	6,649	6,108	5,941	5,911	5,661	5,558	5,504
Could only find part-time work.....	1,955	2,358	2,378	2,480	2,282	2,098	2,235	2,347	2,454	2,534	2,555	2,542	2,513	2,383	2,305
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,372	17,911	18,001	17,733	17,691	17,694	17,886	18,175	17,911	17,848	17,929	17,829	17,552	17,835	17,984

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.0	25.4	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.7
White, total ¹	8.5	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.8	23.2	23.7	23.4	24.2	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.3	23.4	21.1	22.5	22.8	21.3	21.6
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	25.2	26.3	27.0	27.2	26.6	27.1	26.2	27.0	26.8	26.0	23.3	25.7	24.4	22.5	23.3
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.4	20.0	20.4	19.6	21.8	19.3	20.4	20.4	19.9	20.8	18.7	19.1	21.0	20.0	19.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.7
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.9
Black or African American, total ¹	14.8	16.0	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	39.5	43.0	41.1	38.3	38.5	40.4	41.3	45.7	49.2	47.7	46.3	44.2	45.4	38.4	42.1
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	46.0	45.4	46.8	37.0	36.4	43.7	44.6	51.2	48.3	51.3	49.5	42.5	47.9	41.9	40.3
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	33.4	40.5	35.1	39.7	40.2	37.0	37.7	39.5	50.1	44.0	43.1	45.8	42.6	34.9	43.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.3	17.3	19.0	17.7	17.1	17.4	16.7	17.2	17.4	16.2	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	11.5	12.8	12.4	13.8	12.4	11.8	12.9	13.2	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	11.6	11.3
Married men, spouse present.....	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.9
Married women, spouse present.....	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7
Full-time workers.....	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4
Part-time workers.....	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.3
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.6	14.9	14.4	14.7	14.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.2	13.9	13.7
High school graduates, no college ³	9.7	10.3	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.4
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4

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		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,165	2,771	2,654	2,695	2,763	2,779	2,833	2,756	2,872	2,659	2,824	2,725	2,678	2,390	2,449
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,828	3,267	3,210	3,000	3,060	3,138	3,098	3,604	3,329	3,427	3,336	3,184	3,016	3,094	2,914
15 weeks and over.....	7,272	8,786	8,966	8,933	8,884	8,900	8,709	8,471	8,517	8,734	8,843	8,647	8,495	8,172	8,078
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,775	2,371	2,449	2,274	2,174	2,209	2,171	2,210	2,364	2,500	2,515	2,205	2,285	2,179	1,957
27 weeks and over.....	4,496	6,415	6,517	6,659	6,710	6,691	6,539	6,261	6,153	6,234	6,328	6,441	6,210	5,993	6,122
Mean duration, in weeks.....	24.4	33.0	31.7	33.1	34.3	34.8	33.9	33.5	33.4	33.9	33.9	34.2	36.9	37.1	39.0
Median duration, in weeks.....	15.1	21.4	20.3	21.6	22.8	25.5	21.7	20.6	20.5	21.3	21.7	22.4	21.8	21.2	21.7

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		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Job losers ¹	9,160	9,250	9,368	9,237	9,194	9,097	9,090	9,285	9,286	9,070	9,471	8,923	8,519	8,334	8,209
On temporary layoff.....	1,630	1,431	1,570	1,356	1,448	1,403	1,268	1,505	1,340	1,293	1,430	1,402	1,249	1,270	1,197
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,530	7,819	7,798	7,881	7,746	7,694	7,822	7,780	7,947	7,777	8,042	7,521	7,270	7,064	7,013
Job leavers.....	882	889	893	933	966	897	896	868	809	854	864	914	910	898	896
Reentrants.....	3,187	3,466	3,523	3,749	3,430	3,272	3,417	3,418	3,441	3,498	3,427	3,408	3,357	3,352	3,262
New entrants.....	1,035	1,220	1,185	1,217	1,192	1,147	1,197	1,260	1,193	1,278	1,269	1,311	1,351	1,337	1,360
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	64.2	62.4	62.6	61.0	62.2	63.1	62.3	62.6	63.0	61.7	63.0	61.3	60.3	59.9	59.8
On temporary layoff.....	11.4	9.6	10.5	9.0	9.8	9.7	8.7	10.1	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.7
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.8	52.7	52.1	52.1	52.4	53.4	53.6	52.5	54.0	52.9	53.5	51.7	51.4	50.7	51.1
Job leavers.....	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5
Reentrants.....	22.3	23.4	23.5	24.8	23.2	22.7	23.4	23.0	23.4	23.8	22.8	23.4	23.7	24.1	23.8
New entrants.....	7.3	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.9
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
New entrants.....	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8
16 to 24 years.....	17.6	18.4	18.7	19.5	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.6	18.3	18.1	18.1	17.7	17.6
16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.0	25.4	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4	25.7	23.9	24.5
16 to 17 years.....	25.9	29.1	29.8	29.2	29.8	29.3	30.4	31.2	30.0	30.3	24.9	27.1	27.8	28.8	29.0
18 to 19 years.....	23.4	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.9	24.0	23.7	23.8	23.3	24.7	24.2	24.5	24.6	21.5	22.5
20 to 24 years.....	14.7	15.5	15.7	17.1	14.6	15.3	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.3	15.9	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.0
25 years and older.....	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.4
25 to 54 years.....	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.8
55 years and older.....	6.6	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.3
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	21.4	22.4	19.4	20.9	21.1	20.6	20.3	20.1	20.5	19.9	19.0	18.9	19.0
16 to 19 years.....	27.8	28.8	29.5	29.2	28.2	29.2	29.0	29.5	29.3	29.4	26.6	27.8	27.2	25.9	26.2
16 to 17 years.....	28.7	31.8	31.1	32.3	32.4	33.0	32.4	32.8	33.3	33.8	28.5	29.0	29.1	28.5	28.5
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	27.4	28.8	27.7	26.4	27.3	26.7	27.8	26.2	26.8	25.5	27.4	26.6	24.8	25.3
20 to 24 years.....	17.0	17.8	18.2	19.8	16.1	17.8	18.2	17.3	17.1	16.5	18.1	16.9	15.9	16.4	16.4
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.8
25 to 54 years.....	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.0
55 years and older.....	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.8
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	15.7	16.3	16.4	15.3	15.7	15.4	15.4	17.0	15.9	16.1	17.1	16.3	16.1
16 to 19 years.....	20.7	22.8	22.4	21.5	24.7	22.2	23.2	22.9	22.8	24.8	22.3	22.8	24.0	21.8	22.7
16 to 17 years.....	23.1	26.5	28.5	26.1	27.3	25.8	28.4	29.6	26.8	27.0	21.2	25.2	26.4	29.1	29.5
18 to 19 years.....	19.4	20.9	19.4	20.2	23.3	20.5	20.6	19.7	20.4	22.6	22.8	21.5	22.5	17.8	19.7
20 to 24 years.....	12.3	13.0	13.0	14.2	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.9	13.5	13.5	14.4	14.2	13.5
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.1
25 to 54 years.....	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.5
55 years and older ¹	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.8

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	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011 ^P	Feb. 2011 ^P	State	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011 ^P	Feb. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	10.2	9.3	9.3	Missouri.....	9.6	9.5	9.4
Alaska.....	8.2	7.8	7.6	Montana.....	7.1	7.5	7.4
Arizona.....	10.2	9.6	9.6	Nebraska.....	4.9	4.3	4.3
Arkansas.....	8.0	7.8	7.8	Nevada.....	14.7	14.2	13.6
California.....	12.4	12.4	12.1	New Hampshire.....	6.6	5.6	5.4
Colorado.....	9.0	9.1	9.3	New Jersey.....	9.7	9.1	9.2
Connecticut.....	9.2	9.0	9.0	New Mexico.....	8.2	8.7	8.7
Delaware.....	8.7	8.5	8.5	New York.....	8.8	8.2	8.2
District of Columbia.....	10.3	9.6	9.5	North Carolina.....	11.4	9.8	9.8
Florida.....	11.3	11.9	11.5	North Dakota.....	4.1	3.8	3.7
Georgia.....	10.3	10.3	10.2	Ohio.....	10.6	9.3	9.2
Hawaii.....	6.8	6.3	6.3	Oklahoma.....	7.3	6.6	6.5
Idaho.....	9.0	9.7	9.7	Oregon.....	11.1	10.4	10.2
Illinois.....	11.1	9.0	8.9	Pennsylvania.....	8.8	8.3	8.0
Indiana.....	10.7	9.1	8.8	Rhode Island.....	11.8	11.3	11.2
Iowa.....	6.1	6.1	6.0	South Carolina.....	11.6	10.5	10.2
Kansas.....	7.2	6.8	6.8	South Dakota.....	5.2	4.7	4.8
Kentucky.....	10.9	10.4	10.4	Tennessee.....	10.3	9.4	9.5
Louisiana.....	7.1	7.8	7.9	Texas.....	8.2	8.3	8.2
Maine.....	8.4	7.5	7.5	Utah.....	8.0	7.6	7.7
Maryland.....	7.6	7.2	7.1	Vermont.....	6.7	5.7	5.6
Massachusetts.....	8.8	8.3	8.2	Virginia.....	7.2	6.5	6.4
Michigan.....	13.5	10.7	10.4	Washington.....	10.0	9.2	9.1
Minnesota.....	7.7	6.7	6.7	West Virginia.....	8.8	9.6	9.4
Mississippi.....	11.0	10.1	10.2	Wisconsin.....	9.1	7.4	7.4
				Wyoming.....	7.5	6.3	6.2

^P = preliminary

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

State	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011 ^P	Feb. 2011 ^P	State	Feb. 2010	Jan. 2011 ^P	Feb. 2011 ^P
Alabama.....	2,148,206	2,117,944	2,123,067	Missouri.....	3,028,271	3,006,228	3,016,118
Alaska.....	361,033	363,205	363,306	Montana.....	496,528	498,032	498,129
Arizona.....	3,175,513	3,171,496	3,171,584	Nebraska.....	978,778	978,648	980,758
Arkansas.....	1,351,138	1,362,440	1,365,408	Nevada.....	1,361,099	1,323,809	1,315,992
California.....	18,204,387	18,150,676	18,116,716	New Hampshire.....	744,793	744,201	744,980
Colorado.....	2,703,713	2,670,797	2,677,768	New Jersey.....	4,526,803	4,468,662	4,480,557
Connecticut.....	1,896,076	1,896,569	1,896,761	New Mexico.....	949,344	955,756	955,544
Delaware.....	429,894	423,213	424,056	New York.....	9,670,709	9,585,590	9,590,817
District of Columbia.....	335,737	332,378	334,289	North Carolina.....	4,557,284	4,464,112	4,466,980
Florida.....	9,179,114	9,278,147	9,264,634	North Dakota.....	369,688	371,408	372,110
Georgia.....	4,716,270	4,681,475	4,678,945	Ohio.....	5,907,692	5,895,103	5,897,839
Hawaii.....	629,025	630,501	631,901	Oklahoma.....	1,759,828	1,744,563	1,741,720
Idaho.....	756,400	759,558	760,710	Oregon.....	1,979,792	1,993,068	1,995,187
Illinois.....	6,636,992	6,648,545	6,614,917	Pennsylvania.....	6,357,631	6,345,975	6,361,289
Indiana.....	3,149,985	3,120,223	3,117,090	Rhode Island.....	573,817	576,230	573,831
Iowa.....	1,667,106	1,678,395	1,680,579	South Carolina.....	2,169,378	2,158,956	2,154,838
Kansas.....	1,505,230	1,500,749	1,504,370	South Dakota.....	443,064	446,161	447,545
Kentucky.....	2,085,080	2,097,123	2,103,176	Tennessee.....	3,057,538	3,072,278	3,087,053
Louisiana.....	2,070,462	2,088,336	2,082,877	Texas.....	12,082,673	12,212,156	12,214,178
Maine.....	698,160	698,856	698,800	Utah.....	1,378,819	1,355,830	1,355,952
Maryland.....	2,983,253	2,976,024	2,973,874	Vermont.....	360,583	362,547	363,660
Massachusetts.....	3,488,868	3,502,066	3,501,407	Virginia.....	4,193,367	4,184,564	4,185,858
Michigan.....	4,818,331	4,741,789	4,739,994	Washington.....	3,533,441	3,517,011	3,508,108
Minnesota.....	2,960,693	2,959,371	2,962,476	West Virginia.....	787,786	780,003	782,636
Mississippi.....	1,311,862	1,324,078	1,332,139	Wisconsin.....	3,083,121	3,045,284	3,048,976
				Wyoming.....	296,070	290,847	291,167

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

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM	130,807	129,818	129,438	129,715	130,173	129,981	129,932	129,873	129,844	130,015	130,108	130,260	130,328	130,563	130,784
TOTAL PRIVATE	108,252	107,337	106,916	107,145	107,193	107,258	107,351	107,461	107,570	107,713	107,841	108,008	108,102	108,363	108,594
GOODS-PRODUCING	18,557	17,755	17,701	17,762	17,763	17,763	17,791	17,790	17,784	17,785	17,793	17,797	17,835	17,916	17,953
Natural resources and mining	694	705	680	687	698	704	711	719	725	734	735	734	739	744	757
Logging.....	50.4	49.5	50.4	51.0	50.8	50.2	50.5	50.7	49.5	49.1	47.8	47.2	48.1	48.4	49.9
Mining.....	643.3	655.9	629.8	636.2	647.3	653.5	660.1	668.3	675.0	685.0	686.8	686.7	691.0	695.1	707.5
Oil and gas extraction.....	159.8	158.9	156.8	157.8	159.0	158.1	158.2	159.8	160.9	162.5	161.2	161.6	163.4	165.0	167.1
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	208.3	202.9	200.7	201.3	202.4	202.6	202.9	204.3	205.2	206.1	206.1	205.6	205.1	206.1	207.4
Coal mining.....	81.5	80.6	79.1	79.3	80.6	80.5	80.6	81.1	81.8	82.4	82.6	83.2	83.2	83.0	83.9
Support activities for mining.....	275.2	294.1	272.3	277.1	285.9	292.8	299.0	304.2	308.9	316.4	319.5	319.5	322.5	324.0	333.0
Construction	6,016	5,526	5,550	5,566	5,529	5,511	5,500	5,520	5,514	5,512	5,504	5,498	5,478	5,517	5,519
Construction of buildings.....	1,357.2	1,231.6	1,245.0	1,249.7	1,243.3	1,231.2	1,221.8	1,221.5	1,223.0	1,217.1	1,219.0	1,222.1	1,219.7	1,221.4	1,224.4
Heavy and civil engineering.....	851.3	828.6	814.8	831.6	820.3	823.4	825.9	837.3	841.4	845.1	845.7	834.2	830.5	839.0	840.2
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,807.9	3,465.5	3,490.2	3,484.7	3,465.6	3,456.6	3,452.4	3,461.1	3,449.4	3,450.1	3,439.7	3,441.2	3,427.8	3,456.5	3,454.4
Manufacturing	11,847	11,524	11,471	11,509	11,536	11,548	11,580	11,551	11,545	11,539	11,554	11,565	11,618	11,655	11,677
Production workers.....	8,322	8,075	8,041	8,072	8,091	8,103	8,123	8,094	8,083	8,072	8,080	8,093	8,133	8,162	8,185
Durable goods	7,284	7,067	7,010	7,039	7,065	7,079	7,114	7,092	7,095	7,097	7,113	7,126	7,183	7,211	7,232
Production workers.....	4,990	4,831	4,789	4,815	4,833	4,849	4,874	4,851	4,852	4,846	4,854	4,865	4,906	4,929	4,948
Wood products.....	358.7	341.1	343.2	345.1	346.2	347.4	342.8	340.0	337.7	336.0	337.7	337.4	340.9	343.1	342.9
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	394.3	372.0	371.7	372.2	374.4	373.0	371.6	370.7	372.5	371.8	370.6	367.5	369.6	371.4	372.0
Primary metals.....	362.1	360.7	354.0	357.8	361.0	363.8	365.2	365.0	365.2	365.3	366.6	368.2	369.4	374.5	376.0
Fabricated metal products.....	1,311.6	1,284.6	1,262.0	1,271.2	1,279.7	1,286.6	1,295.2	1,296.1	1,299.9	1,300.6	1,305.7	1,312.5	1,323.2	1,329.8	1,338.4
Machinery.....	1,028.6	992.9	981.4	986.8	992.0	996.1	998.2	997.6	998.4	1,000.2	1,007.3	1,010.2	1,018.3	1,025.8	1,030.6
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,136.9	1,100.1	1,095.0	1,094.8	1,096.9	1,099.5	1,101.4	1,103.0	1,103.0	1,102.9	1,106.7	1,111.1	1,115.2	1,117.9	1,120.4
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	166.4	161.6	159.3	159.6	159.9	160.6	161.8	162.4	162.2	163.5	164.9	166.1	167.6	169.7	169.7
Communications equipment.....	120.5	118.0	116.6	116.1	117.3	118.1	118.2	119.2	119.3	120.1	119.6	119.0	119.2	117.8	118.4
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	378.1	369.7	366.3	368.0	368.9	370.5	371.3	373.2	372.0	372.1	372.9	375.5	377.5	380.1	382.8
Electronic instruments.....	421.6	406.0	406.9	405.6	405.5	405.1	405.4	404.3	405.8	403.8	405.5	406.2	406.3	405.2	404.2
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	373.6	360.7	355.5	358.0	359.4	359.2	362.1	362.3	363.9	364.7	365.2	367.7	368.2	368.5	367.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,347.9	1,329.9	1,320.5	1,326.3	1,329.3	1,327.3	1,353.5	1,334.5	1,332.5	1,333.3	1,332.7	1,329.8	1,351.8	1,354.0	1,360.3
Furniture and related products.....	385.7	357.4	359.3	359.5	358.8	360.1	356.8	356.9	355.7	354.5	351.4	350.3	352.2	350.6	350.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	584.4	567.6	567.2	567.3	567.1	565.9	566.7	566.0	566.3	567.5	569.5	571.2	574.2	575.5	574.0
Nondurable goods	4,563	4,457	4,461	4,470	4,471	4,469	4,466	4,459	4,450	4,442	4,441	4,439	4,435	4,444	4,445
Production workers.....	3,332	3,244	3,252	3,257	3,258	3,254	3,249	3,243	3,231	3,226	3,226	3,228	3,227	3,233	3,237
Food manufacturing.....	1,456.4	1,446.8	1,448.3	1,450.8	1,451.4	1,452.7	1,451.4	1,449.2	1,445.2	1,440.3	1,442.1	1,444.9	1,446.9	1,452.6	1,451.7
Beverages and tobacco products.....	187.4	182.3	183.8	183.4	182.9	182.3	180.3	181.4	183.2	184.4	183.8	182.4	177.6	180.2	179.5
Textile mills.....	124.4	119.3	119.2	119.7	119.5	119.8	119.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	119.0	119.8	119.9	120.8	120.7
Textile product mills.....	125.7	118.5	118.9	119.5	120.0	119.9	119.8	118.5	118.5	117.1	115.8	116.3	115.6	116.4	116.5
Apparel.....	167.5	157.7	159.0	158.3	157.4	156.5	156.7	155.8	155.0	156.6	157.1	157.6	157.9	156.3	155.9
Leather and allied products.....	29.0	27.8	27.6	26.7	27.3	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.0	28.3	28.7	28.5	28.2	29.1	29.2
Paper and paper products.....	407.0	396.8	395.7	397.6	397.7	397.5	396.5	396.7	396.8	396.6	396.2	396.8	396.5	397.4	397.9
Printing and related support activities.....	521.8	486.9	489.5	490.4	490.3	489.1	489.1	485.8	483.0	481.3	480.9	476.2	476.4	474.5	473.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	115.3	114.0	113.3	115.6	114.1	114.4	114.3	114.1	114.0	115.5	113.2	113.0	111.6	112.6	113.0
Chemicals.....	804.1	783.8	786.6	785.4	785.9	783.6	782.8	782.6	781.8	779.4	777.8	777.5	773.9	774.9	776.3
Plastics and rubber products.....	624.9	623.2	618.9	622.5	624.5	625.6	628.0	627.8	625.4	623.9	626.4	626.1	630.2	629.5	630.5
SERVICE-PROVIDING	112,249	112,064	111,737	111,953	112,410	112,218	112,141	112,083	112,060	112,230	112,315	112,463	112,493	112,647	112,831
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,695	89,582	89,215	89,383	89,430	89,495	89,560	89,671	89,786	89,928	90,048	90,211	90,267	90,447	90,641
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,906	24,605	24,559	24,581	24,584	24,587	24,609	24,601	24,627	24,670	24,684	24,746	24,740	24,775	24,790
Wholesale trade.....	5,586.6	5,456.0	5,444.6	5,445.9	5,444.6	5,450.7	5,453.8	5,454.5	5,456.0	5,467.4	5,475.7	5,479.5	5,492.4	5,508.2	5,524.3
Durable goods.....	2,809.9	2,719.4	2,708.9	2,710.1	2,714.8	2,712.3	2,717.6	2,718.5	2,722.4	2,728.3	2,733.7	2,736.0	2,744.6	2,755.9	2,765.2
Nondurable goods.....	1,966.1	1,931.6	1,934.0	1,934.5	1,928.0	1,930.1	1,929.9	1,930.5	1,928.7	1,931.8	1,932.7	1,935.5	1,939.6	1,941.7	1,945.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	810.7	805.1	801.7	801.3	801.8	808.3	806.3	805.5	804.9	807.3	809.3	808.0	808.2	810.6	813.3
Retail trade.....	14,522.4	14,413.9	14,408.4	14,424.3	14,421.0	14,408.5	14,419.3	14,412.6	14,430.3	14,456.6	14,441.0	14,447.2	14,477.7	14,477.8	14,474.6
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,637.5	1,624.5	1,614.8	1,621.3	1,624.4	1,619.5	1,616.5	1,622.9	1,627.3	1,634.9	1,643.1	1,648.1	1,650.8	1,656.2	1,661.1
Automobile dealers.....	1,018.2	1,006.4	1,002.0	1,003.2	1,001.6	1,002.4	1,001.9	1,004.5	1,007.0	1,012.6	1,018.7	1,021.4	1,023.3	1,026.9	1,029.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	449.2	436.3	438.7	436.6	436.7	437.6	435.0	432.8	436.0	439.6	435.8	435.8	435.4	434.7	434.8
Electronics and appliance stores.....	491.0	497.5	492.5	492.4	494.2	493.6	494.7	497.5	500.8	506.1	508.6	503.2	500.0	496.4	494.0

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,155.6	1,125.7	1,149.0	1,146.5	1,139.1	1,123.9	1,120.8	1,118.9	1,115.1	1,109.9	1,112.0	1,112.0	1,117.3	1,115.2	1,128.2
Food and beverage stores.....	2,830.0	2,810.5	2,806.9	2,814.2	2,811.2	2,806.8	2,808.4	2,811.1	2,812.4	2,810.6	2,810.9	2,814.1	2,816.1	2,818.1	2,818.8
Health and personal care stores.....	986.0	978.9	979.9	979.6	980.7	979.5	978.1	976.3	976.3	977.6	976.4	970.9	971.9	971.1	970.1
Gasoline stations.....	825.5	816.4	814.4	816.4	817.8	815.5	820.2	816.6	816.0	814.4	815.3	816.1	814.9	813.2	813.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,363.9	1,376.5	1,364.0	1,373.9	1,372.1	1,376.1	1,378.2	1,377.7	1,388.0	1,401.1	1,404.4	1,405.4	1,412.1	1,417.0	1,421.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	614.0	600.5	602.1	602.7	600.0	601.0	600.6	599.0	597.8	597.4	600.4	601.5	597.6	598.3	599.4
General merchandise stores ¹	2,966.2	2,970.6	2,964.6	2,959.2	2,965.1	2,974.3	2,987.0	2,983.6	2,986.1	2,988.2	2,968.2	2,972.8	2,987.2	2,984.7	2,958.1
Department stores.....	1,472.9	1,487.6	1,484.8	1,486.1	1,487.2	1,493.0	1,497.3	1,496.9	1,495.8	1,495.1	1,484.3	1,484.2	1,498.9	1,499.5	1,488.4
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	782.4	760.4	765.0	763.9	761.5	759.6	760.7	757.9	756.6	757.8	754.9	753.9	758.7	758.9	762.3
Nonstore retailers.....	421.1	416.1	416.5	417.6	418.2	421.1	419.1	418.3	417.9	419.0	411.0	413.4	415.7	414.0	413.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,236.4	4,183.5	4,151.5	4,156.3	4,165.3	4,175.8	4,184.8	4,184.1	4,192.4	4,196.2	4,218.3	4,268.4	4,221.2	4,238.2	4,241.2
Air transportation.....	462.8	464.2	462.5	461.9	463.4	463.7	462.6	462.8	463.4	463.7	466.9	467.7	469.3	470.5	471.6
Rail transportation.....	218.2	214.9	211.7	211.8	212.2	214.4	216.0	217.1	217.6	218.4	219.0	218.5	219.1	220.1	220.6
Water transportation.....	63.4	62.8	62.6	61.9	62.8	63.1	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.7	65.1	64.9
Truck transportation.....	1,268.2	1,244.1	1,234.5	1,237.5	1,241.2	1,241.9	1,246.7	1,248.4	1,248.5	1,250.2	1,256.0	1,255.9	1,255.2	1,265.2	1,268.4
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	421.7	432.4	424.0	425.5	424.5	427.6	437.5	433.7	438.6	442.9	444.3	445.2	443.9	445.1	444.9
Pipeline transportation.....	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.5	41.9	42.1	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.6	43.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.6	27.3	27.2	27.6	27.7	27.8	27.6	27.5	27.6	28.1	27.1	26.7	27.1	27.2	27.3
Support activities for transportation.....	548.5	540.1	536.9	538.1	541.4	543.4	544.4	543.2	542.3	543.0	540.6	542.0	546.1	550.5	552.4
Couriers and messengers.....	546.3	527.1	521.3	521.0	520.4	520.6	518.3	518.9	521.0	516.5	527.3	573.6	524.9	522.2	522.0
Warehousing and storage.....	637.1	628.3	628.1	628.5	629.8	631.2	627.0	627.4	628.7	628.1	631.0	631.8	628.1	628.6	626.0
Utilities.....	560.0	551.9	554.3	554.1	553.4	551.7	550.7	550.2	548.6	549.8	549.3	551.2	548.9	550.6	550.3
Information.....	2,804	2,711	2,718	2,716	2,715	2,701	2,706	2,711	2,701	2,697	2,699	2,694	2,687	2,684	2,682
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	796.4	761.0	762.5	762.4	761.9	760.5	760.5	761.3	759.4	758.9	757.2	756.9	756.2	757.7	756.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	357.6	372.0	367.0	370.2	375.7	365.8	372.8	378.2	373.3	372.0	373.4	372.6	371.1	365.2	368.4
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	300.5	294.5	294.3	294.6	293.6	293.6	294.8	295.7	296.1	296.0	296.3	295.7	295.8	297.1	296.1
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	965.7	899.7	912.7	906.5	901.0	898.3	894.1	892.0	887.7	886.2	886.0	881.8	876.8	875.9	872.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	248.5	242.0	243.0	243.2	242.3	241.7	241.5	240.4	240.5	240.6	240.4	241.0	239.8	239.8	239.7
Other information services.....	135.0	141.5	138.5	139.5	140.5	141.0	142.5	143.0	143.5	143.3	145.3	145.7	147.0	148.3	149.2
Financial activities.....	7,769	7,630	7,643	7,648	7,640	7,628	7,618	7,616	7,616	7,617	7,616	7,617	7,607	7,606	7,611
Finance and insurance.....	5,774.9	5,691.3	5,698.0	5,695.7	5,694.4	5,689.4	5,686.7	5,684.0	5,686.7	5,685.6	5,685.3	5,681.5	5,677.0	5,669.8	5,668.3
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.0	20.8	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.0
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,590.2	2,544.7	2,543.6	2,540.3	2,542.3	2,540.9	2,541.8	2,542.6	2,547.2	2,552.0	2,552.1	2,549.0	2,543.9	2,539.7	2,536.3
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,753.8	1,733.4	1,730.3	1,729.9	1,731.2	1,732.2	1,732.4	1,733.0	1,735.8	1,738.9	1,740.9	1,741.9	1,743.1	1,744.2	1,745.8
Commercial banking.....	1,316.9	1,308.4	1,305.0	1,305.2	1,305.2	1,306.0	1,307.6	1,308.8	1,310.8	1,313.8	1,314.4	1,316.4	1,315.8	1,316.3	1,317.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	811.3	800.9	795.5	802.0	801.5	801.8	803.0	801.2	805.5	800.3	801.2	803.1	804.7	806.7	807.8
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,264.1	2,238.0	2,251.6	2,245.8	2,242.6	2,238.8	2,233.8	2,232.6	2,226.6	2,225.7	2,224.0	2,221.7	2,220.1	2,215.1	2,216.0
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	88.4	86.9	86.7	87.0	87.3	87.3	87.4	87.0	86.7	86.8	86.9	86.5	87.2	87.3	87.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,994.0	1,938.9	1,944.6	1,952.2	1,945.9	1,938.9	1,931.7	1,931.5	1,928.9	1,931.7	1,930.6	1,935.3	1,929.5	1,935.7	1,943.0
Real estate.....	1,420.2	1,395.5	1,398.8	1,406.0	1,400.5	1,393.2	1,387.8	1,389.5	1,389.8	1,391.6	1,388.0	1,395.0	1,390.8	1,394.7	1,396.3
Rental and leasing services.....	547.3	518.2	520.1	520.9	520.2	520.9	519.1	517.2	514.3	514.7	517.3	515.0	513.0	515.4	521.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	26.5	25.2	25.7	25.3	25.2	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.7	25.6	25.7
Professional and business services.....	16,579	16,688	16,546	16,615	16,640	16,683	16,681	16,711	16,719	16,759	16,844	16,902	16,953	16,991	17,077
Professional and technical services ¹	7,508.5	7,424.0	7,403.3	7,416.2	7,407.0	7,408.5	7,414.8	7,430.6	7,414.1	7,422.9	7,455.1	7,469.4	7,486.6	7,507.1	7,548.2
Legal services.....	1,124.9	1,113.7	1,113.4	1,113.2	1,113.1	1,109.7	1,111.2	1,113.8	1,115.7	1,115.9	1,116.1	1,113.7	1,115.1	1,113.5	1,113.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	914.2	888.3	891.1	891.3	884.8	881.8	882.0	887.6	875.6	871.4	893.3	881.8	883.3	879.5	901.0
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,324.7	1,276.7	1,279.2	1,278.5	1,277.0	1,274.0	1,275.2	1,276.4	1,273.7	1,272.6	1,273.9	1,278.5	1,280.5	1,289.2	1,292.6

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,422.6	1,441.5	1,424.9	1,433.5	1,434.8	1,436.3	1,441.7	1,445.9	1,447.1	1,456.9	1,459.6	1,464.9	1,472.1	1,477.6	1,485.3
Management and technical consulting services.....	994.9	991.4	989.2	987.4	982.7	991.6	990.0	989.6	991.5	994.6	1,000.3	1,008.1	1,011.8	1,020.4	1,024.9
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,866.9	1,863.0	1,855.3	1,859.0	1,861.3	1,863.9	1,862.8	1,864.9	1,870.6	1,869.9	1,870.8	1,873.3	1,871.4	1,870.5	1,873.3
Administrative and waste services.....	7,203.3	7,401.0	7,287.3	7,339.6	7,371.2	7,410.9	7,403.2	7,415.8	7,434.6	7,466.3	7,517.9	7,559.6	7,594.6	7,613.6	7,655.2
Administrative and support services ¹	6,851.6	7,044.3	6,936.3	6,987.8	7,014.5	7,052.8	7,041.9	7,054.2	7,074.1	7,106.6	7,159.1	7,199.8	7,234.7	7,252.3	7,293.7
Employment services ¹	2,480.8	2,716.7	2,639.4	2,664.8	2,696.9	2,728.9	2,713.8	2,719.6	2,745.7	2,765.8	2,808.0	2,843.6	2,867.1	2,881.2	2,916.9
Temporary help services.....	1,823.3	2,078.8	2,006.2	2,027.3	2,057.5	2,076.1	2,073.3	2,090.2	2,110.1	2,137.3	2,164.1	2,207.2	2,206.1	2,217.6	2,252.0
Business support services.....	820.0	806.4	804.6	804.3	804.1	805.1	808.5	809.1	807.6	809.2	808.8	805.2	805.4	806.1	806.6
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,753.3	1,742.5	1,715.5	1,741.0	1,740.0	1,741.1	1,744.9	1,747.3	1,747.2	1,747.9	1,754.5	1,765.0	1,770.5	1,765.1	1,765.2
Waste management and remediation services.....	351.7	356.7	351.0	351.8	356.7	358.1	361.3	361.6	360.5	359.7	358.8	359.8	359.9	361.3	361.5
Educational and health services.....	19,193	19,564	19,455	19,482	19,508	19,535	19,571	19,612	19,631	19,695	19,732	19,760	19,789	19,832	19,865
Educational services.....	3,090.4	3,149.6	3,131.1	3,135.2	3,138.2	3,147.0	3,154.9	3,160.3	3,145.1	3,170.1	3,176.9	3,179.5	3,190.0	3,205.6	3,199.4
Health care and social assistance.....	16,102.7	16,414.5	16,323.8	16,346.3	16,369.7	16,388.1	16,416.3	16,451.2	16,485.5	16,524.4	16,555.3	16,580.6	16,598.5	16,626.1	16,665.1
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,793.4	5,975.8	5,935.1	5,942.4	5,954.8	5,961.8	5,980.2	5,996.1	6,013.5	6,033.4	6,039.7	6,051.3	6,056.1	6,073.0	6,089.7
Offices of physicians.....	2,279.1	2,315.8	2,309.6	2,309.8	2,311.6	2,312.7	2,314.1	2,318.8	2,322.2	2,327.8	2,324.5	2,330.0	2,333.4	2,334.4	2,343.2
Outpatient care centers.....	557.5	599.6	594.6	597.9	597.5	598.6	600.7	603.5	604.5	607.2	607.2	611.4	611.8	614.7	616.5
Home health care services.....	1,027.1	1,080.6	1,067.9	1,073.5	1,074.2	1,074.6	1,082.2	1,084.4	1,091.7	1,096.1	1,099.6	1,102.3	1,105.0	1,113.4	1,113.0
Hospitals.....	4,667.4	4,685.3	4,674.4	4,679.6	4,678.5	4,682.5	4,681.0	4,686.5	4,690.5	4,694.1	4,701.5	4,708.0	4,712.0	4,718.8	4,729.4
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,082.2	3,129.1	3,112.7	3,117.5	3,120.8	3,125.5	3,133.3	3,139.0	3,140.9	3,147.5	3,153.6	3,163.1	3,167.7	3,171.0	3,178.1
Nursing care facilities.....	1,644.9	1,660.8	1,654.2	1,656.4	1,657.7	1,659.1	1,662.6	1,663.4	1,664.6	1,667.0	1,674.1	1,674.8	1,679.4	1,677.5	1,680.5
Social assistance ¹	2,559.8	2,624.3	2,601.6	2,606.8	2,615.6	2,618.3	2,621.8	2,629.6	2,640.6	2,649.4	2,660.5	2,658.2	2,662.7	2,663.3	2,667.9
Child day care services.....	852.8	851.8	849.9	851.3	852.6	850.5	847.1	851.5	855.4	856.1	858.4	856.6	860.2	858.3	860.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,077	13,020	12,963	12,998	12,995	13,018	13,013	13,051	13,103	13,072	13,057	13,074	13,071	13,125	13,176
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,915.5	1,908.6	1,896.0	1,908.0	1,899.8	1,920.9	1,924.1	1,925.2	1,933.3	1,899.8	1,895.0	1,896.4	1,886.5	1,897.0	1,906.8
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	396.8	410.0	393.6	404.2	411.1	412.7	419.3	423.2	429.7	404.8	410.6	410.5	406.8	413.8	415.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	129.4	127.3	128.3	127.6	127.0	127.6	127.8	127.0	126.8	125.9	126.6	127.2	128.0	129.5	129.9
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,389.2	1,371.3	1,374.1	1,376.2	1,361.7	1,380.6	1,377.0	1,375.0	1,376.8	1,369.1	1,357.8	1,358.7	1,351.7	1,353.7	1,361.1
Accommodations and food services.....	11,161.9	11,110.9	11,066.6	11,090.4	11,095.3	11,097.5	11,088.6	11,125.3	11,169.7	11,172.4	11,162.0	11,177.4	11,184.3	11,228.2	11,269.4
Accommodations.....	1,763.0	1,759.1	1,743.5	1,750.7	1,758.3	1,768.2	1,774.1	1,781.4	1,772.7	1,766.2	1,759.3	1,763.3	1,769.0	1,773.1	1,783.8
Food services and drinking places.....	9,398.9	9,351.8	9,323.1	9,339.7	9,337.0	9,329.3	9,314.5	9,343.9	9,397.0	9,406.2	9,402.7	9,414.1	9,415.3	9,455.1	9,485.6
Other services.....	5,367	5,364	5,331	5,343	5,348	5,343	5,362	5,369	5,389	5,418	5,416	5,418	5,420	5,434	5,440
Repair and maintenance.....	1,150.4	1,136.8	1,130.7	1,134.7	1,139.0	1,134.3	1,136.5	1,139.6	1,141.2	1,145.2	1,144.7	1,142.3	1,148.5	1,149.8	1,151.0
Personal and laundry services	1,280.6	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,265.4	1,264.4	1,262.8	1,260.9	1,258.2	1,263.3	1,272.3	1,269.9	1,271.6	1,268.0	1,276.0	1,279.4
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,936.0	2,962.3	2,933.8	2,943.1	2,944.2	2,946.0	2,964.5	2,970.8	2,984.0	3,000.0	3,001.4	3,004.1	3,003.3	3,007.8	3,009.2
Government.....	22,555	22,482	22,522	22,570	22,980	22,723	22,581	22,412	22,274	22,302	22,267	22,252	22,226	22,200	22,190
Federal.....	2,832	2,968	2,926	2,985	3,413	3,184	3,041	2,927	2,850	2,847	2,844	2,853	2,850	2,853	2,855
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,128.5	2,311.7	2,261.4	2,323.3	2,753.3	2,527.8	2,388.2	2,275.7	2,200.6	2,199.9	2,200.4	2,210.0	2,210.8	2,216.5	2,221.7
U.S. Postal Service.....	703.4	656.4	664.9	662.0	659.7	656.5	652.4	651.7	648.9	646.6	643.1	643.4	639.1	636.5	633.5
State.....	5,169	5,142	5,142	5,138	5,135	5,134	5,154	5,132	5,138	5,146	5,144	5,140	5,136	5,121	5,119
Education.....	2,360.2	2,377.1	2,361.8	2,364.5	2,367.1	2,369.5	2,393.3	2,378.1	2,383.7	2,393.7	2,392.9	2,392.6	2,396.0	2,393.3	2,398.8
Other State government.....	2,808.8	2,764.4	2,780.6	2,773.7	2,768.1	2,764.4	2,760.8	2,754.0	2,753.9	2,752.2	2,751.4	2,747.3	2,739.6	2,728.0	2,720.2
Local.....	14,554	14,372	14,454	14,447	14,432	14,405	14,386	14,353	14,286	14,309	14,279	14,259	14,240	14,226	14,216
Education.....	8,078.8	8,010.4	8,058.3	8,058.1	8,052.5	8,039.0	8,030.1	8,004.1	7,948.6	7,980.0	7,961.9	7,951.8	7,939.3	7,932.2	7,929.1
Other local government.....	6,474.9	6,361.2	6,395.8	6,388.5	6,379.7	6,366.1	6,355.6	6,349.2	6,337.3	6,328.6	6,316.6	6,307.3	6,300.8	6,293.3	6,287.0

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.1	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.2	40.4	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.7	40.8
Natural resources and mining	43.2	44.6	44.2	44.7	45.3	44.7	44.7	45.5	44.6	44.6	44.7	44.9	46.2	45.9	46.2
Construction	37.6	38.4	37.7	38.8	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.6	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.6	37.6	38.7	38.6
Manufacturing	39.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.3	41.5
Overtime hours.....	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Durable goods.....	39.8	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.7	41.9
Overtime hours.....	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4
Wood products.....	37.4	39.1	39.2	39.7	39.6	38.8	38.2	38.5	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.3	40.3
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	40.8	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.7	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.3	41.9	42.3
Primary metals.....	40.7	43.7	43.1	43.9	44.3	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.8	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.1	44.6	44.9
Fabricated metal products.....	39.4	41.4	41.0	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.9
Machinery.....	40.1	42.1	41.6	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.3	40.7	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.3
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.3	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.4	41.3
Transportation equipment.....	41.2	42.9	42.8	42.8	43.2	42.9	43.0	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	42.6	42.4	43.2	43.6
Furniture and related products.....	37.7	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.9	39.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.3	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.9	38.8	39.3	38.7
Nondurable goods.....	39.8	40.8	40.7	40.9	41.2	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.8
Overtime hours.....	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Food manufacturing.....	40.0	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.0
Beverage and tobacco products.....	35.7	37.5	35.8	35.5	38.9	36.5	38.1	39.1	38.7	40.5	37.5	38.2	38.3	38.7	39.1
Textile mills.....	37.7	41.3	41.4	42.6	42.3	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.6	40.4	40.1	40.9	39.0	41.6	41.2
Textile product mills.....	37.9	39.0	39.4	39.2	39.1	37.9	38.3	37.9	39.0	39.4	39.4	39.2	37.9	39.1	39.1
Apparel.....	36.0	36.6	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.0	36.7	36.5	37.2	37.2	37.8	37.6	38.7	38.3
Leather and allied products.....	33.6	39.1	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.9	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.5	40.4	40.3	41.1	40.0	39.0
Paper and paper products.....	41.8	42.9	42.7	42.8	43.2	42.6	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.0	42.7	43.2	42.6	43.5	43.6
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.8	37.7	38.2	38.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.4	43.0	43.0	43.9	43.5	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.2	44.0	43.5	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.6
Chemicals.....	41.4	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.4	41.5	41.8	42.1	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.6
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.2	41.9	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.3	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.7
Wholesale trade.....	37.6	37.9	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.4
Retail trade.....	29.9	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.0	37.1	36.7	37.1	36.9	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.7	37.4	38.0	38.1
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.8
Information	36.6	36.3	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.3
Financial activities	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.3
Professional and business services	34.7	35.1	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.1
Education and health services	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9
Other services	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$18.93	\$18.98	\$19.03	\$19.05	\$19.08	\$19.13	\$19.14	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.31	\$19.32	\$19.32
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.89	8.91	8.86	8.89	8.93	8.97	8.94	8.94	8.93	8.94	8.94	8.89	8.88	8.83	8.78
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.90	20.28	20.16	20.18	20.21	20.24	20.26	20.33	20.33	20.41	20.45	20.49	20.55	20.57	20.58
Natural resources and mining.....	23.29	23.83	23.85	23.79	23.76	23.86	23.92	23.87	24.10	23.86	24.02	24.02	24.14	24.18	24.27
Construction.....	22.66	23.22	23.12	23.07	23.10	23.16	23.22	23.30	23.21	23.38	23.42	23.44	23.48	23.51	23.50
Manufacturing.....	18.24	18.61	18.49	18.51	18.59	18.59	18.60	18.63	18.65	18.71	18.75	18.80	18.91	18.89	18.90
Excluding overtime.....	17.59	17.78	17.69	17.69	17.74	17.77	17.78	17.81	17.81	17.86	17.88	17.93	18.01	17.98	17.97
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.68	19.70	19.78	19.76	19.76	19.79	19.81	19.88	19.94	20.03	20.14	20.12	20.11
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.72	16.74	16.81	16.81	16.84	16.88	16.89	16.92	16.91	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.01
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.35	18.81	18.67	18.73	18.78	18.80	18.83	18.87	18.88	18.98	18.98	18.97	19.05	19.05	19.05
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.48	16.83	16.72	16.78	16.81	16.81	16.81	16.84	16.90	16.99	16.96	16.97	17.04	17.05	17.08
Wholesale trade.....	20.84	21.53	21.36	21.45	21.47	21.51	21.55	21.55	21.64	21.82	21.73	21.79	21.90	21.86	21.84
Retail trade.....	13.01	13.24	13.17	13.20	13.20	13.22	13.23	13.25	13.29	13.38	13.37	13.36	13.37	13.39	13.42
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.81	19.17	19.12	19.14	19.28	19.12	19.12	19.19	19.18	19.22	19.22	19.28	19.47	19.36	19.31
Utilities.....	29.48	30.04	29.65	29.83	30.15	30.12	30.22	30.27	30.28	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.23	30.33	31.38
Information.....	25.45	25.86	25.64	25.63	25.81	25.78	26.04	25.91	26.01	26.22	26.13	26.09	26.23	26.35	26.27
Financial activities.....	20.85	21.49	21.40	21.43	21.43	21.47	21.54	21.57	21.45	21.68	21.69	21.63	21.74	21.62	21.71
Professional and business services.....	22.35	22.78	22.62	22.69	22.76	22.78	22.85	22.93	22.94	23.00	22.96	22.84	23.02	23.03	23.04
Education and health services.....	19.49	20.12	19.91	19.98	20.03	20.08	20.14	20.20	20.24	20.33	20.37	20.42	20.48	20.49	20.46
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.12	11.31	11.32	11.32	11.35	11.34	11.33	11.35	11.27	11.30	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.36	11.38
Other services.....	16.59	17.08	16.98	17.01	17.06	17.10	17.09	17.08	17.13	17.19	17.26	17.24	17.22	17.24	17.17

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.63	\$19.07	\$18.95	\$19.01	\$19.06	\$18.92	\$18.97	\$19.06	\$19.14	\$19.24	\$19.23	\$19.24	\$19.51	\$19.39	\$19.33
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	18.93	18.98	19.03	19.05	19.08	19.13	19.14	19.23	19.24	19.23	19.31	19.32	19.32
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.90	20.28	20.05	20.14	20.19	20.20	20.33	20.39	20.45	20.51	20.48	20.50	20.48	20.46	20.48
Natural resources and mining	23.29	23.83	24.10	23.96	23.62	23.58	23.79	23.71	24.06	23.75	23.91	24.25	24.38	24.28	24.62
Construction	22.66	23.22	23.01	22.97	23.03	23.01	23.24	23.38	23.34	23.55	23.47	23.48	23.39	23.42	23.38
Manufacturing	18.24	18.61	18.47	18.52	18.57	18.54	18.56	18.57	18.74	18.70	18.74	18.86	18.97	18.93	18.89
Durable goods.....	19.36	19.80	19.67	19.69	19.74	19.70	19.73	19.74	19.94	19.89	19.94	20.14	20.17	20.17	20.10
Wood products	14.92	14.85	14.76	14.85	14.88	14.79	14.82	14.83	14.90	14.74	14.98	14.97	14.96	14.89	14.82
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.28	17.49	17.30	17.53	17.49	17.55	17.52	17.53	17.55	17.47	17.64	17.72	17.81	17.94	17.88
Primary metals	20.10	20.11	20.19	20.20	20.11	20.01	20.18	19.86	20.23	20.12	19.94	20.25	20.14	20.14	19.95
Fabricated metal products	17.48	17.94	17.91	17.94	17.88	17.90	17.91	17.90	17.99	18.03	17.98	18.20	18.16	18.09	18.08
Machinery	18.39	18.96	18.55	18.77	18.86	19.01	19.04	18.99	19.01	19.08	19.26	19.36	19.49	19.38	19.41
Computer and electronic products	21.87	22.79	22.44	22.57	22.89	22.55	22.76	22.93	22.88	22.75	22.97	23.31	23.54	23.42	23.07
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.27	16.87	16.72	16.60	16.63	16.69	16.81	16.78	16.93	17.15	17.07	17.53	17.81	18.15	17.99
Transportation equipment	24.98	25.22	25.09	25.06	25.10	25.06	25.12	25.04	25.65	25.50	25.43	25.60	25.42	25.45	25.50
Furniture and related products	15.04	15.05	14.90	14.96	15.08	15.00	14.98	15.09	15.26	15.10	15.16	15.10	15.14	15.11	15.19
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.13	16.55	16.39	16.40	16.44	16.46	16.49	16.60	16.63	16.76	16.81	16.96	17.08	17.00	16.92
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.80	16.67	16.74	16.80	16.78	16.80	16.83	16.95	16.89	16.90	16.88	17.08	16.97	16.98
Food manufacturing	14.39	14.40	14.33	14.36	14.39	14.43	14.41	14.33	14.42	14.42	14.49	14.51	14.62	14.53	14.52
Beverages and tobacco products	20.49	21.78	22.13	22.29	22.45	22.20	21.41	21.85	21.69	20.88	21.46	21.03	20.79	20.77	20.78
Textile mills	13.71	13.55	13.49	13.40	13.32	13.46	13.63	13.67	13.77	13.48	13.64	13.66	14.08	14.09	13.93
Textile product mills	11.44	11.80	11.61	11.78	11.94	11.66	11.84	11.72	11.76	11.77	12.01	11.83	11.74	12.08	12.21
Apparel	11.37	11.43	11.32	11.30	11.30	11.42	11.47	11.38	11.61	11.65	11.65	11.47	12.06	11.90	11.76
Leather and allied products	13.90	13.03	13.19	13.24	12.90	13.12	12.74	12.58	12.69	12.84	13.20	12.96	13.03	13.05	13.35
Paper and paper products	19.29	20.03	19.80	20.28	20.24	20.19	20.24	20.05	20.31	20.00	19.95	20.13	20.25	20.10	19.95
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.92	17.04	16.76	16.86	16.71	16.69	16.76	17.07	17.06	17.01	16.98	17.29	17.31	17.26
Petroleum and coal products	29.61	31.34	31.48	31.40	31.34	30.56	30.61	31.43	31.46	31.50	31.72	32.01	32.15	32.24	31.86
Chemicals	20.30	21.08	20.55	20.71	20.92	21.04	21.04	21.69	21.80	21.53	21.22	21.22	21.42	21.13	21.40
Plastics and rubber products	16.01	15.71	15.65	15.60	15.64	15.60	15.81	15.60	15.69	15.70	15.80	15.89	16.10	15.94	15.86
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.35	18.81	18.72	18.77	18.82	18.64	18.68	18.78	18.86	18.97	18.97	18.97	19.31	19.17	19.08
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.48	16.83	16.71	16.82	16.84	16.75	16.75	16.83	16.95	16.99	16.89	16.81	17.17	17.13	17.07
Wholesale trade	20.84	21.53	21.25	21.46	21.45	21.33	21.47	21.49	21.58	21.77	21.74	21.86	22.07	21.95	21.68
Retail trade	13.01	13.24	13.16	13.25	13.23	13.19	13.21	13.25	13.39	13.36	13.27	13.20	13.47	13.42	13.42
Transportation and warehousing	18.81	19.17	19.10	19.12	19.23	19.11	19.14	19.25	19.16	19.21	19.23	19.19	19.54	19.44	19.29
Utilities	29.48	30.04	29.73	29.86	30.23	29.90	29.96	30.05	30.36	30.48	30.37	30.19	30.17	29.92	31.54
Information	25.45	25.86	25.53	25.55	25.94	25.56	25.97	25.95	26.11	26.37	26.13	25.98	26.51	26.33	26.13
Financial activities	20.85	21.49	21.42	21.46	21.58	21.33	21.42	21.60	21.45	21.67	21.65	21.60	21.92	21.61	21.70
Professional and business services	22.35	22.78	22.66	22.69	22.91	22.55	22.68	22.89	22.78	22.82	22.87	22.87	23.50	23.23	23.04
Education and health services	19.49	20.12	19.93	20.03	19.99	20.02	20.18	20.15	20.25	20.34	20.35	20.46	20.53	20.48	20.47
Leisure and hospitality	11.12	11.31	11.34	11.32	11.34	11.26	11.20	11.24	11.26	11.33	11.34	11.43	11.39	11.46	11.41
Other services	16.59	17.08	17.13	17.09	17.15	17.08	16.95	16.98	17.12	17.13	17.23	17.24	17.31	17.23	17.23

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$617.18	\$636.91	\$627.25	\$633.03	\$642.32	\$631.93	\$637.39	\$648.04	\$639.28	\$646.46	\$644.21	\$644.54	\$649.68	\$643.75	\$643.69
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	630.37	633.93	635.60	636.27	639.18	640.86	641.19	644.21	644.54	644.21	644.95	649.15	649.15
GOODS-PRODUCING	779.68	819.18	800.00	813.66	819.71	820.12	823.37	835.99	828.23	840.91	835.58	836.40	813.06	818.40	829.44
Natural resources and mining	1,006.67	1,063.28	1,053.17	1,056.64	1,067.62	1,065.82	1,061.03	1,102.52	1,065.86	1,071.13	1,075.95	1,083.98	1,114.17	1,095.03	1,127.60
CONSTRUCTION	851.76	891.85	858.27	891.24	884.35	895.09	911.01	928.19	898.59	932.58	910.64	899.28	853.74	871.22	890.78
Manufacturing	726.12	765.08	755.42	761.17	768.80	761.99	757.25	766.94	773.96	776.05	779.58	788.35	772.08	774.24	780.16
Durable goods.....	771.39	818.75	808.44	813.20	821.18	817.55	810.90	819.21	823.52	829.41	837.48	847.89	828.99	833.02	840.18
Wood products.....	557.74	580.39	571.21	586.58	601.15	587.16	573.53	579.85	579.61	582.23	593.21	588.32	574.46	570.29	589.84
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	705.54	728.96	698.92	732.75	731.08	738.86	749.86	753.79	745.88	752.96	753.23	737.15	705.28	719.39	740.23
Primary metals.....	817.67	879.35	874.23	884.76	886.85	878.44	865.72	861.92	877.98	885.28	893.31	919.35	888.17	892.20	901.74
Fabricated metal products.....	689.06	742.82	732.52	740.92	743.81	741.06	739.68	750.01	746.59	751.85	758.76	773.50	751.82	745.31	755.74
Machinery.....	737.97	797.56	773.54	786.46	792.12	800.32	792.06	795.68	798.42	814.72	828.18	844.10	843.92	837.22	836.57
Computer and electronic products.....	883.02	932.33	924.53	920.86	940.78	922.30	926.33	937.84	928.93	930.48	946.36	953.38	946.31	939.14	929.72
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	639.34	693.52	685.52	692.22	685.16	699.31	687.53	696.37	685.67	715.16	711.82	725.74	726.65	722.37	739.39
Transportation equipment.....	1,028.37	1,081.28	1,071.34	1,070.06	1,084.32	1,080.09	1,057.55	1,076.72	1,102.95	1,099.05	1,101.12	1,116.16	1,067.64	1,099.44	1,111.80
Furniture and related products.....	566.66	579.55	573.65	574.46	585.10	580.50	578.23	582.47	581.41	579.84	601.85	608.53	584.40	593.82	609.12
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	620.74	640.57	634.29	637.96	646.09	637.00	638.16	640.76	636.93	645.26	650.55	663.14	659.29	664.70	656.50
Nondurable goods.....	658.68	685.16	675.14	681.32	690.48	681.27	680.40	690.03	700.04	694.18	692.90	695.46	686.62	683.89	687.69
Food manufacturing.....	575.51	585.83	578.93	577.27	588.55	584.42	583.61	587.53	602.76	594.10	589.74	589.11	577.49	569.58	573.54
Beverages and tobacco products.....	731.37	816.49	787.83	793.52	882.29	814.74	815.72	871.82	852.42	843.55	804.75	790.73	779.63	793.41	808.34
Textile mills.....	516.86	558.84	557.14	566.82	566.10	555.90	564.28	578.24	576.96	543.24	561.97	561.43	530.82	581.92	568.34
Textile product mills.....	433.13	459.53	459.76	458.24	466.85	448.91	452.29	444.19	458.64	459.03	476.80	467.29	436.73	472.33	479.85
Apparel.....	408.86	418.33	412.05	415.84	407.93	415.69	410.63	419.92	413.32	433.38	438.04	441.60	452.25	456.96	453.94
Leather and allied products.....	466.62	509.22	509.13	516.36	499.23	509.06	493.04	503.20	497.45	505.90	529.32	524.88	535.53	522.00	524.66
Paper and paper products.....	806.19	858.68	837.54	865.96	870.32	856.06	866.27	860.15	885.52	864.00	859.85	885.72	860.63	866.31	861.84
Printing and related support activities.....	635.68	646.26	647.52	643.58	650.80	638.32	630.88	650.29	660.61	656.81	646.38	646.94	643.19	650.86	654.15
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,284.44	1,347.00	1,331.60	1,343.92	1,357.02	1,311.02	1,325.41	1,370.35	1,371.66	1,395.45	1,386.16	1,338.02	1,369.59	1,347.63	1,331.75
Chemicals.....	841.18	888.84	865.16	867.75	878.64	875.26	875.26	913.15	919.96	908.57	908.22	914.58	916.78	895.91	911.64
Plastics and rubber products.....	643.91	658.69	655.74	666.12	667.83	659.88	651.37	652.08	654.27	654.69	666.76	675.33	674.59	664.70	666.12
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	588.20	606.11	599.04	602.52	611.65	600.21	605.23	615.98	607.29	612.73	610.83	612.73	623.71	615.36	612.47
Trade, transportation, and utilities	541.88	559.62	548.09	555.06	562.46	557.78	566.15	570.54	566.13	567.47	562.44	566.50	570.04	565.29	570.14
Wholesale trade.....	784.49	816.15	796.88	811.19	823.68	806.27	811.57	827.37	820.04	831.61	826.12	832.87	847.49	834.10	828.18
Retail trade.....	388.57	399.74	392.17	396.18	400.87	398.34	408.19	408.10	405.72	403.47	399.43	405.24	402.75	398.57	402.60
Transportation and warehousing.....	677.56	710.63	691.42	699.79	711.51	710.89	717.75	731.50	716.58	718.45	728.82	727.30	724.93	725.11	727.23
Utilities.....	1,239.37	1,263.33	1,224.88	1,251.13	1,278.73	1,261.78	1,258.32	1,271.12	1,284.23	1,307.59	1,293.76	1,277.04	1,270.16	1,268.61	1,343.60
Information	931.08	938.89	924.19	922.36	952.00	927.83	940.11	957.56	942.57	957.23	951.13	935.28	967.62	953.15	940.68
Financial activities	752.03	776.82	766.84	772.56	798.46	770.01	768.98	801.36	772.20	780.12	779.40	777.60	813.23	780.12	779.03
Professional and business services	775.81	798.59	788.57	794.15	815.60	789.25	793.80	817.17	795.02	807.83	802.74	802.74	824.85	810.73	804.10
Education and health services	628.45	646.52	637.76	640.96	645.68	642.64	649.80	652.86	650.03	654.95	653.24	656.77	665.17	655.36	655.04
Leisure and hospitality	275.95	280.87	280.10	279.60	284.63	281.50	285.60	289.99	278.12	280.98	278.96	277.75	274.50	279.62	280.69
Other services	506.26	524.01	522.47	522.95	529.94	522.65	523.76	529.78	527.30	527.60	525.52	525.82	531.42	527.24	527.24

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	60.1	55.8	58.1	51.9	54.7	47.9	48.7	43.1	53.7	54.1	54.5	50.7
2008.....	50.6	47.6	50.2	42.1	41.9	34.5	30.5	33.1	30.0	32.0	23.4	20.6
2009.....	19.5	18.5	17.0	18.2	27.9	25.5	30.0	33.3	34.3	29.0	38.8	38.4
2010.....	46.1	48.3	58.8	63.9	56.0	55.2	56.4	53.7	51.9	58.2	57.7	58.6
2011.....	60.5	70.8	64.4									
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	60.7	59.0	62.0	57.5	58.1	54.5	51.7	48.1	49.6	47.6	57.1	53.2
2008.....	57.1	47.6	47.9	43.3	37.6	32.4	30.9	27.7	26.0	26.0	22.1	19.9
2009.....	18.4	13.3	12.5	14.2	17.8	20.4	20.6	20.6	28.3	25.1	27.7	28.3
2010.....	32.2	39.7	50.9	59.0	64.0	60.7	56.9	56.4	56.0	58.8	59.2	62.9
2011.....	61.8	66.5	72.5									
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	59.9	59.4	63.5	62.4	59.4	58.8	55.6	54.3	56.4	51.1	53.0	52.1
2008.....	50.6	51.7	51.7	49.4	42.3	36.1	33.1	29.6	26.6	27.2	23.6	22.3
2009.....	19.1	15.5	13.3	11.6	13.9	12.4	14.2	16.1	18.5	20.4	22.7	24.2
2010.....	25.1	26.4	34.1	45.5	51.9	55.6	58.8	63.1	63.3	58.4	59.6	61.8
2011.....	64.8	68.0	69.5									
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	63.5	59.2	60.9	59.7	59.4	58.4	56.9	57.1	59.9	59.4	58.6	60.1
2008.....	54.9	56.6	53.0	47.0	48.1	43.8	40.6	39.7	36.0	32.6	28.5	26.6
2009.....	24.9	17.4	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.7	14.4	12.7	13.9	14.4	13.9	15.5
2010.....	15.7	15.5	18.9	23.4	28.1	35.0	41.8	42.1	45.1	50.6	54.7	58.6
2011.....	60.1	67.4	68.7									
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2007.....	54.9	43.2	37.0	28.4	40.1	34.6	38.9	26.5	35.2	36.4	52.5	41.4
2008.....	41.4	36.4	43.8	35.8	41.4	24.7	17.9	22.2	19.1	22.2	11.1	7.4
2009.....	6.8	10.5	7.4	16.0	8.0	9.3	24.7	25.3	22.2	23.5	32.7	37.7
2010.....	38.9	53.1	53.7	66.7	62.3	51.2	51.9	44.4	49.4	45.1	58.0	59.3
2011.....	73.5	67.9	63.0									
Over 3-month span:												
2007.....	42.0	35.8	46.9	32.1	33.3	35.2	30.9	29.6	24.1	23.5	35.8	40.1
2008.....	50.0	37.7	35.8	33.3	34.0	27.2	19.8	11.7	15.4	13.6	13.6	7.4
2009.....	5.6	2.5	4.3	8.6	7.4	6.8	4.9	8.0	17.9	14.2	20.4	24.1
2010.....	29.6	43.8	48.8	60.5	65.4	63.0	56.8	51.2	49.4	44.4	54.9	56.2
2011.....	64.2	72.8	74.7									
Over 6-month span:												
2007.....	35.2	32.1	33.3	35.2	34.6	38.9	34.0	27.2	27.2	23.5	30.2	24.7
2008.....	25.9	28.4	41.4	39.5	35.8	29.6	22.2	18.5	10.5	15.4	13.6	11.7
2009.....	7.4	4.9	2.5	4.3	2.5	6.2	8.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.6	14.2
2010.....	16.7	19.8	30.2	42.0	49.4	54.3	60.5	61.7	61.7	48.8	51.9	54.9
2011.....	59.9	66.7	64.8									
Over 12-month span:												
2007.....	39.5	36.4	37.0	31.5	29.6	30.2	30.2	28.4	32.7	29.6	35.2	36.4
2008.....	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009.....	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010.....	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	18.5	25.9	35.8	35.2	40.1	45.7	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.6	63.0	64.2									

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						
	2010				2011			2010				2011		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Total ²	2,756	2,905	2,966	2,921	2,741	3,025	3,124	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Industry														
Total private ²	2,429	2,560	2,639	2,500	2,418	2,695	2,770	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
Construction.....	68	69	94	44	60	55	67	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2
Manufacturing.....	183	193	213	184	207	209	228	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	419	445	430	463	470	448	471	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
Professional and business services.....	554	575	647	609	459	606	575	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.4	3.3
Education and health services.....	510	569	528	510	482	553	614	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	284	274	253	270	301	378	355	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.6
Government.....	326	345	327	421	323	330	354	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.6
Region³														
Northeast.....	559	605	603	548	492	594	664	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.6
South.....	1,015	1,084	1,053	1,023	960	1,082	1,069	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Midwest.....	540	584	634	617	513	630	656	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.2
West.....	648	740	769	829	573	715	739	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.5

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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						
	2010				2011			2010				2011		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Total ²	3,869	3,865	3,943	3,905	3,769	3,986	4,043	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1
Industry														
Total private ²	3,614	3,580	3,668	3,631	3,494	3,729	3,781	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5
Construction.....	327	331	324	356	254	369	336	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.5	4.6	6.7	6.1
Manufacturing.....	240	259	272	264	246	250	262	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	776	777	799	756	783	816	802	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Professional and business services.....	747	730	761	780	810	791	819	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8
Education and health services.....	487	465	491	465	437	468	472	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	645	596	590	596	588	632	691	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.3
Government.....	255	285	275	274	275	257	262	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Region³														
Northeast.....	724	690	701	680	633	646	720	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9
South.....	1,427	1,449	1,572	1,513	1,412	1,466	1,539	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2
Midwest.....	854	880	879	878	920	901	829	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
West.....	852	839	883	806	939	862	830	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.9

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						
	2010				2011			2010				2011		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Total ²	3,904	3,702	3,869	3,836	3,612	3,825	3,836	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Industry														
Total private ²	3,526	3,436	3,568	3,539	3,337	3,538	3,562	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3
Construction.....	330	323	342	393	281	324	336	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.2	5.1	5.9	6.1
Manufacturing.....	245	266	265	252	184	234	242	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	763	741	773	718	769	800	796	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
Professional and business services.....	742	709	687	735	756	760	706	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.1
Education and health services.....	460	408	460	450	394	441	423	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	607	613	595	583	596	582	676	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.1
Government.....	379	265	300	297	275	287	274	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Region³														
Northeast.....	664	678	715	598	569	703	664	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7
South.....	1,456	1,290	1,407	1,476	1,499	1,451	1,529	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
Midwest.....	902	822	890	841	912	830	894	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.0
West.....	851	782	829	759	817	857	866	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0

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

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

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

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

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

^P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2010				2011			2010				2011		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Total ²	1,843	1,755	1,756	1,838	1,679	1,910	1,934	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Industry														
Total private ²	1,723	1,654	1,653	1,731	1,572	1,793	1,829	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Construction.....	80	77	56	81	56	62	74	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing.....	93	95	103	107	83	94	111	.8	.8	.9	.9	.7	.8	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	411	376	388	373	338	442	429	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7
Professional and business services.....	337	342	317	335	361	396	372	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Education and health services.....	235	228	248	244	206	241	248	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	358	357	335	368	352	353	396	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Government.....	120	101	102	107	107	117	105	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Region³														
Northeast.....	262	266	248	251	214	335	309	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	1.3	1.2
South.....	762	679	702	761	656	779	799	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7
Midwest.....	374	415	403	411	368	455	454	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5
West.....	382	377	367	343	366	447	460	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Civilian workers²	109.9	110.2	110.8	111.0	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	0.7	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.9	111.0	111.5	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	.9	2.0
Management, business, and financial.....	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	1.1	2.1
Professional and related.....	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	.7	1.9
Sales and office.....	108.4	108.7	109.3	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	.4	2.1
Sales and related.....	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	-2	1.9
Office and administrative support.....	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	.9	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.1	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	.5	1.5
Construction and extraction.....	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	.3	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	.6	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	.7	2.3
Production.....	107.2	107.6	108.1	108.3	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	.8	2.0
Transportation and material moving.....	108.9	109.4	110.2	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	.4	2.4
Service occupations.....	111.5	111.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	.7	2.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	.9	2.1
Manufacturing.....	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	1.3	2.8
Service-providing.....	110.3	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	.6	2.0
Education and health services.....	111.7	112.1	113.1	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	111.7	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	.5	2.1
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	.6	1.3
Education services.....	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	.2	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools.....	111.9	112.1	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	.2	1.4
Public administration ³	113.0	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	.6	2.1
Private industry workers.....	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	.7	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	1.0	2.1
Management, business, and financial.....	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	1.2	2.1
Professional and related.....	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	1.0	2.1
Sales and office.....	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	.4	2.1
Sales and related.....	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	-3	1.9
Office and administrative support.....	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	1.0	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	.4	1.4
Construction and extraction.....	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	.3	1.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	.6	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	.6	2.1
Production.....	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.2	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	.8	2.0
Transportation and material moving.....	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	.4	2.4
Service occupations.....	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	.9	1.9
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	.8	2.1
Management, professional, and related.....	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	1.6	2.6
Sales and office.....	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	.2	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	.4	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	.7	2.1
Construction.....	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	.1	.6
Manufacturing.....	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	1.3	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	1.9	3.5
Sales and office.....	107.3	107.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	1.3	3.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	1.0	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	.8	2.1
Service-providing industries.....	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	.7	2.0
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	1.0	2.0
Sales and office.....	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	.4	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	.5	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	.5	2.3
Service occupations.....	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	.9	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	.5	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	0.4	1.8
Retail trade.....	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	.4	1.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	1.1	3.2
Utilities.....	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	1.5	3.5
Information.....	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	1.5	2.4
Financial activities.....	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	1.3	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	1.3	3.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	1.3	1.7
Professional and business services.....	111.9	111.9	112.0	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	.8	2.2
Education and health services.....	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	.3	1.6
Education services.....	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	.2	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	.3	1.5
Hospitals.....	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	.5	2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	.4	1.0
Accommodation and food services.....	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	.5	1.2
Other services, except public administration.....	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	1.1	2.1
State and local government workers.....	112.3	112.8	113.9	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	.3	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.0	112.5	113.6	113.8	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	.3	1.7
Professional and related.....	111.9	112.4	113.6	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	.3	1.7
Sales and office.....	112.4	112.8	114.1	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	.4	1.8
Office and administrative support.....	112.8	113.1	114.4	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	.5	1.9
Service occupations.....	113.4	113.8	114.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	.4	2.3
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	111.9	112.4	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	.3	1.7
Education services.....	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	.2	1.5
Schools.....	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	.2	1.5
Health care and social assistance.....	113.3	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	.9	2.7
Hospitals.....	112.4	113.4	113.9	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	1.0	2.7
Public administration ³	113.0	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	.6	2.1

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Civilian workers ¹	110.0	110.3	110.9	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	0.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.0	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	.4	1.6
Management, business, and financial.....	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	.6	1.6
Professional and related.....	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	.4	1.5
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.6	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	.0	1.6
Sales and related.....	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	-.7	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	110.6	111.1	111.5	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	.6	1.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	.4	1.1
Construction and extraction.....	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	.3	.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	.3	1.5
Production.....	108.2	108.6	109.1	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	.5	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	108.8	109.4	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	.1	1.8
Service occupations.....	111.2	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	.5	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	.5	1.5
Manufacturing.....	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	.7	1.9
Service-providing.....	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	.4	1.5
Education and health services.....	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	.2	1.1
Hospitals.....	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	.3	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	.4	1.0
Education services.....	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	.2	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	.2	1.2
Public administration	111.3	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	.4	1.1
Private industry workers	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	.6	1.7
Management, business, and financial.....	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	.6	1.7
Professional and related.....	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	.6	1.8
Sales and office.....	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	.1	1.8
Sales and related.....	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	-.8	1.5
Office and administrative support.....	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	.7	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	.4	1.1
Construction and extraction.....	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	.2	.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	.3	1.6
Production.....	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	.5	1.4
Transportation and material moving.....	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	.0	1.8
Service occupations.....	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	.6	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	.5	1.5
Management, professional, and related.....	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	1.0	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	-.5	1.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	.4	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	.5	1.6
Construction.....	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	.0	.5
Manufacturing.....	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	.7	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	1.0	2.1
Sales and office.....	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.6	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	.7	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	.7	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	.5	1.5
Service-providing industries.....	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	.6	1.8
Sales and office.....	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	.1	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	.2	.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	.0	1.6
Service occupations.....	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	.6	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	-.1	1.3

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Wholesale trade.....	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	-0.6	0.7
Retail trade.....	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	.2	1.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	.2	2.3
Utilities.....	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	1.1	2.6
Information.....	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	1.4	2.2
Financial activities.....	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	.8	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	.8	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	1.0	1.1
Professional and business services.....	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	.5	2.0
Education and health services.....	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	.1	1.2
Education services.....	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	.2	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	.2	1.1
Hospitals.....	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	.3	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	.2	.6
Accommodation and food services.....	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	.3	.9
Other services, except public administration.....	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	.9	1.7
State and local government workers.....	110.9	111.4	112.2	112.5	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	.3	1.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.7	111.1	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	.3	1.2
Professional and related.....	110.6	111.0	112.0	112.3	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	.2	1.2
Sales and office.....	110.5	111.0	111.9	112.1	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	.3	.9
Office and administrative support.....	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	.3	.8
Service occupations.....	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.5	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	.3	1.2
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	110.7	111.1	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	.2	1.2
Education services.....	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	.2	1.2
Schools.....	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	.2	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	113.1	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	.4	1.6
Hospitals.....	112.8	113.9	114.2	114.7	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	.6	1.6
Public administration ²	111.3	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	.4	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	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Mar. 2011										
Civilian workers.....	109.7	110.0	110.5	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	1.4	3.0
Private industry workers.....	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.7	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	1.6	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	2.0	2.9
Sales and office.....	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	1.4	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.2	108.8	109.2	109.5	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	.8	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	1.3	3.2
Service occupations.....	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	1.8	3.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	1.5	3.0
Manufacturing.....	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	2.1	4.2
Service-providing.....	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	1.7	2.9
State and local government workers.....	115.2	115.7	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	.7	3.3

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2009				2010				2011	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Mar. 2011
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6		
Goods-producing.....	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	.7	2.5
Manufacturing.....	104.4	104.8	105.3	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	.4	2.1
Service-providing.....	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	.4	2.1
Nonunion.....	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	1.1	3.0
Goods-producing.....	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	.8	1.9
Manufacturing.....	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	1.0	2.0
Service-providing.....	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	1.5	2.9
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	.7	2.3
South.....	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	.5	1.7
Midwest.....	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	.8	2.1
West.....	109.9	110.0	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	.9	2.0
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6		
Goods-producing.....	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	.6	1.9
Manufacturing.....	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	.4	1.4
Service-providing.....	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	.6	1.5
Nonunion.....	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	.7	2.3
Goods-producing.....	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	.4	1.6
Manufacturing.....	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	.5	1.5
Service-providing.....	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	.8	2.1
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	.4	1.6
South.....	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	.3	1.6
Midwest.....	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	.5	1.7
West.....	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	.5	1.4

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	5	11	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
In effect during period.....	5	11	1	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	12.5	44.5	1.5	5.4	1.7	13.8	15.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.4
In effect during period (in thousands).....	16.9	47.7	1.5	6.9	1.7	15.5	15.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.4
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	124.1	302.3	1.5	44.5	23.8	36.8	180.0	0.0	9.0	4.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	31.6
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time

worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	214.537	218.056	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179	220.223	221.309	223.467
All items (1967 = 100).....	642.658	653.198	651.925	653.059	653.564	652.926	653.066	653.966	654.346	655.162	655.438	656.563	659.692	662.943	669.409
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039	225.479
Food.....	217.955	219.625	219.032	219.218	219.374	219.218	219.121	219.491	220.216	220.616	220.617	220.946	222.912	223.799	225.350
Food at home.....	215.124	215.836	215.623	215.737	215.793	215.361	215.256	215.382	216.161	216.698	216.538	216.955	220.016	221.241	223.430
Cereals and bakery products.....	252.567	250.449	250.930	250.425	251.269	250.260	250.172	249.736	250.085	249.890	249.944	250.592	253.349	254.238	255.482
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.805	207.694	202.812	205.178	205.679	205.171	208.989	208.854	211.280	212.170	212.957	212.019	214.344	216.175	218.808
Dairy and related products ¹	197.013	199.245	198.814	197.308	197.749	197.947	198.991	198.712	199.042	201.291	201.277	202.056	202.649	203.510	206.161
Fruits and vegetables.....	272.945	273.458	280.431	279.272	277.887	271.907	265.967	265.914	268.832	270.200	269.917	277.089	285.619	286.766	290.279
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	163.034	161.602	162.666	162.128	160.982	160.361	161.121	161.764	161.771	161.313	161.427	159.229	164.019	163.734	165.038
Other foods at home.....	191.220	191.124	190.991	191.017	191.461	191.001	191.529	192.026	191.289	191.311	190.152	190.147	191.468	193.055	194.747
Sugar and sweets.....	196.933	201.242	199.917	200.775	202.123	199.737	201.180	200.335	202.469	202.962	200.586	203.098	202.648	204.168	205.505
Fats and oils.....	201.224	200.587	198.567	197.749	199.510	199.375	200.506	201.764	201.971	203.614	202.375	200.476	207.813	210.508	214.352
Other foods.....	205.497	204.553	204.952	204.947	205.036	204.874	205.166	205.857	204.322	203.990	202.988	202.776	203.610	205.174	206.743
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.393	121.683	122.318	122.298	120.607	121.551	122.052	121.787	122.106	121.698	120.623	122.419	120.930	121.438	122.665
Food away from home ¹	223.272	226.114	224.991	225.276	225.573	225.797	225.710	226.422	227.075	227.287	227.512	227.722	228.181	228.606	229.282
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.852	159.276	158.657	158.738	158.529	159.271	159.338	159.517	160.072	160.036	160.392	160.681	160.643	161.836	161.886
Alcoholic beverages.....	220.751	223.291	222.521	222.299	222.463	222.680	223.639	223.536	224.043	224.705	224.490	224.215	224.975	225.749	225.693
Housing.....	217.057	216.256	216.023	215.798	215.981	216.778	217.076	216.976	216.602	216.100	215.830	216.142	216.739	217.259	217.707
Shelter.....	249.354	248.396	248.052	248.031	248.100	248.470	248.677	248.595	248.522	248.646	248.738	248.972	249.462	249.886	250.310
Rent of primary residence.....	248.812	249.385	249.089	249.012	248.925	248.999	249.126	249.024	249.368	249.618	250.317	250.986	251.555	251.829	252.145
Lodging away from home.....	134.243	133.656	133.075	134.331	136.121	140.476	143.358	139.999	135.800	133.580	126.704	125.665	128.630	131.572	136.486
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	256.610	256.584	256.272	256.170	256.163	256.352	256.395	256.509	256.590	256.823	257.202	257.452	257.775	258.073	258.263
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	121.487	125.682	124.416	124.879	125.036	125.289	125.865	126.463	126.627	127.111	127.501	126.194	126.192	126.529	125.863
Fuels and utilities.....	210.696	214.187	212.295	211.726	212.773	217.820	219.614	219.602	217.695	213.031	210.978	212.505	214.045	215.587	216.672
Fuels.....	188.113	189.286	187.864	187.054	188.017	193.678	195.268	194.865	192.635	187.271	184.764	186.338	187.704	189.006	190.071
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	239.778	275.132	276.027	278.080	272.606	265.521	261.257	263.196	265.812	276.551	286.367	298.037	314.130	326.919	341.884
Gas (pipelined) and electricity.....	193.563	192.886	191.280	190.284	191.628	198.207	200.177	199.632	197.049	190.603	187.335	188.443	189.088	189.837	190.213
Household furnishings and operations.....	128.701	125.490	126.750	125.997	126.029	125.589	125.239	125.005	124.535	124.524	124.121	123.931	124.342	124.576	124.735
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.969	121.286
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.628	111.914	113.104	113.692	113.885	112.446	109.670	110.229	112.201	114.090	112.824	109.711	109.985	110.362	112.337
Women's and girls' apparel.....	108.091	107.081	111.730	110.816	108.686	104.746	100.659	102.702	109.217	110.723	109.778	105.739	102.438	105.076	109.544
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	114.489	114.180	115.920	116.469	114.412	112.930	112.882	113.245	114.413	114.663	115.106	112.558	110.096	110.101	111.547
Footwear.....	126.854	127.988	128.252	129.432	128.738	127.196	125.212	125.656	129.303	130.896	129.368	126.585	126.286	126.830	128.518
Transportation.....	179.252	193.396	192.130	193.994	194.761	192.651	193.038	193.454	192.412	194.283	195.659	198.280	200.835	203.037	211.014
Private transportation.....	174.762	188.747	187.796	189.503	190.071	187.593	188.028	188.616	187.646	189.674	190.915	193.545	196.087	198.073	206.165
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.486	97.149	97.032	96.815	96.890	97.176	97.620	97.891	97.502	97.203	96.936	97.046	97.128	97.633	98.275
New vehicles.....	135.623	138.005	138.600	138.174	137.750	137.503	137.323	137.119	137.365	137.849	138.222	138.567	138.925	140.158	140.860
Used cars and trucks ¹	126.973	143.128	140.797	141.315	142.537	144.399	146.379	147.909	146.065	144.040	142.250	142.454	142.555	142.937	144.072
Motor fuel.....	201.978	239.178	237.671	244.801	246.671	234.868	234.642	235.690	232.518	240.303	244.165	256.025	265.703	271.843	303.565
Gasoline (all types).....	201.555	238.594	237.356	244.347	246.080	234.214	234.091	235.110	231.819	239.527	245.345	255.319	264.979	270.822	302.574
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.050	136.995	135.523	135.701	136.135	136.686	137.236	137.646	137.802	138.289	138.768	139.223	140.487	140.912	140.686
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	243.337	247.954	246.624	247.355	247.311	247.635	247.536	248.390	249.231	249.824	249.872	250.134	250.726	250.851	250.820
Public transportation.....	236.348	251.351	244.766	249.135	253.275	257.825	257.337	254.717	252.525	251.435	254.995	257.172	259.634	265.327	270.366
Medical care.....	375.613	388.436	387.142	387.703	387.762	388.199	387.898	388.467	390.616	391.240	391.660	391.946	393.858	397.065	397.726
Medical care commodities.....	305.108	314.717	314.023	314.535	314.923	314.888	314.113	314.881	315.804	316.082	316.794	317.199	318.929	321.186	322.691
Medical care services.....	397.299	411.208	409.687	410.256	410.173	410.802	410.710	411.182	413.807	414.564	414.850	415.079	417.025	420.567	420.852
Professional services.....	319.372	328.186	326.206	327.015	327.121	327.938	328.899	329.318	330.149	330.057	330.508	330.651	331.921	334.296	334.671
Hospital and related services.....	567.879	607.679	603.850	604.756	605.313	606.378	604.291	605.859	614.667	618.936	619.747	621.176	625.897	633.413	634.387
Recreation ²	114.272	113.313	113.339	113.781	113.684	113.802	113.689	113.521	113.120	112.984	112.839	112.345	112.638	113.183	113.261
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.276	99.122	99.915	100.074	99.572	99.814	99.244	98.852	98.638	98.503	98.214	97.167	97.325	98.268	98.719
Education and communication ²	127.393	129.919	129.236	129.344	129.270	129.263	129.586	130.599	131.154	130.959	130.894	130.548	130.665	130.962	130.682
Education ²	190.857	199.337	196.470	196.798	196.917	197.284	198.206	201.476	203.353	203.071	203.139	203.343	204.057	204.153	204.251
Educational books and supplies.....	482.072	505.569	502.273	501.170	502.345	504.870	504.856	504.635	508.892	510.335	510.185	513.904	522.026	520.778	522.903
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	548.971	573.174	564.613	565.709	565.983	566.910	569.750	579.833	585.271	584.286	584.509	584.840	586.386	586.782	586.914
Communication ^{1,2}	84.954	84.681	84.940	84.947	84.809	84.657	84.703	84.							

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group
 [1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	344.469	354.052	350.780	352.028	352.779	353.522	353.941	354.533	355.429	355.964	356.508	357.061	356.475	357.576	358.521
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	169.698	174.566	173.419	174.798	175.333	175.333	173.899	173.503	173.925	174.282	175.225	175.415	176.015	177.480	178.874
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278	223.160	224.039
Commodities less food and beverages.....	144.395	150.392	149.162	150.953	151.621	151.559	149.648	149.116	149.558	149.761	150.882	151.148	151.854	153.102	154.657
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	178.959	189.916	186.882	190.674	192.335	192.201	188.237	187.006	187.890	188.770	191.332	192.320	193.856	196.248	198.885
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071	116.664	118.369
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	219.592	238.053	233.447	237.683	240.381	240.876	236.028	235.935	236.498	235.211	238.530	240.762	245.458	250.293	253.570
Durables.....	109.859	111.324	111.753	111.694	111.450	111.454	111.443	111.555	111.587	111.174	110.966	110.573	110.512	110.696	111.237
Services.....	259.154	261.274	259.792	260.196	260.420	260.756	261.756	262.241	262.421	262.320	261.927	261.921	262.074	262.701	263.480
Rent of shelter ³	259.924	258.823	258.435	258.489	258.547	258.525	258.910	259.115	259.015	258.934	259.054	259.142	259.418	259.934	260.373
Transportation services.....	251.031	259.823	256.365	257.337	258.384	259.325	260.525	261.054	260.944	260.577	261.625	263.265	263.264	263.984	265.354
Other services.....	303.992	309.602	307.171	307.451	308.493	308.870	309.349	310.033	311.443	311.802	311.375	311.499	310.824	311.299	311.975
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	214.008	217.828	216.440	217.430	217.839	218.010	217.788	217.857	218.147	218.179	218.431	218.538	218.921	219.820	220.937
All items less shelter.....	203.301	208.643	206.948	208.181	208.722	208.932	208.486	208.469	208.925	209.133	209.467	209.560	209.996	211.273	212.633
All items less medical care.....	206.555	209.689	208.432	209.301	209.669	209.841	209.605	209.664	209.952	210.001	210.257	210.336	210.712	211.714	212.709
Commodities less food.....	147.071	152.990	151.767	153.516	154.163	154.106	152.247	151.754	152.182	152.395	153.508	153.761	154.443	155.682	157.221
Nondurables less food.....	181.453	191.927	189.015	192.601	194.159	194.041	190.306	189.196	190.025	190.885	193.344	194.266	195.703	198.007	200.543
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	218.687	235.601	231.353	235.198	237.626	238.090	233.711	233.710	234.212	233.089	236.158	238.165	242.401	246.854	249.895
Nondurables.....	198.548	205.271	203.219	205.409	206.393	206.391	204.157	203.471	204.111	204.920	206.518	207.053	208.028	210.205	212.056
Services less rent of shelter ³	278.064	284.368	281.432	282.297	282.851	283.541	285.371	286.238	286.775	286.640	285.588	285.467	285.481	286.292	287.547
Services less medical care services.....	248.122	249.569	248.178	248.531	248.733	249.087	250.094	250.605	250.766	250.516	250.066	250.044	250.191	250.737	251.354
Energy.....	193.126	211.449	204.455	209.999	212.977	214.363	211.660	212.372	212.663	210.003	210.947	211.970	211.953	223.266	226.860
All items less energy.....	218.433	220.458	219.708	220.133	220.252	220.298	220.336	220.316	220.619	221.030	221.236	221.235	221.045	221.666	222.506
All items less food and energy.....	219.235	221.337	220.602	221.059	221.166	221.193	221.265	221.258	221.551	221.907	222.079	222.077	221.795	222.177	223.011
Commodities less food and energy.....	142.041	143.588	143.711	144.399	144.169	143.888	143.376	142.864	143.206	143.866	144.028	143.594	142.830	142.845	143.712
Energy commodities.....	205.281	242.636	231.735	241.239	248.165	249.680	238.032	237.602	238.702	235.797	243.784	248.928	259.903	269.970	276.485
Services less energy.....	265.875	268.278	266.967	267.248	267.587	267.829	268.308	268.655	268.903	269.034	269.208	269.509	269.572	270.199	270.982
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	209.630	213.967	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306	214.623	214.750	215.262	216.400	217.535
All items (1967 = 100).....	624.423	637.342	633.105	636.025	637.316	637.809	636.962	637.138	638.052	638.353	639.296	639.673	641.200	644.591	647.969
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273
Food.....	217.118	218.730	217.837	218.066	218.319	218.427	218.291	218.276	218.696	219.376	219.736	219.768	220.062	222.039	222.942
Food at home.....	213.908	214.638	213.839	214.291	214.498	214.501	214.143	214.212	214.392	215.058	215.511	215.414	215.748	218.804	220.110
Cereals and bakery products.....	253.214	251.024	251.757	251.493	251.031	251.920	250.742	250.670	250.327	250.654	250.429	250.648	251.419	253.991	254.963
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.394	207.431	202.139	202.540	204.878	205.228	207.883	208.784	208.676	211.109	211.978	212.693	211.858	214.127	216.062
Dairy and related products ¹	195.679	197.992	197.583	197.370	195.958	196.490	196.663	197.782	197.651	197.812	199.890	200.084	200.958	201.170	202.335
Fruits and vegetables.....	270.562	270.713	271.974	277.347	276.727	275.080	269.040	263.715	263.946	266.461	267.466	266.802	273.977	282.396	284.132
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	162.598	161.214	162.524	162.499	161.721	160.694	159.938	160.862	161.353	161.210	160.678	160.999	158.654	163.586	163.262
Other foods at home.....	190.519	190.294	190.831	190.232	190.299	190.643	190.164	190.675	191.226	190.318	190.351	189.265	189.176	190.656	192.187
Sugar and sweets.....	195.702	200.035	200.880	198.720	199.665	200.979	198.560	199.857	198.872	200.971	201.469	199.542	202.206	201.824	203.373
Fats and oils.....	202.003	200.909	201.356	198.808	198.454	200.054	199.676	200.656	201.786	202.118	203.670	202.668	200.925	208.026	210.741
Other foods.....	205.573	204.577	205.117	205.081	205.048	205.031	204.877	205.206	206.021	204.234	203.935	202.901	202.520	203.614	205.098
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.753	121.872	121.482	122.543	122.712	120.869	121.830	122.217	121.804	122.164	121.806	120.723	122.267	121.161	121.605
Food away from home ¹	223.383	226.204	225.168	225.072	225.395	225.657	225.846	225.707	226.481	227.188	227.412	227.634	227.871	228.279	228.596
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.607	159.794	158.826	159.023	159.088	158.901	159.601	159.725	159.866	160.755	160.988	161.428	161.657	161.635	162.728
Alcoholic beverages.....	221.325	224.368	223.621	223.452	223.305	223.515	223.718	224.772	224.749	224.828	225.531	225.771	225.592	225.994	226.675
Housing.....	213.144	212.880	212.401	212.604	212.368	212.518	213.469	213.743	213.603	213.294	212.681	212.490	212.861	213.442	213.931
Shelter.....	242.637	242.309	242.002	242.019	241.987	241.964	242.253	242.396	242.295	242.338	242.513	242.806	243.120	243.569	243.961
Rent of primary residence.....	247.401	247.725	247.448	247.555	247.474	247.352	247.389	247.442	247.250	247.589	247.823	248.553	249.246	249.848	250.128
Lodging away from home ²	135.163	135.119	130.571	134.632	135.793	137.067	142.529	145.768	140.967	136.488	134.787	128.305	127.369	130.091	133.181
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	232.499	232.461	232.354	232.179	232.108	232.068	232.235	232.271	232.373	232.472	232.680	233.047	233.278	233.565	233.872
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	121.935	126.739	125.367	125.374	125.872	126.051	126.345	126.950	127.526	127.718	128.130	128.556	127.674	127.690	128.035
Fuels and utilities.....	209.595	212.885	209.171	210.775	210.326	211.426	217.007	218.770	218.703	216.787	211.649	209.449	210.860	212.409	213.775
Fuels.....	186.229	187.272	183.918	185.557	184.918	185.946	192.105	193.671	193.259	191.066	185.262	182.634	184.079	185.463	186.578
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	243.003	277.433	281.157	279.384	280.770	274.630	267.671	263.269	264.904	267.283	278.516	287.994	299.558	315.348	326.950
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	191.981	191.552	187.7												

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010												2011	
	2009	2010	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
New vehicles.....	136.711	139.044	139.905	139.653	139.192	138.794	138.639	138.387	138.152	138.353	138.806	139.224	139.567	139.871	141.114	
Used cars and trucks ¹	127.687	144.007	141.079	141.657	142.173	143.396	145.257	147.247	148.782	146.959	144.952	143.176	143.377	143.479	143.868	
Motor fuel.....	202.695	240.094	228.569	238.769	245.949	247.688	235.670	235.399	236.436	233.370	241.218	245.957	257.025	266.820	273.013	
Gasoline (all types).....	202.375	239.629	228.207	238.583	245.626	247.224	235.124	234.959	235.966	232.783	240.558	245.250	256.443	268.224	272.117	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.133	136.998	135.694	135.573	135.914	136.182	136.719	137.218	137.612	137.728	138.153	138.654	139.150	140.289	140.763	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	245.795	250.543	248.479	249.127	249.873	249.841	250.142	250.143	251.084	251.938	252.546	252.610	252.759	253.310	253.524	
Public transportation.....	234.661	248.713	240.418	242.942	246.535	250.119	254.023	253.625	251.634	249.816	249.169	252.230	254.312	256.604	262.444	
Medical care.....	376.064	389.766	386.919	388.330	389.050	389.029	389.513	389.335	389.905	392.028	392.749	393.277	393.616	395.536	398.908	
Medical care commodities.....	296.724	306.257	304.320	305.532	306.117	306.458	306.440	305.764	306.541	307.322	307.539	308.332	308.823	310.488	312.764	
Medical care services.....	399.165	414.273	411.114	412.568	413.325	413.145	413.834	413.883	414.344	416.993	417.913	418.307	418.568	420.540	424.289	
Professional services.....	322.127	331.456	329.020	329.294	330.228	330.396	331.323	332.219	332.656	333.547	333.450	333.868	334.032	335.368	337.901	
Hospital and related services.....	565.029	608.516	598.149	604.070	605.497	605.937	606.700	605.634	607.181	615.785	620.670	622.116	623.692	628.321	636.256	
Recreation ²	111.015	109.812	110.076	110.073	110.342	110.195	110.339	110.076	109.967	109.626	109.449	109.082	108.561	109.039	109.693	
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.602	99.643	100.084	100.547	100.568	99.977	100.239	99.660	99.385	99.199	99.054	98.774	97.753	97.925	98.897	
Education and communication ²	123.017	124.891	124.334	124.455	124.559	124.459	124.430	124.687	125.425	125.818	125.617	125.526	125.089	125.065	125.069	
Education ²	188.143	196.606	193.641	193.965	194.275	194.332	194.746	195.550	198.537	200.329	200.129	200.228	200.496	201.353	201.500	
Educational books and supplies.....	485.025	508.386	505.356	505.642	504.436	504.925	507.168	506.799	508.150	512.303	512.956	513.546	515.937	526.152	526.197	
Tuition, other school fees, and child care...	529.316	552.958	544.155	545.120	546.192	546.319	547.366	549.874	558.909	563.998	563.319	563.563	564.149	565.760	566.205	
Communication ^{1,2}	87.662	87.317	87.501	87.548	87.581	87.453	87.306	87.376	87.391	87.343	87.170	87.040	86.472	86.209	86.174	
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	85.571	85.126	85.314	85.362	85.394	85.263	85.115	85.186	85.201	85.154	84.978	84.846	84.271	83.881	83.844	
Telephone services ^{1,2}	102.341	102.086	102.038	102.048	102.132	102.101	102.021	102.185	102.239	102.325	102.135	101.975	101.327	100.882	100.768	
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.178	9.960	10.077	10.099	10.087	10.028	9.976	9.957	9.947	9.891	9.864	9.849	9.767	9.713	9.734	
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	82.104	76.273	77.939	78.474	78.420	76.736	75.631	75.929	75.848	75.356	74.970	74.615	73.078	72.433	72.138	
Other goods and services.....	391.628	409.278	404.722	405.641	405.786	406.973	408.610	411.793	412.453	412.690	411.655	412.383	414.002	414.263	415.088	
Tobacco and smoking products.....	735.056	812.347	790.710	792.452	793.243	803.019	811.325	824.198	827.609	828.794	826.468	825.644	832.741	832.904	834.343	
Personal care ¹	202.490	204.299	203.824	204.294	204.294	203.828	203.922	204.575	204.604	204.620	204.142	204.830	205.084	205.264	205.705	
Personal care products ¹	162.557	161.174	162.073	162.417	161.604	160.289	159.900	161.416	161.376	161.132	160.174	160.801	161.217	161.462	161.974	
Personal care services ¹	227.804	229.824	228.169	228.500	229.857	230.263	230.472	230.769	230.625	230.624	229.635	229.855	230.332	230.140	230.418	
Miscellaneous personal services.....	346.500	355.502	352.366	353.667	354.593	354.723	355.101	355.667	356.582	357.423	357.784	358.407	358.380	359.587	360.528	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities.....	171.452	177.545	176.118	177.591	178.269	178.359	176.848	176.554	177.003	177.267	178.283	178.504	179.331	180.958	182.442	
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508	222.385	223.273	
Commodities less food and beverages.....	147.327	155.064	153.444	155.417	156.268	156.345	154.282	153.847	154.309	154.406	155.663	155.953	156.997	158.473	160.171	
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	185.579	198.517	195.059	199.133	201.091	201.141	196.614	195.484	196.297	197.015	199.991	201.110	203.992	206.142	209.079	
Apparel.....	119.847	118.733	118.607	121.347	121.293	120.267	117.630	114.464	115.600	119.942	121.587	120.628	117.127	115.649	117.507	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	230.503	252.481	246.914	251.912	255.140	255.839	250.039	250.103	250.745	249.301	253.167	255.572	261.243	266.785	270.459	
Durables.....	109.610	112.513	112.618	112.618	112.432	112.533	112.781	112.995	113.125	112.646	112.294	111.813	111.789	111.973	112.498	
Services.....	254.267	256.628	255.199	255.634	255.796	256.048	257.138	257.595	257.745	257.663	257.198	257.219	257.382	257.982	258.732	
Rent of shelter ³	233.917	233.507	233.234	233.250	233.210	233.184	233.460	233.588	233.478	233.516	233.679	233.959	234.278	234.715	235.090	
Transportation services.....	250.960	259.985	256.809	257.728	258.501	259.113	260.032	260.674	260.904	260.813	262.219	263.804	263.648	264.313	265.521	
Other services.....	291.572	296.066	294.230	294.564	295.327	295.551	296.070	296.475	297.576	297.815	297.397	297.313	296.508	296.924	297.671	
Special indexes:																
All items less food.....	208.128	212.938	211.423	212.535	213.000	213.175	212.865	212.937	213.224	213.223	213.532	213.675	214.225	215.215	216.389	
All items less shelter.....	199.860	205.943	204.101	205.441	206.048	206.283	205.788	205.817	206.276	206.399	206.770	206.838	207.428	208.828	210.242	
All items less medical care.....	202.810	206.828	205.461	206.420	206.841	207.010	206.706	206.771	207.068	207.107	207.409	207.523	208.036	209.141	210.198	
Commodities less food.....	149.780	157.422	155.820	157.742	158.569	158.650	156.641	156.245	156.695	156.792	158.038	158.328	159.342	160.795	162.470	
Nondurables less food.....	187.718	200.147	196.831	200.682	202.529	202.587	198.309	197.295	198.064	198.749	201.606	202.679	204.737	207.458	210.278	
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	228.679	248.965	243.829	248.369	251.298	251.953	246.685	246.832	247.415	246.106	249.688	251.899	257.051	262.134	265.539	
Nondurables.....	201.628	209.360	207.092	209.370	210.526	210.607	208.127	207.547	208.167	208.853	210.627	211.249	212.541	214.950	216.941	
Services less rent of shelter ³	245.814	251.210	248.586	249.464	249.847	250.398	252.319	253.109	253.551	253.335	252.181	251.894	251.847	252.563	253.664	
Services less medical care services.....	243.796	245.533	244.205	244.586	244.719	244.987	246.079	246.547	246.681	246.476	245.955	245.958	246.115	246.643	247.244	
Energy.....	192.594	211.926	204.494	210.425	213.728	215.104	212.049	212.674	212.996	210.386	211.514	212.622	218.896	224.500	228.160	
All items less energy.....	212.652	215.173	214.472	214.857	214.945	214.964	215.015	215.005	215.312	215.742	215.961	215.970	215.786	216.389	217.222	
All items less food and energy.....	212.126	214.835	214.172	214.589	214.643	214.645	214.733	214.724	215.009	215.388	215.580	215.584	215.303	215.627	216.448	
Commodities less food and energy.....	143.099	145.728	145.722	146.319	146.094	145.941	145.603	145.205	145.557	146.170	146.268	145.757	145.037	145.024	145.909	
Energy commodities.....	205.325	242.805	231.808	241.599	248.594	250.038	238.151	237.720	238.785	235.913	243.933	248.880	260.026	270.105	276.539	
Services less energy.....	261.022	263.713	262.559	262.830	263.097	263.218	263.631	263.922	264.149	264.342	264.603	265.001	265.062	265.639	266.394	

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

⁴ Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2010			2011			2010			2011		
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.S. city average.....	M	218.711	218.803	219.179	220.223	221.309	223.467	214.623	214.750	215.262	216.400	217.535	220.024
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	234.671	235.094	235.141	235.969	237.110	239.074	232.396	232.962	233.082	233.914	235.109	237.377
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	236.560	236.806	236.828	237.564	238.798	240.599	232.672	233.031	233.092	233.851	235.230	237.239
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.746	140.282	140.351	141.001	141.547	143.001	140.848	141.452	141.598	142.196	142.691	144.395
Midwest urban ⁴	M	208.689	208.816	209.270	210.388	211.090	212.954	204.329	204.468	205.024	206.258	206.981	209.094
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	209.182	209.344	209.936	210.928	211.503	213.449	203.906	204.064	204.731	205.878	206.516	208.740
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.074	134.058	134.267	135.061	135.665	136.834	134.093	134.112	134.454	135.277	135.841	137.189
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	205.565	206.014	206.136	207.551	208.156	209.713	203.548	203.937	204.132	205.648	206.306	208.108
South urban.....	M	212.026	211.996	212.488	213.589	214.735	217.214	209.376	209.352	209.994	211.216	212.416	215.272
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	213.589	213.424	213.850	215.127	216.145	218.391	211.409	211.222	211.712	213.058	214.129	216.680
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.890	134.892	135.240	135.925	136.625	138.211	133.923	133.927	134.405	135.207	135.919	137.789
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	215.390	215.736	216.189	216.750	218.772	222.275	215.451	215.822	216.477	217.200	219.352	223.059
West urban.....	M	221.708	221.671	222.081	223.149	224.431	226.558	216.273	216.267	216.847	217.995	219.368	221.830
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	226.058	225.847	226.112	227.281	228.444	230.707	219.017	218.817	219.273	220.564	221.848	224.576
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.745	133.930	134.328	134.917	135.826	137.200	133.622	133.777	134.306	134.900	135.845	137.331
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	199.842	199.844	200.123	201.059	201.974	203.833	198.576	198.598	198.979	200.022	201.033	203.220
B/C ³	M	135.174	135.289	135.579	136.260	136.960	138.404	134.840	134.969	135.379	136.112	136.808	138.471
D.....	M	211.831	212.124	212.541	213.417	214.862	216.988	210.160	210.529	210.959	212.005	213.495	215.928
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	213.332	213.066	213.778	215.155	216.192	217.880	206.894	206.632	207.479	209.016	210.106	212.256
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	226.794	225.941	226.639	228.652	229.729	232.241	219.339	218.694	219.619	221.540	222.814	225.770
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..	M	241.981	241.960	241.874	242.639	243.832	245.617	237.483	237.606	237.575	238.396	239.750	241.667
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	238.103	—	239.814	—	242.787	—	238.891	—	240.540	—	244.324
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	206.168	—	207.587	—	209.372	—	197.530	—	199.568	—	201.146
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	—	201.168	—	203.199	—	206.967	—	204.918	—	206.954	—	211.227
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	142.915	—	144.327	—	146.044	—	142.938	—	144.556	—	146.572
Atlanta, GA.....	2	202.913	—	202.519	—	205.744	—	201.887	—	201.390	—	204.611	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	205.824	—	206.384	—	206.816	—	201.864	—	202.280	—	202.849	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	195.094	—	194.479	—	197.224	—	193.110	—	192.863	—	195.677	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	223.631	—	224.907	—	227.451	—	221.497	—	222.510	—	225.346	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	228.543	—	228.017	—	230.878	—	228.676	—	228.072	—	231.306	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	228.107	—	227.658	—	229.981	—	224.352	—	224.152	—	226.638	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	227.251	—	226.862	—	229.482	—	223.112	—	222.853	—	225.790	—

¹ Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.
² Regions defined as the four Census regions.
³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.
⁴ The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.
⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.
⁶ In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed*

Report: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnati, OH—KY—IN; Kansas City, MO—KS; Milwaukee—Racine, WI; Minneapolis—St. Paul, MN—WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Portland—Salem, OR—WA; St. Louis, MO—IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa—St. Petersburg—Clearwater, FL.
⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2010										2011		
	2009	2010	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
Finished goods.....	172.5	179.8	179.1	179.5	179.8	179.0	179.5	179.9	180.0	181.2	181.6	182.6	184.4	186.9	189.4
Finished consumer goods.....	179.1	189.1	188.3	188.8	189.2	188.2	188.9	189.4	189.5	190.8	191.4	192.9	195.2	198.6	202.1
Finished consumer foods.....	175.5	182.4	185.6	184.2	184.1	179.5	180.5	180.1	181.9	182.1	183.9	186.0	186.8	194.1	193.8
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	179.4	190.4	188.2	189.4	190.0	190.1	190.8	191.6	191.1	192.7	193.0	194.2	197.0	199.1	203.9
Nondurable goods less food.....	194.1	210.1	206.8	208.7	209.6	210.1	211.2	212.3	211.5	213.2	213.7	215.7	219.6	222.6	229.7
Durable goods.....	144.3	144.9	145.0	144.8	145.0	144.3	144.2	144.3	144.2	145.8	145.6	145.3	145.8	146.1	146.4
Capital equipment.....	156.7	157.3	157.1	157.1	157.2	157.0	156.9	157.1	157.0	158.0	157.8	157.8	158.5	158.6	158.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	172.5	183.4	181.2	183.2	184.3	183.3	183.1	183.9	184.1	185.3	186.4	187.8	190.1	193.2	197.3
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.7	174.0	172.6	175.0	175.4	173.6	172.6	173.1	174.0	175.5	177.0	178.4	180.6	184.2	187.0
Materials for food manufacturing.....	165.1	174.4	170.4	172.7	175.1	173.2	172.9	174.5	177.6	178.3	180.3	179.3	180.7	186.7	190.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	191.6	215.4	214.8	217.7	216.9	212.7	211.4	212.9	214.4	217.7	221.4	225.4	229.8	236.2	242.1
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	168.9	186.6	183.5	189.3	190.8	188.3	185.2	184.7	186.1	188.7	190.5	191.8	195.1	200.3	203.8
Components for manufacturing.....	141.0	142.2	141.6	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.4	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.8	143.4	144.1	144.5
Materials and components for construction.....	202.9	205.7	204.6	206.1	207.4	206.6	206.3	206.2	205.9	205.9	206.3	207.0	207.9	209.1	210.8
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	161.9	185.2	180.0	183.1	185.9	185.2	186.3	188.4	187.5	188.9	189.5	192.2	196.1	201.1	212.4
Containers.....	195.8	201.2	198.8	200.1	201.6	204.1	204.4	205.0	202.3	202.4	202.5	202.7	203.2	203.7	204.2
Supplies.....	172.2	175.0	173.3	173.8	174.7	174.5	174.8	175.1	175.5	176.4	177.5	178.1	179.3	180.7	182.1
Crude materials for further processing.....	175.2	212.2	212.7	211.0	208.3	203.7	208.7	211.8	209.2	215.3	217.2	227.0	234.1	241.6	247.6
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	134.5	152.4	146.9	148.6	153.0	146.3	150.7	152.5	158.6	160.8	162.3	164.6	171.0	183.6	185.5
Crude nonfood materials.....	197.5	249.3	255.5	250.7	241.5	239.3	244.4	248.5	237.7	247.0	249.1	265.2	272.1	274.1	283.5
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	171.1	178.3	176.9	177.6	178.1	178.1	178.5	179.1	178.7	180.1	180.2	181.0	183.0	184.4	187.5
Finished energy goods.....	146.9	166.9	163.3	165.9	166.7	166.8	168.0	169.6	168.1	170.0	170.5	172.9	177.4	181.4	192.0
Finished goods less energy.....	172.3	175.5	175.8	175.5	175.7	174.6	174.9	174.9	175.4	176.3	176.7	177.3	178.3	180.2	180.2
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	179.2	183.9	184.4	184.0	184.2	182.6	183.1	183.1	183.9	184.8	185.4	186.4	187.5	190.4	190.5
Finished goods less food and energy.....	171.5	173.6	173.0	173.0	173.3	173.2	173.3	173.5	173.5	174.7	174.7	174.8	175.8	176.2	176.3
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	181.6	185.1	184.2	184.2	184.6	184.7	184.9	185.1	185.3	186.6	186.6	186.9	188.2	188.8	189.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	214.3	220.8	218.8	219.1	219.7	220.7	221.4	221.4	222.0	222.9	223.3	224.2	226.3	227.2	227.2
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	173.0	184.4	182.3	184.4	185.4	184.4	184.2	184.9	184.9	186.1	187.0	188.6	190.8	193.8	197.9
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	166.0	171.7	167.7	168.5	170.8	169.7	170.0	171.2	173.5	175.5	178.3	178.3	180.2	185.1	189.3
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.5	187.8	182.9	185.8	188.5	187.3	188.4	190.8	189.8	191.5	192.4	195.7	199.4	205.0	216.9
Intermediate goods less energy.....	172.8	180.0	178.5	180.3	181.0	180.0	179.4	179.7	180.3	181.4	182.6	183.5	185.3	187.8	189.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	173.4	180.8	179.6	181.5	181.9	181.0	180.4	180.5	180.9	181.9	182.9	183.9	185.7	187.9	189.6
Crude energy materials.....	176.8	216.7	226.8	216.0	205.9	207.7	216.1	217.7	199.0	207.9	207.3	225.1	227.7	226.8	240.7
Crude materials less energy.....	164.8	197.0	191.5	195.2	197.6	189.4	192.1	196.0	203.2	207.1	210.2	214.6	223.8	236.5	236.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	248.4	329.1	324.6	335.3	330.0	317.1	313.2	324.1	334.5	344.0	352.5	364.0	381.9	392.7	386.7

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2010										2011		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	219.8	213.4	204.9	204.8	209.0	211.6	202.5	212.2	214.1	227.3	230.8	232.5	244.2
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100).....	250.9	240.0	226.8	226.7	232.7	235.5	219.6	233.4	235.6	256.4	260.4	261.0	279.5
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	200.5	201.3	200.1	199.0	200.1	203.9	206.1	211.0	213.3	214.3	217.6	223.2	224.8
213	Mining support activities.....	100.4	100.6	100.7	101.1	102.7	102.3	103.4	104.2	103.8	105.4	106.2	106.8	106.6
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	173.9	175.2	176.1	174.8	174.7	175.3	175.5	177.3	178.2	179.1	180.9	183.3	187.3
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	172.6	173.6	175.8	174.6	174.6	175.3	177.3	178.2	179.4	179.8	181.0	184.6	188.3
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	122.4	122.1	123.5	123.9	123.6	123.4	123.2	124.7	124.8	125.7	126.0	126.8	127.6
313	Textile mills.....	114.1	114.6	115.3	115.7	116.0	116.2	116.7	117.4	118.6	120.0	121.9	125.7	125.9
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.3	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.9	104.5	104.7
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	154.0	155.3	155.8	155.9	156.4	156.9	157.0	158.7	158.8	159.2	160.4	162.0	162.0
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.3	110.0	112.5	109.3	108.8	107.6	107.1	106.7	106.7	107.3	108.1	107.9	108.6
322	Paper manufacturing.....	124.2	125.1	126.7	128.0	128.7	128.8	129.9	129.9	130.1	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.8
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.8	110.0	109.9	109.9	110.2	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.9	111.0
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	278.2	287.8	292.0	280.4	278.8	284.4	282.4	295.3	302.8	310.4	321.3	336.0	371.9
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	232.0	234.1	233.4	232.6	233.5	233.7	234.6	236.3	236.8	237.6	242.2	244.4	246.9
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	164.3	165.6	166.2	167.1	166.8	166.9	167.0	167.2	167.8	168.6	169.3	171.0	172.3
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	191.8	198.7	200.5	198.8	194.3	193.6	195.8	199.6	202.0	203.4	206.8	213.5	217.8
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	175.6	176.3	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.7	176.8	176.9	177.0	177.5	178.5	179.4	180.4
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.3	120.5	120.6	120.8	120.8	120.9	121.1	121.9	122.3	122.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	91.6	91.4	91.3	91.1	91.1	90.9	90.7	90.5	90.2	90.1	90.0	90.4	90.4
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	131.1	131.7	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.8	132.1	132.5	133.1	133.6	134.1	134.6	135.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	110.3	110.3	110.3	109.9	109.7	109.9	109.9	111.1	110.9	110.8	111.1	111.3	111.2
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.4	176.9	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.6	177.7	177.8	177.9	177.7	178.5	178.6	180.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	112.5	112.6	112.6	112.7	113.2	113.3	113.3	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.3
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	123.9	124.4	123.9	123.9	124.6	125.1	125.0	124.6	124.5	124.6	125.4	124.8	127.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	120.3	121.7	121.7	120.5	119.8	121.0	120.9	121.3	122.1	122.4	121.9	122.0	123.3
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	101.0	105.4	104.1	105.3	105.8	104.2	101.4	102.6	97.6	87.8	84.9	85.3	80.8
446	Health and personal care stores.....	141.8	142.1	142.5	143.1	136.1	128.8	129.2	144.7	133.5	133.0	125.7	138.7	130.8
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	64.3	74.1	82.8	67.6	71.6	73.7	69.8	69.9	70.5	68.2	64.9	69.5	72.7
454	Nonstore retailers.....	144.5	142.8	142.7	138.7	141.3	137.2	136.1	132.2	137.3	140.5	142.3	144.7	143.9
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	203.2	205.8	202.9	208.0	209.1	205.2	196.0	201.0	202.5	202.6	209.5	209.5	221.5
483	Water transportation.....	119.8	121.0	123.1	124.1	129.3	130.0	129.9	129.9	128.8	129.1	130.9	133.0	134.5
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	188.5	188.5	188.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	132.2	131.0	131.3	134.5	137.1	138.8	136.0	131.8	130.5	132.4	133.0	133.9	132.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	128.9	129.0	129.0	129.7	129.9	130.2	130.3	130.6	130.6	130.6	129.7	130.9	131.2
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.5	108.2	108.3	107.9	107.9
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.5	129.6	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.9	129.9	129.7
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	172.9	173.0	172.8	172.9	173.1	173.2	173.4	174.5	174.4	174.4	175.5	175.1	175.3
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.0	125.3	125.1	125.3	126.8	127.0	127.2	127.7	128.2	128.4
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	128.1	128.7	128.7	129.5	130.0	130.1	133.8	133.8	134.2	134.5	134.7	134.6	134.7
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.5	110.9	110.8	110.7
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	106.3	108.7	109.5	113.5	109.2	108.3	109.3	113.7	116.1	112.9	109.9	109.0	110.2
517	Telecommunications.....	100.5	100.2	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.3	100.8	101.0
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	116.1	117.6	121.2	119.7	118.5	119.5	120.2	122.6	123.0	123.0	125.7	125.7	127.5
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	108.8	108.7	109.6	109.5	109.7	109.8	110.3	109.7	109.0	109.0	109.1	109.0	108.4
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	100.8	100.6	100.3	100.1	99.8	99.5	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.1	98.5	98.8	98.4
5313	Real estate support activities.....	107.9	107.4	106.9	106.9	106.4	106.5	106.5	107.1	106.9	106.9	107.5	107.2	106.9
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	132.2	133.1	128.9	134.2	144.4	136.6	131.0	134.9	133.3	129.4	129.6	131.2	137.1
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	170.0	171.5	171.5	171.5	171.9	173.1	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.4	176.0	176.5	177.6
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	113.6	113.7	112.9	112.7	112.9	113.4	113.7	113.5	113.1	113.6	113.2	112.8	111.5
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	143.1	143.1	143.2	143.6	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.9	144.0	144.0	144.3	144.7	144.8
54181	Advertising agencies.....	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.4	105.4	105.3	105.2	105.4	105.4	105.2	105.6	105.8
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	123.7	124.5	124.9	125.2	125.7	125.8	125.6	125.4	125.3	125.3	125.4	125.7	125.9
56151	Travel agencies.....	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.6	100.5	100.3
56172	Janitorial services.....	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.8	111.0	110.9	111.3	111.3	111.5	111.6	111.4
5621	Waste collection.....	117.1	117.9	118.7	118.6	118.2	118.7	119.0	119.1	118.9	118.3	118.7	119.2	120.9
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	140.3	140.5	140.8	141.2	141.8	141.2	140.5	141.3	141.0	138.3	138.3	140.7	143.9

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010										2011		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	121.2	122.5	123.1	122.2	122.0	123.0	123.7	124.7	126.6	127.5	129.1	130.9	132.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	163.4	162.6	165.1	164.5	164.0	171.1	174.6	178.8	189.4	191.1	197.5	203.5	207.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	165.7	164.6	167.4	166.7	166.1	173.9	177.6	181.9	193.4	194.6	201.1	208.6	212.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	145.9	147.8	147.3	147.2	147.7	147.2	149.4	152.8	153.3	161.1	166.8	155.9	158.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	155.1	160.0	162.2	159.8	158.8	161.2	162.6	165.3	169.5	172.6	177.2	182.4	188.4
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	155.7	157.1	159.1	162.5	163.9	166.6	173.2	181.5	206.3	223.0	228.0	247.6	258.8
Fuels and lubricants.....	197.0	209.2	215.2	208.0	203.7	214.7	213.1	219.6	227.4	233.9	245.0	254.0	277.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	152.2	156.2	157.8	155.8	155.2	156.2	158.0	159.9	162.5	164.4	167.8	171.7	173.8
Selected building materials.....	116.0	117.8	118.2	118.7	117.9	117.3	117.1	116.9	117.2	116.2	116.3	115.7	115.5
Capital goods.....	103.8	103.9	103.8	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.7	103.9	104.0	103.9	104.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.8	108.8	109.1	109.3	108.5	108.6	108.7	109.3	109.8	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.7	95.0	94.7	94.3	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.0	94.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.2	109.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	110.2	110.9	110.8	110.4	110.8	110.7	111.8	112.5	112.9	112.7	112.4	113.2	114.1
Nondurables, manufactured.....	111.9	112.3	112.2	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.2	114.0	112.9	113.1	113.6
Durables, manufactured.....	107.7	108.1	108.0	108.2	109.1	108.2	109.9	111.0	111.1	110.9	111.0	111.9	113.0
Agricultural commodities.....	163.3	162.7	165.3	165.3	165.0	172.0	176.1	181.0	194.7	198.5	204.7	214.1	218.9
Nonagricultural commodities.....	118.1	119.6	120.0	119.1	118.9	119.5	120.0	120.7	121.7	122.4	123.6	124.8	126.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2010										2011		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	126.3	127.7	126.7	125.2	125.2	125.7	125.7	127.1	129.2	131.0	133.0	135.3	138.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	147.4	149.0	151.1	148.7	149.2	152.4	153.3	156.5	160.6	162.7	166.7	167.9	175.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	165.8	167.4	169.8	166.1	166.3	170.3	171.1	174.9	180.3	182.6	187.5	189.2	199.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	105.6	107.3	108.7	109.2	110.6	111.9	113.0	115.0	116.0	117.4	119.7	119.6	120.7
Industrial supplies and materials.....	205.0	210.7	205.6	199.5	199.7	201.0	200.1	206.6	214.5	222.6	230.1	239.4	254.4
Fuels and lubricants.....	262.4	269.3	255.6	245.8	248.2	250.8	247.1	257.7	270.1	285.2	296.9	313.4	340.1
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	284.2	294.5	278.9	267.4	269.6	273.4	269.8	282.4	296.6	313.0	324.7	342.5	376.0
Paper and paper base stocks.....	107.6	109.5	112.7	115.5	116.5	116.2	117.5	116.9	117.5	117.5	117.7	115.5	116.3
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	144.6	147.8	148.4	146.2	146.0	146.5	147.7	150.5	154.1	157.0	160.6	163.2	165.7
Selected building materials.....	127.6	130.1	133.7	131.9	126.3	125.0	124.6	125.3	126.6	127.0	129.5	129.9	131.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	233.4	246.5	253.8	244.6	238.8	239.2	244.2	251.4	262.8	266.0	274.3	279.4	290.0
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	107.1	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.5	108.7	110.4	111.4	112.1
Capital goods.....	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.4	91.6	91.8	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.3	92.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	111.0	111.4	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.2	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.7	114.5	114.7	115.2
Nonelectrical machinery.....	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.0	85.8	86.0	86.1	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.2	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.4	109.6	109.4	109.6	109.7	110.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.7	104.1	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	109.0	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.7	109.9	110.0	109.5	110.0	110.4	110.5	110.9	110.2
Durables, manufactured.....	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.8	99.1	98.6	98.7	98.1	98.5	98.2	98.7	98.9	99.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	102.5	102.0	103.0	102.4	101.9	103.1	103.0	103.6	103.6	103.7	106.0	107.3	107.8

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2009				2010				2011
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Import air freight.....	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8
Export air freight.....	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7	128.1	138.9
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2008				2009				2010				2011
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.6	103.9	103.5	103.5	104.4	106.7	108.4	110.2	111.4	110.9	111.6	112.4	112.6
Compensation per hour.....	111.0	111.0	111.9	112.1	111.2	113.8	114.7	115.3	115.2	116.1	116.8	117.3	118.1
Real compensation per hour.....	101.8	100.6	99.8	102.4	102.2	104.1	104.0	103.8	103.4	104.3	104.6	104.4	103.7
Unit labor costs.....	107.1	106.9	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.6	103.4	104.6	104.7	104.4	104.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	105.0	108.1	109.6	107.4	110.8	110.0	112.0	113.4	116.0	115.9	117.3	117.5	118.1
Implicit price deflator.....	106.3	107.3	108.7	108.0	108.2	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.4	109.1	109.7	109.6	110.1
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.5	103.9	103.4	103.4	104.4	106.7	108.4	110.1	111.4	110.9	111.5	112.3	112.8
Compensation per hour.....	110.9	110.9	111.8	112.1	111.2	113.8	114.6	115.3	115.2	116.1	116.8	117.4	118.1
Real compensation per hour.....	101.8	100.5	99.7	102.5	102.2	104.1	103.9	103.8	103.4	104.3	104.6	104.4	103.7
Unit labor costs.....	107.2	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.7	103.5	104.7	104.7	104.5	104.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	104.2	107.5	109.1	107.3	111.2	110.4	112.6	113.5	116.2	116.0	117.3	117.0	117.4
Implicit price deflator.....	106.0	107.1	108.5	108.0	108.4	108.2	108.5	108.2	108.5	109.2	109.7	109.4	109.7
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	101.8	101.5	102.4	102.7	101.7	103.0	104.3	107.8	110.3	110.4	109.5	110.2	—
Compensation per hour.....	108.9	109.5	110.5	111.4	110.5	112.6	113.6	114.3	114.3	114.9	115.8	116.4	—
Real compensation per hour.....	99.9	99.2	98.6	101.8	101.6	103.0	103.0	102.9	102.6	103.3	103.7	103.5	—
Total unit costs.....	108.6	109.9	110.3	111.4	112.2	112.4	111.4	108.6	106.2	106.3	107.6	107.5	—
Unit labor costs.....	107.0	107.9	108.0	108.5	108.7	109.3	108.9	106.0	103.6	104.1	105.8	105.6	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	112.8	115.1	116.2	119.2	121.4	120.4	117.8	115.3	112.7	111.8	112.5	112.4	—
Unit profits.....	84.1	82.8	97.2	86.6	85.5	80.3	84.2	91.2	103.3	108.0	108.3	105.9	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	103.0	104.1	109.7	108.0	109.1	106.6	106.3	107.0	109.5	110.5	111.1	110.2	—
Implicit price deflator.....	105.5	106.5	108.6	108.3	108.8	108.4	107.9	106.4	105.8	106.5	107.7	107.3	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	107.1	105.3	103.8	102.0	101.2	102.6	105.6	107.4	108.6	110.0	110.6	111.9	113.7
Compensation per hour.....	107.6	108.5	110.0	111.8	113.2	115.5	116.4	117.6	116.3	117.7	118.5	119.2	120.0
Real compensation per hour.....	98.7	98.3	98.1	102.2	104.0	105.6	105.5	105.9	104.4	105.8	106.1	106.1	105.4
Unit labor costs.....	100.5	103.0	106.0	109.7	111.8	112.6	110.2	109.6	107.1	107.0	107.1	106.5	105.6

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	79.6	82.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.6	103.8	107.6	111.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	105.2	104.2	102.5	98.8	97.5	98.0	99.6	100.0	100.2	99.4	95.8	91.5	94.2
Multifactor productivity.....	88.0	89.6	91.2	91.8	94.0	96.5	98.9	100.0	100.5	100.9	99.9	100.2	103.3
Output.....	79.2	83.6	87.4	88.2	90.0	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.3	104.3	100.6	104.3
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	97.6	99.9	101.1	99.3	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.4	103.6	102.1	95.6	96.1
Capital services.....	75.2	80.2	85.3	89.3	92.2	94.7	97.1	100.0	102.9	106.0	108.8	109.9	110.6
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	90.0	93.3	95.9	96.1	95.7	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.4	100.4	101.0
Capital per hour of all persons.....	75.6	79.0	83.2	89.1	94.4	97.6	98.8	100.0	100.8	103.3	108.3	117.6	118.2
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	80.1	82.7	85.5	88.2	92.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	103.8	107.6	111.4
Output per unit of capital services.....	106.1	104.9	102.9	99.1	97.7	98.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.2	95.4	90.9	93.7
Multifactor productivity.....	88.5	89.9	91.4	92.0	94.2	96.5	98.9	100.0	100.4	100.8	99.8	99.9	103.0
Output.....	79.3	83.7	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.5	104.3	100.5	104.2
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	97.1	99.6	100.8	99.2	97.2	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.8	102.2	95.8	96.3
Capital services.....	74.7	79.8	85.0	89.2	92.2	94.7	97.1	100.0	103.2	106.3	109.3	110.5	111.1
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	89.6	93.1	95.7	96.0	95.6	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.6	104.6	100.6	101.1
Capital per hour of all persons.....	75.5	78.9	83.2	89.0	94.5	97.7	98.8	100.0	101.0	103.4	108.7	118.3	118.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	73.3	77.0	80.4	81.9	87.9	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.7	—	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	101.7	102.1	102.3	95.9	94.6	95.3	97.2	100.0	100.6	101.9	96.4	—	—
Multifactor productivity.....	107.3	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.3	96.8	93.2	—	—
Output.....	92.1	95.9	98.9	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.6	100.0	101.5	104.0	99.4	—	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	125.5	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.0	—	—
Capital services.....	90.5	93.9	96.7	98.3	99.2	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.2	—	—
Energy.....	72.1	75.4	78.6	85.4	92.9	98.0	98.3	100.0	100.2	103.1	108.6	—	—
Nonenergy materials.....	95.4	117.7	128.4	140.3	108.6	97.0	90.8	100.0	92.2	97.7	95.2	—	—
Purchased business services.....	102.3	108.7	106.7	100.0	101.0	99.3	98.5	100.0	98.3	91.3	86.4	—	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	104.1	105.1	103.7	102.0	98.7	98.1	91.8	100.0	98.4	97.6	92.3	—	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1965	1975	1985	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	43.1	54.8	63.8	74.1	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.4	111.6
Compensation per hour.....	10.3	21.4	44.1	64.7	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.5	113.7	116.4
Real compensation per hour.....	58.2	70.8	76.3	82.3	96.3	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.1	103.5	104.2
Unit labor costs.....	23.9	39.0	69.1	87.4	96.4	97.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.4	107.6	105.9	104.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.4	34.9	62.4	81.6	88.0	90.0	95.4	100.0	103.1	106.0	107.5	111.5	116.7
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	37.4	66.4	85.1	93.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.7	107.6	108.1	109.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	45.3	56.3	64.5	75.0	92.4	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.4	111.5
Compensation per hour.....	10.6	21.6	44.5	65.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.4	113.7	116.4
Real compensation per hour.....	59.7	71.6	76.9	82.9	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.0	103.5	104.2
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	38.4	68.9	87.0	96.2	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	107.6	105.9	104.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.9	33.4	61.3	81.3	88.4	89.9	94.8	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.0	111.9	116.6
Implicit price deflator.....	22.4	36.4	65.9	84.8	93.1	94.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.5	107.4	108.3	109.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.0	54.5	64.2	74.2	91.7	95.3	98.3	100.0	101.5	101.8	102.1	104.2	110.1
Compensation per hour.....	12.1	24.0	48.2	67.8	90.7	94.7	96.9	100.0	102.8	106.4	110.1	112.7	115.4
Real compensation per hour.....	68.3	79.4	83.3	86.3	98.4	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	99.8	102.6	103.3
Total unit costs.....	24.6	43.0	74.1	89.9	98.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.7	110.0	111.1	106.9
Unit labor costs.....	26.2	44.1	75.0	91.5	98.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.5	107.8	108.2	104.8
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.3	40.3	71.5	85.8	97.0	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.0	115.8	118.7	112.4
Unit profits.....	38.7	37.8	62.4	85.4	59.4	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	99.8	87.7	85.3	106.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	39.4	68.4	85.7	84.1	86.2	93.1	100.0	105.9	105.9	106.2	107.3	110.3
Implicit price deflator.....	26.4	42.4	72.6	89.3	93.5	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.0	107.2	107.9	106.8
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	63.6	87.8	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.6	104.2	110.3
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	65.2	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.4	115.6	117.9
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	83.0	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.2	105.3	105.6
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	102.6	101.2	102.8	101.4	100.0	101.2	100.3	104.6	111.0	106.9
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	87.3	83.4	84.9	91.3	100.0	104.4	107.6	116.0	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	91.5	88.2	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.6	105.6	112.9	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mining													
21	Mining.....	75.0	88.3	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.0	71.2	69.0	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	62.3	90.2	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	93.7	-
2121	Coal mining.....	51.7	89.7	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	50.5	72.1	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.7	77.0	74.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	84.3	96.0	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.2	116.8	103.8	103.9	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	63.7	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.6	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	58.7	86.6	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.6	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	81.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.8
3111	Animal food.....	58.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.3	104.9	111.1
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	66.0	80.8	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	106.0	101.5	110.0
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	80.4	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	99.9	106.2	118.6	111.1	100.7	92.6	95.4
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	73.1	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.1	103.3	97.7
3115	Dairy products.....	77.4	94.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.4	108.1	114.8
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	90.1	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.6	109.0	112.4
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	72.5	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	101.4	86.7	102.6
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	85.5	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	94.2	95.8
3119	Other food products.....	87.5	89.7	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	94.9	95.9	100.3
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	94.3	121.1	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	111.1
3121	Beverages.....	77.2	100.5	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.3	113.2	123.4
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	107.2	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.5	119.7	117.4
313	Textile mills.....	59.8	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	125.9	125.0	124.8
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	50.0	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.7	114.8	106.6
3132	Fabric mills.....	56.0	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	144.6	154.9	160.5
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	76.5	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.0	87.0	84.0
314	Textile product mills.....	78.8	91.3	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	99.6	98.5	87.1
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	85.7	94.1	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	100.9	101.9	87.0
3149	Other textile product mills.....	72.4	93.2	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	98.5
315	Apparel.....	73.3	99.9	116.6	116.9	100.0	106.6	94.2	94.4	86.0	55.5	52.5	43.6
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	71.3	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	64.6	62.6	62.4
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.6	99.0	118.8	119.3	100.0	109.5	96.4	92.0	82.4	52.1	48.7	37.9
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.9	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	70.7	69.7	69.7
316	Leather and allied products.....	83.9	119.1	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	125.3	129.2	114.5
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	138.4	153.7	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.1	144.4	120.0
3162	Footwear.....	77.3	99.3	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	122.4
3169	Other leather products.....	116.7	134.7	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	156.2	132.4
321	Wood products.....	83.1	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.5	109.3	106.6
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	67.3	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.0	120.2
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	90.3	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4
3219	Other wood products.....	89.9	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.9	112.2	105.1
322	Paper and paper products.....	75.5	87.9	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.4	113.7	114.5
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	61.9	75.6	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.6	115.5	113.8
3222	Converted paper products.....	84.4	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.9	114.4	116.3
323	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	113.7
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	113.7
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	106.1
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	106.1
325	Chemicals.....	75.0	87.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.0	108.1	102.3
3251	Basic chemicals.....	76.1	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	155.0	132.2	116.2
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	62.9	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	91.6
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.8	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.3	132.8	151.4
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	89.6	102.8	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	103.8	102.0	97.3
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	106.2	101.0	94.6
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	68.2	80.4	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	134.9	127.5	126.9
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	62.3	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	103.5	104.3	99.3
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	67.3	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.3	102.6	101.7
3261	Plastics products.....	67.3	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	104.5	100.2	99.1
3262	Rubber products.....	71.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.0	111.8	111.3
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.6	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6	100.2
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	90.6	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	122.4	118.1	100.9

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3272	Glass and glass products.....	75.6	91.1	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.2	115.5	119.1
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	90.5	97.0	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.9	88.6
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	89.3	101.2	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.4	111.3	103.4
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.4	94.9	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.6	106.2
331	Primary metals.....	70.4	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	105.5
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	51.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.4	151.6	117.7
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	81.9	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.7	67.5	57.0
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	72.7	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.3	121.7	115.4
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	90.8	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.8	109.4	105.7	94.9	117.6	122.7	105.0
3315	Foundries.....	69.4	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.6
332	Fabricated metal products.....	78.3	90.0	94.7	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.6	110.5	101.3
3321	Forging and stamping.....	68.8	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.7	126.1	117.5
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	76.1	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.6	101.9	89.8
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	83.5	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.7	106.3	96.6
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.7	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	99.7
3325	Hardware.....	77.0	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	84.0
3326	Spring and wire products.....	65.4	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.9	115.0	110.0
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	65.2	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.0	108.6	96.0
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	64.1	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.0	118.6	111.3
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	85.2	93.6	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	112.7
333	Machinery.....	70.0	85.7	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.6	117.5	110.4
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	69.1	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.9	127.4	113.2
3332	Industrial machinery.....	63.4	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.7
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	88.9	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	116.0	121.4	117.7
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	70.6	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	110.6
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	75.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.5
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	61.1	76.5	87.9	97.5	100.0	110.4	96.9	101.2	96.9	95.1	92.2	80.2
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	70.5	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.8	123.6	119.4
334	Computer and electronic products.....	15.2	53.5	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.2	157.7
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	3.7	33.3	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.4	369.3	368.1
3342	Communications equipment.....	31.2	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	99.1
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	41.6	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.4	92.7	61.8
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	6.4	37.8	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.1	164.3
3345	Electronic instruments.....	59.4	85.1	98.4	100.3	100.0	105.8	121.9	124.4	129.2	135.4	135.3	136.7
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	97.4	113.5	93.9	89.0	100.0	114.5	128.9	129.8	125.0	133.1	148.8	164.6
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	66.0	88.1	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	108.1
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	80.6	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.4	125.3	124.2
3352	Household appliances.....	53.5	76.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	120.0
3353	Electrical equipment.....	67.3	97.9	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.1	110.6	118.1	119.7	125.5	118.7	111.2
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	68.7	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.4	101.5	107.0	103.7	96.4
336	Transportation equipment.....	65.5	78.7	86.8	89.2	100.0	109.0	107.9	113.3	114.9	126.2	120.4	117.3
3361	Motor vehicles.....	60.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.7	115.5
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	81.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.9	103.9	96.5
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	60.3	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.6	109.9	108.6	114.8	109.6	109.0
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	73.4	84.1	92.2	97.3	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.1	110.3	113.6
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	38.0	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	112.1
3366	Ship and boat building.....	73.5	76.5	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.6	121.5
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	48.7	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.8
337	Furniture and related products.....	75.9	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.2	107.4	108.7	107.8	111.8	101.1
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	77.3	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	107.5	112.1	100.7
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.2	110.3	112.2	106.7	106.0	107.6	93.6
3379	Other furniture related products.....	77.4	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	64.5	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.1
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	57.7	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	121.2
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	71.8	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	113.6
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade.....	59.2	80.9	94.4	95.4	100.0	103.9	109.2	110.0	111.5	111.0	108.5	104.9
423	Durable goods.....	44.1	70.8	88.8	91.8	100.0	105.2	116.4	120.7	124.7	124.1	121.5	113.5
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	55.9	75.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	103.0	107.2	109.3	116.9	112.4	98.9	84.4
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	69.5	86.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.2	123.1	117.6	99.5	102.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.0	80.6	86.9	94.1	100.0	108.7	115.1	117.4	115.0	112.3	110.2	100.9
4234	Commercial equipment.....	10.0	35.9	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.3	133.7	150.7	164.2	176.7	193.0	196.5
4235	Metals and minerals.....	105.4	103.7	97.3	97.7	100.0	102.3	112.2	110.0	106.1	98.7	89.8	79.9
4236	Electric goods.....	26.8	62.6	95.7	92.5	100.0	105.1	124.5	131.8	142.6	151.5	151.5	155.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	80.2	97.6	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.3	112.3	114.2	119.3	119.0	112.3	102.3
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	73.9	99.8	105.2	102.6	100.0	102.9	111.8	119.5	122.0	116.0	120.3	103.7

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	72.2	80.5	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.2	110.7	105.4	97.6	93.6	92.6	89.2
424	Nondurable goods.....	85.7	94.1	99.4	99.3	100.0	104.9	108.3	109.3	107.2	106.7	104.8	105.5
4241	Paper and paper products.....	73.6	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	101.9	110.7	117.2	112.5	121.0	107.5	106.1
4242	Druggists' goods.....	78.7	111.3	95.7	94.6	100.0	112.0	118.7	126.6	125.4	117.3	120.5	131.1
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	70.3	81.5	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.4	110.7	121.2	124.1	126.3	125.3	130.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	89.3	101.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	106.7	106.4	106.3	106.4	108.6	105.1	105.2
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	82.3	100.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	96.4	103.4	100.0	102.3	100.8	103.5	112.0
4246	Chemicals.....	92.9	102.7	95.5	94.1	100.0	104.6	104.6	99.1	93.4	99.4	99.7	89.1
4247	Petroleum.....	55.7	66.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.9	113.4	109.5	104.8	99.6	97.9	92.5
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	92.9	93.6	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	97.1	98.1	101.1	102.2	96.3	98.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	105.2	94.6	108.7	105.5	100.0	102.0	110.9	113.1	110.4	103.8	100.0	105.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	60.2	93.7	110.5	101.9	100.0	95.4	81.4	71.6	76.4	77.4	73.1	68.2
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade.....	63.1	79.6	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.1	112.7	116.8	120.0	117.6	119.3
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	65.4	83.4	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	97.6
4411	Automobile dealers.....	67.6	85.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.3	108.1	110.5	100.7	99.7
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	55.4	74.8	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.8	98.7	103.7	103.2	97.3	111.0
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	66.7	92.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.1	105.4	103.2	99.1	96.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	58.1	77.4	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.8	117.2	123.1	125.0	132.8
4421	Furniture stores.....	61.8	79.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.0	111.5	116.8	119.5	118.7	123.6
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	53.0	74.1	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.5	116.4	118.1	127.4	132.4	143.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	16.3	42.8	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	143.3	158.4	177.0	199.7	232.5	264.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	62.8	82.8	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.1	110.9	110.0	111.0	112.2	112.0	107.3
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	64.0	82.5	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.4	110.6	111.5	111.0	108.8	102.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	56.6	84.6	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.7	114.7	105.5	106.8	121.8	138.6	142.5
445	Food and beverage stores.....	105.9	95.5	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.7	114.8
4451	Grocery stores.....	106.1	95.5	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.1	112.8	110.0	111.6
4452	Specialty food stores.....	131.5	95.0	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.1	111.3	113.8	123.9	130.9	127.9	145.7
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	85.0	90.8	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.7	126.5	131.2	139.1	130.7	131.0
446	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	68.4	81.3	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.7	109.2	112.7	112.5	112.8	116.5
447	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	67.1	79.9	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.8	99.4	102.4	101.4	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	50.5	76.2	94.1	96.3	100.0	105.9	106.1	112.5	122.8	132.3	138.0	137.7
4481	Clothing stores.....	49.4	73.6	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.3	103.6	112.3	123.0	134.1	144.7	145.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	52.2	79.9	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.4	116.2	114.5	115.5	107.9
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	54.4	84.3	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.2	125.9	137.3	126.3	127.2
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	58.7	78.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.3	131.7	128.1	127.6	141.0
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	53.8	73.5	95.1	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.5	132.0	140.4	136.5	134.4	149.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	70.7	89.6	94.7	101.2	100.0	101.9	110.4	117.1	113.1	109.5	112.3	121.4
452	General merchandise stores.....	57.0	77.4	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.3	109.7	113.5	117.3	118.4	117.4	120.4
4521	Department stores.....	86.0	97.9	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.8	109.2	111.8	105.2	101.9	100.5
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	30.5	55.8	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.4	108.0	112.4	115.5	122.4	121.3	126.1
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	54.7	84.0	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.4	108.8	115.0	126.2	130.1	130.0	129.4
4531	Florists.....	68.2	87.9	101.3	90.3	100.0	99.7	97.3	112.6	126.1	113.6	130.9	151.8
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	43.4	70.7	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	129.0	143.7	152.1	153.3	169.8
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	45.4	70.4	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	123.0	135.4	128.7
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	72.4	106.0	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.4	100.5	104.3	115.6	118.2	109.3	100.1
454	Nonstore retailers.....	27.9	54.9	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.6	121.1	126.2	148.8	163.3	167.7	179.6
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	18.5	47.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	116.9	133.4	145.2	175.5	196.1	187.4	197.2
4542	Vending machine operators.....	104.6	109.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	118.2	121.0	118.1	122.7	115.8	136.5	123.9
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	52.4	74.0	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.0	95.1	87.7	94.3	97.9	102.9	113.6
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	76.7	98.3	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.3	140.4	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	43.8	74.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	104.4	103.3	-
4841	General freight trucking.....	-	89.9	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.3	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	105.2	-
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	-	74.7	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.7	100.4	103.3	108.9	105.7	105.6	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	-	80.1	93.5	95.3	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.7	102.9	104.4	104.2	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	130.9	122.6	116.2	102.9	100.0	104.7	106.5	105.4	105.0	108.2	115.2	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	85.4	94.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	103.8	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	103.6	69.8	90.0	92.6	100.0	102.9	97.9	97.0	100.2	95.6	100.2	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	-	81.9	89.5	94.4	100.0	103.0	101.6	101.1	97.6	95.2	95.4	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	-	73.5	85.1	92.8	100.0	104.0	99.8	101.3	100.6	98.0	98.2	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	-	114.7	109.4	98.0	100.0	106.1	114.5	102.6	93.1	99.4	102.4	-
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	54.7	85.3	99.9	99.5	100.0	106.6	107.2	109.5	114.4	117.0	119.0	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	100.3	95.6	102.9	101.1	100.0	104.2	98.0	97.6	101.3	102.2	100.1	-
5112	Software publishers.....	8.3	81.9	97.7	96.2	100.0	110.9	126.4	132.3	134.0	135.1	141.0	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.9	100.2	106.7	101.8	100.0	102.5	107.6	108.2	115.2	121.0	117.0	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	95.7	96.2	99.6	95.5	100.0	103.3	108.1	112.4	119.8	130.0	133.1	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	103.2	105.2	96.9	94.2	100.0	98.9	100.5	102.4	109.7	112.8	112.8	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	81.3	77.0	108.7	98.7	100.0	112.1	123.9	131.0	137.9	160.8	170.9	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	51.8	84.5	94.9	92.0	100.0	105.7	110.4	112.3	116.6	122.8	126.7	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	34.7	45.9	70.1	88.0	100.0	110.5	132.3	171.7	185.1	195.1	231.9	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	54.2	96.9	99.4	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	105.9	109.8	110.5	110.7	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	80.9	87.3	98.0	97.0	100.0	105.3	102.5	94.8	95.8	111.7	117.1	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	52.9	87.7	106.8	99.6	100.0	98.1	111.3	114.0	124.2	119.9	114.3	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	59.1	76.7	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.6	115.1	104.6	123.6	151.3	140.9	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	74.4	89.8	90.6	84.8	100.0	95.8	84.3	84.7	81.4	89.9	86.9	-
54131	Architectural services.....	83.7	92.9	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.6	108.3	108.3	106.2	109.9	114.9	-
54133	Engineering services.....	89.8	99.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	101.9	111.3	118.1	120.9	119.5	130.7	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	84.8	88.5	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.9	117.5	116.8	117.6	122.3	127.8	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	100.5	102.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	105.0	92.3	91.2	94.6	99.3	102.6	-
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	-	85.6	76.9	85.2	100.0	109.4	124.7	131.5	152.5	180.6	210.8	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	70.0	78.4	93.6	90.3	100.0	130.8	162.3	190.2	206.7	244.8	248.1	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	71.1	94.7	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.8	107.0	108.9	103.1	109.2	112.0	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	-	72.7	95.9	98.3	100.0	104.0	105.6	105.0	108.2	106.8	119.3	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	81.2	103.5	103.7	100.0	105.8	108.8	106.0	108.6	112.0	122.6	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	61.2	85.7	90.8	100.0	100.1	98.2	100.6	104.5	94.2	108.8	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	105.4	94.1	99.5	87.4	100.0	108.3	99.0	109.3	99.0	106.4	107.1	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	110.0	103.8	96.9	97.9	100.0	104.6	108.4	105.3	99.7	117.3	119.1	-
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	88.1	94.6	100.1	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.8	106.9	107.0	106.1	-
721	Accommodation.....	76.6	89.3	98.5	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.6	109.7	109.2	109.7	108.7	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	75.6	89.2	99.2	96.6	100.0	103.5	111.7	110.2	109.3	109.7	108.7	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	91.9	95.8	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	106.0	105.2	106.2
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	88.3	95.8	98.7	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.6	103.6	102.8	100.9	101.1
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	94.0	97.4	99.4	99.8	100.0	102.6	104.1	104.7	106.4	106.7	107.2	109.2
7223	Special food services.....	78.2	87.0	100.1	100.3	100.0	104.5	107.1	110.1	110.8	113.1	111.6	111.4
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	132.8	97.2	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.9	106.3	112.4	122.5	123.3	120.9	124.3
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	82.8	96.4	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.6	106.3	105.6	104.0	102.4	101.9	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.3	98.0	103.4	102.9	100.0	95.3	97.8	99.3	98.0	102.8	99.2	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	75.7	90.6	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.4	116.2	115.5	119.5	122.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	109.7	105.8	100.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	98.4	98.6	105.2	102.9	97.7	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	86.3	88.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.9	99.6	109.8	109.1	104.5	105.1	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	58.6	73.8	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.6	115.2	99.1	91.0	87.0	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	90.7	86.3	96.7	97.8	100.0	90.1	95.7	104.2	103.3	101.5	103.6	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	102.4	102.8	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.3	104.9	112.9	117.4	110.1	110.1	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.3	99.5	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.8	99.2	108.1	105.9	102.7	109.8	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2009	2010	2009				2010			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States.....	9.3	9.6	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
Canada.....	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7
Australia.....	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Japan.....	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
France.....	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.3
Germany.....	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0
Italy.....	7.9	8.6	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.7
Netherlands.....	3.7	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Sweden.....	8.2	8.3	7.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.8
United Kingdom.....	7.7	7.9	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for Germany are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published data and therefore should be viewed as a less precise indicator of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/flscmparelf.htm>).

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/flc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889
Canada.....	15,632	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,925	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263
Australia.....	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868
Japan.....	66,710	66,480	65,866	65,495	65,366	65,386	65,556	65,909	65,660	65,362	65,100
France.....	26,193	26,339	26,658	26,692	26,872	27,061	27,260	27,466	27,683	27,972	28,067
Germany.....	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,189
Italy.....	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,741
Netherlands.....	8,008	8,155	8,288	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,595	8,679	8,716	8,654
Sweden.....	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,693	4,746	4,822	4,875	4,888	4,942
United Kingdom.....	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,599	30,780	31,126	31,274	31,421
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7
Canada.....	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0
Australia.....	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5
Japan.....	61.7	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.0
France.....	56.8	56.6	56.8	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.5
Germany.....	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.1
Italy.....	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.2
Netherlands.....	63.0	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	64.3
Sweden.....	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.7
United Kingdom.....	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.3	63.1
Employed											
United States.....	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064
Canada.....	14,677	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969
Australia.....	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247
Japan.....	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,509	63,250	62,242	62,000
France.....	23,928	24,264	24,521	24,397	24,464	24,632	24,828	25,246	25,614	25,395	25,423
Germany.....	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,209
Italy.....	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,621
Netherlands.....	7,762	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,264
Sweden.....	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,486	4,534
United Kingdom.....	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,929	29,129	29,346	28,880	28,944
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5
Canada.....	62.0	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3
Australia.....	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0
Japan.....	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2
France.....	51.9	52.2	52.3	51.6	51.3	51.2	51.2	51.7	52.1	51.4	51.2
Germany.....	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	53.9
Italy.....	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.1
Netherlands.....	61.1	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.8	63.4	62.8	61.4
Sweden.....	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.4	59.5	59.3
United Kingdom.....	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	58.5	58.2
Unemployed											
United States.....	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825
Canada.....	955	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294
Australia.....	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621
Japan.....	2,920	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100
France.....	2,265	2,075	2,137	2,295	2,408	2,429	2,432	2,220	2,069	2,577	2,644
Germany.....	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,980
Italy.....	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,119
Netherlands.....	246	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390
Sweden.....	260	227	234	264	300	360	330	292	294	401	409
United Kingdom.....	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,780	2,395	2,477
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6
Canada.....	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.1
Australia.....	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.2
Japan.....	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8
France.....	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	9.2	9.4
Germany.....	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.2
Italy.....	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.6
Netherlands.....	3.1	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.5
Sweden.....	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	8.2	8.3
United Kingdom.....	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.9

¹ Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

² Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

³ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International*

Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries (on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/lscomparef.htm>). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* (on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/iif/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm), because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

53. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 economies

[2002 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Output per hour																
United States.....	41.7	58.1	68.5	70.9	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	108.2	117.5	122.8	127.2	135.2	135.7	146.2
Australia.....	63.3	77.8	84.9	87.2	88.0	92.5	95.8	93.5	98.4	104.9	104.3	105.5	108.1	110.0	106.7	111.4
Belgium.....	50.3	74.5	86.7	88.0	93.5	94.7	94.0	97.8	97.3	101.8	105.6	107.5	108.2	113.0	114.1	115.8
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	83.4	83.0	87.2	91.3	95.1	100.7	98.3	100.3	101.3	104.8	106.2	106.6	104.0	105.0
Czech Republic.....	-	-	70.3	74.1	77.3	73.1	83.9	92.0	92.7	101.9	114.4	125.0	140.4	151.7	161.4	156.0
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	87.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.5	122.1	125.2	123.4
Finland.....	29.4	48.4	66.1	67.9	71.5	75.7	81.0	90.4	94.1	106.0	112.9	118.0	131.4	143.4	145.1	132.8
France.....	42.9	63.6	75.2	75.5	80.0	84.1	87.8	94.0	95.9	104.5	107.3	112.3	114.9	116.2	115.1	106.8
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	80.6	82.8	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	112.1	120.9	122.7	122.4	111.0
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	94.2	94.6	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.4	93.5
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	83.4	87.2	90.3	91.2	93.6	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.6	127.9	113.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	33.3	52.1	57.6	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	106.8	117.0	130.6	145.6	156.1	157.2	160.1
Netherlands.....	48.0	68.3	82.1	83.9	84.1	86.6	90.1	96.6	97.1	102.1	109.0	113.9	118.2	124.3	121.5	116.1
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	88.1	90.8	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.1	117.2	118.1
Singapore.....	33.1	50.7	72.8	74.5	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.3	105.0
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	93.3	92.2	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	110.9	109.3	108.4
Sweden.....	40.1	49.4	64.9	67.1	73.6	78.4	85.4	91.6	89.4	108.2	120.2	128.0	138.8	141.7	137.5	127.5
Taiwan.....	28.6	52.5	65.4	69.9	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.4
United Kingdom.....	44.7	70.1	81.7	80.9	82.5	83.4	87.7	93.5	96.9	104.3	110.8	115.8	119.8	123.8	124.0	119.8
Output																
United States.....	49.8	67.6	79.4	82.0	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	102.9	111.2	114.8	119.9	125.2	120.7	113.6
Australia.....	70.8	81.8	86.5	88.2	90.1	92.2	93.5	94.9	96.9	102.6	102.6	101.9	102.7	105.7	104.6	102.2
Belgium.....	67.2	86.7	89.4	89.7	94.0	95.6	95.9	100.4	100.7	98.8	102.4	102.5	102.7	106.5	106.1	96.8
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	76.5	77.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.0	82.5
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.4	80.2	84.1	78.5	87.0	95.4	94.9	99.0	112.1	125.5	143.8	157.0	169.4	149.3
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	94.7	90.3	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.8	107.1	111.0	97.6
Finland.....	40.3	54.6	60.8	62.6	68.5	75.1	81.1	92.3	96.4	102.9	107.8	112.0	126.3	139.3	139.3	111.6
France.....	69.5	81.5	83.8	83.6	87.5	91.7	94.7	99.1	100.1	101.9	102.8	105.2	104.9	106.6	104.5	92.8
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.1	88.2	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	106.5	113.6	116.4	117.0	95.7
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	95.7	95.2	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.2	98.2	82.7
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	101.7	105.6	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	126.1	122.3	95.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	12.7	40.0	59.2	63.4	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.2
Netherlands.....	59.3	77.0	85.1	86.3	87.5	90.5	93.8	100.1	99.9	98.9	102.3	104.3	107.9	114.1	111.9	102.1
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.6	98.4	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	121.3	124.5	117.3
Singapore.....	26.0	51.2	75.4	77.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.8
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	76.0	77.9	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	105.8	103.0	88.9
Sweden.....	45.5	54.5	65.8	68.0	73.6	80.2	87.5	95.1	93.3	105.0	115.0	120.7	129.0	133.5	129.7	106.4
Taiwan.....	29.4	59.3	72.7	76.1	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.5
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.8	97.1	97.8	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.8	103.3	103.8	100.8	90.0
Total hours																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.9	115.7	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.3	92.6	88.9	77.7
Australia.....	111.8	105.2	101.9	101.1	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7
Belgium.....	133.5	116.4	103.1	102.0	100.6	100.9	102.0	102.7	103.6	97.0	97.0	95.3	94.9	94.2	93.0	83.6
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	91.8	93.4	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	97.9	95.4	92.9	89.4	78.6
Czech Republic.....	-	-	104.4	108.3	108.8	107.4	103.6	103.6	102.3	97.2	98.0	100.4	102.4	103.5	104.9	95.7
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	104.3	102.9	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.4	89.6	87.3	86.9	87.7	88.7	79.0
Finland.....	137.0	112.9	92.0	92.3	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.5	97.1	95.4	95.0	96.1	97.1	96.0	84.0
France.....	161.9	128.2	111.3	110.7	109.4	109.0	108.0	105.4	104.4	97.5	95.8	93.7	91.3	91.8	90.7	86.8
Germany.....	149.3	135.4	111.7	106.4	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.6	86.2
Italy.....	125.2	113.0	101.6	100.7	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.1	98.8	88.4
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	122.0	121.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.9	95.6	84.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	119.8	113.6	109.9	102.2	84.5	92.5	98.9	102.1	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.3	93.2	90.1
Netherlands.....	123.6	112.8	103.7	102.9	104.0	104.5	104.1	103.6	103.0	96.8	93.9	91.6	91.3	91.8	92.1	87.9
Norway.....	135.6	104.1	107.3	108.4	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	104.5	106.3	99.3
Singapore.....	78.6	101.1	103.6	104.0	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	99.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.4	133.1
Spain.....	101.6	92.1	81.4	84.5	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.2	82.0
Sweden.....	113.3	110.2	101.3	101.3	100.1	102.3	102.5	103.8	104.4	97.0	95.7	94.3	93.0	94.2	94.3	83.4
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	111.1	108.9	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4
United Kingdom.....	175.7	135.2	118.9	120.9	120.7	120.3	115.5	110.8	105.4	95.6	91.9	87.8	86.2	83.9	81.3	75.1

See notes at end of table.

53. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 19 economies

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	87.6	90.7	88.7
Australia.....	-	82.1	91.6	94.1	94.3	94.8	95.4	96.8	97.6	101.0	105.5	111.0	115.8	118.7	124.1	130.1
Belgium.....	80.9	93.8	97.2	97.5	95.2	95.4	97.4	95.3	99.0	100.3	98.0	98.0	100.5	100.2	102.5	107.6
Canada.....	65.8	96.6	97.9	99.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	103.7	106.6	107.6	110.3	113.9	117.0	115.7
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.8	82.4	86.7	100.4	92.2	89.2	98.7	106.1	100.1	94.5	88.7	87.9	86.7	88.6
Denmark.....	49.4	86.4	87.3	94.0	90.0	92.9	93.7	92.3	96.5	102.5	100.6	103.0	101.8	105.1	104.7	109.2
Finland.....	75.4	124.4	117.5	118.2	114.2	112.5	108.8	101.5	104.3	97.0	94.5	94.4	87.7	82.6	85.3	97.2
France.....	65.8	101.2	106.1	107.7	104.8	100.4	99.3	97.6	98.3	97.9	98.3	97.4	98.9	100.2	103.9	114.0
Germany.....	65.7	85.5	100.8	102.7	98.9	99.9	99.7	98.1	98.6	98.7	95.7	92.9	89.6	89.3	91.8	106.3
Italy.....	34.5	78.6	87.7	92.0	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.3	112.9	121.0	135.5
Japan.....	105.4	109.2	110.8	106.9	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	76.0	77.2	86.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	40.4	72.4	109.2	115.1	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	98.8	102.7	107.0	105.2	104.6	104.8	108.8
Netherlands.....	85.6	90.5	93.8	93.5	95.7	96.9	96.2	94.1	97.6	101.8	99.5	96.6	95.7	93.8	99.6	108.0
Norway.....	35.3	66.6	78.5	79.4	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.7	112.8	118.0
Singapore.....	78.5	107.5	113.5	116.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.2	91.4
Spain.....	35.7	73.7	93.6	97.0	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	110.0	114.4	122.4	125.9
Sweden.....	67.1	123.4	110.4	115.1	110.6	107.8	102.0	98.9	106.1	96.5	89.3	86.7	82.2	84.8	90.2	101.2
Taiwan.....	69.3	108.5	123.1	122.7	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	78.7
United Kingdom.....	52.8	83.2	87.6	88.3	90.4	96.3	97.3	96.5	97.6	100.7	98.9	100.2	102.2	102.4	104.3	110.9
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	105.3	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	87.6	90.7	88.7
Australia.....	-	118.0	124.8	135.5	129.0	109.7	113.2	103.6	92.8	121.2	142.9	155.7	160.4	183.3	194.8	189.7
Belgium.....	118.1	119.7	140.7	134.4	113.4	112.1	109.8	93.0	93.8	120.2	128.9	129.1	133.5	145.3	159.6	158.5
Canada.....	88.4	130.1	112.1	115.0	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.8	99.8	116.3	128.6	139.5	152.8	166.7	172.4	159.2
Czech Republic.....	-	-	91.0	99.4	89.5	101.8	87.3	75.6	85.0	123.1	127.6	129.2	128.5	140.2	166.4	149.8
Denmark.....	69.1	110.1	123.0	127.8	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	135.1	152.3	162.3	160.8
Finland.....	127.1	204.6	169.2	161.8	138.4	132.4	122.6	99.2	98.8	116.2	124.3	124.3	116.6	119.8	132.9	143.2
France.....	108.0	128.9	147.6	146.1	124.5	118.1	111.9	95.3	93.1	117.2	129.3	128.2	131.4	145.3	161.9	168.1
Germany.....	74.7	109.4	145.6	141.2	117.9	117.4	112.4	95.8	93.3	118.2	125.9	122.3	119.1	129.4	143.0	156.7
Italy.....	82.6	134.3	110.2	122.1	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.0	91.0	126.9	142.2	144.8	146.5	163.7	188.5	199.8
Japan.....	58.2	94.3	147.7	123.1	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	80.8	93.5	115.4
Korea, Rep. of.....	83.1	127.3	176.7	178.8	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.6	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	106.7
Netherlands.....	100.4	115.9	136.3	129.3	114.2	113.8	108.4	91.9	92.5	121.9	130.8	127.2	127.2	136.0	155.1	159.1
Norway.....	57.0	85.0	98.9	98.1	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.9	159.7	149.8
Singapore.....	65.7	106.2	143.4	148.0	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	112.5
Spain.....	87.6	127.3	132.2	134.8	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	146.2	165.9	190.7	185.6
Sweden.....	154.3	202.6	150.4	166.8	140.7	131.9	119.9	104.8	99.8	116.2	118.1	112.8	108.5	122.1	133.2	128.5
Taiwan.....	66.4	139.3	160.4	154.2	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	82.3
United Kingdom.....	81.7	98.8	92.1	91.7	98.5	106.2	104.7	97.3	93.5	109.5	120.7	121.4	125.4	136.5	128.7	115.6
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	73.4	74.6	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.7	118.5	123.2	129.6
Australia.....	-	63.9	77.8	82.1	83.0	87.7	91.4	90.5	96.0	106.0	110.1	117.1	125.2	130.7	132.4	145.0
Belgium.....	40.7	69.9	84.3	85.8	89.0	90.4	91.5	93.2	96.3	102.2	103.5	105.4	108.8	113.2	116.9	124.5
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	81.6	82.9	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.7	104.0	108.0	112.8	117.2	121.4	121.7	121.4
Czech Republic.....	-	-	51.9	61.0	67.1	73.4	77.4	82.0	91.6	108.1	114.6	118.1	124.5	133.3	139.9	138.3
Denmark.....	32.6	68.5	79.3	82.5	85.3	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	121.6	128.3	131.2	134.9
Finland.....	22.2	60.2	77.6	80.2	81.7	85.1	88.2	91.8	98.1	102.8	106.7	111.4	115.3	118.5	123.8	129.0
France.....	28.2	64.3	79.8	81.3	83.8	84.4	87.2	91.8	94.3	102.3	105.5	109.3	113.6	116.5	119.7	121.8
Germany.....	35.8	59.7	81.2	85.1	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	109.5	112.3	118.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	82.5	87.0	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.2	116.4	120.3	126.7
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	92.4	93.2	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	97.0	98.8	97.8
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	24.1	56.9	66.3	72.6	79.3	79.5	85.2	89.0	105.5	120.2	139.7	153.2	163.4	164.7	174.2
Netherlands.....	41.1	61.8	77.0	78.4	80.5	83.9	86.7	90.9	94.8	104.0	108.4	110.0	113.1	116.6	121.0	125.4
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	69.2	72.1	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.0	132.1	139.4
Singapore.....	26.0	54.5	82.6	86.8	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.2	95.9
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	87.4	89.5	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	119.4	126.9	133.8	136.5
Sweden.....	27.0	61.0	71.7	77.3	81.4	84.5	87.2	90.6	94.9	104.5	107.3	111.0	114.2	120.2	124.0	129.0
Taiwan.....	19.8	57.0	80.5	85.7	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9
United Kingdom.....	23.6	58.4	71.6	71.5	74.6	80.3	85.3	90.2	94.6	105	109.7	116.1	122.5	126.8	129.3	132.8

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1995 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1995 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR ⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

³ The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

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

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