

December 2012



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

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**The last private industry
pension plans: a visual essay**





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

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

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Schedule of Economic News Releases, January 2013

Date	Time	Release
Friday, January 04, 2013	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for December 2012
Tuesday, January 08, 2013	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2012
Tuesday, January 08, 2013	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for November 2012
Thursday, January 10, 2013	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for November 2012
Friday, January 11, 2013	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for December 2012
Tuesday, January 15, 2013	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for December 2012
Wednesday, January 16, 2013	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for December 2012
Wednesday, January 16, 2013	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for December 2012
Friday, January 18, 2013	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for December 2012
Friday, January 18, 2013	10:00 AM	Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers for Fourth Quarter 2012
Wednesday, January 23, 2013	10:00 AM	Union Membership for 2012
Friday, January 25, 2013	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for December 2012
Tuesday, January 29, 2013	10:00 AM	Green Goods and Services for 2011
Tuesday, January 29, 2013	10:00 AM	Quarterly Data Series on Business Employment Dynamics for Second Quarter 2012
Wednesday, January 30, 2013	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for December 2012
Thursday, January 31, 2013	8:30 AM	Employment Cost Index for Fourth Quarter 2012

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

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The last private industry pension plans: a visual essay

William J. Wiatrowski

Having sufficient income during retirement years is a concern for many Americans. In years past, many employers provided a pension plan—formally a defined benefit plan—that ensured periodic payments for the life of the retiree and his or her spouse. Such plans are becoming rare for workers in private industry. In 2011, only 10 percent of all private sector establishments provided defined benefit plans, covering 18 percent of private industry employees. Decades ago, broad coverage of these plans allowed the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to analyze and tabulate considerable detail about how they worked.¹ Today, the declining number of plan participants limits such detail. This essay will explore the details of the last private industry pension plans.

Despite their decline within private industry, pension plans are still prevalent among government workers. BLS data show that 78 percent of state and local government workers had such coverage in 2011. Most federal government employees have defined benefit coverage as well. Within all levels of government, plans such as defined benefit plans have been the subject of recent debates because of budget constraints. Several states have reduced plan coverage or generosity; in other cases, states continue to discuss potential reductions.²

This visual essay focuses on what remains of defined

benefit plans in private industry. In addition to the decline in coverage, recent trends among these plans reflect employer decisions to convert to cash balance plans or limit future accruals. Differences in coverage and provisions by various establishment and worker characteristics are considered; note that these characteristics are not independent. For example, observed differences by industry may be related to differences in occupation, union status, and other variables.

The charts and text on the pages that follow offer several perspectives: current plan features, changes to the data over time, and additional details about defined benefit plans. Terminology that is specific to defined benefit plans is defined as each chart is explained.³

All data presented here are from the BLS National Compensation Survey and predecessor surveys of the incidence and provisions of employee benefits over the past 30 years. The reference date of the most recent incidence data is 2011, whereas the reference date of certain detailed provision data is 2010. Information about the survey and additional data are available from BLS at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/>.⁴

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Notes

¹ Data are collected from a sample of employers selected to represent all employers in private industry. As with all sample surveys, data are subject to sampling error—the difference between the results for a sample and the results for the universe (all private industry employers). The magnitude of the sampling error is identified by the standard error, which the BLS publishes for all current estimates of defined benefit plans. In general, standard errors are larger for smaller estimates. In addition, data from the survey are collected from employers under a pledge of confidentiality that the data will be used for statistical purposes only. Data that might reveal the identity of a surveyed establishment or any other data from such an establishment are not published. These restrictions limit the amount of data that the BLS is currently able to publish for defined benefit plans.

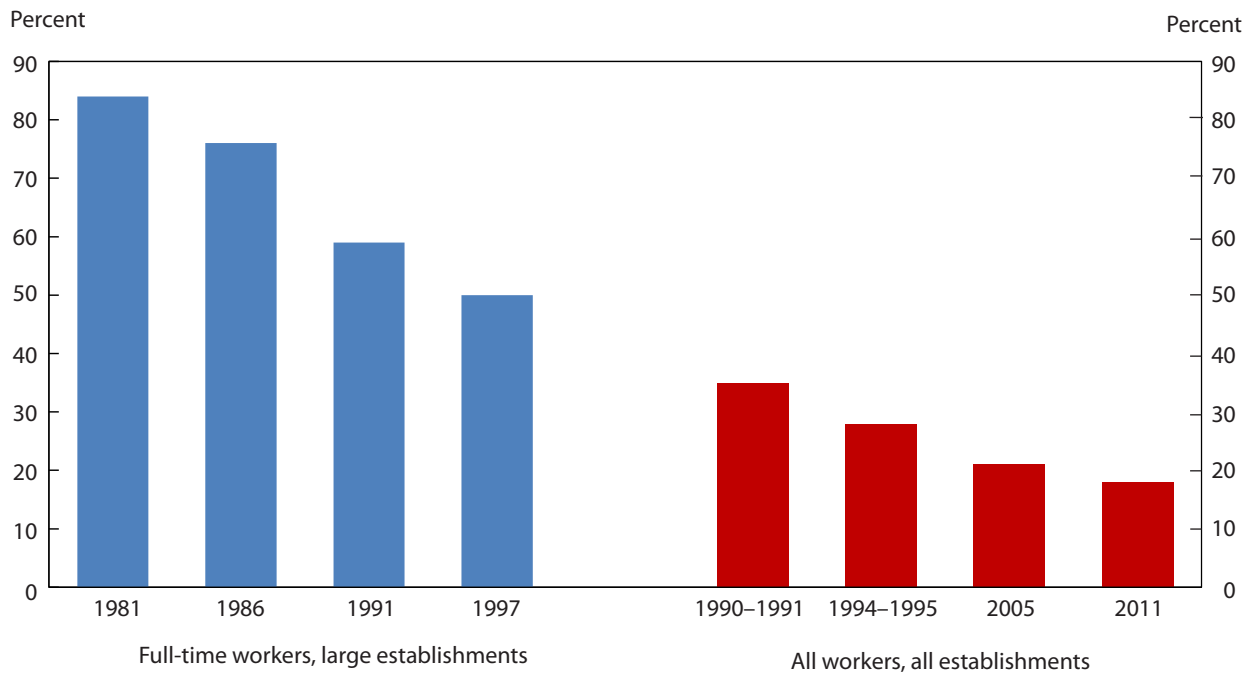
² Details on the financial status of state-defined benefit pen-

sion plans are available from the Pew Center on the States, http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/initiatives_detail.aspx?initiativeID=328880.

³ For more comprehensive definitions, see the BLS Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms, <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs>.

⁴ Data from the BLS National Compensation Survey include the percentage of establishments offering a defined benefit plan, the percentage of workers with access to a plan (that is, a plan that is available to workers once they meet certain requirements, such as completing a service requirement or agreeing to make periodic contributions), the percentage of workers participating in a plan (that is, currently covered by the plan, having met all requirements), and detailed plan provisions (such as the formula to compute benefits or the age at which benefits are available).

1. Percentage of employees participating in defined benefit pension plans, private industry, for selected years during 1981–2011

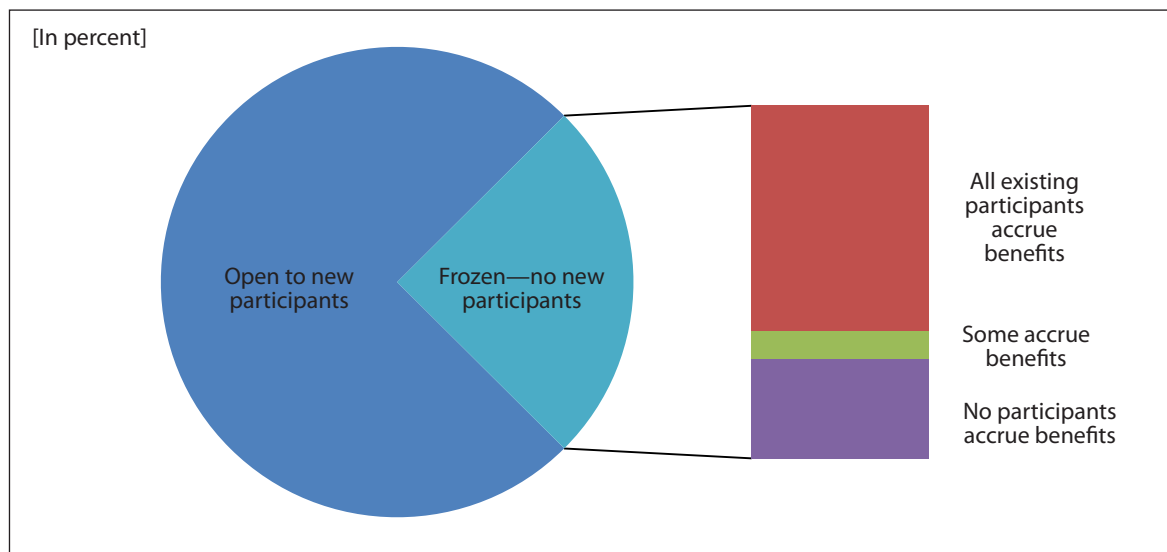


NOTE: Information shown for 1990–1991 and 1994–1995 uses combined data from separate surveys of small and large private establishments.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- BLS data on the incidence and provisions of employee benefits have been available for most years since the late 1970s, although the survey name and scope of workers covered have changed over time.
- The earliest data are limited to full-time employees in larger private establishments; these workers had extensive defined benefit pension plan coverage in the early 1980s.
- Surveys of smaller private establishments were added in 1990. Combining data from these surveys with those from larger private establishments yields estimates of pension coverage among all private employers, shown beginning in 1990.
- Beginning in 2000, one annual survey covered all private establishments, regardless of employment.
- Coverage among all private industry workers was 35 percent in the early 1990s; such coverage in 2011 stands at 18 percent.

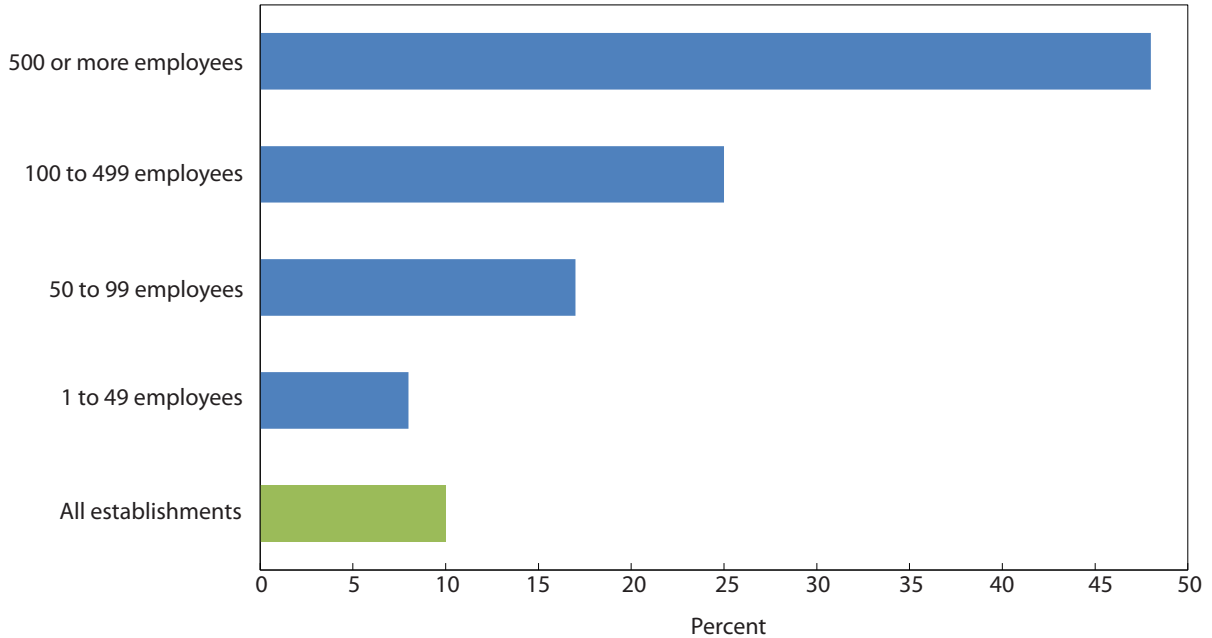
2. Percentage of defined benefit pension plan participants in open and frozen plans, private industry, 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- A relatively recent phenomenon among private industry employers still offering defined benefit plans is “frozen plans,” which are closed to new employees. In addition, some such plans stop accruing benefits for current employees.
- BLS began capturing information on frozen defined benefit plans in 2009, when 1 in 5 participants was in a frozen plan. By 2011, that figure had increased to 1 in 4 participants.
- Because frozen plans are closed to new employees, as current employees retire or otherwise leave the plan and new employees are hired, the percentage of workers covered by these plans will decline over time. This decrease will likely be reflected in the BLS defined benefit coverage statistics in the future.
- Among those employees covered by a plan that is frozen, two-thirds are in plans that continue to accrue benefits to all current participants. The remaining employees are in plans that either restrict accruals to certain groups of workers (for example, based on tenure) or cease accruals for all participants.

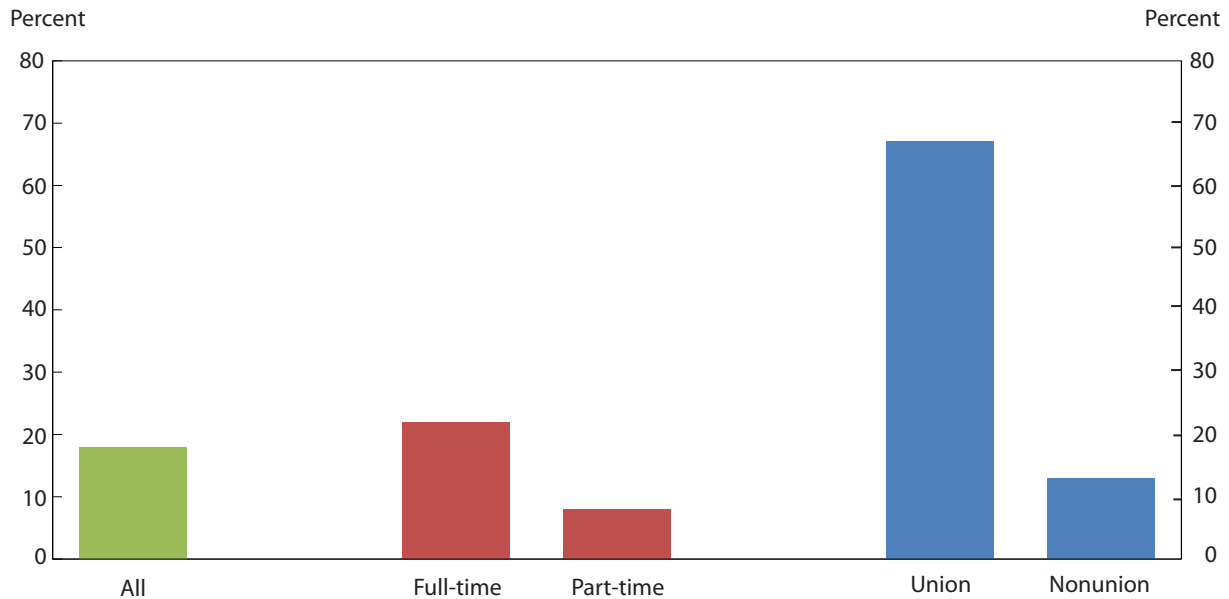
3. Percentage of private industry establishments offering defined benefit pension plans, by number of employees, 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Although most BLS data on benefits reflect the proportion of *workers* covered, data were added in recent years on the percentage of *establishments* offering a plan. In 2011, 10 percent of private industry establishments offered a defined benefit pension plan to their employees.
- The number of employees in the establishment appears to be a key factor in whether an employer offers a defined benefit plan. Among establishments with fewer than 50 workers, 8 percent offered a defined benefit plan. In contrast, among establishments with 500 or more workers, 48 percent offered a plan.

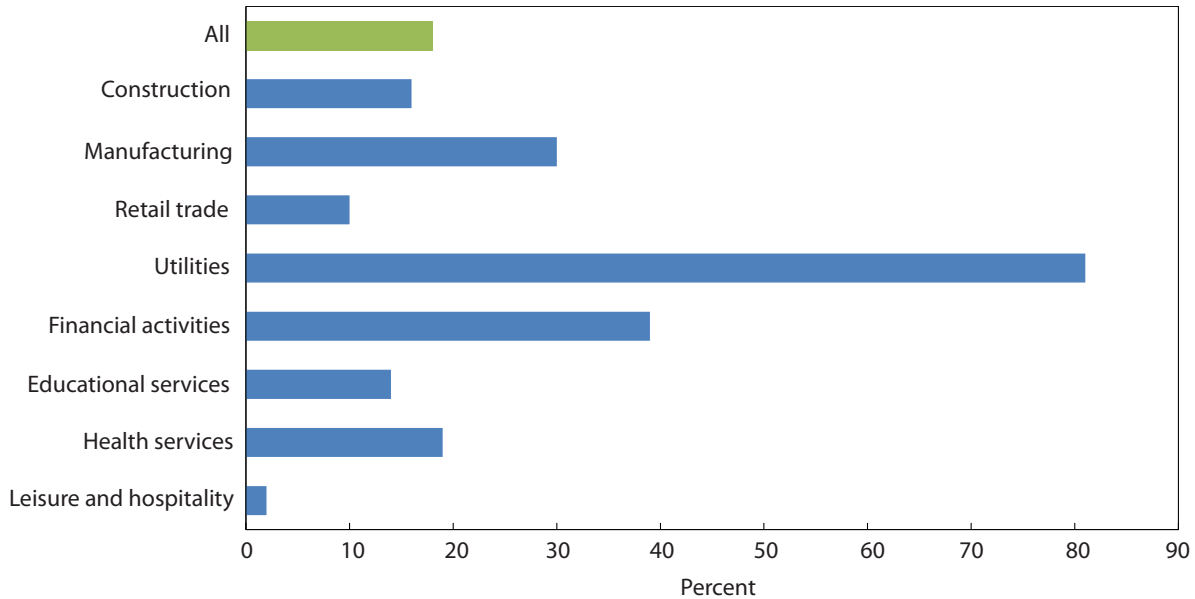
4. Percentage of employees participating in defined benefit pension plans, by selected characteristics, private industry, 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- In private industry, union workers (those covered by a collective bargaining agreement) are covered more often by a defined benefit plan than are nonunion workers. In 2011, defined benefit plans covered 67 percent of union workers compared with 13 percent of nonunion workers.
- Full-time workers are covered more often by a defined benefit plan than are their part-time counterparts—22 percent versus 8 percent.
- Earlier BLS studies also showed coverage differences by union status and by full-time and part-time workers. In 1993, 81 percent of full-time union workers in larger private establishments were covered by a defined benefit plan; 48 percent of their full-time nonunion counterparts had such coverage.
- Also in 1993, 56 percent of full-time workers in larger private establishments had pension coverage compared with 26 percent of part-time workers.
- These distinctions, especially the large difference between union and nonunion workers, are related to differences seen in other characteristics, such as industry, occupation, and geography.

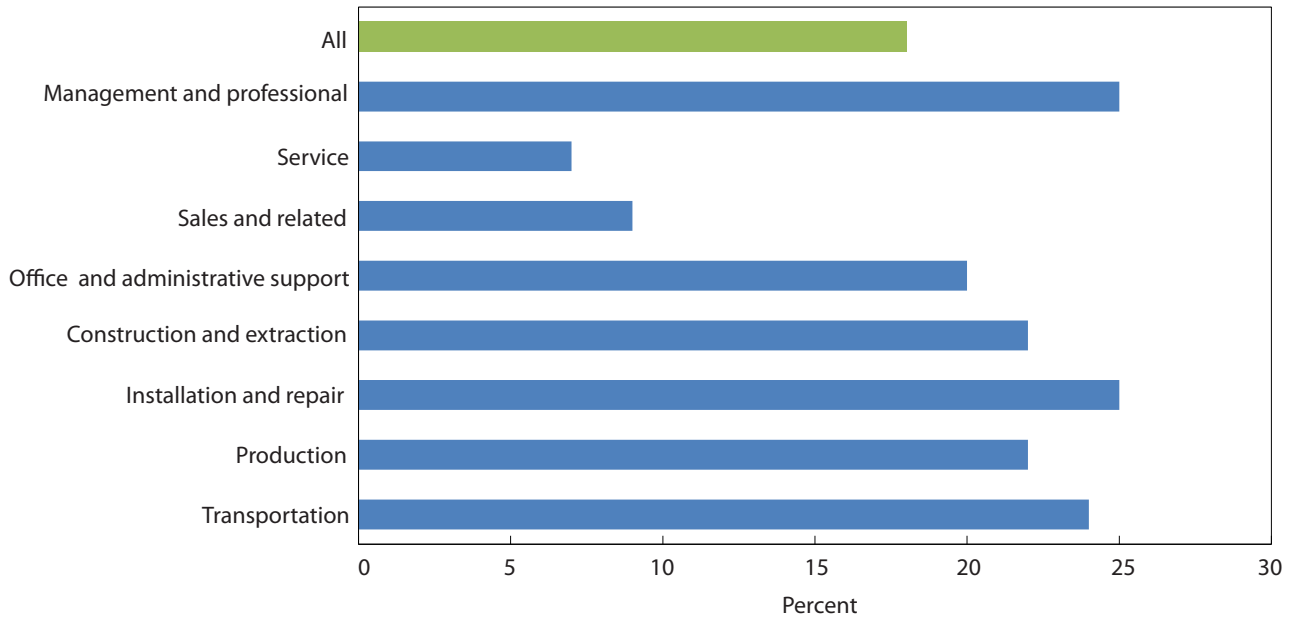
5. Percentage of employees participating in defined benefit pension plans, by selected private industries, 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Although 18 percent of all private industry workers are currently covered by a defined benefit plan, the percentage varies with the industry.
- The utility industry is among industries with the highest percentage of covered workers, 81 percent.
- In the construction industry, 16 percent of workers are covered by a defined benefit plan, whereas in leisure and hospitality (including the accommodation and food service industries), only 2 percent are covered.
- Some industry groups vary widely. For example, the chart shows that 39 percent of all workers in the broad financial activities industry are covered by a defined benefit plan. Not shown is that, in this industry, 51 percent of workers in credit intermediation and related activities (an industry that includes banking) have coverage, whereas in real estate and rental and leasing, only 8 percent have coverage.
- Although historical data by industry are limited, coverage among full-time workers in larger private establishments in 1993 was 61 percent among goods-producing industries (including construction and manufacturing) and 52 percent among service-providing industries. Both of these sectors have declined in coverage. In 2011, coverage among all workers in goods-producing industries was 28 percent compared with 18 percent in service-providing industries.

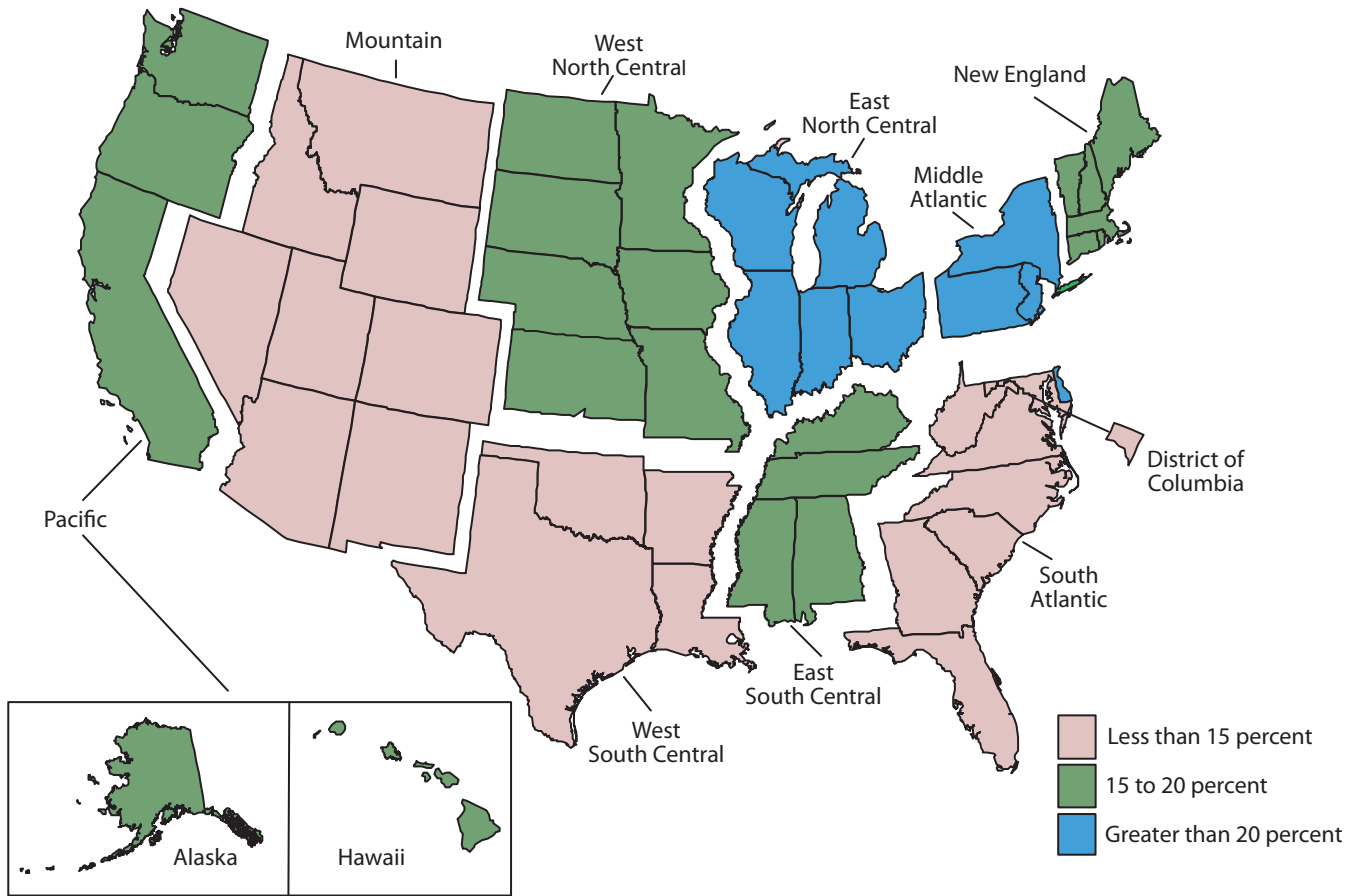
6. Percentage of employees participating in defined benefit pension plans, by selected occupation groups, private industry, 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Pension coverage varies with the job being performed.
- Among those occupation groups with a relatively high percentage of workers covered by a pension plan are management and professional occupations, construction and extraction occupations, installation and repair occupations, production occupations, and transportation occupations.
- Service and sales occupations had relatively low defined benefit plan coverage.

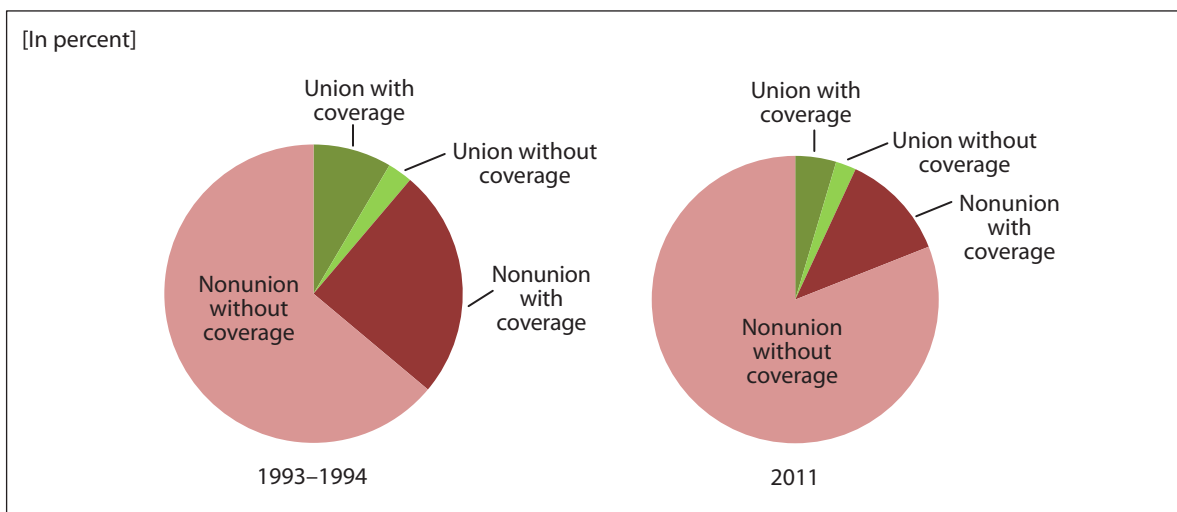
7. Percentage of employees participating in defined benefit pension plan, by geographic region, private industry, 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Defined benefit plan coverage is relatively more prevalent in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions, perhaps associated with certain industries or higher concentrations of union workers.
- Relatively low rates of defined benefit coverage were found in the Mountain, West South Central, and South Atlantic regions.

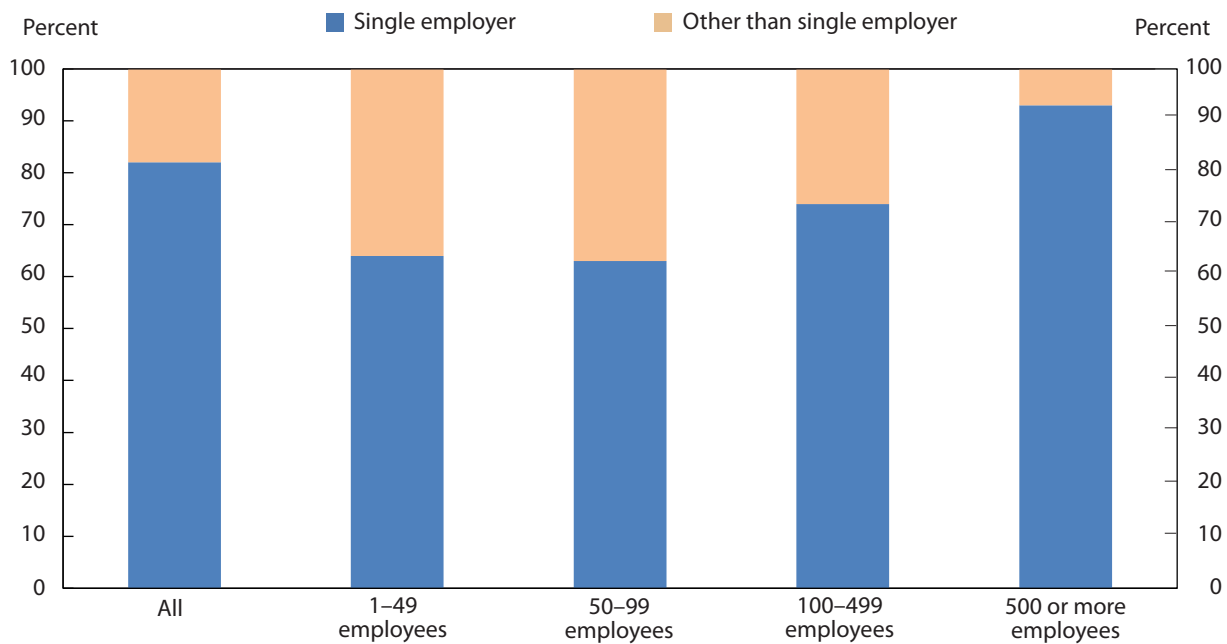
8. Percentage of workers with and without defined benefit pension coverage, by union status, private industry, 1993–1994 and 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The decline in pension coverage over the past 30 years is a function of two contemporaneous trends: a decline in coverage among all workers and a shift in employment toward those groups of workers with less coverage.
- For example, among larger private establishments in 1993, 81 percent of full-time union employees had pension coverage while only 48 percent of their nonunion counterparts had such coverage. Similarly, among smaller private establishments in 1994, pensions covered 72 percent of full-time union workers and 12 percent of full-time nonunion workers. Combined, the proportion with pension coverage was nearly 3 times greater among full-time union workers than among full-time nonunion workers (76 percent versus 28 percent).
- Today those ratios are much different. Although the proportion with pension coverage has declined for both union and nonunion workers, the decline has been greater for nonunion workers. In 2011, 67 percent of union workers had pension coverage (down from 76 percent, a 12 percent drop). Among nonunion workers, 13 percent had coverage (down from 28 percent, a 54 percent drop).
- To compound this loss of coverage, employment over the same period has shifted away from union jobs, the very jobs more likely to have coverage. In 1993, just over 11 percent of private industry workers were in jobs covered by a union contract; in 2011, that figure dropped to just under 7 percent.

9. Percentage of defined benefit pension plan participants, by plan sponsor, private industry, 2010

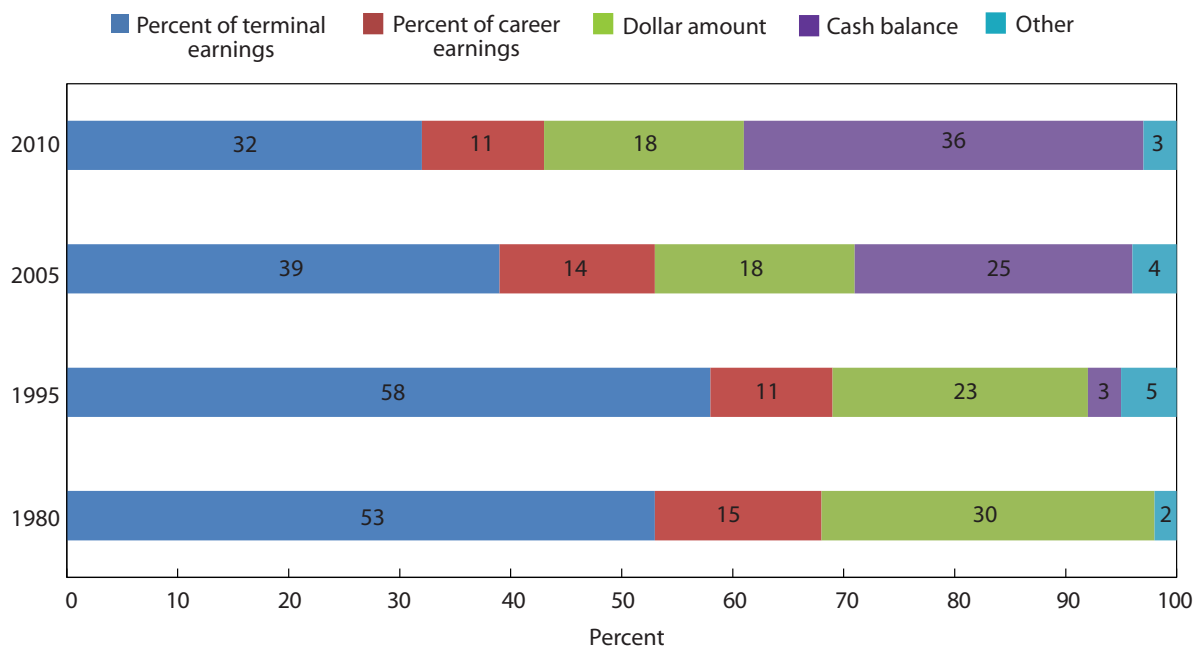


NOTE: Because of the small amount of data, BLS is not able to distinguish between workers covered by a multiemployer plan, some other plan sponsor, or those in which the sponsor is unknown.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- A pension plan offered by one employer to its workers is known as a single-employer plan. In contrast, some workers may be covered by a *multiemployer* plan, which involves multiple small employers that are joint parties to a collective bargaining agreement with a single union.
- Single-employer coverage is relatively high among participants working for establishments with 500 or more employees (93 percent); in the smallest employment group (1 to 49 workers), single-employer plans cover 64 percent of participants.
- Because of the small number of plans and the screening of such small numbers to maintain confidentiality, presenting data separately for multiemployer plans is not always possible. However, for single-employer plan coverage that is not universal, inferences can be made regarding the extent of multiemployer plan coverage.
- One such inference can be made in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry group. Published data indicate that two-thirds of participants had single-employer coverage, suggesting that some workers in this industry group may be covered by multiemployer plans. The trucking industry, which is noted for having many smaller establishments and employees who may work for a number of different employers, is one industry within the larger group that may be covered by multiemployer plans.
- Multiemployer plans were nearly universal among workers in the construction industry, in which the transient nature of work results in employees working for multiple employers. In contrast, single-employer coverage was nearly universal in the financial activities industry.

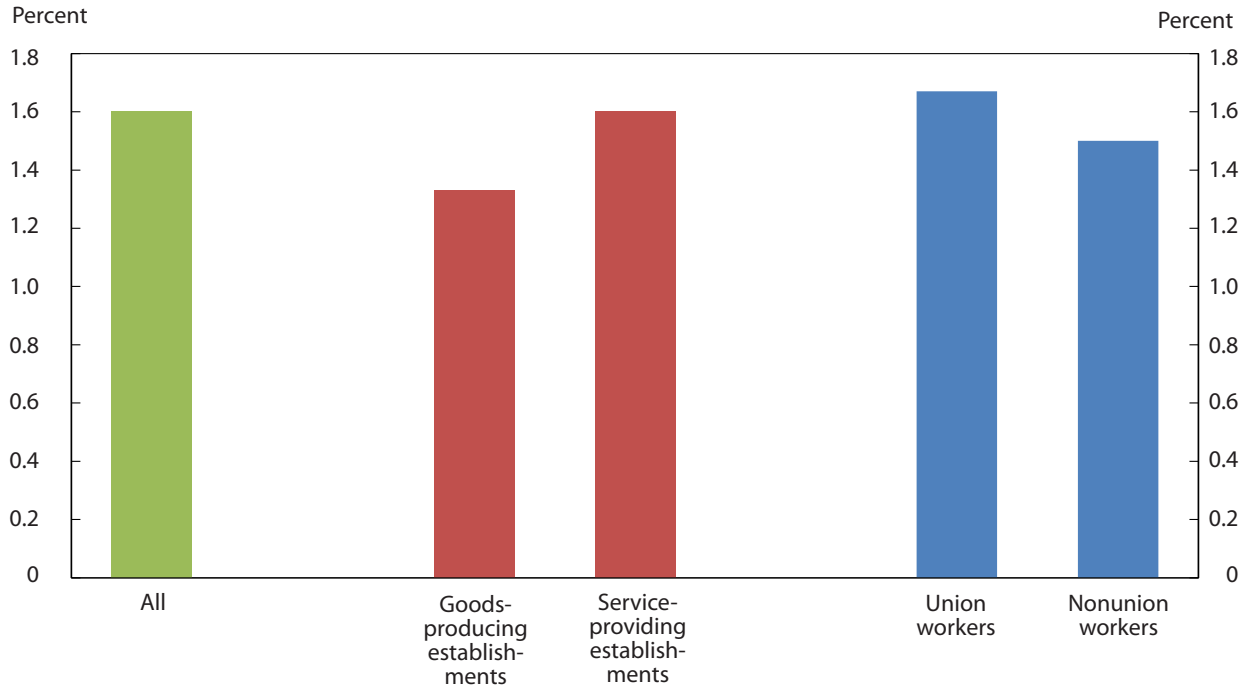
10. Percentage of defined benefit pension plan participants, by formula, private industry, for selected years during 1980–2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Historically, defined benefit plans have included formulas that allowed employees to determine their future benefits on the basis of certain variables, such as earnings and length of service. Examples include percentage of terminal earnings (such as 1.5 percent × years of service × average of final 5 years’ earnings) and dollar-amount formulas (such as \$40 per month × years of service). Together, these plans are referred here as “traditional” plans.
- Over the past 15 years, employers have adopted alternative approaches to defined benefit plans, basing pension benefits on the value of accounts designated for each covered worker. Still, these plans—like all defined benefit plans—must maintain sufficient funds to pay future benefits; the account is merely a means of expressing the current value of the plan. Most of the plans are cash balance plans, with formulas designating a percentage of earnings and a rate of return to be credited to an employee’s account each year. Together, these plans are referred here as “nontraditional” plans.
- The major difference between traditional and nontraditional defined benefit plans can be regarded as the difference between knowing what your pension will be in the future and knowing what the value of your plan is today. In a traditional plan, the current value of the plan is not known but a participant can estimate future benefits. In contrast, in a nontraditional plan, the current value is known but future benefits are unknown.
- In 2010, about 60 percent of pension plan participants were in traditional plans, half of which contained terminal earnings formulas. Thirty years earlier, all participants were in traditional plans, including 53 percent with terminal earnings formulas and 30 percent with dollar-amount formulas.

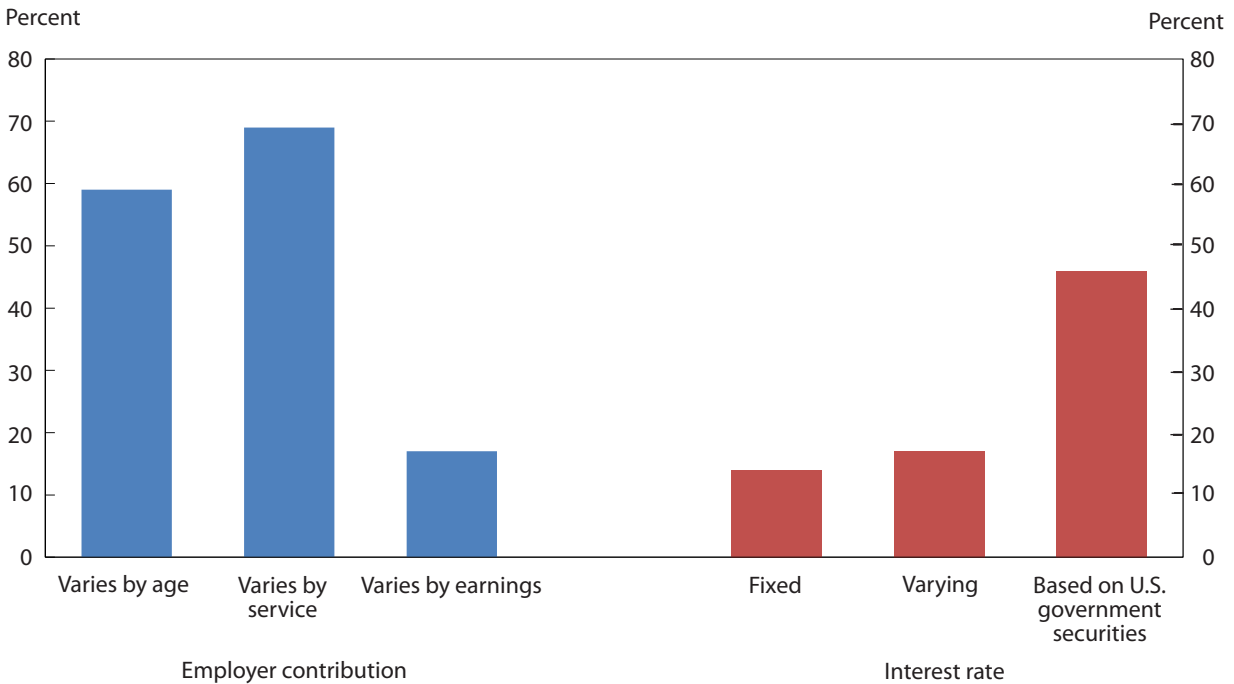
11. Median flat multiplier, in percentage of terminal earnings formula plans, by union status, for goods-producing and service-providing establishments, private industry, 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Approximately half of those covered by a terminal earnings formula have benefits computed with use of a flat percentage; the remainder have formulas that vary the percentage by earnings, service, or both.
- For 2010, the median flat percentage of earnings amount (the “multiplier”) is $1.6 \times$ years of service; thus, someone with 30 years of service would receive 48 percent of his or her earnings. These multipliers have changed little over time: in 1983, the average multiplier was 1.59 percent.
- A terminal earnings pension benefit also depends on how earnings are calculated. Plans include average earnings over several years; more years generally result in a lower average. For example, average earnings over 5 years are likely to be lower than average earnings over 3 years. Most plans use average earnings over 5 years.

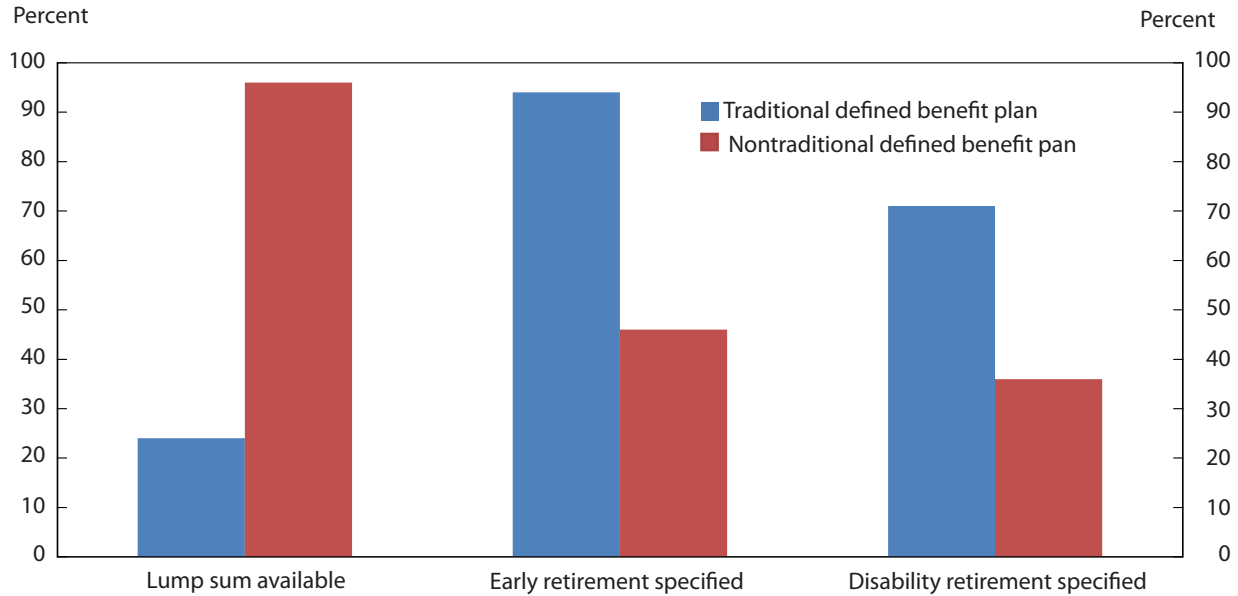
12. Percentage of participants in cash balance plans, by selected features, private industry, 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Cash balance pension plans specify a formula for determining annual employer contributions to employee accounts as well as specify an interest rate applied to account balances.
- Four out of five workers covered by a cash balance plan have a specified formula that varies the employer annual contribution based on age, length of service, or both. For example, a formula might equal 1 percent of an employee's salary for those with less than 10 years of service and 2 percent of an employee's salary for those with a greater length of service.
- Interest applied to cash balance accounts was most often based on the announced rate for certain U.S. government securities. In other cases, the plan specified a fixed or varying interest rate.

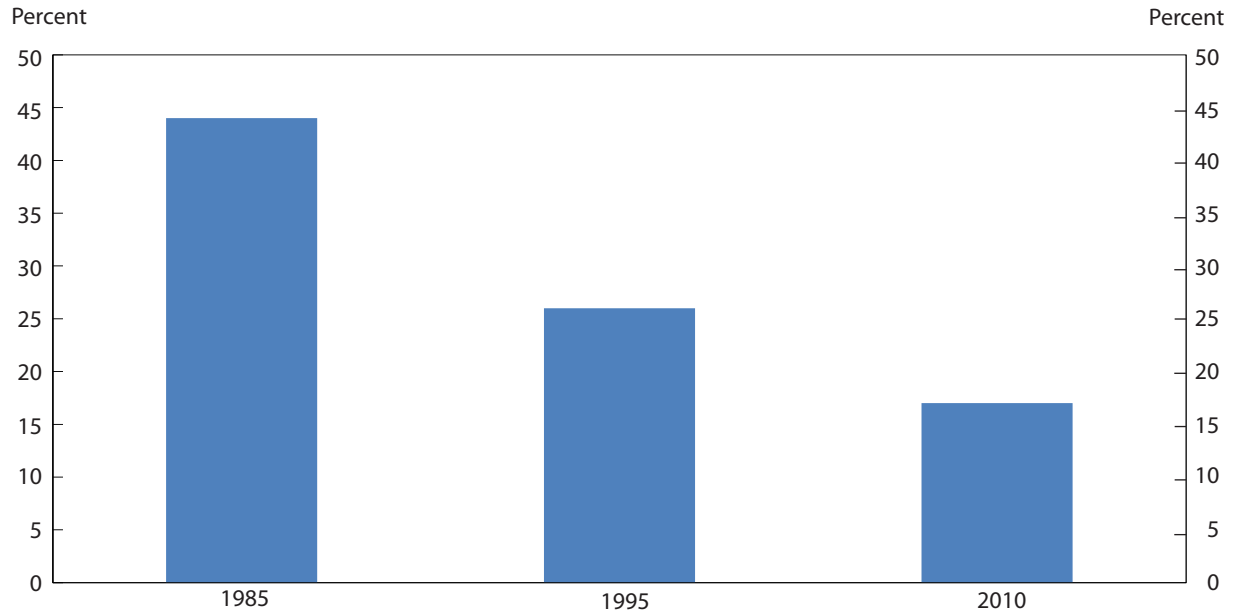
13. Percentage of traditional and nontraditional defined benefit pension plan participants, by availability of selected plan features, private industry, 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The difference between a traditional defined benefit plan (in which future benefits are known) and a nontraditional plan (in which the current value of the plan is known) manifests itself in a number of provisions related to the availability of benefits. For example, nearly all nontraditional plans allow payment in a lump sum (which equals the cash balance); only 1 in 4 participants in traditional plans can receive lump-sum benefits.
- Furthermore, early retirement (with benefits reduced to account for their receipt over a longer period) and disability retirement are standard features of traditional defined benefit plans. In contrast, many nontraditional plans do not specify requirements for early or disability retirement. In essence, the current value of such plans is available at any time.

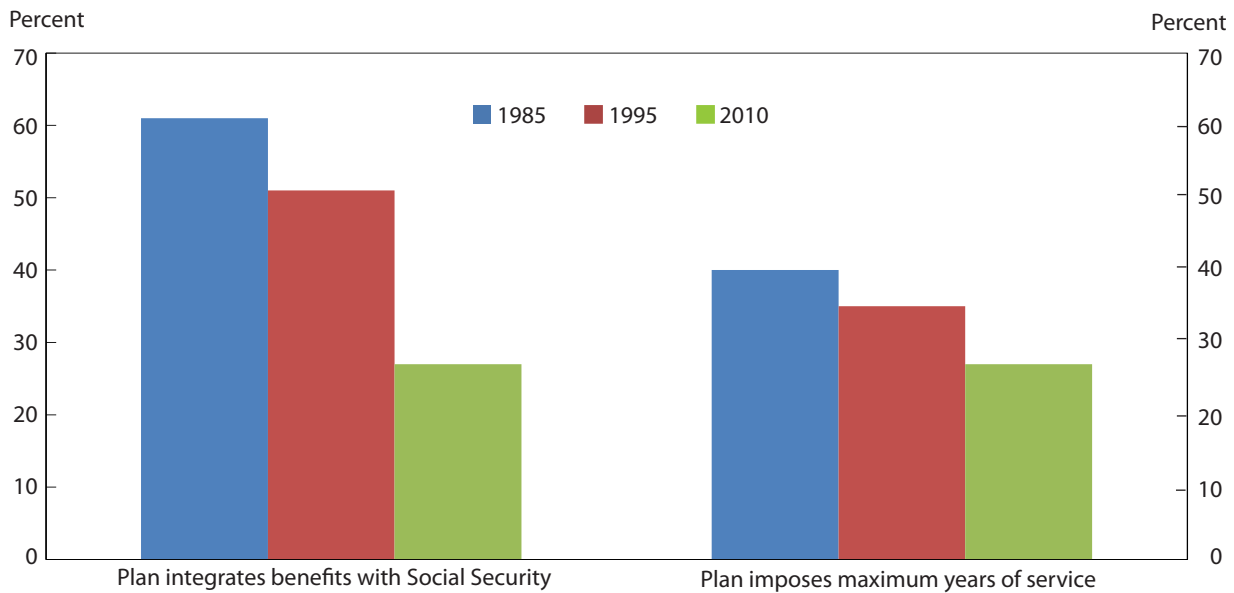
14. Percentage of defined benefit pension plan participants with normal retirement benefits available before age 62, private industry, 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- A shift to later retirement ages appears to be taking place among those with traditional defined benefit plans; in 2010, less than 20 percent of participants could receive full benefits before age 62. Similar data for 1985 show that about 45 percent of covered workers could receive full benefits before age 62.
- One factor that may influence this shift to later retirement ages is the change in retirement age for Social Security. Although reduced Social Security benefits continue to be available at age 62, the age at which full benefits are available is rising gradually from 65 to 67. For example, individuals born in 1945 (and therefore reaching age 65 in 2010) can receive full benefits at age 66.

15. Percentage of defined benefit pension plan participants in plans with selected features, private industry, 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Some defined benefit plans “integrate” benefits with Social Security, essentially reducing available benefits to account for employer contributions to Social Security. One method of integrating benefits is through a two-step formula that applies one multiplier to earnings covered by Social Security and a higher multiplier to excess earnings.
- Two-step formulas are seen in both traditional defined benefit plans (in which the multiplier varies by earnings) and cash balance plans (in which the contribution level varies by earnings).
- In 2010, 27 percent of participants in defined benefit plans were covered by an integration formula. Twenty-five years earlier, such formulas covered 61 percent of participants.
- Defined benefit plans may limit the number of years of service that are used to calculate benefits. In 2010, 27 percent of participants were in plans with a maximum service provision, often 30 or 35 years. In 1985, such maximum provisions applied to 40 percent of participants.
- Most defined benefit plans impose a 5-year vesting requirement; benefits are not available until the employee has completed 5 years of service, at which time, benefits cannot be forfeited. Changes in laws governing pension plans have lowered vesting requirements over the years. In 1983, nearly all participants were subject to 10-year vesting.
- Defined benefit plans may offer various options for receipt of benefits, including periodic payments to the retiree, periodic payments with spouse survivor benefits, and lump-sum payments. In 2011, BLS began asking whether survivor benefits are available to same-sex or opposite-sex domestic partners. About 35 percent of those covered by a private sector defined benefit plan had the option to provide survivor benefits to domestic partners. The data show no difference between same-sex and opposite-sex partners.

Price transmission effects through three stages of food production

An analysis of price transmission through three stages of food production reveals substantial differences in price transmission from producer food to consumer food consumed at home versus that consumed away from home; increases in various food-related PPIs lead to increases in the CPI for food consumed at home but not the CPI for food consumed away from home

Jonathan C. Weinhagen

According to the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. consumers spent \$6,129, on average, on food in 2010, accounting for close to 13 percent of average household annual expenditures. Of total household food expenditures, approximately 60 percent (\$3,624) was spent on food consumed at home and 40 percent (\$2,505) was spent on food consumed away from home. The CE defines food consumed at home as food purchased from grocery stores or other food stores. The CE defines food consumed away from home as meals (including take-out) purchased from restaurants, vending machines, and mobile vendors.

Given the relatively large share of household spending made up by food, changes in food prices can affect consumer welfare substantially. Over the past decade, prices for unprocessed foods have risen considerably. From December 2001 to May 2011, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs (also known as the PPI for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs) increased approximately 90 percent. This article uses econometric techniques to examine price transmission through three stages of food production: unprocessed producer foods, finished producer food that eventually will be sold

to consumers, and consumer food. The article analyzes price transmission effects on consumer food, not only overall, but also separately for that expenditure category's two components: food consumed at home and food consumed away from home. Analysts expect that price transmission from producer food to food consumed at home differs from price transmission from producer food to food consumed away from home, because the service of preparing food may represent a substantial component of the value of food consumed away from home.

The article begins by using a vector autoregression (VAR) model to analyze price transmission from producer food to total consumer food. Then, in the next section, two separate VAR models are used to examine whether there are differences in price transmission from producer food to consumer food purchased for home consumption as opposed to consumer food consumed away from home. Finally, conclusions drawn from the analysis are presented.

Producer food to total CPI food

VAR models can be used to examine the causal relationships between food prices at three stages of food production. VAR modeling involves estimating a series of equations in

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which each variable is expressed as a linear combination of itself and all other variables in the system.¹ A three-variable VAR model (henceforth referred to as VAR-TOTAL because it includes total food) using the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs, the PPI for finished consumer food, and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for total food was estimated with monthly data from January 1980 through May 2011. The PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs measures price changes in unprocessed foods and feeds sold to businesses as inputs to production. The PPI for finished consumer food measures price changes received by manufacturers of both processed and unprocessed food that will eventually be sold to consumers. The CPI for total food measures the average change in the selling price that consumers pay for food and includes both food consumed at home and food consumed away from home.

All data used in this article were seasonally adjusted and converted to percentage-growth form by taking the first differences of their natural logarithms. Converting time-series data to percentage-growth form typically induces stationarity in the data. A time series is stationary if the mean, variance, and covariance of the series are not dependent on time. Using nonstationary time series to estimate a VAR model invalidates conventional significance tests of the model's coefficients and can treat insignificant correlations as significant, even if both variables follow mostly independent trends. Dickey-Fuller tests were used to determine whether the series, expressed in percentage-growth terms, were stationary.² The tests included trends, intercepts, and sufficient lags to ensure white-noise residuals. The tests indicated that all of the time series used were stationary when expressed in percentage-growth terms. To determine the correct lag structure of the VAR, the Schwarz information criterion was implemented.³

The criterion suggested that a VAR whose equations have one lag is optimal; therefore, one lag of each variable was used to estimate the VAR.

The VAR model was first used to test for Granger causality among the indexes. A variable is said to Granger-cause a second variable when adding past values of the variable to an autoregressive model of the second variable improves the predictability of the latter. Wald statistics were used to test the null hypothesis that there was no Granger causality. Wald tests are based on measuring the extent to which the unrestricted estimates fail to satisfy the restrictions of the null hypothesis.⁴ A small *p*-value of the Wald statistic rejects the null hypothesis that there is no feedback to the dependent variable, and a large *p*-value of the Wald statistic implies that the null hypothesis is not rejected. A *p*-value of less than 0.01 indicates rejection of the null hypothesis at the 99-percent confidence level, whereas a *p*-value of 0.05 or less indicates rejection of the null hypothesis at the 95-percent confidence level. A *p*-value greater than 0.05 suggests acceptance of the null hypothesis that there is no Granger causality.

In addition to testing for Granger causality from individual indexes to the dependent variable, the analysis tested the joint lagged values of variables at stages of processing before and after the dependent variable for Granger causality. For example, the null hypothesis that prices for unprocessed foods and feeds and for finished consumer food do not jointly Granger-cause the CPI for total food was tested. Table 1 presents the results of the Granger causality tests.

The tests indicate that food prices at earlier stages of production generally Granger-cause food prices at more processed stages of production but that food prices at later stages of production do not Granger-cause food prices

Table 1. Results of the Granger causality tests

VAR-TOTAL: Null hypothesis	Chi-square	<i>p</i> -value
Dependent variable: PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs		
PPI for finished consumer food = 0	0.070	0.791
CPI for total food = 0	2.083	.149
PPI for finished consumer foods/CPI for total food = 0	2.911	.233
Dependent variable: PPI for finished consumer food		
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs = 0	25.109	.000
CPI for total food = 0	1.012	.315
Dependent variable: CPI for total food		
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs = 0	.354	.552
PPI for finished consumer food = 0	23.308	.000
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs/PPI for finished consumer food = 0	46.092	.000

at earlier stages of production. The tests show that the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs Granger-causes the PPI for finished consumer food, the PPI for finished consumer food Granger-causes the CPI for total food, and the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs and the PPI for finished consumer food jointly Granger-cause the CPI for total food. By contrast, the CPI for total food does not Granger-cause the PPI for finished consumer food, the CPI for total food does not Granger-cause the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs, the PPI for finished consumer food does not Granger-cause the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs, and the CPI for total food and the PPI for finished consumer food do not jointly Granger-cause the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs.

VAR coefficients are difficult to interpret because of the multivariate nature of the models. Accordingly, impulse response functions and variance decompositions were developed to assist in interpreting VARs. Impulse response functions measure the effect of a one-standard-deviation perturbation of a variable in a system of equations on current and future values of all variables in the system. Variance decompositions show the percentage of forecast error variance in one variable of the VAR that is explained by perturbations to all variables used in the VAR.⁵ Because shocks within a VAR are generally not contemporaneously independent of each other, a random shock to one variable often occurs simultaneously with shocks to other variables. To overcome this problem, the residuals may be orthogonalized by a Cholesky decomposition in which the covariance matrix of the residuals is lower triangular. Therefore, a shock to one variable in the system contemporaneously affects only variables ordered after that variable in the VAR.⁶

The residuals of the VAR were orthogonalized by a Cholesky decomposition using the following ordering: PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs, PPI for finished consumer food, and CPI for total food. This ordering was chosen because unprocessed foods and feeds are used as inputs to produce finished consumer foods, which are then used as inputs to CPI food. In addition, the Wald tests that were carried out indicated that the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs Granger-causes the PPI for finished consumer food and that the PPI for finished consumer food Granger-causes the CPI for food. Subsequent to orthogonalization of the residuals, impulse response functions and variance decompositions were constructed from the VAR coefficients.

Chart 1 presents the accumulated impulse response functions of one-standard-deviation shocks to the three variables in the system. Standard error bands (dashed

red lines) were constructed with the use of the software program EViews 5.0 to represent the statistical significance of the impulse response functions. The impulse responses were found to be significant at the 95-percent confidence level when both standard error bands were simultaneously above or below zero on the *y*-axis.

The impulse response functions show that changes in prices are passed forward through the three stages of food production. In all cases, price shocks at earlier stages of food production lead to statistically significant changes in prices at later stages of food production. For example, a one-standard-deviation (2.4-percent) unanticipated increase in the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs leads to a 0.7-percent increase in the PPI for finished consumer food. More than half of the impact of the unprocessed-food shock on the PPI for finished consumer food occurs in the same month as the shock, and the full impact is reached after 4 months. A one-standard-deviation (2.4-percent) unanticipated increase in the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs leads to a 0.17-percent increase in the CPI for total food. Approximately a quarter of the impact of the unprocessed-food shock occurs in the same month as the shock, and the full impact is reached after 6 months. Likewise, a one-standard-deviation (0.58-percent) increase in the PPI for finished consumer food results in a 0.21-percent rise in the CPI for total food. By contrast, the impulse response functions do not suggest that price changes are passed backward through the stages of food production: in no instances does an unanticipated change to an index at a later stage of food production lead to a statistically significant change to an index at an earlier stage of food production.

Table 2 presents the variance decompositions for the stage-of-processing food indexes after 12 months. Like the impulse response functions, the variance decompositions imply that price shocks are passed forward, and not backward, through the stages of food production.

Table 2 shows that 11.35 percent of the forecast error variance in the CPI for total food can be attributed to shocks to the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs while 23.93 percent is attributable to finished consumer food. Alternatively, less than 0.5 percent of the forecast error variance in the PPIs for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs and for finished consumer food can be explained by shocks to CPI food.

In sum, the Granger causality tests, impulse response functions, and variance decompositions all indicate that changes in producer prices for unprocessed foods and feeds, as well as changes in producer prices for finished consumer food, are transmitted forward to prices for

Chart 1. Accumulated impulse response functions from VAR-TOTAL

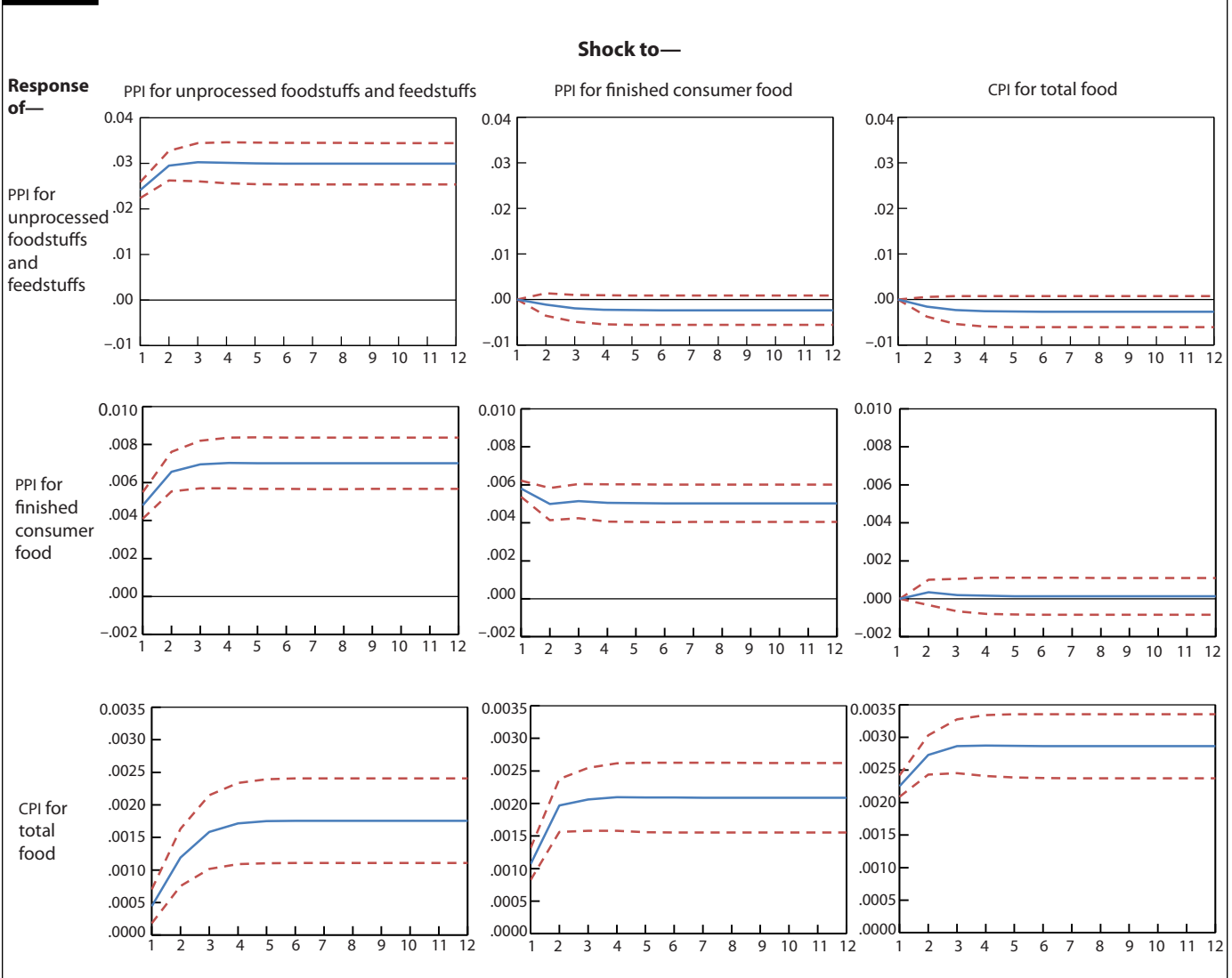


Table 2. Variance decompositions from VAR-TOTAL after 12 months

Decomposition variable	Percentage of forecast error due to—		
	PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs	PPI for finished consumer food	CPI for total food
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs	99.18	0.32	0.49
PPI for finished consumer food	43.30	56.47	.23
CPI for total food	11.35	23.93	64.72

consumer food. The tests also suggest that price changes for foods are not passed backward through the stages of food production.

Producer food to CPI food consumed at home and away from home

This section uses two separate VAR models to examine

whether there are differences in price transmission from producer food to consumer food purchased for home consumption versus consumer food consumed away from home. The first VAR, composed of the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs, the PPI for finished consumer food, and the CPI for food consumed at home, will be referred to as VAR-HOME. The second VAR, composed of the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs, the PPI

for finished consumer food, and the CPI for food consumed away from home, will be referred to as VAR-AWAY.⁷ Estimating two separate VARs—one that includes the CPI for food consumed at home as the final stage and the other that instead includes the CPI for food consumed away from home as the final stage—allows for a separate examination of price transmission effects on food consumed at home versus food consumed away from home. As mentioned earlier, it might be expected that the price transmission effects from producer food to consumer food consumed away from home would be less than those to consumer food consumed at home, because the former includes the service of food preparation as a substantial component.

One lag of monthly seasonally adjusted data from January 1980 through May 2011 was used to estimate the two VARs. All data were seasonally adjusted and converted

to percentage-growth form by taking first differences of their natural logarithms. Dickey–Fuller tests that were run indicated that all series expressed in percentage-growth form were stationary. The VAR models were used to examine Granger causality among prices at the three stages of production. Table 3 displays the results of the Granger causality tests.

The results of the Granger causality tests developed from VAR-HOME and VAR-AWAY are similar to each other and to those from VAR-TOTAL, which includes total foods. For both VAR-HOME and VAR-AWAY, Granger causality occurs only from indexes at earlier stages of food production to those at later stages of food production. The Granger causality tests, therefore, do not provide strong evidence of differences in price pass-through from producer food prices to consumer food prices for food

Table 3. Results of the Granger causality tests		
Variables	Chi-square	p-value
VAR-HOME: Null hypothesis		
Dependent variable: PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs Independent variable:		
PPI for finished consumer food = 0	0.109	0.742
CPI for food at home = 0	1.525	.217
PPI for finished consumer food/CPI for food at home = 0	2.351	.309
Dependent variable: PPI for finished consumer food Independent variable:		
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs = 0	24.588	.000
CPI for food at home = 0	.388	.534
Dependent variable: CPI for food at home Independent variable:		
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs = 0	.962	.327
PPI for finished consumer food = 0	28.884	.000
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs/PPI for finished consumer food = 0	60.369	.000
VAR-AWAY: Null hypothesis		
Dependent variable: PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs Independent variable:		
PPI for finished consumer food = 0	.542	.462
CPI for food away from home = 0	2.120	.145
PPI for finished consumer food/CPI for food away from home = 0	2.948	.229
Dependent variable: PPI for finished consumer food Independent variable:		
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs = 0	26.121	.000
CPI for food away from home = 0	2.515	.113
Dependent variable: CPI for food away from home Independent variable:		
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs = 0	.518	.472
PPI for finished consumer food = 0	6.434	.011
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs/PPI for finished consumer food = 0	7.963	.019

consumed at home versus food consumed away from home.

In addition to playing their role in Granger causality tests, the two VARs estimated in this section were used to develop impulse response functions and variance decompositions. As with VAR-TOTAL in the previous section, the residuals were orthogonalized by a Cholesky decomposition with the following ordering: PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs, PPI for finished consumer food, and CPI for food consumed at home (for VAR-HOME) or CPI for food consumed away from home (for VAR-AWAY). Chart 2 presents the accumulated impulse response functions developed from the coefficients of VAR-HOME, while chart 3 shows the response functions developed from the coefficients of VAR-AWAY.

In contrast to the Granger causality tests presented in table 3, the impulse response functions suggest that there are substantial differences in how price changes are transmitted from producer food to consumer food consumed at home versus consumer food consumed away from home. A comparison of the impulse response functions in charts 2 and 3 shows that unanticipated price changes in the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs significantly affect the CPI for food consumed at home but do not significantly affect the CPI for food consumed away from home. In addition, the impulse response functions indicate that unanticipated changes to the PPI for finished consumer food significantly affect both the CPI for food consumed at home and the CPI for food consumed away from home but that the effect is much

Chart 2. Accumulated impulse response functions from VAR-HOME

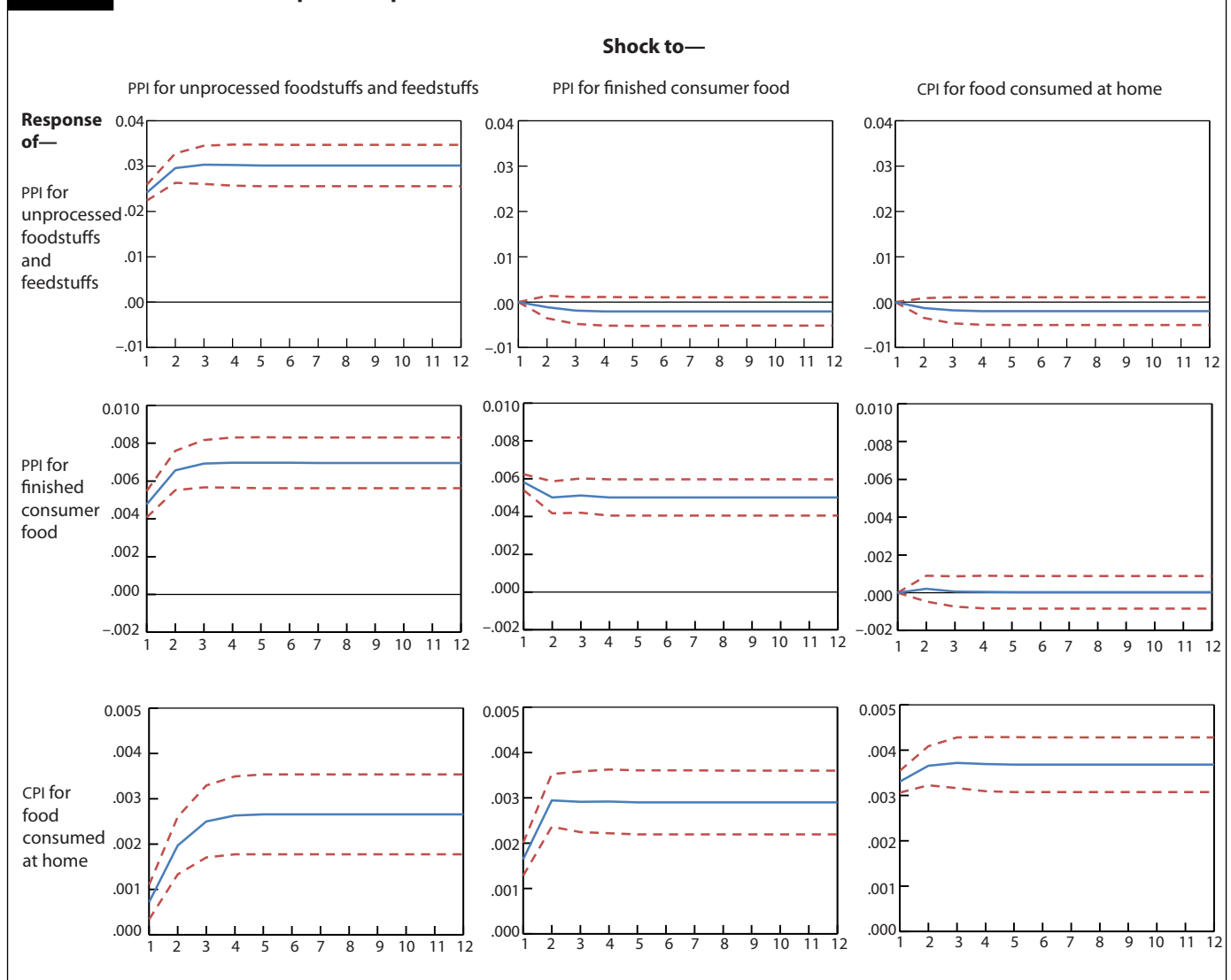
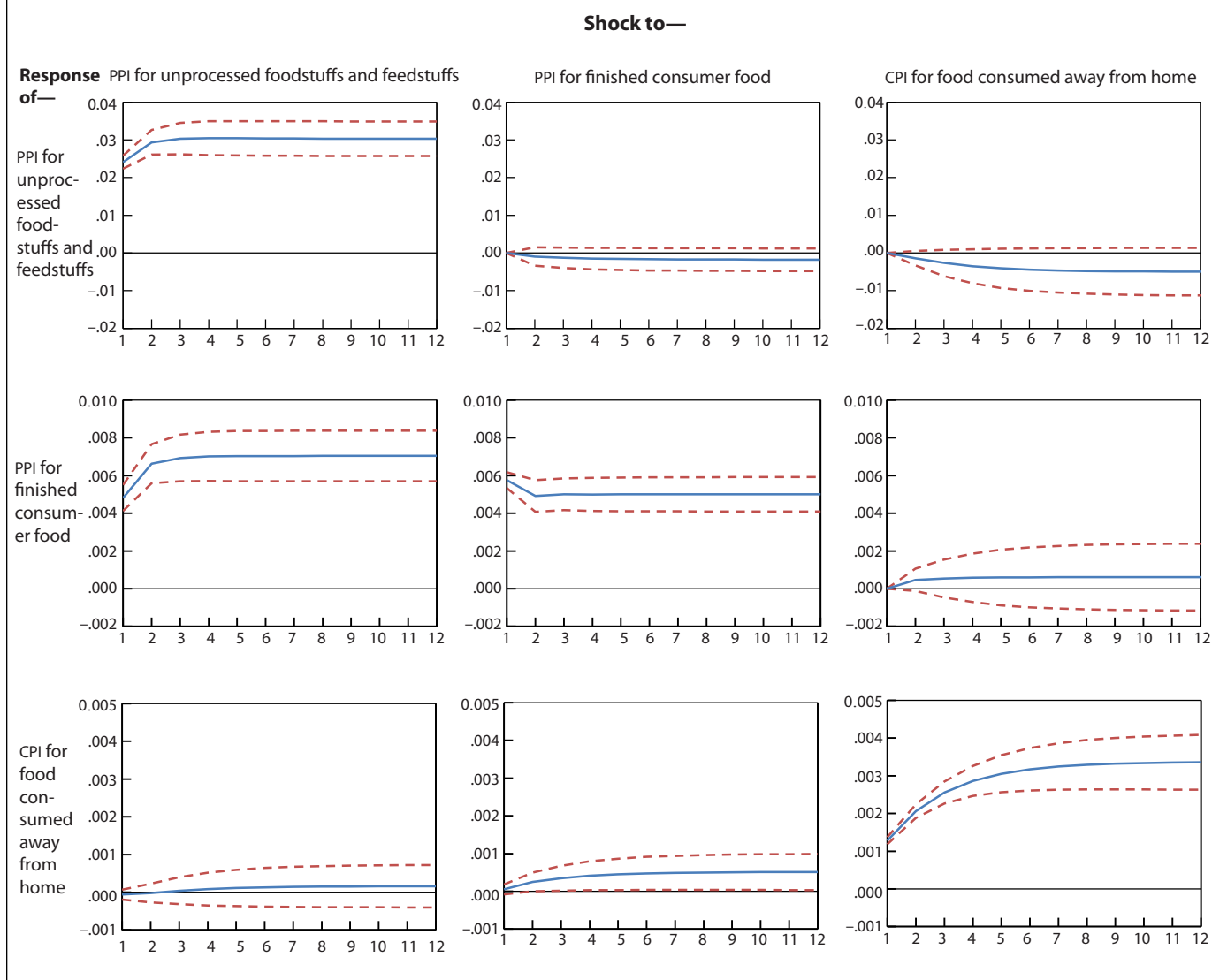


Chart 3. Accumulated impulse response functions from VAR-AWAY



stronger for food consumed at home. A one-standard-deviation (0.58-percent) shock to the PPI for finished consumer food leads to a 0.29-percent increase in the CPI for food consumed at home, but to only a 0.05-percent increase in the CPI for food consumed away from home. Furthermore, the shock to finished consumer food has an immediate effect on the CPI for food consumed at home, and the full impact of the shock occurs after 4 months. The shock to finished consumer food, by contrast, does not initially affect the CPI for food consumed away from home, and the full effects of the shock are not realized for 8 months. The impulse response function analysis, therefore, supports the hypothesis that changes to producer food prices are transmitted more strongly to consumer prices for food consumed at home than to consumer prices for

food consumed away from home.

Table 4 presents the variance decompositions of VAR-HOME and VAR-AWAY. Like the impulse response functions, the variance decompositions suggest that the price transmission effects from producer food to consumer food are much stronger for food consumed at home than for food consumed away from home.

The variance decompositions in table 4 show that 13.33 percent of the forecast error variance in the CPI for food consumed at home can be attributed to unanticipated changes to the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs while 24.65 percent is attributable to the PPI for finished consumer food. Alternatively, the variance decompositions indicate that only 0.46 percent of the forecast error variance in the CPI for food consumed away from home

Table 4. Variance decompositions

Decomposition variable	Percentage of forecast error due to—		
	PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs	PPI for finished consumer food	CPI for food at home
VAR-HOME			
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs	99.36	0.30	0.34
PPI for finished consumer food	43.02	56.86	.11
CPI for food at home	13.33	24.65	62.02
VAR-AWAY			
PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs	99.05	.17	.77
PPI for finished consumer food	43.73	55.90	.38
CPI for food away from home	.46	2.11	97.43

can be explained by unexpected changes to the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs while 2.11 percent is explainable by the PPI for finished consumer food. The vast majority (97.43 percent) of the forecast error variance in the CPI for food consumed away from home is due to unanticipated changes in that variable itself.

THIS ARTICLE HAS PRESENTED estimated VAR models for studying price transmission through three stages of food production, the final stage of which is consumer food. The issue examined by the article was whether price transmission from producer food to consumer food differed for consumer food purchased for home consumption versus food consumed away from home.

The analysis began by estimating a VAR with three variables: the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs, the PPI for finished consumer food, and the CPI for total food. The VAR was used to test for Granger causality and to construct impulse response functions and variance decompositions. The Granger causality tests, impulse response functions, and variance decompositions all indicated that price changes are transmitted forward through the stages of food production, but not backward. For example, the impulse response functions suggested that a one-standard-deviation (2.4-percent) unanticipated increase in the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs leads to a statistically significant 0.7-percent increase in the PPI for finished consumer food and a statistically significant 0.17-percent increase in the CPI for total food and that a one-standard-deviation (0.58-percent) increase in the PPI for finished consumer food results in a statistically significant 0.21-percent rise in the CPI for total food. In no instances did an unanticipated change in a stage-of-processing food index lead to a statistically significant change in an index at an earlier stage of food production.

The analysis then estimated two separate VARs: one that included the CPI for food consumed at home as the final stage and the other that instead included the CPI for food consumed away from home as the final stage. Estimating these two VARs allowed for a separate examination of price transmission effects on food consumed at home versus food consumed away from home. The impulse response functions and variance decompositions constructed from the VARs suggest that there are substantial differences in price transmission from producer food to consumer food consumed at home versus that consumed away from home. Specifically, the impulse response functions indicate that an unanticipated change to the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs leads to a statistically significant increase in the CPI for food consumed at home but does not significantly affect the CPI for food consumed away from home. In addition, a shock to the PPI for finished consumer food significantly affects both the CPI for food consumed at home and the CPI for food consumed away from home, but the effect is much lower on the latter. A one-standard-deviation (0.58-percent) shock to the PPI for finished consumer food causes a 0.29-percent increase in the CPI for food consumed at home but just a 0.05-percent increase in the CPI for food consumed away from home. The variance decompositions tell a similar story: on the one hand, 13.33 percent of the forecast error variance in the CPI for food consumed at home can be attributed to unanticipated changes to the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs while 24.65 percent is attributable to the PPI for finished consumer food; on the other hand, only 0.46 percent of the forecast error variance in the CPI for food consumed away from home can be explained by unexpected changes to the PPI for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs while 2.11 percent is explainable by the PPI for finished consumer food. □

Notes

¹ William H. Greene, *Econometric Analysis* (Upper Saddle River, NJ, Prentice Hall, 1997); see especially pp. 815–816.

² David A. Dickey and Wayne A. Fuller, “Distribution of the Estimators for Autoregressive Time Series with a Unit Root,” *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, vol. 74, 1979, pp. 427–431. Also in John Dinardo and Jack Johnston, *Econometric Methods* (New York, McGraw Hill, 1996); see especially pp. 224–225.

³ Philip Hans Franses, *Time Series Models for Business and Economic Forecasting* (Cambridge, U.K., Cambridge University Press, 1998).

⁴ Greene, *Econometric Analysis*, p. 161.

⁵ Dinardo and Johnston, *Econometric Methods*, pp. 289–301.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ The CPI program prices food away from home bimonthly in most CPI geographical areas. Therefore, the effects of a shock to a PPI foods index on the foods-away-from-home index may have a 1-month lag compared with the effects on the food-at-home index, which the CPI program prices monthly everywhere.

The basketball lockout of 2011

The lockout resulted in the cancellation of 16 out of 82 regular-season games; the players came out of the negotiations with the percent share of their revenue substantially reduced, but they avoided a hard salary cap

Paul D. Staudohar

Labor-management relations did not play a dominant role in professional sports until the early 1970s. Growing fan interest in the games, heightened by network television, transformed leagues and teams into valuable business enterprises. Players' unions, previously weak and ineffectual, emerged under new leadership to seek a greater share of the expanding wealth through collective bargaining. Ever since, labor-management relations in sports have been characterized by conflict over money and power.

The bargaining model in professional team sports has many commonalities with other American industries. A key difference is that individual players' salaries are determined in negotiations between the player—usually represented by an agent—and his team. Collective bargaining between the league and the union affects the individual negotiations, because it involves issues such as free agency, team salary caps, and pensions, which together play a role in determining the overall share of league revenues that players receive. Noncompensation issues, such as drug testing, disciplinary action for off-field behavior, and the length of the season, are also determined collectively.

Another difference is that collective bargaining outside of professional sports typically has been less adversarial, in part because of the declining influence of organized labor in the workforce over the last 40 years

or so. Also, unlike most other businesses, sports do not face outside competition, because various leagues have granted owners a monopoly to present their teams' games in the geographic areas in which those teams are located. This monopoly power could be altered by the formation of a new league with competing teams in major league cities, as has occasionally happened over the years, but not recently.

In recent years, lengthy lockouts have become commonplace in professional sports. The most dramatic was the National Hockey League (NHL) lockout in 2004–2005, resulting in the cancellation of an entire season.¹ In 2011, the National Football League (NFL) sustained a 136-day lockout but no loss of games.² This article concerns the National Basketball Association (NBA), which shut its doors on July 1, 2011, for a 149-day lockout that reduced the regular season from 82 to 66 games.

Why are these lockouts occurring? When players' unions and leagues negotiate collective bargaining agreements, large amounts of money are at stake. A limited number of owners and players are contesting the distribution of a few billion dollars in annual revenue. In the NBA, some of the owners are billionaires and the average player salary of about \$5.8 million a year is the highest in sports (or any occupation, for that matter).³

Each side strives to maximize its power at the bargaining table, and work stoppages

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are one way to maximize power. Strikes are the weapon of choice for sports unions, while owners use lockouts. If there is to be a strike, it usually occurs late in the season, when players have received most of their pay and when owners are vulnerable to the loss of bounteous postseason television revenues. A players' strike in major league baseball in 1994–1995 resulted in cancellation of the playoffs and World Series.

If little progress is being made in negotiations, owners may take the preemptive step of a lockout before the season begins and before players have collected paychecks. A lockout can motivate the players to make concessions and often leads to a better deal for the owners. According to one study, lockouts and strikes in sports are happening with increasing frequency because they have no permanent impact upon attendance, which typically rebounds the year following the work stoppage.⁴

Background

The National Basketball Players Association (NBPA) was formed in 1954 by Bob Cousy, a star player for the Boston Celtics.⁵ Following recognition by the owners in 1957, the NBPA languished from lack of both interest and organization. In 1962, however, the union hired Larry Fleisher as general counsel. Confronting owners in an adversarial relationship, Fleisher negotiated the first collective bargaining agreement in all of professional sports in 1967.

The NBA was the first professional sports league to negotiate a salary cap, beginning with the 1984–1985 season. A limit was placed on team payrolls, with the idea that richer teams in large markets would be less able to entice free-agent players from small-market teams by paying hefty salaries. However, the salary cap was soft because there were numerous ways to circumvent it, such as allowing a team to sign its own free-agent player without his salary counting against the cap. This loophole became known as the Larry Bird rule, named for the Celtic player who took advantage of the exception.

Following negotiation of the 1988 agreement, Fleisher retired. He was succeeded by Charles Grantham, who wanted to eliminate the salary cap, the college draft, and the right of first refusal—a right that allows a team to match a salary offered its free agent by another club—in 1994 negotiations. Grantham was unable to reach agreement with the league, and the 1994–1995 season was played without a replacement contract. The NBPA filed an antitrust suit seeking the elimination of labor market restrictions, but a U.S. district court ruled against the players. The court determined that the “nonstatutory labor

exemption” applied, meaning that the league had legal immunity from antitrust law so long as the parties had a collective bargaining relationship.

At this juncture, dissident players were persuaded by their agents to have the union decertified, a move that would allow an antitrust suit to be brought against the league. A petition for decertification was filed with the National Labor Relations Board, and an election was scheduled. Meanwhile, the league declared a lockout on June 30, 1995, and proceeded to restructure some of its objectionable contractual proposals in the players' favor. These tactics proved successful, and the 1995–1996 season began on time.

Despite strike threats by the NBPA and brief lockouts in 1995 and 1996, there were no lengthy work stoppages in basketball until 1998, a remarkable achievement given the frequent shutdowns in baseball, football, and hockey. By this time, the owners were represented by Commissioner (since 1983) David Stern and the players by Billy Hunter, a former U.S. attorney. The owners decided to reopen the 1995 collective bargaining agreement, because, by the 1997–1998 season, players were receiving about 57 percent of league revenue and the league claimed that half of its teams were losing money.⁶

A major issue in the 1998 negotiations was that the league wanted to have a hard salary cap while the union wanted to maintain the status quo. The settlement reached in 1999, following a 202-day lockout that canceled about half the season, maintained the soft salary cap. However, the owners won a cap on individual player salaries and a limit of 12 percent on maximum annual raises for Larry Bird-type free agents who re-sign with their old team and 10 percent for players who sign with other teams. This arrangement was meant to encourage free agents to remain with their clubs rather than signing with another team. Players were guaranteed 55 percent of league revenue in years 4 through 6 of the agreement and 57 percent in year 7.

A replacement agreement was reached in 2005 without a work stoppage. Relatively few changes were made to the previous contract regarding free agency rules and the salary cap, which continued to rise in accordance with league income. The new agreement barred U.S. players from joining the NBA until a year after their high school class graduated. The agreement also raised the minimum age from 18 to 19.⁷

Causes and issues

In January 2010, the league made its proposals for a new collective bargaining agreement. Among these were a

38-percent reduction (estimated at between \$750 million and \$800 million) in player pay, a rollback of existing salaries, a hard salary cap, and shorter contracts.⁸ The union wanted none of it.

Despite taking in \$4 billion in annual revenue, the league claimed that 22 of its 30 teams were losing money and that overall losses in the 2010–2011 season were about \$370 million.⁹ These figures made cutting the players' share of revenue a top priority. (NFL owners similarly sought to cut the players' share of revenue in their 2011 negotiations, even though none of the league's teams were losing money.)

A focal point of the NBA negotiations was how to divide basketball-related income (BRI), which includes most of the revenue received by NBA teams, from sources such as ticket sales, television, and concessions. The owners wanted to drastically reduce the players' share of BRI.

Another major issue was the control by players of the choice of team they would play for. An example of this issue involved star players LeBron James, Chris Bosh, and Dwayne Wade. In 2006, James persuaded Bosh and Wade to sign 3-year contract extensions that would make them free agents at the same time, to maximize their power in the labor market. When they became free agents in 2010, James left the Cleveland Cavaliers and Bosh left the Toronto Raptors to join Wade with the Miami Heat, thus forming a basketball powerhouse. In 2011, other star players forced their teams to trade them to rich clubs: Carmelo Anthony went from the Denver Nuggets to the New York Knicks, and Deron Williams left the Utah Jazz for the New Jersey Nets.

The soft salary cap did not do enough to dissuade wealthier teams from signing another star player or two. The problem was that although there was also a luxury tax on payrolls that exceeded the salary cap, rich teams with bigger ticket sales and better local television revenues were more able to pay that tax. The teams that won the last four NBA championships—the Dallas Mavericks (2011), Los Angeles Lakers (2009 and 2010), and Boston Celtics (2008)—were in large markets and so had no trouble paying luxury taxes. In the 2010–2011 season, the top 10 spending teams averaged 50 wins while the bottom 10 spenders averaged 32 wins.¹⁰ Narrowing this gap would create more competitive balance between clubs, a key objective of the league.

Negotiations

After about a year and a half of fruitless bargaining, in late June 2011 the union offered to take a pay cut of about \$500 million over 5 years. The slice would have reduced

the players' share of BRI from 57 percent to 54.3 percent.¹¹ However, given the owners' insistence on a 50–50 split of revenue, there was still a sizable gap between the money proposals, and the players were adamantly opposed to a hard salary cap. With the collective bargaining agreement due to expire on July 1, there was scant hope of reaching agreement before then.

The owners' subsequent lockout on July 1 caused the positions of the parties to harden, and no negotiations were scheduled for a month. When talks resumed in August, no discernible progress was made during the next several weeks, and it began to look like training camps would not open on time and that the start of the regular season was in jeopardy. Consequently, the pace of negotiations quickened, with small-group sessions held in addition to the main talks. More owners, including Peter Holt, owner of the San Antonio Spurs and chair of the league's labor relations committee, and Paul Allen, owner of the Portland Trail Blazers, appeared at the table, as did more players, including James, Wade, Anthony, Kobe Bryant from the Lakers, and Kevin Durant from the Oklahoma City Thunder.

The leading player representative was the Lakers' Derek Fisher, who was president of the NBPA. Fisher was an important part of the union's negotiating team, along with player representative Hunter and attorney Jeffrey Kessler. Although Stern led the owners, much of the face-to-face negotiation at the bargaining table was handled by deputy commissioner Adam Silver.

Stern quickly took control of the situation. In 2010, he punished owners who made statements on their own to the media, fining Ted Leonsis, owner of the Washington Wizards and the NHL's Washington Capitals, \$100,000 for advocating a hard salary cap like that in the NFL.¹² In 2011, Stern fined Michael Jordan, part owner of the small-market Charlotte Bobcats, \$100,000 for advocating a hard line against the union, and Micky Arison, owner of the Miami Heat, a whopping \$500,000 for publicly urging an end to the lockout.¹³ Seeing Jordan as a hawk owner was ironic because the former Chicago Bulls superstar was a strong advocate for the players in the 1990s.

With plenty of sports celebrities on both sides of the dispute, an outside neutral was called upon to stimulate compromise. George Cohen, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, had served as a mediator during the 2011 NFL lockout. As he did then, Cohen insisted on a media blackout during his efforts to broker an agreement. He was credited with keeping the basketball negotiations focused, and he made progress on minor issues.¹⁴ Because mediation is voluntary, a mediator cannot facilitate a resolution of a dispute if the parties do not wish to accept the

resolution proposed. This was the case with both the NBA and NFL disputes that Cohen mediated.

As in the 1994–1995 NBA negotiations, a group of agents urged their clients to reject a deal that would cut the players’ share below 52 percent and advocated that the players decertify the union so that they could bargain independently with the owners.¹⁵ This stratagem, however, was counterproductive to negotiations because it undermined the authority of the union and raised the question of who was in charge. Still, the agents’ interference did not create as many obstacles as it did in the 1990s. Agents assume an important role in representing players in individual contract negotiations with their teams. However, bargaining on behalf of all players is the exclusive province of the union.

In early October, the negotiations progressed as the loss of regular-season games loomed large. The union indicated that it might accept less than 53 percent of BRI, and the owners dropped their insistence on a hard salary cap. However, Stern maintained that the 50–50 split was no longer negotiable, a tactic that antagonized the union.

On October 10, Stern canceled the first 2 weeks of the regular season, prompting the players to lower their demand to 52.5 percent. Some owners of small-market teams that were losing money under the old system wanted to take an even harder line than Stern preferred, seeking to reduce the players’ share of BRI to 47 percent.¹⁶ By contrast, some owners of large-market clubs wanted the lockout ended so that they could get on with collecting large revenues. Rifts also developed in the union as Hunter, Kessler, and Fisher had different views on making concessions.¹⁷ But these disagreements were rapidly patched over to maintain solidarity.

As the lockout dragged on, more players began to experience financial difficulties and wanted to get back to playing basketball.¹⁸ Several players, but few stars, signed with teams in China, Spain, Italy, Greece, and Turkey in order to recoup at least some income.

While the sides continued to hold out, Stern kept slicing weeks off the season and issued an ultimatum that unless a deal was reached by November 9, he would drop the offer from 50 percent to 47 percent. The union’s response was that it would take the 50 percent, provided that the league lightened up on free-agency issues. This offer shifted the onus to the owners, and Stern did not try to enforce his ultimatum.

Legal tactics

On November 14, 2011, frustrated by the owners’ resist-

ance at the bargaining table, the union disbanded, declaring that it was finished negotiating and would seek redress from the courts. The NBPA issued a “disclaimer of interest,” which the players had authorized the previous season. The disclaimer obviated the need for a decertification vote. Because the union was no longer the formal representative of the players, it could legally file an antitrust suit against the owners.

Stern called the decertification a charade and ominously warned, “We’re about to go into the nuclear winter of the NBA.”¹⁹ In response to the decertification, the league filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board, contending that the union was not bargaining in good faith.

The rationale for the union’s maneuver was the U.S. Supreme Court’s ruling that the nonstatutory labor exemption precludes an antitrust suit when a sports union has a bargaining relationship with a league.²⁰ The antitrust suit, filed by five NBA players in U.S. District Court in Oakland, California, on November 15, 2011, alleged that the owners terminated the bargaining process when Stern issued his ultimatum and that the purpose of the lockout was to reduce players’ salaries. Under the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, a decision in favor of the players would provide for treble damages.

David Boies, the union’s attorney, had switched sides, having represented the NFL in its earlier lockout. Attorney Jonathan Schiller and several players filed a separate, simultaneous antitrust suit in U.S. District Court in Minneapolis. A few days later, the suits were merged and slated to be heard in Minneapolis. Although the union sought a prompt response from the court in the form of a summary judgment, the problem was that it could take months, even years, before a final decision was made.²¹

Notwithstanding the decertification and shift of attention to the courts, the parties continued to negotiate in a last-ditch attempt to save the season. The sides coalesced around the notion that, were agreement to occur, a 66-game season was possible if it started on Christmas Day, a traditionally big day on the NBA schedule.

Settlement

On November 26, 2011, the nearly 5 month lockout ended after 50 negotiating sessions that took place over 2 years. Had agreement not been reached at this 11th hour, the season may well have been lost. Even so, a significant price was paid, with 16 regular-season games lost and with owners and players forfeiting about \$400 million each.²² The compressed season began on December 25, 2011.

The NBA achieved its main objective: players relinquished nearly \$300 million per year in salary, roughly the same amount owners claimed they lost in recent years.²³ Also, BRI will be split about 50–50, with the players' share dropping from 57 percent under the old agreement.²⁴ By way of comparison, the bottom line in the 2011 NFL lockout was that the football players' share of total revenue fell from 51 percent under the old agreement to 47 percent under the new one. Both leagues' agreements are for 10 years, but the basketball players have an opt-out provision after 6 years.

Small-market teams will have more money to spend on players because of the increased share of the revenue pie won by the owners. They will also be the beneficiaries of a new revenue-sharing package among the owners, which is expected to create 3 to 4 times more cash flow than previously.²⁵ Owners are required to spend at least 85 percent of the salary cap, and 90 percent by year 3 of the agreement. The penalty for teams subject to the luxury tax will escalate the more money they spend on payroll. In the third year of the agreement, the luxury tax will rise by 50 percent. The result of all these changes should be improved competitive balance among the teams.

Although the overall financial implications of the new agreement are fairly recognizable, it is less clear what the changes in the systemic structure will bring. The players did not come away emptyhanded. An important objective of the owners was a hard salary cap. They might have achieved this had they canceled the season, as happened in the NHL in 2004–2005. However, the Larry Bird rule remains essentially intact. Contracts will be shorter, 5 years for Bird players who re-sign with their own teams and 4 years for free agents who sign with other teams. The raises allowed—7.5 percent for Bird players who re-sign with their own teams, 4.5 percent for free agents who sign with other teams—provide an incentive for players to remain with their teams.

It is not uncommon for a team to sign a pricey free agent with great expectations, only to see that player underperform during a multiyear contract. According to the new agreement, each team gets an “amnesty” waiver, which allows it to exercise a one-time (over 10 years) opportu-

nity to jettison an unproductive player. The player can be waived without his salary counting against the salary cap. The team still has to pay what it owes the player, but it can use the cap space to sign another player. If a team signs an amnesty player off waivers as the highest bidder, it would have to pay only the amount bid, with the balance paid by the team that waived the player. When the new agreement was reached, the Orlando Magic waived Gilbert Arenas, who was owed \$62 million over the next three seasons.²⁶

The agreement also opens the door to blood testing for human growth hormone (HGH).²⁷ But the test must first be validated by a neutral committee of experts. HGH testing was recently provided for in the NFL and major league baseball agreements.

THE NBA OWNERS CLEARLY WON THE BUSINESS SIDE of the lockout, ensuring the league's financial viability for years to come. With the continuation of exceptions to the salary cap, the agreement does little to address domination by big-spending teams in large markets.²⁸ Small-market teams get some relief: they should be more competitive in the free-agency market and more likely to retain their own star players.

Also, the majority of the season was saved; it would have been very costly to owners and players had the season been lost entirely. In fact, it was this realization that caused the sides to come together. Compared with the 1998–1999 lockout, which lost about half the regular season, this one had a better outcome, because only 16 games were lost out of the 82-game schedule.

Even if the 2011–2012 season had been canceled, it likely would have had little, if any, effect on the economic health of the cities that host NBA teams. A 2001 study of past work stoppages found that, in 37 metropolitan area economies with professional sports franchises, there was no overall financial impact.²⁹ Indeed, the cities appeared to perform better financially in years that games were canceled. There were other options that people spent their entertainment dollars on, in a substitution effect, while security needed for public safety at sporting events cost less because games were not played. □

Notes

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¹ Paul D. Staudohar, “The hockey lockout of 2004–05,” *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2005, pp. 23–29.

² Paul D. Staudohar, “The football lockout of 2011,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2012, pp. 29–34.

³ Among the billionaire owners are Paul Allen of the Portland Trail Blazers, Micky Arison of the Miami Heat, Mark Cuban of the Dallas Mavericks, and Mikhail Prokhorov of the Brooklyn (formerly New Jersey) Nets. The average player salary is reported in Howard Beck, "Few N.B.A. Stars Have Gone Overseas to Play," *New York Times*, Oct. 13, 2011, p. B17.

⁴ Martin B. Schmidt and David J. Berri, "The Impact of Labor Strikes on Consumer Demand: An Application to Professional Sports," *American Economic Review*, March 2004, pp. 344–357.

⁵ The origins of the NBA and early negotiations are discussed in Paul D. Staudohar, *Playing for Dollars: Labor Relations and the Sports Business* (Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 1996), pp. 104–106.

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⁷ Stephen Canella, "Cleaning House," *Sports Illustrated*, July 11, 2005, p. 28.

⁸ Chris Mannix, "Money Ball," *Sports Illustrated*, Dec. 20, 2010, p. 35.

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¹⁴ Brian Mahoney, "A–B–C's of dispute over millions of dollars," *San Francisco Chronicle*, Oct. 23, 2011, p. B9.

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at Stake," *New York Times*, Oct. 4, 2011, p. B16.

¹⁶ Howard Beck and Ken Belson, "N.B.A. Owners' Mutual Dependence Outweighs Divisions," *New York Times*, Oct. 25, 2011, p. B14.

¹⁷ Howard Beck, "High-Tension N.B.A. Talks Resume, but They're Between Union Officials," *New York Times*, Nov. 3, 2011, p. B15.

¹⁸ Paul Shirley, "Why NBA Players Shoot Labor Bricks," *Wall Street Journal*, Oct. 27, 2011, p. D5.

¹⁹ Kevin Clark, "NBA Talks Collapse, Head to Court," *Wall Street Journal*, Nov. 15, 2011, p. B11; and Howard Beck, "N.B.A. Season in Peril as Players Reject Offer and Disband Union," *New York Times*, Nov. 15, 2011, p. A1.

²⁰ The primary legal precedent is the Court's decision in *Brown v. Pro Football, Inc.*, 116 S. Ct. 2116 (1996).

²¹ Mike Bresnahan, "Players File Antitrust Lawsuits," *Los Angeles Times*, Nov. 16, 2011, p. C1.

²² Howard Beck, "League Gets Financial Concessions It Wanted," *San Francisco Chronicle*, Nov. 27, 2011, p. B2.

²³ Lee Jenkins, "'Tis the Season," *Sports Illustrated*, Dec. 5, 2011, p. 46.

²⁴ The players' share could go as low as 49 percent or as high as 51 percent, depending on how well the league does over the years. (See Marcus Thompson II, "NBA set for labor peace," *San Francisco Chronicle*, Nov. 27, 2011, p. 4.)

²⁵ Jenkins, "'Tis the Season."

²⁶ "Magic uses amnesty to cut Arenas," *Contra Costa Times*, Dec. 10, 2011, p. C4.

²⁷ HGH is widely considered to be a performance-enhancing drug. Its effects are not known precisely, but they include increased stamina and a greater ability to recover from injury.

²⁸ Kevin Clark, "NBA's Owners Win Big," *Wall Street Journal*, Nov. 28, 2011, p. B3.

²⁹ Dennis Coates and Brad R. Humphreys, "The Economic Consequences of Professional Sports Strikes and Lockouts," *Southern Economic Journal*, January 2001, pp. 737–747; Sean Gregory commented on Coates and Humphrey's article in "No Foul," *Time Magazine*, Nov. 21, 2011, p. 18.

Thirty years of international labor research

Robert W. Bednarzik
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The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an economic bloc of 34 member countries founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. The OECD is well known for its research and policy recommendations. It is also an international statistical agency that compiles data on a wide variety of economic subjects. One of its major subject areas for research, policy, and statistics is the labor market, and the flagship publication in this arena is the OECD's annual *Employment Outlook*.¹ The *Outlook* is viewed as a benchmark for labor market research and forecasting. Its authors apply state-of-the-art research methods and special data compilations to reach labor market policy recommendations.

This research summary presents an overview of the *Employment Outlook* from its origin in 1983, focusing on its evolution over time, its influence on policy and statistical indicators, and possible directions for future editions. A longer version of this summary² is available on the OECD website.

Evolution of topics

It is clear that the topics covered in the

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Employment Outlook have mirrored the problems or challenges occurring in most OECD member country labor markets. High on this list is overall joblessness: from 1983 to 2012, unemployment has ebbed and flowed, with levels of 10 percent or higher, on average, reached in the mid-1980s, mid-1990s, and again in the most recent recession. Consequently, overall joblessness is covered in all editions. When unemployment has been lower, the emphasis of the *Outlook* has turned to structural unemployment developments rather than crisis levels.

The first edition set the stage for issues and policies that would reappear in future *Outlooks*. For example, early on there was a focus on youth unemployment and long-term unemployment, which have come to be persistent and seemingly intractable problems, with rates remaining high, especially in Europe, in the years since 1983.

The second edition of the *Employment Outlook* (1984) also was a stage setter, by launching what would prove to be a long-running debate on the value and ramifications of flexibility in the functioning of the overall economy. Such flexibility includes flexible labor, product, and capital markets. The flexibility argument for U.S.–Europe labor market differences developed into a full-scale debate. What does flexibility mean? It is not just wage adjustments: flexibility includes work organization, workforce mobility, and human capital formation. The debate examined the tradeoff between flexibility and employment security.

An “Active Society,” which was first mentioned in the 1988 edition of the *Outlook*, was further emphasized in subsequent editions. The OECD brought the ideas behind the concept together in a new framework that

advocates a medium- to long-term strategy and recommends a shift away from measures that generate dependency on income transfers to those which mobilize the labor supply and foster economic opportunity, improve the efficiency of labor market matching, and develop employment-related skills. The “Active Society” stresses that labor market policy is part of a larger policy package based on a broad system of monitoring and review of labor markets. Such monitoring occurred in the *Outlook* starting in 1992, with a review of the public employment service in a number of member countries.

In 1993, the OECD noted the importance of relying not just on one single labor market measure, such as unemployment, to gauge the state of the labor market, but on other important indicators as well. Mentioned were the employment–population ratio, nonemployment measures, and job quality (as measured by part-time versus full-time earnings and temporary versus permanent employment).

In 1995, the *Employment Outlook* returned to the theme of supplementary measures of labor market slack. One article introduced two additional unemployment measures: discouraged workers and involuntary part-time workers. This approach parallels the alternative unemployment indicators framework known as U-1 to U-6 and introduced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in 1994.³

The OECD member countries have a diversity of institutional frameworks, and digging into institutional issues and examining their labor market impact has become a trademark of the organization. An excellent example of this approach, aimed at reducing unemployment, occurred during the mid-1990s recession. Chapter 2 of the

1996 *Outlook* presented an analysis of taxes and benefits. The chapter notes that unemployment benefits and welfare amounts that are too high relative to wages may discourage working (an unemployment trap) and high marginal tax rates may discourage working more hours (a poverty trap). Although neither issue is the main cause of unemployment, reforming them can lower it.

The early part of the 21st century appears to mark a major transition in the type of articles featured in the *Outlook*. Following a few chapters on issues other than the labor market itself, but related to it (e.g., poverty reduction), the *Outlook* provided in-depth analyses of policies and institutions governing the functioning of OECD labor markets, monitored countries' employment reforms, and built policy indicators.

Marking further the transition to new topics is the stark change in the view of trade and globalization in recent years. The theme of the 2005 edition of the *Outlook* was "Globalization: Coping with the Challenge." In place of the view of trade supporting a growing job market, the *Outlook* saw trade as having contributed to a rising fear of job insecurity, especially as emerging markets in India and China began to integrate into the world trading system. We should note that this fear posited by the *Outlook* is not surprising against a backdrop of sluggish employment growth. In addition, two other developments—rapid technological advances and large, increasingly competitive workforces, notably in China and India—make it all the more important for workers in OECD countries to be ready and able to adjust quickly to new challenges and stiffer competition.

A chapter in the 2011 edition of the *Outlook* continued to investigate the topic of globalization by analyz-

ing the labor market effects of social protection systems in key emerging economies, where such systems play an essential role in addressing persistent poverty and tackling income inequality. According to the *Outlook*, the findings suggest that extending the coverage of well-designed social protection plans can contribute to improved labor market outcomes whereas poorly designed systems can weaken incentives to work and impede the development of formal employment. The chapter provides recommendations to ensure positive outcomes. The emerging markets covered are three OECD members (Chile, Mexico, and Turkey); four "enhanced engagement partners" (Brazil, China, Indonesia, and South Africa); and one economy seeking to join the OECD (the Russian Federation). The *Outlook* is thus extending its advice to a number of nonmember countries.

Evolution of analysis

The evolution of analysis in the *Outlook* parallels international comparative analytical growth over time, with more sophisticated analytical approaches, more countries included, and increased use of microdata and panel data. The *Outlook* has thus tried to keep pace with the research methods and tools of applied economic literature. Indeed, the publication can be considered a benchmark for state-of-the-art international labor comparative research.

As data on the family, on reasons for unemployment, on displaced workers, and on training became available in member countries, the *Outlook* would soon present and analyze such data from a comparative perspective. Data used in the analysis have indeed evolved from the aggregate level to the microlevel, from point-in-time data to panel data, from data on a few

countries to data on many countries, and from data on OECD countries only to data on non-OECD countries that are important in international trade.

Data types expanded in the 1990s as longitudinal datasets (i.e., datasets obtained from surveys that follow the same individual over time), microdata from household surveys, and firm-level panel data from a number of countries all became available and were used in *Employment Outlook* analyses.

The Statistical Annex has been a main feature of the *Outlook* since its inception, with statistics on major employment and unemployment indicators. Statistics added over time have included annual hours of work, duration of unemployment, and spending on passive and active labor market programs. Also, other data series related to the labor market, such as fertility rates, have appeared in and out of publication. More detailed labor market data are now available from the OECD online; the *Outlook's* Statistical Annex represents only the tip of the iceberg of available data.

The *Outlook* was responsible for introducing several new labor market-related indicators in attempts to measure a particular phenomenon. Following are a few of the more prominent ones:

- The *employment protection legislation indicator* measures the extent of employment protection a country provides. The OECD indicator of employment protection measures the procedures and costs involved in dismissing individuals or groups of workers and the procedures involved in hiring workers on fixed-term or temporary work agency contracts.
- The *tax-wedge-on-labor-cost indicator* provides information on

the proportion of income tax on earnings plus the worker and employer social security contributions to total earnings.

- *Benefit replacement rates* furnish information on the value of government programs to families that are losing or have lost their primary earner. As a proxy, the OECD estimates net replacement rates: the proportion of net income from work that is replaced by unemployment and related welfare benefits. The rates, which are calculated for families whose principal earner is not working, take into account unemployment, family, and housing benefits.
- *Several other indicators* measure the extent of product market regulation and research and development intensity.

Impact of the *Employment Outlook*

Determining the impact of the *Employment Outlook* is perhaps the toughest challenge of this summary. The method used here is threefold: asking knowledgeable people their opinion, conducting formal evaluations by the OECD, and counting citations of the *Outlook* in major economic journals.

On the basis of his travels in Europe and Asia, OECD official David Grubb believes that the *Employment Outlook* has had a large impact on policy. According to Grubb, policymakers turn to the *Outlook* for international data and topical comparisons to help them figure out policy responses.⁴ The *Outlook* appears to have a long shelf life. Many users in various OECD directorates, especially the Economics Department, view the publication as an

authoritative source of labor market analysis. Jørgen Elmeskov, of that department, indicates that analysts review the *Outlook* thoroughly to help them create a view of the issue under examination. The review helps the analysts form their views on how things work, allowing them to apply general conclusions to particular situations.⁵

Former OECD official Raymond Torres suggests that the impact of the *Outlook* on policy has been mainly indirect. For example, he believes that the *Outlook* has acted as a catalyst for researchers, who, in turn, have an impact on policy.⁶ Torres's suggestion is borne out by evidence of how often the *Outlook* is cited in major economic journals. Table 1 shows the number

of citations in journals of each of the *Outlooks* since the inception of the publication. The table shows a large increase in the 1990s, with three issues registering more than 250 citations. The longer a chapter has been in circulation, the more likely it is to be cited, all other things being equal, so some of the dropoff in the decade of the 2000s will probably be mitigated over time. Another possible explanation for the aforesaid downturn in citations is the growth in international labor comparative studies published elsewhere. These other sources have perhaps lowered usage of the *Outlook* as a research tool.

The *Outlook* also is used to showcase the development and analysis of new labor market indicators. Two primary examples of indicators first published in the *Outlook* and having policy influence are the Employment Protection Legislation (EPL) index (1999) and the index called "educational attainment by labor force status" (1989). The EPL index is now published and analyzed regularly by the OECD. Regular publication of the educational index in the OECD's *Education at a Glance* followed its debut in the *Outlook*, and the index subsequently was enhanced by adult literacy and adult competencies surveys. The index clearly showed that human capital mattered for labor market outcomes, particularly for the large numbers of poorly qualified adults. This outcome heightened interest among policymakers in education and training programs for adults. In the words of OECD official Gregory Wurzburg, "It is not too much of a stretch to say that the *Employment Outlook's* 1989 chapter on educational attainment provided a valuable starting point for more than 20 years of progress in taking stock of human capital and adapting policies accordingly."⁷

Table 1. Count of *Employment Outlook* citations in major economic and social journals, by year of *Outlook* edition

Year	Count
1983	46
1984	36
1985	28
1986	27
1987	47
1988	61
1989	50
1990	53
1991	132
1992	68
1993	195
1994	164
1995	99
1996	275
1997	269
1998	172
1999	271
2000	113
2001	146
2002	164
2003	79
2004	192
2005	62
2006	42
2007	19
2008	24
2009	9

SOURCE: ISI Web of Knowledge search engine, Georgetown University Library, Washington, DC.

Of keen interest to labor ministers are policy discussions on raising the employment of underrepresented groups such as older workers or women, as well as the notion that there is no single road to high employment. Some countries deregulate labor markets; other countries protect people through well-designed policies and are rewarded with high employment. (Such policies are more expensive to the public purse than deregulation is, but there are fewer inequalities.) Well-designed unconventional policies have helped counteract orthodox policies, which rely mainly on markets and therefore neglect vulnerable groups, growing inequalities, job precariousness, and other such factors. The many chapters of the *Outlook* that have been devoted to these issues over the past couple of decades may have influenced policymaking, says Torres.

Torres and OECD official John Martin noted another indication of the success and impact of the *Outlook*:⁸ The publication has spawned other journals of international labor comparisons. For example, the European Union's *Employment in Europe* and the International Labour Organisation's *World of Work Report* are both published annually and are modeled on the *Outlook*. At the *Outlook*'s inception, there were no competing publications.

A more formal evaluation of the *Employment Outlook* in 2010 involved collecting data from meeting summaries and from a survey of policymakers in member countries. All output and responses related to the *Outlook* received a very favorable rating of "high/very high" for quality and "high" for impact. Torres recalled that in 2004 OECD member countries rewarded the work of the *Outlook* with the highest ranking in terms of quality.⁹

The future of the *Employment Outlook*

Clearly, the *Employment Outlook* is on the right track and should maintain its core value of applying statistical analysis to relevant labor policy issues. It should maintain its quality by continuing to set high standards on applied policy-relevant labor market research from a comparative perspective. It should stay the course by utilizing current, academic-level analysis to provide evidence-based policy recommendations on topical labor market issues. However, therein is a dilemma: member OECD countries would like the *Outlook* to appeal to a wider audience, yet the sophistication of the analysis has grown more mathematical. What can be done to reach a wider audience?

The world is rapidly changing as globalization intensifies. How this change will affect labor markets is not always clear and will require thorough analysis. For example, just as goods and money are moving around the world more and more freely, will people be able to do the same someday? The global labor supply is growing at the same time that demographic changes are shrinking labor supply in many OECD countries. This conjunction of events implies that as labor demand in OECD countries gains momentum, those countries may more readily look beyond their borders for workers. There will be labor supply and demand mismatches both locally and globally, and the resulting analysis of international flows of labor will be broad and extremely relevant to policymaking. Generally, more attention should be paid to the impact of emerging economies on OECD countries.

With these thoughts in mind, we suggest that future *Employment Outlooks* take up the following topics:

- Global labor supply
- Balance between job destruction and job creation worldwide
- Job quality
- Public sector job trends and their effect on the private sector
- Assessment of worker skills compared with employer needs
- Continued analysis of important non-OECD countries
- Changing gap in wage inequality
- Aging workforces
- Distribution of life cycle opportunities

Looking ahead, particularly in the context of aging populations and workforces and the rise of emerging economies, the OECD countries must continue investing in developing the skills of their citizens—sorting out mismatches between the skills possessed by the workforce and the skills that firms are demanding. That objective means putting more emphasis on skill formation and taking lifelong learning much more seriously as a policy goal. The undeniable fact is that most people stop investing in their skills by the time they are in their late thirties. In the future, OECD countries will need to invest much more in persons at mid-career—in the 40–55 age bracket, for example. That sort of investment will be a big challenge for OECD countries over the next decade or two, and governments need to get the message across to workers that they constantly have to think about upgrading the value of their skills. Incentives are needed for workers to invest in their human capital throughout their lives, within the framework of a lifelong education and training system. Analysis of these and other issues will require new data and appropriate ana-

lytical techniques provided in future editions of the OECD's *Employment Outlook*. □

Notes

¹ The website for the *Employment Outlook* is <http://www.oecd.org/employment/outlook>. Downloadable editions are available online dating back to 1989.

² See Robert Bednarzik and Constance Sorrentino, *30 Years of the OECD Employment Outlook* (Paris, OECD, July 2012), http://www.oecd.org/employment/employment_policiesanddata/30%20YEARS%20%20OECD%20EMO%20final.pdf.

³ Stephen E. Haugen and John E. Bregger, "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1995, pp. 19–26.

⁴ David Grubb, personal communication, Mar. 14, 2011.

⁵ Jørgen Elmeskov, personal communication, Apr. 2, 2011.

⁶ Raymond Torres, personal communication, Feb. 27, 2011.

⁷ Gregory Wurzburg, personal communication, Apr. 9, 2011.

⁸ John Martin, personal communication, Feb. 17, 2011, and Raymond Torres, personal communication, Feb. 27, 2011.

⁹ Raymond Torres, personal communication, Feb. 27, 2011.

Fraternity membership and labor market outcomes

College “Greek”-style fraternities have been an important part of U.S. campus life since the nation’s founding. Although they have always represented a minority of the students at colleges and universities, fraternities and their members have wielded considerable influence—both on campus and off. For example, most U.S. Presidents were members of fraternities. And while fraternities are primarily social organizations, their advocates claim that members get better grades, are more involved in campus life, and earn higher incomes after graduating than their nonfraternity counterparts. Prospective employees regularly include membership in fraternities and sororities on their resumes, which suggests that employers use that information in some way during the applicant-screening process. But why should being a member of one of these organizations have a positive effect on labor market outcomes? After all, fraternities and sororities generally require their members to devote considerable time to the organization, and students arguably could use that time more productively by studying and developing the skills they will need for their future careers.

In “Fraternities and Labor-Market Outcomes” (*American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, American Economic Association, February 2012), economists Sergey V. Popov and Dan Bernhardt attempt to shed some light on this issue by developing what they call “a theory of fraternity membership and filtering by firms.” Drawing on James M.

Buchanan’s seminal work on club membership (“An Economic Theory of Clubs,” *Economica*, February 1965), the authors construct a model to examine the complex “signaling” interplay between three economic agents—students, fraternities, and firms. In the model, students have a “fraternity socializing value” and a projected level of worker productivity. Fraternities value both the socializing skills and the future wages of their members. Firms set wages by combining applicants’ fraternity membership status with imperfect information (“noisy signals”) about applicants’ expected productivity as workers. Popov and Bernhardt test a number of hypotheses under varying conditions in an effort to isolate the purely economic factors involved in a given student’s decision to join a fraternity or sorority and the filtering process firms use to choose among job applicants.

Popov and Bernhardt begin by identifying the conditions necessary for fraternity membership to have no effect on labor market outcomes. Specifically, they show that if firms receive “perfectly informative” or “perfectly noisy” signals about an applicant’s productivity, then equilibrium wages are affected *only* by the students’ socializing skills. The authors then show that for fraternity membership to have an effect on labor market outcomes, firms must receive productivity signals “that are noisy, but not perfectly so.” Because more productive students earn higher wages, fraternities trade off between productivity and fraternity-socializing values when making decisions about which pledges to accept. Students confront a different kind of trade-off: those with higher productivity values may experience a

negative effect from joining a fraternity and thus be less likely to pledge.

Popov and Bernhardt, using a “three-signal setting” to determine three kinds of equilibriums, find that data support a “single-peaked” equilibrium, in which the majority of fraternity members fall into the intermediate skill-level category—some less able students apply but are accepted only if they have strong socializing skills, while students with greater ability but lacking socializing skills do not apply. The researchers look at a randomly selected sample of students at the University of Illinois who were seniors in 2007; after eliminating those whose average was below 2.0, Popov and Bernhardt find that fraternity members, representing about a sixth of the senior student population, had higher overall grade point averages than the rest of the seniors, but students with the highest averages were more likely to be nonmembers.

Popov and Bernhardt conclude from their analysis that under certain conditions, fraternity or sorority membership does have an effect on labor market outcomes—even when they “assume away” any correlation between productivity and socializing skills in order to focus on the decision-making and filtering process among students, fraternities, and employers. They identify two equilibriums in which students value membership for its positive labor market effects. In the first, membership leads to higher wages because firms believe that fraternity members possess greater skills and abilities than nonmembers. Under this scenario, all of the students that the fraternity would like to become a pledge do so. In the second equilibrium, more able students experience

a negative effect on labor market outcomes from their membership in fraternities, while students with less ability benefit from membership. In this case, most fraternity members' abilities fall in the intermediate range, which accords with the authors' empirical data from the University of Illinois. In concluding their article, Popov and Bernhardt suggest that their analysis might be extended to other campus membership organizations, such as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC).

Walmart in Iowa revisited

Updating a 1988 study about Walmart's economic impact on retailers and sales in Iowa, economics professor Kenneth E. Stone—who had conducted that study—and scientist Georgeanne M. Artz, both from Iowa State University, analyze the topic with new data. Their 2012 analysis, “Revisiting WalMart's Impact on Iowa Small-Town Retail: 25 Years Later” (*Economic Development Quarterly: The Journal of American Economic Revitalization*, Sage Publications, November 2012), shows that when Walmart was introduced into small trade centers in Iowa, there was a large effect on smaller retailers initially, both positive and negative. For retailers selling similar products, the initial effect was a negative one. Some of these retailers had to close up, although others found ways to compete by offering better service and reducing prices, thereby providing a benefit to the consumer. Retailers selling complementary goods initially experienced positive effects as traffic from local, non-Walmart-hosting towns increased.

Although the effects diminished over time for both groups of retailers,

the recent study shows that after 15 years, towns hosting a Walmart store were better off in terms of total retail sales, lower prices, and improved quality and customer service. This new study incorporates both 15 additional years of data and a look at 15 years of economic conditions prior to the entry of Walmart. In contrast, the earlier study used as a comparison a “base year” before Walmart opened that did not take into account pre-existing long-term trends. Also, while Stone's original study included a control group for comparison, the new study tries to account for Walmart's strategic site selection using propensity score matching to choose appropriate comparison towns.

The authors used *Iowa Retail Sales and Use Tax Reports*, published annually by the Iowa Department of Revenue and Finance, to acquire retail sales data, believing them to be a more reliable “retail vitality” measure than a count of the number of businesses. Population and income data came from the Census Bureau. Towns included in the sample contained stores opened no later than 1994; this both ensured 15 years of data since the time the stores opened and inclusion of stores that were part of the first wave of Walmart expansion. Because Walmart's early strategy centered on small towns, and because it is much less difficult to isolate the effects of Walmart in smaller communities than in larger cities, only towns with a population of no more than 20,000 were included in the study. Control towns were limited to those with no Walmart store by 2008 and with populations of less than 20,000 in 1980.

The estimated sales generated by a Walmart store in the host town showed that while the Walmart store was capturing sales from

existing retailers of products similar to those sold by Walmart, there was also a geographic shift as existing retailers of noncompeting products captured sales from smaller, neighboring communities. Over the study period, per capita sales increased slightly in Walmart towns and fell by roughly 25 percent in non-Walmart towns.

While there was concern by some business owners and chambers of commerce over the potential loss of revenue for existing establishments when Walmart first opened its stores in rural communities, 25 years later there is much less controversy. The recent study shows that though some businesses are forced to close while others experience some loss of trade, there are yet other businesses that adapt to the changed business environment, often to the benefit of the consumer. The presence of a Walmart also tended to stabilize and, in some cases, expand the local retail sector.

In discussing policy implications of their findings for local economic developers who are trying to decide whether to recruit or discourage large retailers such as Walmart, the authors point out that “economists agree that incentives should only be used when they do not compromise the competitiveness of other local firms.” That is, the public sector should maintain a competitive and level playing field by avoiding any actions that favor one establishment over another.

Similarly, the authors warn that development incentives may merely shift sales from one community to another. Because the population in rural Iowa is fairly stable, the spending “pie” isn't expandable; increased sales in one community can translate into decreased sales in another. The authors suggest a more regional

approach to retail development because such development can benefit rural consumers by offering convenience, quality, and variety at lower prices. The negative impacts of a Walmart could then be addressed by such means as sharing the tax revenue generated by higher retail sales in the host community with local nonhosting communities. The authors note that future research could investigate the impact of the entry of Walmart on the shift in retail sales from small towns to larger regional trade centers. □

Lonely... or alone and well?

Going Solo: The Extraordinary Rise and Surprising Appeal of Living Alone. By Eric Klinenberg, New York, NY, The Penguin Press, 2012, 266 pp., \$27.95/hardback.

Are you living the life you envisioned for yourself when you were younger? Me neither.

Although I never dreamed of a life defined solely by having a spouse, children, and a white picket fence, I did wind up with a spouse, children, and a split-rail fence. But constants exist only in physics and math, not in life. I still have the split-rail fence; however, death brought a premature end to the marriage and my oldest children have flown from the nest, leaving me in near-solo status. Looking at my neighbors with their households full of people, I feel as though I'm an anomaly. Are there really other people my age now going near-solo and even "going solo"?

Eric Klinenberg, a New York University professor of sociology, wrote *Going Solo: The Extraordinary Rise and Surprising Appeal of Living Alone* as a followup to *Heat Wave: A Social Autopsy of Disaster in Chicago* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2002), his investigation of the summer 1995 deaths of seniors (many of whom lived alone). As Klinenberg points out, I am hardly alone in my status: more than 50 percent of American adults are single, and many of them live alone. Although some live alone by default, others choose living solo as the best of the options currently available to them, while yet others enthusiastically choose to live alone. Living the

life of what Klinenberg has dubbed a "singleton" has become a booming lifestyle trend, one of the most consequential sociological trends in America today.

Back in 1940, less than 8 percent of households consisted of one person living alone. Today that's true of 28 percent of all households. In fact, Klinenberg writes that people who live alone "are now tied with childless couples as the most prominent residential type—more common than the nuclear family, the multigenerational home, and the roommate or group home." According to Klinenberg, some 17 million adult women and 14 million adult men were living alone in 2010. That's 1 in 7 Americans ages 18 and older. Two-thirds are younger than 65—in many cases, much younger. Despite a recent media focus on the "boomerang generation" of young adults who return home to live with their parents after completing college, the number of young adults who live alone has been growing over the long term. Klinenberg notes that living alone, once seen as "a sign of social failure," now is viewed by young adults as "a rite of passage and a reward for success." At the other end of the age spectrum, a desire for self-reliance helps account for the growth in solo living among seniors: 1 in 3 people ages 65 and older now lives alone, compared with 1 in 10 in 1950.

Going Solo, written for a general audience, combines the use of data with ethnographic observations, interviews, and a review of international trends to create an easy-to-read book about what has been an up-till-now overlooked, yet important, sociological trend. Focusing on city dwellers, Klinenberg's research included 300 semistructured

interviews held in major metropolitan areas. Klinenberg zeroed in on four demographic groups: young adult professionals ages 28–40, middle-class adults ages 40–65, poor men ages 30–65 living in SROs—single-room occupancy buildings, in which the rooms tend to be small, have limited amenities, and are sometimes subsidized—and people ages 65 and older. (People living in nursing homes or other institutions and group settings were excluded from the study as not technically living alone.)

I found the four-group focus to be both a strength and a weakness of the book. On the one hand, the demographically broad net cast by the author ensures that singletons are not stereotyped by readers as being exclusively young or old; employed or out of work; rich or poor; or never married, divorced, or widowed. Indeed, singletons comprise people from all of those categories. On the other hand, investigating such demographically diverse groups makes the book seem a bit haphazard in its organization because the book chapters tend to have themes—for instance, "protecting the self"—rather than discuss each of the demographic groups separately.

The author provides a closeup look at some of his subjects, thus allowing us to "meet" people as more than a statistic. From those glimpses, we learn that what matters isn't whether we live alone but whether we feel alone. Moreover, Klinenberg doesn't shy away from discussing the emotional aspects of residing alone versus living in community. Despite the demonstrated growth of solo living, Klinenberg sets out to prove that "social isolation may be less pervasive than we think" and notes

that most adults who live alone are not socially isolated. Although one divorced interviewee noted, “When you live alone, there’s no compromising; I do everything I feel like doing, when I feel like doing it,” living alone, ironically, also can allow for as much if not more social interaction than is managed by many who live with others. Singletons tend to be as civic minded and socially connected as people who don’t live alone. Although living alone may once have been seen as abetting social withdrawal and reclusiveness, the growth of urbanization and communications technology, as well as more liberal attitudes toward relationships not contingent on marriage, has helped make living alone a nonsolitary—and in some cases, rather outgoing and socially involved—kind of lifestyle. What apparently makes living alone a positive experience is that it can lead to connection, perhaps even greater connection, with others.

Klinenberg doesn’t advocate living alone as a superior lifestyle, nor apparently do most of us. He notes that 90 percent of Americans who have never been married believe that someday they will be married. And

whether married or not, we all share a desire for completeness. “Finding a partner is not enough to solve the social pain of loneliness, which is a fundamental part of the human experience,” writes Klinenberg, adding that married people, just like singles, “struggle with loneliness or the feeling that they need to change something to make their lives feel more complete.”

What Klinenberg rejects, however, is the view that our social fabric is weakened by the growth of living solo. He asks, “What if, instead of indulging the social reformer’s fantasy that we would all just be better off together, we accepted the fact that living alone is a fundamental feature of modern societies and we simply did more to shield those who go solo from the main hazards of the condition?” Klinenberg claims that there exist good solutions to the practical problems of isolation, disconnection, stress, and economic insecurity that singletons may encounter. Such problems, he writes, are not cause for “vague and fuzzy proclamations—the death of the community! The collapse of civil society!—which are notoriously difficult to assess.”

The trend toward living alone is unlikely to abate, despite slowing down during times when the economy goes sour. Klinenberg attributes the growth trend to several factors, including economic prosperity and the existence of Social Security, as well as the “cult of the individual”—aided by the rising status of women, the communications revolution, mass urbanization, and increases in longevity—since the second half of the 20th century.

Klinenberg does a good job of pointing out the “going solo” trend and its pervasiveness, as well as the challenges and opportunities it presents. As I’ve experienced firsthand, we tend to flow from one marital status to another, as well as from one kind of living situation to the next, either by design or because of circumstances. Given the myriad of social implications the growth of solo living introduces, it’s now up to us to make the best of it—whether it was part of your childhood dreams or not. □

—Carol Boyd Leon
Economist and editor
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.

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND ANALYSTS
SAVE THE DATE: MAY 15–16, 2013
LOCATION: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, WASHINGTON, D.C.**

CELEBRATING 40 YEARS OF SAFETY AND HEALTH DATA

BLS OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) Program will hold a special conference May 15–16, 2013, to celebrate 40 years of collecting and publishing data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). We look forward to having many of our colleagues in the health and safety community within government, private industry, labor, and academia join us for this celebratory occasion.

Conference Details

The conference will include keynote speeches from key data users, researchers, and stakeholders. There will also be presentations of papers by safety and health professionals and a poster session focused on unique and interesting uses of OSHS data. Exceptional papers will be considered for inclusion in a special issue of the BLS *Monthly Labor Review* following the conference. Additional conference details and information on submitting an abstract for presentation are available on the conference webpage at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh40.htm>.

Brief History of the OSHS Program

- 1970—Following passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, BLS was tasked with developing a comprehensive statistical system covering work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities in private industry.
- 1972—First year the SOII was conducted by BLS. The survey provided estimates of the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses by industry.
- 1992—SOII estimates were expanded to include detailed case characteristics and worker demographics for cases that involved days away from work. CFOI was initiated to provide a complete annual count of all fatal work injuries.
- 2013—OSHS conference celebrating 40 years of SOII industry data, 20 years of SOII case and demographics data, and 20 years of CFOI data.

Nominations Sought for 2013 Julius Shiskin Award

Nominations are invited for the annual Julius Shiskin Memorial Award for Economic Statistics. The award is given in recognition of unusually original and important contributions in the development of economic statistics or in the use of statistics in interpreting the economy. Contributions can be in statistical research, development of new statistical measures or statistical tools, use of economic statistics to analyze and interpret economic activity, management of statistical programs, or application of data production techniques. The award was established in 1980 by the Washington Statistical Society (WSS) and is now cosponsored by the WSS, the National Association for Business Economics, and the Business and Economics Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association (ASA). The 2012 award recipient was William D. Nordhaus, Sterling Professor of Economics at Yale University, for his contributions to the measurement of environmental-economic accounts and economic welfare and his active participation with the U.S. statistical system.

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

Nominations for the 2013 award are now being accepted. Individuals and groups in the public or private sector from any country can be nominated. The award will be presented with an honorarium of \$1,000 plus additional recognition from the sponsors. A nomination form and a list of all previous recipients are available on the ASA website at www.amstat.org/sections/bus_econ/shiskin.html.

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

Completed nominations must be received by March 15, 2013.

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

fuels, and electricity.

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2010	2011	2010		2011				2012		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	64.7	64.1	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.2	63.8	63.7	63.6
Employment-population ratio.....	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.1
Men.....	10.5	9.4	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.3
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	20.5	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2	17.7	17.8	18.1
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.8
Women.....	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.7	14.2
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	129,874	131,358	129,885	130,346	130,922	131,311	131,694	132,186	132,863	133,063	133,584
Total private.....	107,384	109,253	107,618	108,088	108,725	109,199	109,642	110,193	110,871	111,135	111,560
Goods-producing.....	17,751	18,021	17,764	17,785	17,942	18,019	18,100	18,176	18,318	18,316	18,309
Manufacturing.....	11,528	11,733	11,551	11,575	11,690	11,738	11,768	11,808	11,932	11,962	11,953
Service-providing.....	112,123	113,337	112,121	112,561	112,980	113,292	113,594	114,010	114,545	114,747	115,275
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.5
Overtime.....	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	2.0	2.0	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	.6
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4
Goods-producing ⁵	2.3	2.4	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3	.5	.5
Service-providing ⁵	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9	.6	.3
State and local government.....	1.8	1.3	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3	.9
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	3.3	2.7	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8	.8
Nonunion.....	1.8	2.1	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6	.3

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2010	2011	2010		2011				2012		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Private nonfarm.....	2.1	2.2	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.6	1.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.8	1.6	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5	.5
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	1.5	3.0	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-.5	1.6	0.0	0.8
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	3.8	4.8	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-.8	1.7	-.8	2.0
Finished consumer goods.....	5.0	5.7	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2	-1.1	2.8
Capital equipment.....	.4	2.3	.0	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6	.1	.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	6.3	6.1	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4	-1.8	1.6
Crude materials.....	16.1	6.4	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.8	-8.7	7.7
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	3.0	.4	3.2	1.5	-2.5	1.1	.5	2.9	-.6	1.7	1.5
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.1	.7	3.3	1.9	-2.0	1.2	.6	2.8	-.5	1.9	1.9
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	5.8	1.4	2.7	-3.3	4.6	4.3	-3.2	4.1	1.6	1.6	—

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—				
	2011		2012			2011		2012		
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	-0.3	-0.6	5.6	3.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.6
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	.0	-.7	5.8	3.6	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.2	2.1	2.6
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.3	.3	.6	.5	.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0
Private nonfarm.....	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0
Union.....	.3	.4	.3	.8	.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.4
Nonunion.....	.4	.3	.7	.6	.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
State and local government.....	.8	.1	.5	.3	.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.4	.2	.6	.4	.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Private nonfarm.....	.4	.3	.6	.5	.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
Union.....	.5	.3	.6	.5	.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Nonunion.....	.4	.3	.5	.6	.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
State and local government.....	.4	.2	.3	.2	.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	237,830	239,618	240,269	240,441	240,584	242,269	242,435	242,604	242,784	242,966	243,155	243,354	243,566	243,772	243,983
Civilian labor force	153,889	153,617	154,057	153,937	153,887	154,395	154,871	154,707	154,365	155,007	155,163	155,013	154,645	155,063	155,641
Participation rate	64.7	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.8
Employed	139,064	139,869	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220	142,101	142,974	143,384
Employment-population ratio ²	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.6	58.4	58.3	58.7	58.8
Unemployed	14,825	13,747	13,759	13,323	13,097	12,758	12,806	12,673	12,500	12,720	12,749	12,794	12,544	12,088	12,258
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.9
Not in the labor force	83,941	86,001	86,213	86,503	86,697	87,874	87,564	87,897	88,419	87,958	87,992	88,340	88,921	88,710	88,341
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	106,596	107,736	108,104	108,203	108,290	108,087	108,188	108,289	108,396	108,503	108,613	108,727	108,851	108,973	109,096
Civilian labor force	78,994	79,080	79,291	79,440	79,436	79,234	79,317	79,337	79,050	79,382	79,425	79,353	79,103	79,426	79,708
Participation rate	74.1	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	72.9	73.2	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.9	73.1
Employed	71,230	72,182	72,379	72,846	73,080	73,170	73,240	73,286	73,119	73,229	73,259	73,227	73,086	73,597	73,868
Employment-population ratio ²	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.1	67.5	67.7
Unemployed	7,763	6,898	6,912	6,594	6,356	6,064	6,077	6,051	5,930	6,153	6,166	6,125	6,016	5,829	5,840
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3
Not in the labor force	27,603	28,656	28,813	28,763	28,854	28,853	28,870	28,952	29,346	29,121	29,188	29,374	29,748	29,547	29,388
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	114,333	115,107	115,437	115,526	115,602	117,082	117,170	117,260	117,353	117,448	117,546	117,648	117,760	117,869	117,980
Civilian labor force	68,990	68,810	68,981	68,711	68,748	69,449	69,815	69,589	69,562	69,807	69,803	69,691	69,781	69,834	70,075
Participation rate	60.3	59.8	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.6	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.2	59.3	59.2	59.4
Employed	63,456	63,360	63,520	63,352	63,323	64,078	64,454	64,413	64,425	64,671	64,628	64,446	64,670	64,952	65,043
Employment-population ratio ²	55.5	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.8	54.7	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.1	55.0	54.8	54.9	55.1	55.1
Unemployed	5,534	5,450	5,461	5,359	5,425	5,370	5,361	5,176	5,137	5,136	5,175	5,244	5,111	4,882	5,032
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2
Not in the labor force	45,343	46,297	46,457	46,815	46,854	47,634	47,355	47,671	47,791	47,641	47,743	47,957	47,979	48,034	47,906
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,901	16,774	16,728	16,711	16,693	17,100	17,078	17,056	17,034	17,015	16,997	16,979	16,955	16,931	16,907
Civilian labor force	5,906	5,727	5,785	5,786	5,704	5,713	5,739	5,781	5,753	5,819	5,936	5,970	5,761	5,802	5,859
Participation rate	34.9	34.1	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.4	33.6	33.9	33.8	34.2	34.9	35.2	34.0	34.3	34.7
Employed	4,378	4,327	4,398	4,416	4,387	4,389	4,371	4,335	4,321	4,388	4,528	4,546	4,344	4,425	4,473
Employment-population ratio ²	25.9	25.8	26.3	26.4	26.3	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.4	25.8	26.6	26.8	25.6	26.1	26.5
Unemployed	1,528	1,400	1,386	1,370	1,316	1,324	1,367	1,447	1,432	1,431	1,408	1,424	1,417	1,378	1,386
Unemployment rate	25.9	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6	23.7	23.7
Not in the labor force	10,995	11,047	10,943	10,925	10,989	11,387	11,339	11,274	11,282	11,197	11,061	11,009	11,194	11,129	11,048
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	192,075	193,077	193,493	193,598	193,682	192,600	192,691	192,788	192,893	193,004	193,120	193,245	193,376	193,503	193,633
Civilian labor force	125,084	124,579	124,804	124,652	124,543	123,579	123,848	123,713	123,499	123,989	123,783	123,589	123,265	123,662	123,838
Participation rate	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.2	64.0	64.2	64.1	64.0	63.7	63.9	64.0
Employed	114,168	114,690	114,837	115,130	115,254	114,458	114,754	114,697	114,355	114,767	114,674	114,409	114,340	114,992	115,209
Employment-population ratio ²	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.2	59.1	59.4	59.5
Unemployed	10,916	9,889	9,967	9,522	9,288	9,121	9,094	9,016	9,144	9,222	9,109	9,180	8,925	8,670	8,629
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0
Not in the labor force	66,991	68,498	68,689	68,945	69,139	69,021	68,843	69,076	69,394	69,015	69,337	69,656	70,111	69,841	69,795
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,708	29,114	29,228	29,259	29,286	29,727	29,760	29,792	29,824	29,854	29,885	29,918	29,954	29,991	30,027
Civilian labor force	17,862	17,881	18,067	17,934	18,110	18,206	18,363	18,427	18,274	18,290	18,541	18,383	18,379	18,345	18,732
Participation rate	62.2	61.4	61.8	61.3	61.8	61.2	61.7	61.9	61.3	61.3	62.0	61.4	61.4	61.2	62.4
Employed	15,010	15,051	15,351	15,151	15,248	15,725	15,769	15,843	15,891	15,807	15,872	15,798	15,797	15,881	16,049
Employment-population ratio ²	52.3	51.7	52.5	51.8	52.1	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.3	52.9	53.1	52.8	52.7	53.0	53.4
Unemployed	2,852	2,831	2,716	2,783	2,862	2,482	2,593	2,584	2,383	2,484	2,668	2,585	2,583	2,464	2,684
Unemployment rate	16.0	15.8	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.1	13.4	14.3
Not in the labor force	10,846	11,233	11,161	11,325	11,176	11,521	11,398	11,365	11,550	11,564	11,345	11,534	11,575	11,645	11,295

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	33,713	34,438	34,724	34,808	34,885	36,301	36,384	36,463	36,546	36,626	36,708	36,792	36,881	36,969	37,058
Civilian labor force.....	22,748	22,898	23,253	23,222	23,270	24,045	24,206	24,128	24,253	24,567	24,588	24,497	24,352	24,477	24,587
Participation rate.....	67.5	66.5	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.4	67.1	67.0	66.6	66.0	66.2	66.3
Employed.....	19,906	20,269	20,601	20,574	20,699	21,513	21,628	21,638	21,755	21,867	21,885	21,966	21,865	22,050	22,118
Employment-population ratio ²	59.0	58.9	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.3	59.6	59.7
Unemployed.....	2,843	2,629	2,652	2,648	2,571	2,532	2,579	2,491	2,498	2,700	2,703	2,531	2,487	2,427	2,469
Unemployment rate.....	12.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0
Not in the labor force.....	10,964	11,540	11,471	11,586	11,615	12,256	12,178	12,335	12,293	12,059	12,120	12,294	12,529	12,492	12,471

¹ The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,064	139,869	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220	142,101	142,974	143,384
Men.....	73,359	74,290	74,492	74,975	75,235	75,288	75,318	75,369	75,256	75,401	75,486	75,466	75,161	75,752	76,055
Women.....	65,705	65,579	65,805	65,639	65,555	66,349	66,747	66,665	66,609	66,886	66,929	66,754	66,940	67,222	67,329
Married men, spouse present.....	43,292	43,283	43,661	43,933	43,709	43,658	43,556	43,635	43,582	43,798	43,712	43,715	43,879	43,984	44,114
Married women, spouse present.....	34,582	34,110	34,225	34,442	34,177	34,445	34,341	34,325	34,207	34,620	34,526	34,381	34,814	34,841	34,558
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,874	8,560	8,790	8,469	8,098	8,230	8,119	7,672	7,853	8,098	8,210	8,246	8,031	8,613	8,344
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,174	5,711	5,839	5,578	5,305	5,372	5,446	5,081	5,187	5,147	5,446	5,342	5,217	5,523	5,219
Could only find part-time work.....	2,375	2,514	2,538	2,496	2,419	2,551	2,404	2,341	2,367	2,649	2,514	2,576	2,507	2,572	2,614
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,251	18,334	18,401	18,363	18,372	18,636	18,827	18,523	18,832	19,393	18,829	18,866	18,996	18,736	18,923
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,744	8,423	8,664	8,358	7,952	8,083	7,988	7,584	7,737	7,982	8,075	8,111	7,901	8,482	8,225
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,087	5,617	5,762	5,502	5,199	5,278	5,356	5,000	5,086	5,078	5,355	5,282	5,140	5,455	5,161
Could only find part-time work.....	2,358	2,494	2,566	2,518	2,423	2,563	2,365	2,295	2,324	2,616	2,493	2,559	2,508	2,597	2,634
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,911	17,957	18,003	17,941	17,969	18,298	18,399	18,100	18,418	18,930	18,438	18,543	18,656	18,405	18,559

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6	23.7	23.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2
White, total ¹	8.7	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	23.2	21.7	21.7	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.3	22.5	22.8	22.0	20.9	21.5	22.8	21.2	20.6
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	26.3	24.5	25.5	24.6	23.2	24.5	23.8	25.5	25.3	24.5	24.3	23.8	27.1	24.2	23.7
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	20.0	18.9	17.7	18.0	17.3	17.7	18.7	19.5	20.3	19.4	17.4	19.0	18.2	18.1	17.3
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.9	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.3
Black or African American, total ¹	16.0	15.8	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.1	13.4	14.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	43.0	41.3	37.5	39.6	42.1	38.5	34.7	40.5	38.2	36.5	39.3	36.6	37.9	36.7	40.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	45.4	43.1	38.7	42.7	48.3	35.9	43.6	40.2	39.6	35.8	39.1	37.9	43.6	42.5	48.4
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	40.5	39.4	36.4	36.8	34.6	41.0	26.8	40.8	36.8	37.2	39.6	35.4	33.0	31.0	33.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	17.3	16.7	16.0	16.4	15.7	12.7	14.3	13.8	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.8	14.3	14.2	14.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	12.8	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	10.8	11.4	12.7	11.5	12.0	10.9	12.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0
Married men, spouse present.....	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6
Married women, spouse present.....	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	5.1
Full-time workers.....	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.3
Part-time workers.....	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.2
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.9	14.1	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.0	11.3	12.2
High school graduates, no college ³	10.3	9.4	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.4
Some college or associate degree.....	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,771	2,677	2,676	2,510	2,669	2,486	2,541	2,572	2,543	2,580	2,810	2,711	2,844	2,542	2,632
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,267	2,993	3,285	2,896	2,858	2,884	2,807	2,754	2,814	3,002	2,826	3,092	2,868	2,826	2,851
15 weeks and over.....	8,786	8,077	7,869	7,766	7,628	7,498	7,397	7,175	6,984	7,073	7,182	6,945	6,878	6,703	6,839
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,371	2,061	2,029	2,087	2,039	1,980	1,971	1,867	1,884	1,662	1,811	1,760	1,845	1,860	1,836
27 weeks and over.....	6,415	6,016	5,839	5,680	5,588	5,518	5,426	5,308	5,101	5,411	5,370	5,185	5,033	4,844	5,002
Mean duration, in weeks.....	33.0	39.3	39.2	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.1	39.7	39.9	38.8	39.2	39.8	40.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.4	21.4	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.4	20.1	19.8	16.7	18.0	18.5	19.6

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Job losers ¹	9,250	8,106	7,924	7,599	7,602	7,321	7,209	7,020	6,852	6,989	7,207	7,123	7,003	6,535	6,575
On temporary layoff.....	1,431	1,230	1,226	1,181	1,216	1,284	1,135	1,120	1,083	1,106	1,331	1,417	1,246	1,169	1,080
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,819	6,876	6,699	6,418	6,386	6,037	6,075	5,900	5,768	5,883	5,875	5,705	5,757	5,366	5,495
Job leavers.....	889	956	1,068	1,005	953	939	1,031	1,117	997	891	936	878	942	957	1,010
Reentrants.....	3,466	3,401	3,387	3,355	3,399	3,325	3,361	3,269	3,341	3,439	3,227	3,380	3,318	3,306	3,300
New entrants.....	1,220	1,284	1,291	1,276	1,280	1,253	1,392	1,433	1,384	1,367	1,331	1,311	1,277	1,247	1,301
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	62.4	59.0	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.7	54.5	55.1	56.7	56.1	55.8	54.3	54.0
On temporary layoff.....	9.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	10.5	11.2	9.9	9.7	8.9
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.7	50.0	49.0	48.5	48.3	47.0	46.7	46.0	45.9	46.4	46.3	45.0	45.9	44.5	45.1
Job leavers.....	6.0	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.7	7.9	7.0	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.3
Reentrants.....	23.4	24.7	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.5	26.6	27.1	25.4	26.6	26.5	27.4	27.1
New entrants.....	8.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
New entrants.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.9
16 to 24 years.....	18.4	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.8	15.5	16.0
16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6	23.7	23.7
16 to 17 years.....	29.1	27.7	25.2	23.3	27.8	28.8	29.9	28.8	26.4	26.5	26.8	26.6	29.3	25.3	25.1
18 to 19 years.....	24.2	22.9	23.2	23.4	21.3	20.5	20.8	22.9	24.5	23.5	22.0	22.2	22.7	22.8	22.7
20 to 24 years.....	15.5	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.7	13.5	13.9	12.4	13.2
25 years and older.....	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6
25 to 54 years.....	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.9
55 years and older.....	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.5	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	17.9	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.6	17.4	17.6	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.8	17.3	17.4
16 to 19 years.....	28.8	27.2	27.3	26.6	26.6	25.3	27.0	26.7	27.2	26.8	26.4	26.4	28.6	27.2	26.8
16 to 17 years.....	31.8	29.1	27.4	26.7	30.5	32.0	33.5	30.1	28.9	28.9	31.0	30.0	36.5	30.1	28.3
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	26.3	27.4	26.7	25.1	22.3	23.9	25.1	26.3	25.7	23.7	24.5	25.5	25.6	26.4
20 to 24 years.....	17.8	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.3	14.2	15.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	15.4	15.2	15.2	13.7	13.9
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
25 to 54 years.....	9.3	8.2	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8
55 years and older.....	7.7	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.1
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.7
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.6	14.6
16 to 19 years.....	22.8	21.7	20.6	20.7	19.3	21.1	20.7	23.4	22.5	22.3	21.0	21.2	20.5	20.2	20.3
16 to 17 years.....	26.5	26.3	23.2	20.0	25.0	25.8	26.1	27.6	23.8	24.4	23.1	23.9	22.5	20.9	21.7
18 to 19 years.....	20.9	19.3	18.6	20.1	17.1	18.6	17.8	20.7	22.7	21.2	20.0	19.6	19.7	19.7	18.8
20 to 24 years.....	13.0	13.4	13.1	12.6	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.5	11.0	12.3
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.6
25 to 54 years.....	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.9
55 years and older ¹	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.5

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	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012 ^P	Sept. 2012 ^P	State	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012 ^P	Sept. 2012 ^P
Alabama.....	8.8	8.5	8.2	Missouri.....	8.5	7.2	6.9
Alaska.....	7.6	7.7	7.5	Montana.....	6.9	6.3	6.1
Arizona.....	9.4	8.3	8.2	Nebraska.....	4.4	4.0	3.9
Arkansas.....	8.1	7.3	7.1	Nevada.....	13.6	12.1	11.8
California.....	11.7	10.6	10.2	New Hampshire.....	5.4	5.7	5.7
Colorado.....	8.2	8.2	8.0	New Jersey.....	9.4	9.9	9.8
Connecticut.....	8.6	9.0	8.9	New Mexico.....	7.4	6.5	6.4
Delaware.....	7.4	6.9	6.8	New York.....	8.3	9.1	8.9
District of Columbia.....	10.4	8.8	8.7	North Carolina.....	10.7	9.7	9.6
Florida.....	10.4	8.8	8.7	North Dakota.....	3.6	3.0	3.0
Georgia.....	9.8	9.2	9.0	Ohio.....	8.6	7.2	7.1
Hawaii.....	6.8	6.1	5.7	Oklahoma.....	6.3	5.1	5.2
Idaho.....	8.7	7.4	7.1	Oregon.....	9.4	8.9	8.7
Illinois.....	10.1	9.1	8.8	Pennsylvania.....	8.0	8.1	8.2
Indiana.....	9.2	8.3	8.2	Rhode Island.....	11.3	10.7	10.5
Iowa.....	5.9	5.5	5.2	South Carolina.....	10.2	9.6	9.1
Kansas.....	6.7	6.2	5.9	South Dakota.....	4.5	4.5	4.4
Kentucky.....	9.5	8.5	8.4	Tennessee.....	9.1	8.5	8.3
Louisiana.....	7.2	7.4	7.0	Texas.....	7.9	7.1	6.8
Maine.....	7.4	7.7	7.6	Utah.....	6.5	5.8	5.4
Maryland.....	7.1	7.1	6.9	Vermont.....	5.5	5.3	5.4
Massachusetts.....	7.2	6.3	6.5	Virginia.....	6.3	5.9	5.9
Michigan.....	10.2	9.4	9.3	Washington.....	9.0	8.6	8.5
Minnesota.....	6.3	5.9	5.8	West Virginia.....	8.0	7.5	7.6
Mississippi.....	10.9	9.1	9.2	Wisconsin.....	7.4	7.5	7.3
				Wyoming.....	5.9	5.7	5.4

^P = preliminary

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

State	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012 ^P	Sept. 2012 ^P	State	Sept. 2011	Aug. 2012 ^P	Sept. 2012 ^P
Alabama.....	2,183,012	2,158,278	2,154,431	Missouri.....	3,044,169	2,986,700	2,986,415
Alaska.....	367,405	366,140	365,530	Montana.....	505,355	509,943	509,674
Arizona.....	3,020,868	3,003,137	3,006,831	Nebraska.....	1,008,449	1,014,779	1,018,483
Arkansas.....	1,369,532	1,379,441	1,376,831	Nevada.....	1,385,264	1,368,531	1,366,518
California.....	18,406,596	18,339,541	18,332,878	New Hampshire.....	738,698	738,007	738,814
Colorado.....	2,722,958	2,721,723	2,722,264	New Jersey.....	4,562,129	4,579,904	4,577,224
Connecticut.....	1,916,258	1,902,913	1,897,880	New Mexico.....	926,092	920,048	922,316
Delaware.....	439,756	437,946	438,391	New York.....	9,496,238	9,545,401	9,555,138
District of Columbia.....	343,160	354,020	357,296	North Carolina.....	4,660,794	4,648,112	4,674,274
Florida.....	9,265,041	9,262,694	9,302,164	North Dakota.....	384,785	387,280	388,246
Georgia.....	4,731,276	4,759,851	4,776,102	Ohio.....	5,799,180	5,751,371	5,758,497
Hawaii.....	660,570	640,257	640,552	Oklahoma.....	1,774,568	1,799,247	1,813,494
Idaho.....	771,761	776,444	775,968	Oregon.....	1,992,013	1,974,394	1,970,656
Illinois.....	6,578,517	6,556,337	6,584,859	Pennsylvania.....	6,373,711	6,475,477	6,505,410
Indiana.....	3,198,413	3,141,083	3,142,530	Rhode Island.....	562,827	554,701	558,143
Iowa.....	1,660,449	1,642,340	1,637,689	South Carolina.....	2,159,072	2,131,688	2,133,934
Kansas.....	1,504,548	1,484,349	1,483,969	South Dakota.....	445,990	442,112	442,459
Kentucky.....	2,066,380	2,068,801	2,073,480	Tennessee.....	3,133,236	3,109,849	3,107,245
Louisiana.....	2,053,935	2,076,125	2,072,066	Texas.....	12,475,580	12,628,638	12,631,637
Maine.....	704,729	705,385	705,601	Utah.....	1,332,600	1,355,525	1,357,942
Maryland.....	3,074,235	3,071,126	3,078,766	Vermont.....	358,811	356,684	357,304
Massachusetts.....	3,452,166	3,448,299	3,461,106	Virginia.....	4,320,477	4,321,430	4,331,976
Michigan.....	4,648,045	4,658,714	4,666,689	Washington.....	3,483,497	3,497,936	3,495,687
Minnesota.....	2,979,023	2,969,061	2,972,700	West Virginia.....	799,930	798,175	799,397
Mississippi.....	1,347,911	1,333,371	1,335,923	Wisconsin.....	3,057,366	3,061,249	3,059,858
				Wyoming.....	304,581	306,292	305,825

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

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM	129,874	131,359	131,806	131,963	132,186	132,461	132,720	132,863	132,931	133,018	133,063	133,244	133,436	133,568	133,706
TOTAL PRIVATE	107,384	109,254	109,781	109,959	110,193	110,470	110,724	110,871	110,956	111,072	111,135	111,298	111,432	111,554	111,743
GOODS-PRODUCING	17,751	18,021	18,106	18,114	18,176	18,254	18,290	18,318	18,322	18,307	18,316	18,336	18,322	18,305	18,323
Natural resources and															
mining	705	784	810	814	822	830	837	837	838	842	840	839	835	835	828
Logging.....	49.7	48.3	47.0	48.7	48.7	49.0	48.1	48.3	47.8	50.0	50.1	49.8	49.5	49.9	49.8
Mining.....	654.8	735.4	762.9	764.9	773.3	781.0	788.5	788.8	789.7	792.1	790.1	789.3	785.7	785.3	778.6
Oil and gas extraction.....	158.7	174.4	182.6	183.2	186.3	188.4	189.8	192.3	193.4	193.5	195.0	195.2	195.5	195.6	195.8
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	204.5	217.0	220.6	219.1	220.5	220.8	221.2	220.5	219.2	219.2	216.9	217.4	215.7	215.9	214.4
Coal mining.....	80.8	86.2	87.4	86.9	86.6	86.5	86.3	87.9	85.1	84.9	84.0	83.3	81.9	81.1	79.8
Support activities for mining.....	291.6	344.0	359.7	362.6	366.5	371.8	377.5	375.0	377.1	379.4	378.2	376.7	374.5	373.8	368.4
Construction	5,518	5,504	5,519	5,520	5,546	5,564	5,563	5,549	5,542	5,510	5,514	5,517	5,520	5,519	5,534
Construction of buildings.....	1,229.7	1,219.0	1,230.4	1,226.9	1,226.7	1,231.5	1,238.2	1,228.4	1,223.5	1,223.4	1,217.3	1,221.3	1,218.4	1,218.0	1,222.1
Heavy and civil engineering.....	825.1	829.0	832.3	834.2	840.0	840.7	841.6	839.2	840.2	829.8	832.5	839.8	843.0	842.9	843.9
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,463.4	3,455.4	3,456.4	3,458.5	3,479.6	3,491.3	3,483.1	3,481.8	3,477.9	3,456.5	3,463.7	3,456.1	3,458.6	3,457.8	3,467.8
Manufacturing	11,528	11,733	11,777	11,780	11,808	11,860	11,890	11,932	11,942	11,955	11,962	11,980	11,967	11,951	11,961
Production workers.....	8,077	8,231	8,268	8,268	8,297	8,336	8,377	8,409	8,414	8,424	8,423	8,444	8,422	8,401	8,409
Durable goods	7,064	7,274	7,317	7,331	7,361	7,401	7,428	7,455	7,466	7,478	7,484	7,502	7,486	7,472	7,479
Production workers.....	4,829	4,986	5,021	5,035	5,059	5,090	5,123	5,143	5,151	5,161	5,160	5,183	5,159	5,145	5,149
Wood products.....	342.1	335.2	332.0	331.4	332.0	333.3	335.2	333.4	331.5	330.4	329.3	329.4	327.6	328.7	332.2
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	370.9	366.6	364.1	364.2	367.0	370.3	371.7	371.0	367.8	363.9	361.4	360.7	359.5	358.9	360.6
Primary metals.....	362.3	389.5	397.7	399.6	400.7	402.9	403.8	405.6	406.0	409.1	408.7	410.8	408.3	405.0	405.9
Fabricated metal products.....	1,281.7	1,344.2	1,349.6	1,359.4	1,367.8	1,377.3	1,385.0	1,390.5	1,396.1	1,402.0	1,404.9	1,408.1	1,406.9	1,407.0	1,408.1
Machinery.....	996.1	1,056.7	1,070.4	1,076.0	1,082.0	1,088.2	1,093.3	1,098.1	1,102.3	1,104.0	1,106.0	1,104.6	1,105.2	1,103.6	1,102.1
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,094.6	1,107.0	1,111.0	1,107.1	1,107.4	1,107.9	1,107.7	1,110.3	1,109.9	1,111.6	1,109.9	1,108.9	1,105.9	1,099.1	1,100.1
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	157.6	159.2	160.7	161.1	162.2	162.4	162.9	163.4	164.4	165.2	166.5	165.9	167.1	164.8	164.5
Communications equipment.....	117.4	115.1	113.2	113.1	112.2	111.1	110.7	110.7	109.6	109.5	108.8	109.4	108.3	107.8	107.0
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	369.4	384.0	388.2	387.0	386.5	387.0	387.8	387.6	387.1	388.4	388.1	388.5	386.2	384.4	384.8
Electronic instruments.....	406.4	404.2	403.6	401.1	401.4	402.0	401.2	403.2	403.4	403.2	402.0	400.8	399.7	397.4	399.0
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	359.5	366.8	367.8	367.3	369.1	370.6	372.5	374.7	373.5	373.8	373.9	373.0	372.0	372.0	372.7
Transportation equipment.....	1,333.1	1,381.7	1,400.8	1,405.1	1,414.2	1,424.0	1,430.7	1,443.6	1,447.7	1,452.9	1,457.9	1,474.7	1,468.9	1,468.8	1,469.7
Furniture and related products.....	357.2	352.8	351.0	349.8	348.6	349.7	351.8	351.4	352.2	349.9	349.2	349.7	350.7	348.8	348.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	566.8	573.4	572.4	571.0	572.6	577.2	576.7	577.4	579.3	579.9	582.5	581.9	580.5	579.6	579.2
Non-durable goods	4,464	4,460	4,460	4,449	4,447	4,459	4,462	4,477	4,476	4,477	4,478	4,478	4,481	4,479	4,482
Production workers.....	3,248	3,245	3,247	3,233	3,238	3,246	3,254	3,266	3,263	3,263	3,263	3,261	3,263	3,256	3,260
Food manufacturing.....	1,450.6	1,456.3	1,456.2	1,446.0	1,442.2	1,446.6	1,449.7	1,454.8	1,457.7	1,459.9	1,463.7	1,463.7	1,467.9	1,468.7	1,467.8
Beverages and tobacco products.....	183.4	188.2	191.2	191.7	191.9	193.8	195.2	196.8	196.8	198.1	197.8	199.1	199.7	200.0	201.1
Textile mills.....	119.0	120.5	119.4	119.2	119.6	120.5	120.3	120.1	119.8	119.5	119.3	119.6	118.8	119.3	118.2
Textile product mills.....	119.0	116.8	114.8	115.2	114.3	112.8	113.8	114.0	114.3	114.0	113.8	113.0	113.4	113.1	113.6
Apparel.....	156.6	151.8	152.5	151.2	150.1	150.3	150.1	150.4	150.0	150.1	147.8	147.1	146.3	146.5	146.6
Leather and allied products.....	27.8	29.3	29.7	30.3	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.1	30.2	29.7	29.6	29.2	29.1	29.1	28.8
Paper and paper products.....	394.7	391.3	391.4	391.4	392.2	392.6	391.4	394.3	393.1	392.4	392.4	391.0	389.6	388.9	387.8
Printing and related support activities.....	487.6	469.3	463.5	460.7	459.6	460.5	458.6	456.3	457.5	457.7	456.3	455.2	454.5	450.4	451.8
Petroleum and coal products.....	113.9	112.2	113.3	113.5	113.9	115.2	115.3	114.5	114.2	113.7	112.7	113.1	113.8	114.6	115.7
Chemicals.....	786.5	788.3	793.2	791.0	793.8	796.8	795.4	799.9	797.6	796.9	797.3	797.7	798.7	799.1	800.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	624.8	635.6	634.7	638.6	639.5	639.5	641.9	645.5	644.7	644.8	647.2	649.0	649.0	648.8	649.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING	112,123	113,338	113,700	113,849	114,010	114,207	114,430	114,545	114,609	114,711	114,747	114,908	115,114	115,263	115,383
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,633	91,234	91,675	91,845	92,017	92,216	92,434	92,553	92,634	92,765	92,819	92,962	93,110	93,249	93,420
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,636	25,019	25,102	25,154	25,181	25,239	25,246	25,243	25,262	25,314	25,310	25,330	25,370	25,411	25,478
Wholesale trade	5,452.1	5,528.8	5,547.2	5,554.1	5,568.8	5,583.4	5,590.4	5,595.6	5,608.7	5,622.3	5,630.0	5,638.8	5,646.1	5,645.6	5,653.6
Durable goods.....	2,713.5	2,752.8	2,761.3	2,761.9	2,770.5	2,776.7	2,778.8	2,780.8	2,783.4	2,789.9	2,794.2	2,799.6	2,799.8	2,798.5	2,797.4
Nondurable goods.....	1,928.1	1,940.4	1,946.5	1,948.9	1,952.8	1,957.5	1,960.8	1,962.7	1,969.4	1,975.2	1,976.9	1,977.0	1,980.6	1,981.2	1,988.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	810.5	835.6	839.4	843.3	845.5	849.2	850.8	852.1	855.9	857.2	858.9	862.2	865.7	865.9	867.6
Retail trade	14,440.4	14,642.9	14,690.9	14,724.7	14,731.5	14,756.4	14,741.2	14,726.3	14,750.5	14,756.0	14,747.0	14,750.2	14,768.3	14,804.9	14,855.8
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,629.2	1,687.9	1,701.4	1,705.6	1,709.3	1,713.7	1,717.7	1,719.1	1,716.7	1,715.8	1,718.3	1,713.7	1,719.9	1,724.9	1,730.9
Automobile dealers.....	1,011.5	1,055.4	1,066.1	1,069.0	1,071.4	1,077.1	1,079.9	1,080.1	1,080.3	1,082.4	1,084.8	1,082.6	1,087.2	1,090.8	1,094.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	437.9	442.2	447.0	446.8	446.5	448.3	449.3	449.7	448.8	450.6	451.2	449.9	453.9	452.0	453.3
Electronics and appliance stores.....	522.3	525.5	516.6	515.8	514.8	512.8	513.4	509.1	509.1	505.6	502.7	501.6	498.1	497.9	497.7

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,131.8	1,140.7	1,137.9	1,142.8	1,141.8	1,147.1	1,150.7	1,154.7	1,159.4	1,155.2	1,151.5	1,156.4	1,148.4	1,153.7	1,155.0
Food and beverage stores.....	2,808.2	2,829.1	2,841.1	2,839.1	2,848.5	2,856.0	2,859.9	2,863.0	2,863.8	2,873.6	2,874.9	2,878.8	2,883.1	2,886.5	2,891.0
Health and personal care stores.....	980.5	980.5	985.8	987.0	984.2	990.5	992.5	994.7	997.3	992.8	993.1	998.8	1,002.3	1,005.5	1,016.7
Gasoline stations.....	819.3	828.0	828.6	833.3	830.5	828.4	828.1	829.9	830.5	831.3	831.8	830.0	830.4	831.3	832.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,352.5	1,356.0	1,364.3	1,375.2	1,384.5	1,365.8	1,362.3	1,365.7	1,363.5	1,368.6	1,370.6	1,379.5	1,384.2	1,404.7	1,419.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	579.1	574.3	571.6	565.1	558.2	553.2	563.2	566.9	572.1	575.3	578.4	570.5	570.1	565.2	567.8
General merchandise stores ¹	2,997.7	3,080.1	3,091.9	3,118.3	3,116.0	3,136.1	3,094.6	3,067.8	3,081.0	3,073.2	3,059.1	3,051.7	3,053.4	3,060.6	3,068.6
Department stores.....	1,501.6	1,546.7	1,550.9	1,570.1	1,567.1	1,591.8	1,558.2	1,541.5	1,541.0	1,535.2	1,521.3	1,513.2	1,510.7	1,510.7	1,512.1
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	761.5	766.9	769.4	760.6	761.5	766.1	770.3	768.9	771.5	777.4	776.4	779.7	786.3	786.4	788.2
Nonstore retailers.....	420.6	431.7	435.3	435.1	435.7	438.4	439.2	436.8	436.8	436.6	439.0	439.6	438.2	436.2	435.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,190.7	4,292.2	4,306.8	4,316.7	4,321.8	4,338.9	4,353.2	4,359.3	4,341.0	4,373.2	4,369.1	4,383.3	4,390.6	4,394.3	4,403.5
Air transportation.....	458.3	456.0	456.1	455.8	456.1	457.9	456.7	457.5	458.8	458.2	458.7	458.3	456.5	453.5	452.0
Rail transportation.....	216.4	228.8	231.5	231.2	231.7	232.1	232.3	233.5	234.4	234.1	233.0	232.2	231.3	230.8	231.7
Water transportation.....	62.3	62.5	63.1	63.1	63.3	65.6	67.0	67.5	66.3	66.1	66.3	67.5	67.1	67.2	67.7
Truck transportation.....	1,250.4	1,298.9	1,307.1	1,311.1	1,318.1	1,322.7	1,334.5	1,333.3	1,334.2	1,340.7	1,344.6	1,349.8	1,350.9	1,351.2	1,355.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	429.7	436.1	435.7	431.4	433.5	437.5	435.6	431.6	416.2	434.8	424.8	435.1	440.8	442.6	444.1
Pipeline transportation.....	42.3	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	44.1	44.3	44.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.3	28.6	29.6	29.7	29.6	30.4	32.0	32.8	32.4	30.6	31.0	30.2	30.2	31.1	30.5
Support activities for transportation.....	542.5	563.9	569.8	574.5	574.1	578.7	577.6	582.1	581.6	583.9	583.0	582.3	582.9	584.5	587.3
Couriers and messengers.....	528.1	528.5	523.3	528.3	521.9	522.9	524.5	528.3	520.9	525.5	526.8	524.0	525.5	524.9	522.8
Warehousing and storage.....	633.4	645.8	647.6	648.4	650.1	647.6	649.2	648.9	652.3	655.5	656.9	660.1	661.3	664.2	667.3
Utilities.....	552.8	555.2	556.7	558.2	559.1	559.9	560.7	561.8	561.8	562.8	564.3	557.8	565.4	565.7	565.2
Information.....	2,707	2,659	2,646	2,644	2,645	2,628	2,636	2,631	2,632	2,636	2,629	2,637	2,634	2,626	2,621
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	759.0	749.0	748.6	745.8	746.1	741.6	741.0	740.9	740.0	739.1	738.2	738.7	739.7	738.4	736.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	370.2	361.3	356.5	359.5	363.8	352.3	365.9	360.2	367.3	375.8	370.3	375.7	374.4	369.3	365.0
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	290.3	281.5	280.3	279.0	279.6	280.4	279.3	282.2	282.0	282.6	281.0	279.8	278.6	279.1	278.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	902.9	865.3	853.1	850.3	846.9	847.0	841.6	838.6	834.6	830.1	830.5	832.5	829.5	828.5	829.0
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	243.0	243.0	242.4	244.1	242.5	240.6	241.4	241.7	241.0	241.4	241.0	241.4	242.7	240.2	240.2
Other information services.....	141.7	158.7	165.3	165.1	166.5	166.3	166.6	167.6	166.7	167.2	167.8	168.8	169.3	170.6	171.4
Financial activities.....	7,652	7,681	7,680	7,691	7,696	7,697	7,704	7,717	7,723	7,734	7,737	7,738	7,745	7,759	7,764
Finance and insurance.....	5,718.3	5,751.8	5,744.1	5,750.7	5,756.8	5,757.2	5,757.9	5,763.6	5,768.7	5,772.4	5,779.1	5,779.8	5,791.6	5,798.7	5,804.1
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	20.0	18.9	19.4	19.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.3
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,550.0	2,558.9	2,552.2	2,563.4	2,570.1	2,575.0	2,575.5	2,582.9	2,581.6	2,582.0	2,587.1	2,590.3	2,596.6	2,603.6	2,605.6
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,728.8	1,738.4	1,738.2	1,742.0	1,745.9	1,748.3	1,749.3	1,752.6	1,749.9	1,747.9	1,746.6	1,746.9	1,746.8	1,749.6	1,749.8
Commercial banking.....	1,305.9	1,314.6	1,314.7	1,316.9	1,319.7	1,321.0	1,322.2	1,325.5	1,321.6	1,319.8	1,317.0	1,316.6	1,316.1	1,318.5	1,318.2
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	800.5	807.0	807.1	805.1	803.7	801.8	801.9	800.6	801.2	801.6	804.1	803.8	804.0	802.2	804.8
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,261.1	2,281.6	2,281.5	2,278.9	2,279.6	2,277.1	2,277.2	2,276.7	2,282.2	2,285.1	2,284.1	2,281.6	2,287.1	2,289.5	2,290.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	86.8	85.3	83.9	84.1	84.5	84.4	84.4	84.7	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.9	84.7	84.2	84.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,933.8	1,928.7	1,935.9	1,940.6	1,939.0	1,939.9	1,946.2	1,953.5	1,954.2	1,961.1	1,958.0	1,957.7	1,953.8	1,960.0	1,960.3
Real estate.....	1,395.7	1,401.6	1,404.4	1,408.9	1,408.5	1,410.4	1,413.2	1,417.1	1,418.1	1,420.9	1,419.8	1,420.8	1,415.5	1,420.1	1,418.1
Rental and leasing services.....	513.5	503.0	507.2	507.4	506.3	505.6	509.2	512.7	512.6	516.7	514.7	513.6	514.9	516.7	519.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	24.6	24.1	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.4	23.2	23.0
Professional and business services.....	16,728	17,331	17,482	17,521	17,593	17,672	17,761	17,779	17,824	17,842	17,883	17,924	17,948	17,956	18,011
Professional and technical services ¹	7,441.3	7,691.3	7,772.1	7,787.1	7,815.5	7,841.9	7,880.7	7,892.9	7,914.9	7,922.2	7,937.0	7,950.1	7,970.2	7,982.2	8,001.6
Legal services.....	1,114.2	1,115.1	1,115.0	1,116.7	1,115.6	1,117.5	1,118.7	1,115.8	1,119.0	1,119.3	1,118.8	1,120.8	1,119.7	1,121.3	1,122.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	886.5	920.5	940.4	943.6	957.8	963.6	971.0	969.5	967.2	958.9	952.2	950.7	953.0	952.7	955.1
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,275.4	1,293.8	1,299.3	1,301.9	1,303.1	1,310.0	1,315.2	1,317.1	1,323.3	1,323.6	1,323.6	1,323.2	1,325.1	1,328.2	1,329.3

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,449.0	1,530.1	1,548.5	1,553.1	1,557.8	1,558.8	1,571.7	1,576.5	1,581.0	1,589.7	1,598.7	1,606.3	1,612.6	1,617.2	1,623.9
Management and technical consulting services.....	999.4	1,070.2	1,091.6	1,092.7	1,099.6	1,107.0	1,114.9	1,119.3	1,125.7	1,129.2	1,136.8	1,140.2	1,148.2	1,147.4	1,151.8
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,872.3	1,914.8	1,926.8	1,928.3	1,932.5	1,936.1	1,936.0	1,939.6	1,942.3	1,944.9	1,948.6	1,952.6	1,952.3	1,955.0	1,958.0
Administrative and waste services.....	7,414.0	7,724.4	7,782.9	7,806.0	7,844.9	7,893.5	7,944.4	7,946.8	7,967.1	7,975.2	7,997.1	8,021.0	8,025.2	8,018.4	8,051.0
Administrative and support services ¹	7,056.7	7,359.2	7,413.5	7,439.1	7,477.0	7,522.7	7,572.5	7,575.5	7,595.1	7,603.8	7,623.7	7,647.9	7,653.9	7,647.3	7,679.6
Employment services ¹	2,722.5	2,952.1	2,985.5	3,014.1	3,047.9	3,083.9	3,148.4	3,129.3	3,150.2	3,164.0	3,182.9	3,202.4	3,204.2	3,187.3	3,205.7
Temporary help services.....	2,093.6	2,316.2	2,357.9	2,377.6	2,396.3	2,432.7	2,482.3	2,469.1	2,489.8	2,504.4	2,522.7	2,535.7	2,538.5	2,528.5	2,542.4
Business support services.....	808.6	812.3	811.3	814.4	819.9	821.3	816.9	813.5	813.7	816.4	819.2	822.5	826.7	827.9	832.0
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,745.0	1,777.0	1,787.4	1,784.1	1,780.5	1,788.5	1,783.4	1,799.8	1,797.7	1,786.8	1,780.4	1,779.4	1,777.8	1,784.0	1,793.2
Waste management and remediation services.....	357.3	365.2	369.4	366.9	367.9	370.8	371.9	371.3	372.0	371.4	373.4	373.1	371.3	371.1	371.4
Educational and health services	19,531	19,884	20,026	20,046	20,079	20,110	20,181	20,232	20,247	20,291	20,294	20,334	20,365	20,410	20,434
Educational services.....	3,155.1	3,240.7	3,261.1	3,275.3	3,278.9	3,278.4	3,301.4	3,318.7	3,315.2	3,326.2	3,319.2	3,331.0	3,335.1	3,342.6	3,328.8
Health care and social assistance.....	16,375.4	16,642.8	16,764.6	16,770.8	16,800.3	16,831.1	16,880.0	16,913.4	16,931.4	16,964.9	16,975.1	17,002.8	17,029.7	17,067.0	17,105.2
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,974.7	6,145.5	6,217.3	6,222.8	6,237.0	6,250.8	6,273.6	6,290.2	6,308.1	6,331.5	6,335.9	6,349.8	6,363.6	6,387.0	6,413.9
Offices of physicians.....	2,312.7	2,355.4	2,382.1	2,386.6	2,389.9	2,392.9	2,400.7	2,410.7	2,415.3	2,427.7	2,424.4	2,429.0	2,433.2	2,438.0	2,450.6
Outpatient care centers.....	599.9	623.7	632.1	635.8	637.9	642.4	646.2	649.7	652.1	656.4	659.5	665.3	666.5	670.8	673.1
Home health care services.....	1,084.6	1,139.1	1,156.1	1,154.3	1,160.0	1,164.8	1,168.8	1,172.8	1,181.0	1,185.9	1,190.4	1,193.1	1,198.8	1,206.2	1,214.4
Hospitals.....	4,678.5	4,731.0	4,757.6	4,765.2	4,774.3	4,787.2	4,799.9	4,808.1	4,809.4	4,810.5	4,811.7	4,818.5	4,825.0	4,832.6	4,839.1
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,123.7	3,169.2	3,183.3	3,174.2	3,174.1	3,181.2	3,183.9	3,190.7	3,190.5	3,195.5	3,199.1	3,201.0	3,198.2	3,201.6	3,202.3
Nursing care facilities.....	1,657.1	1,668.4	1,671.8	1,661.0	1,661.4	1,663.9	1,660.3	1,664.8	1,661.3	1,662.3	1,662.5	1,662.9	1,659.0	1,660.2	1,659.3
Social assistance ¹	2,598.5	2,597.2	2,606.4	2,608.6	2,614.9	2,611.9	2,622.6	2,624.4	2,623.4	2,627.4	2,628.4	2,633.5	2,642.9	2,645.8	2,649.9
Child day care services.....	848.0	844.2	842.8	839.5	841.5	836.4	839.4	838.3	836.7	838.6	832.5	837.6	842.4	840.8	841.9
Leisure and hospitality	13,049	13,320	13,394	13,436	13,464	13,503	13,548	13,591	13,587	13,583	13,597	13,621	13,670	13,698	13,718
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,913.3	1,909.5	1,909.9	1,910.7	1,911.0	1,925.2	1,929.2	1,942.6	1,925.8	1,911.3	1,914.7	1,916.8	1,928.5	1,927.9	1,931.1
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	406.2	394.3	395.1	397.9	392.9	400.4	401.1	409.6	406.2	402.4	400.1	400.7	405.4	406.9	406.3
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	127.7	132.3	133.2	134.3	135.4	135.5	135.0	135.4	134.3	132.5	133.8	132.7	134.3	135.0	135.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,379.4	1,383.0	1,381.6	1,378.5	1,382.7	1,389.3	1,393.1	1,397.6	1,385.3	1,376.4	1,380.8	1,383.4	1,388.8	1,386.0	1,389.4
Accommodations and food services.....	11,135.4	11,410.3	11,484.4	11,525.4	11,552.5	11,578.1	11,618.8	11,648.0	11,661.2	11,672.1	11,682.7	11,704.0	11,741.0	11,769.9	11,786.4
Accommodations.....	1,759.6	1,797.2	1,811.8	1,799.9	1,802.0	1,801.4	1,807.0	1,809.0	1,814.4	1,817.1	1,817.5	1,814.3	1,811.7	1,806.7	1,808.6
Food services and drinking places.....	9,375.8	9,613.1	9,672.6	9,725.5	9,750.5	9,776.7	9,811.8	9,839.0	9,846.8	9,855.0	9,865.2	9,889.7	9,929.3	9,963.2	9,977.8
Other services	5,331	5,342	5,345	5,353	5,359	5,367	5,358	5,360	5,359	5,365	5,369	5,378	5,378	5,389	5,394
Repair and maintenance.....	1,138.8	1,160.1	1,164.4	1,166.0	1,165.3	1,166.9	1,159.9	1,158.8	1,157.2	1,158.8	1,158.5	1,164.0	1,161.9	1,162.8	1,166.0
Personal and laundry services.....	1,265.3	1,284.6	1,289.7	1,288.6	1,292.3	1,291.4	1,291.8	1,293.4	1,292.3	1,291.1	1,295.9	1,299.0	1,300.6	1,302.6	1,307.4
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,926.4	2,896.8	2,891.1	2,898.7	2,901.1	2,908.9	2,906.3	2,908.1	2,909.8	2,915.3	2,914.9	2,914.8	2,915.7	2,923.4	2,920.5
Government	22,490	22,104	22,025	22,004	21,993	21,991	21,996	21,992	21,975	21,946	21,928	21,946	22,004	22,014	21,963
Federal.....	2,977	2,858	2,844	2,839	2,836	2,831	2,828	2,826	2,821	2,817	2,813	2,804	2,808	2,810	2,804
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,318.1	2,226.4	2,219.9	2,218.3	2,216.2	2,211.5	2,208.0	2,208.6	2,202.9	2,203.0	2,199.5	2,193.8	2,197.7	2,203.3	2,197.0
U.S. Postal Service.....	658.5	630.9	623.7	620.3	619.5	619.3	620.0	617.7	618.2	614.4	613.5	610.1	610.2	606.5	606.5
State.....	5,137	5,082	5,063	5,056	5,048	5,052	5,067	5,073	5,076	5,059	5,054	5,052	5,065	5,088	5,073
Education.....	2,373.1	2,383.7	2,390.1	2,383.0	2,377.9	2,389.9	2,409.6	2,414.3	2,418.9	2,406.0	2,402.5	2,406.3	2,421.3	2,445.1	2,432.7
Other State government.....	2,764.1	2,698.0	2,673.3	2,673.2	2,670.3	2,662.0	2,657.3	2,658.3	2,657.0	2,652.6	2,651.6	2,646.1	2,643.2	2,643.3	2,640.6
Local.....	14,376	14,165	14,118	14,109	14,109	14,108	14,101	14,093	14,078	14,070	14,061	14,090	14,131	14,116	14,086
Education.....	8,013.4	7,892.9	7,866.0	7,858.1	7,859.5	7,858.4	7,854.5	7,845.8	7,825.1	7,813.1	7,797.5	7,832.9	7,876.8	7,865.8	7,829.6
Other local government.....	6,362.9	6,272.0	6,252.3	6,251.2	6,249.5	6,249.8	6,246.4	6,246.7	6,252.9	6,257.2	6,263.7	6,256.9	6,253.7	6,250.4	6,256.3

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.6
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.9	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.0
Natural resources and mining	44.6	46.7	47.5	47.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.2	47.3	46.3	46.5	46.8	45.9	46.0	45.7
Construction	38.4	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.3	39.4
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.5
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.8
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1
Wood products.....	39.1	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.5	41.5
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	41.7	42.3	42.3	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.1	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.5	41.9	41.7	41.8	42.0
Primary metals.....	43.7	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.3	43.9	44.2	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.8
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.8
Machinery.....	42.1	43.1	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.2	42.8	42.6	42.6
Computer and electronic products.....	40.9	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.1	40.5	40.6	39.9	40.2	39.9
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.1	40.8	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.6	41.6
Transportation equipment.....	42.9	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.8	43.9	44.0	43.6	43.6	43.5
Furniture and related products.....	38.5	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.2	39.5	39.9	40.5	39.8	39.7	39.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.0
Nondurable goods.....	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.5
Beverage and tobacco products.....	37.5	39.2	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.1	38.6	38.5	38.6	39.1	38.4
Textile mills.....	41.2	41.7	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	42.2	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.5
Textile product mills.....	39.0	39.1	39.7	39.9	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.9	39.7	40.4	39.8	40.0	39.6	40.0
Apparel.....	36.6	38.2	37.9	37.7	37.2	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.6	37.1	37.0
Leather and allied products.....	39.1	39.8	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.9	40.4	39.7
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	42.9	42.8	42.7	42.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.7	42.9
Printing and related support activities.....	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	43.8	43.9	44.7	46.2	47.2	47.7	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.6	46.3	46.8	47.2	47.3
Chemicals.....	42.2	42.5	42.6	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.5
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.9	42.0	42.3	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.7
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.2	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.5
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.0
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	41.9	41.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.0	41.1	40.7
Information	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.6
Financial activities	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.8
Professional and business services	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.1
Education and health services	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
Other services	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.57	\$19.59	\$19.59	\$19.62	\$19.64	\$19.67	\$19.71	\$19.70	\$19.74	\$19.77	\$19.75	\$19.80	\$19.81
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.91	8.79	8.75	8.76	8.76	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72	8.75	8.77	8.78	8.71	8.67	8.67
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	20.28	20.66	20.75	20.73	20.78	20.78	20.84	20.89	20.94	20.89	20.93	20.97	20.94	20.95	21.00
Natural resources and mining.....	23.82	24.51	24.85	24.87	24.89	24.89	25.46	25.62	25.90	25.78	25.87	25.99	25.83	25.78	25.96
Construction.....	23.22	23.64	23.72	23.68	23.75	23.74	23.82	23.93	23.89	23.93	23.93	24.00	23.97	24.00	24.05
Manufacturing.....	18.61	18.94	19.00	18.98	19.02	19.03	19.04	19.06	19.13	19.07	19.13	19.16	19.14	19.13	19.17
Excluding overtime.....	17.78	18.04	18.11	18.09	18.13	18.12	18.13	18.14	18.21	18.17	18.23	18.24	18.24	18.21	18.27
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.20	20.15	20.15	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.22	20.16	20.24	20.24	20.24	20.22	20.22
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	17.10	17.11	17.19	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.37	17.31	17.33	17.40	17.36	17.37	17.48
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.81	19.21	19.32	19.35	19.34	19.37	19.39	19.41	19.45	19.45	19.49	19.51	19.50	19.56	19.56
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.82	17.15	17.26	17.27	17.25	17.28	17.32	17.36	17.39	17.41	17.47	17.45	17.40	17.45	17.45
Wholesale trade.....	21.54	21.97	22.07	22.00	21.97	22.06	22.01	22.14	22.16	22.14	22.22	22.21	22.17	22.23	22.21
Retail trade.....	13.24	13.51	13.62	13.70	13.68	13.69	13.74	13.78	13.77	13.83	13.88	13.83	13.80	13.83	13.85
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.16	19.50	19.67	19.55	19.60	19.63	19.63	19.58	19.66	19.56	19.56	19.56	19.49	19.49	19.47
Utilities.....	30.04	30.82	30.96	31.15	30.99	31.01	31.01	31.11	31.53	31.51	31.62	32.02	31.61	31.96	31.85
Information.....	25.87	26.61	26.83	26.76	26.80	26.74	26.71	26.79	26.92	26.77	26.82	27.03	26.98	27.16	27.02
Financial activities.....	21.52	21.91	21.99	22.20	22.26	22.36	22.43	22.45	22.55	22.59	22.64	22.71	22.76	22.91	23.03
Professional and business services.....	22.78	23.12	23.15	23.21	23.12	23.14	23.13	23.24	23.24	23.22	23.22	23.26	23.27	23.37	23.32
Education and health services.....	20.12	20.78	20.99	20.98	21.01	21.04	21.03	21.01	21.04	21.01	21.07	21.06	21.06	21.11	21.11
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.31	11.45	11.50	11.48	11.53	11.54	11.58	11.58	11.62	11.61	11.62	11.62	11.63	11.63	11.64
Other services.....	17.06	17.32	17.41	17.39	17.42	17.40	17.44	17.37	17.38	17.42	17.44	17.48	17.52	17.51	17.53

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.68	\$19.59	\$19.59	\$19.79	\$19.70	\$19.67	\$19.81	\$19.64	\$19.60	\$19.74	\$19.62	\$19.89	\$19.83
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	19.57	19.59	19.59	19.62	19.64	19.67	19.71	19.70	19.74	19.77	19.75	19.80	19.81
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	20.28	20.66	20.84	20.75	20.80	20.72	20.74	20.80	20.90	20.85	20.91	21.05	21.02	21.09	21.09
Natural resources and mining.....	23.82	24.51	24.71	24.85	25.03	25.01	25.76	26.05	26.28	25.62	25.60	26.05	25.70	25.64	25.77
Construction.....	23.22	23.64	23.90	23.73	23.80	23.60	23.71	23.82	23.72	23.83	23.83	24.05	24.13	24.26	24.24
Manufacturing.....	18.61	18.94	18.98	18.96	19.09	19.12	19.06	19.04	19.17	19.05	19.09	19.13	19.07	19.14	19.14
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.18	20.14	20.26	20.25	20.20	20.15	20.24	20.12	20.17	20.17	20.19	20.26	20.19
Wood products	14.85	14.81	14.74	14.67	14.73	14.78	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.78	14.89	15.03	15.10	15.14	15.08
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.48	18.16	18.51	18.40	18.04	17.99	17.92	17.89	18.23	18.27	18.23	18.20	18.28	18.32	18.16
Primary metals	20.13	19.96	19.66	19.58	20.07	20.48	20.26	20.12	20.63	20.33	20.48	21.11	20.79	21.11	20.85
Fabricated metal products	17.94	18.13	18.20	18.19	18.33	18.20	18.14	18.17	18.16	18.22	18.22	18.23	18.22	18.29	18.36
Machinery	18.96	19.53	19.74	19.89	19.85	19.94	19.92	19.95	20.04	19.99	20.01	20.19	20.30	20.47	20.26
Computer and electronic products	22.78	23.32	23.36	23.15	23.40	23.55	23.50	23.40	23.65	23.40	23.45	23.54	23.58	23.52	23.27
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.87	17.96	18.03	18.07	18.13	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.88	17.98	18.01	18.10	17.96	18.00
Transportation equipment	25.23	25.36	25.33	25.12	25.18	25.05	24.94	24.83	24.87	24.61	24.72	24.27	24.33	24.35	24.40
Furniture and related products	15.06	15.24	15.33	15.47	15.43	15.38	15.41	15.32	15.40	15.52	15.36	15.36	15.42	15.44	15.46
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.56	16.83	16.75	16.74	16.92	16.96	17.07	16.98	17.06	16.97	17.00	17.20	17.13	17.17	17.10
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	17.08	17.08	17.20	17.31	17.18	17.24	17.42	17.30	17.31	17.47	17.29	17.38	17.46
Food manufacturing	14.41	14.63	14.57	14.66	14.76	14.94	14.86	14.87	14.96	15.02	15.02	15.13	14.97	15.01	15.10
Beverages and tobacco products	21.78	20.02	19.85	19.82	19.50	19.48	19.18	19.34	19.76	19.77	19.95	20.09	19.64	19.73	19.57
Textile mills	13.56	13.79	13.48	13.56	13.41	13.28	13.47	13.43	13.65	13.51	13.56	13.54	13.55	13.70	13.59
Textile product mills	11.79	12.21	12.36	12.29	12.41	12.35	12.37	12.50	12.53	12.75	12.71	12.75	12.88	12.85	13.04
Apparel	11.43	11.96	12.23	12.32	12.63	12.73	12.80	12.67	12.84	12.92	12.88	13.13	12.92	13.04	13.03
Leather and allied products	13.03	13.48	13.75	13.70	13.99	13.71	13.51	13.40	13.88	13.53	13.45	13.64	13.24	13.13	13.31
Paper and paper products	20.04	20.26	20.39	20.41	20.28	20.44	20.11	20.30	20.47	20.12	20.20	20.48	20.23	20.57	20.78
Printing and related support activities.....	16.91	17.28	17.28	17.35	17.35	17.19	17.04	17.28	17.20	17.12	17.21	17.16	17.26	17.35	17.39
Petroleum and coal products	31.31	31.71	31.60	31.28	31.31	31.29	31.55	31.30	31.79	31.91	31.68	32.14	31.63	32.36	33.02
Chemicals	21.07	21.46	21.49	21.33	21.72	21.74	21.55	21.55	21.99	21.60	21.54	21.78	21.61	21.73	21.60
Plastics and rubber products	15.71	15.95	16.01	15.96	16.08	16.10	15.98	16.02	16.10	15.84	15.93	16.16	16.05	15.95	16.04
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.81	19.21	19.43	19.34	19.33	19.60	19.48	19.44	19.59	19.38	19.32	19.46	19.31	19.63	19.55
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.82	17.15	17.35	17.18	17.07	17.40	17.36	17.34	17.55	17.38	17.41	17.53	17.32	17.57	17.45
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	22.10	21.97	22.01	22.29	22.06	21.98	22.32	22.00	22.08	22.36	22.05	22.32	22.18
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.72	13.60	13.51	13.76	13.77	13.80	13.91	13.83	13.85	13.87	13.75	13.95	13.85
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.62	19.49	19.55	19.74	19.56	19.54	19.72	19.51	19.53	19.73	19.47	19.53	19.45
Utilities	30.04	30.82	31.02	31.30	30.96	30.88	30.86	31.16	31.85	31.63	31.19	31.97	31.51	32.06	31.85
Information.....	25.87	26.61	27.24	26.73	26.69	26.95	26.63	26.72	27.14	26.76	26.49	26.92	26.82	27.50	27.26
Financial activities.....	21.52	21.91	22.14	22.20	22.26	22.59	22.43	22.48	22.76	22.55	22.44	22.68	22.58	22.97	23.00
Professional and business services.....	22.78	23.12	23.31	23.12	23.13	23.58	23.31	23.26	23.44	23.09	23.01	23.35	23.00	23.41	23.17
Education and health services.....	20.12	20.78	21.00	20.98	21.03	21.08	20.98	20.98	21.02	20.94	21.00	21.11	21.05	21.17	21.14
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.51	11.54	11.63	11.59	11.64	11.62	11.63	11.62	11.53	11.51	11.53	11.60	11.65
Other services.....	17.06	17.32	17.41	17.37	17.44	17.44	17.44	17.45	17.50	17.45	17.38	17.37	17.36	17.51	17.53

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$636.92	\$654.87	\$669.12	\$658.22	\$660.18	\$666.92	\$657.98	\$658.95	\$669.58	\$659.90	\$662.48	\$671.16	\$663.16	\$676.26	\$666.29
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	659.51	660.18	660.18	663.16	663.83	662.88	664.23	663.89	665.24	666.25	663.60	667.26	665.62
GOODS-PRODUCING	818.96	844.90	860.69	854.90	859.04	845.38	844.12	850.72	858.99	856.94	865.67	865.16	868.13	873.13	873.13
Natural resources and mining	1,063.11	1,144.04	1,188.55	1,170.44	1,186.42	1,200.48	1,210.72	1,216.54	1,243.04	1,186.21	1,213.44	1,211.33	1,184.77	1,187.13	1,190.57
CONSTRUCTION	891.83	921.66	946.44	925.47	923.44	894.44	900.98	924.22	922.71	936.52	950.82	954.79	965.20	970.40	972.02
Manufacturing	765.15	784.68	791.47	792.53	801.78	793.48	789.08	790.16	797.47	792.48	797.96	790.07	793.31	800.05	796.22
Durable goods.....	819.06	842.21	849.58	849.91	863.08	848.48	846.38	846.30	852.10	847.05	853.19	841.09	845.96	850.92	845.96
Wood products.....	580.70	587.77	586.65	582.40	592.15	595.63	591.07	601.69	615.03	622.24	620.91	610.22	617.59	620.74	624.31
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	728.22	768.38	795.93	776.48	745.05	730.39	740.10	742.44	769.31	772.82	789.36	775.32	778.73	782.26	777.25
Primary metals.....	880.50	890.25	857.18	867.39	903.15	905.22	883.34	889.30	918.04	898.59	909.31	907.73	912.68	926.73	902.81
Fabricated metal products.....	742.76	762.16	768.04	773.08	784.52	764.40	763.69	766.77	766.35	768.88	768.88	760.19	763.42	768.18	769.28
Machinery.....	797.62	842.74	848.82	861.24	871.42	859.41	856.56	861.84	861.72	855.57	860.43	862.11	870.87	872.02	863.08
Computer and electronic products.....	932.26	943.90	955.42	949.15	964.08	960.84	954.10	945.36	955.46	936.00	947.38	943.95	938.48	952.56	933.13
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	693.49	732.16	751.85	749.91	748.77	739.95	739.23	742.72	743.68	743.81	744.37	738.41	738.48	748.93	752.40
Transportation equipment.....	1,081.53	1,095.49	1,104.39	1,097.74	1,120.51	1,087.17	1,092.37	1,082.59	1,089.31	1,075.46	1,090.15	1,048.46	1,058.36	1,064.10	1,063.84
Furniture and related products.....	579.66	608.00	605.54	617.25	632.63	619.81	616.40	615.86	619.08	616.14	617.47	622.08	616.80	612.97	604.49
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	640.85	655.15	658.28	656.21	663.26	663.14	658.90	658.82	665.34	665.22	669.80	672.52	671.50	673.06	668.61
Nondurable goods.....	685.21	696.35	703.70	703.70	708.64	707.98	697.51	701.67	710.74	707.57	707.98	712.78	712.35	721.27	721.10
Food manufacturing.....	586.41	587.93	594.46	601.06	602.21	600.59	591.43	594.80	593.91	605.31	599.30	606.71	613.77	621.41	619.10
Beverages and tobacco products.....	816.53	784.87	807.90	784.87	741.00	748.03	717.33	736.85	770.64	759.17	782.04	793.56	764.00	781.31	774.97
Textile mills.....	559.13	574.60	568.86	576.30	571.27	567.06	576.52	580.18	592.41	575.53	593.93	580.87	588.07	605.54	587.09
Textile product mills.....	459.40	477.49	489.46	492.83	513.77	494.00	498.51	503.75	496.19	503.63	517.30	503.63	515.20	510.15	517.69
Apparel.....	418.28	457.05	461.07	466.93	474.89	483.74	482.56	471.32	477.65	479.33	485.58	476.62	469.00	478.57	480.81
Leather and allied products.....	509.20	536.85	547.25	550.74	566.60	551.14	539.05	537.34	546.87	531.73	546.07	538.78	521.66	533.08	528.41
Paper and paper products.....	858.65	869.32	876.77	879.67	865.96	878.92	854.68	862.75	882.26	861.14	874.66	876.54	859.78	884.51	893.54
Printing and related support activities.....	646.11	655.78	660.10	659.30	671.45	654.94	650.93	658.37	658.76	652.27	653.98	653.80	667.96	673.18	669.52
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,345.72	1,389.09	1,412.52	1,398.22	1,412.08	1,480.02	1,482.85	1,458.58	1,468.70	1,509.34	1,476.29	1,510.58	1,483.45	1,550.04	1,581.66
Chemicals.....	888.25	910.88	915.47	900.13	918.76	921.78	898.64	907.26	932.38	915.84	915.45	921.29	918.43	930.04	918.00
Plastics and rubber products.....	658.55	669.47	677.22	670.32	685.01	674.59	669.56	668.03	677.81	663.70	669.06	670.64	662.87	660.33	668.87
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	606.12	622.42	637.30	624.68	626.29	637.00	629.20	627.91	638.63	625.97	627.90	638.29	627.58	643.86	631.47
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.63	577.84	589.90	577.25	578.67	584.64	579.82	580.89	593.19	583.97	588.46	597.77	587.15	599.14	586.32
Wholesale trade.....	816.50	845.36	864.11	845.85	847.39	862.62	849.31	841.83	870.48	847.00	854.50	867.57	846.72	874.94	853.93
Retail trade.....	400.05	412.10	421.20	413.44	418.81	419.68	415.85	419.52	425.65	420.43	423.81	428.58	423.50	428.27	418.27
Transportation and warehousing.....	710.85	737.37	749.48	740.62	738.99	738.28	727.63	726.89	741.47	733.58	742.14	753.69	741.81	746.05	739.10
Utilities.....	1,262.89	1,296.85	1,305.94	1,314.60	1,247.69	1,250.64	1,246.74	1,252.63	1,309.04	1,309.48	1,275.67	1,320.36	1,285.61	1,324.08	1,305.85
Information	939.85	963.99	999.71	967.63	955.50	983.68	953.35	953.90	982.47	947.30	948.34	979.89	957.47	995.50	967.73
Financial activities	778.43	797.76	823.61	803.64	808.04	844.87	816.45	816.02	846.67	818.57	821.30	848.23	824.17	861.38	841.80
Professional and business services	798.54	813.71	832.17	811.51	809.55	830.02	815.85	811.77	834.46	810.46	812.25	828.93	811.90	838.08	813.27
Education and health services	646.65	670.83	684.60	677.65	679.27	687.21	675.56	675.56	681.05	674.27	678.30	686.08	679.92	690.14	680.71
Leisure and hospitality	280.87	283.77	288.90	282.73	283.77	282.80	286.34	289.34	290.75	289.34	291.71	296.96	292.86	291.16	288.92
Other services	523.70	532.48	539.71	531.52	533.66	537.15	530.18	532.23	537.25	530.48	530.09	536.73	532.95	539.31	534.67

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2008.....	52.8	48.7	50.6	40.4	40.8	33.5	32.7	33.3	29.3	33.6	24.2	22.9
2009.....	20.1	18.4	15.8	17.5	28.6	23.5	31.2	33.6	35.9	28.4	39.5	37.8
2010.....	44.5	47.9	56.6	60.2	55.1	53.9	54.1	53.2	51.1	59.6	57.1	60.2
2011.....	61.8	68.8	65.8	65.2	54.5	57.0	62.2	57.3	57.9	56.8	55.6	63.7
2012.....	70.3	62.2	63.5	58.1	61.3	54.7	54.9	52.4	57.0	63.0		
Over 3-month span:												
2008.....	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009.....	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010.....	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011.....	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.1
2012.....	66.0	73.5	71.8	66.4	64.1	59.8	60.9	58.3	58.6	60.7		
Over 6-month span:												
2008.....	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009.....	18.4	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010.....	27.1	28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011.....	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.5
2012.....	68.6	70.1	70.5	71.6	71.4	69.4	63.5	60.5	58.8	63.0		
Over 12-month span:												
2008.....	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009.....	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010.....	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011.....	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.2
2012.....	70.9	69.4	72.2	70.1	72.0	70.7	68.6	66.9	68.0	69.7		
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2008.....	44.4	42.6	44.4	34.0	39.5	21.0	21.0	22.8	17.3	23.5	11.7	8.0
2009.....	6.8	8.0	8.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	24.1	27.2	25.3	24.1	34.0	38.3
2010.....	38.3	52.5	56.2	63.6	65.4	52.5	52.5	45.7	50.0	51.9	56.2	62.3
2011.....	70.4	67.9	66.7	66.7	54.3	57.4	63.6	50.0	53.7	49.4	48.1	64.8
2012.....	77.8	63.0	69.8	55.6	56.8	50.6	48.8	43.2	43.2	56.8		
Over 3-month span:												
2008.....	50.6	35.8	36.4	33.3	30.9	24.7	17.9	11.1	14.2	15.4	12.3	7.4
2009.....	6.8	2.5	3.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	5.6	9.3	19.8	19.1	19.8	24.1
2010.....	31.5	43.8	46.3	55.6	59.3	62.3	57.4	51.2	51.2	44.4	44.4	56.8
2011.....	68.5	74.7	78.4	72.8	66.7	63.0	62.3	59.3	56.8	55.6	50.0	58.0
2012.....	65.4	76.5	77.2	70.4	66.7	54.9	57.4	51.2	42.0	47.5		
Over 6-month span:												
2008.....	27.8	29.0	39.5	38.3	37.7	28.4	19.8	19.8	12.3	14.2	11.1	12.3
2009.....	8.0	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	8.6	14.2
2010.....	19.1	22.8	32.1	42.6	51.2	53.7	56.8	56.8	57.4	54.3	50.0	54.3
2011.....	65.4	69.8	69.1	77.2	74.1	71.6	71.0	68.5	66.7	59.3	54.9	48.8
2012.....	64.2	63.0	68.5	66.7	75.3	69.8	60.5	55.6	51.2	48.8		
Over 12-month span:												
2008.....	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009.....	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010.....	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011.....	58.0	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	69.8	69.8	69.1	70.4	67.9	64.2	62.3
2012.....	67.9	64.2	69.1	67.9	65.4	65.4	61.7	61.1	56.8	61.7		

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2012							2012							
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	
Total ²	3,447	3,657	3,722	3,593	3,661	3,547	3,675	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,093	3,285	3,346	3,211	3,257	3,172	3,293	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	
Construction.....	69	69	68	67	81	82	130	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.3	
Manufacturing.....	259	297	296	273	257	241	279	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	562	591	588	585	592	592	594	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	
Professional and business services.....	660	718	693	641	761	622	646	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.5	
Education and health services.....	665	687	713	689	661	725	660	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.1	
Leisure and hospitality.....	419	432	460	469	405	366	431	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.0	
Government.....	354	372	376	382	404	375	382	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	679	675	664	671	681	659	667	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	
South.....	1,370	1,474	1,490	1,399	1,431	1,325	1,404	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	
Midwest.....	666	755	777	759	790	817	842	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	
West.....	732	754	792	763	758	747	763	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	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							
	2012							2012							
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	
Total ²	4,213	4,461	4,284	4,278	4,440	4,204	4,339	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,916	4,176	4,000	3,989	4,109	3,922	4,056	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	
Construction.....	276	314	355	359	323	327	321	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	
Manufacturing.....	260	262	270	244	230	235	252	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	826	872	821	848	892	819	884	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.5	
Professional and business services.....	888	982	931	871	915	848	888	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	
Education and health services.....	495	540	494	500	502	499	499	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	717	715	700	720	747	708	754	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.5	
Government.....	297	285	284	288	332	283	283	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	673	696	701	675	676	745	644	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	
South.....	1,676	1,781	1,691	1,674	1,758	1,722	1,751	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	
Midwest.....	938	1,030	985	993	1,056	893	965	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.2	
West.....	925	953	908	935	951	844	979	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.3	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2012							2012							
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	
Total ²	4,142	4,463	4,249	4,088	4,355	4,017	4,084	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,838	4,163	3,943	3,789	4,062	3,759	3,776	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	
Construction.....	290	359	342	358	316	332	299	5.2	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.4	
Manufacturing.....	239	248	263	228	250	235	234	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	817	835	827	815	883	805	832	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	
Professional and business services.....	855	1,035	921	807	911	821	785	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.4	
Education and health services.....	470	479	493	463	474	438	471	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	710	712	679	685	730	672	704	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.1	
Government.....	304	300	306	299	292	258	308	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	697	690	668	711	671	704	676	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	
South.....	1,556	1,772	1,690	1,579	1,696	1,646	1,625	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	
Midwest.....	971	1,038	912	894	1,056	868	846	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	
West.....	918	963	979	905	931	801	937	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.2	

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

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

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

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

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

P = preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2012							2012							
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	
Total ²	2,114	2,176	2,133	2,163	2,151	1,964	2,067	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,969	2,041	1,998	2,033	2,025	1,849	1,931	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	
Construction.....	70	79	86	87	75	69	93	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.7	
Manufacturing.....	114	117	108	107	113	109	98	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	455	440	465	482	471	425	462	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	
Professional and business services.....	396	439	400	386	386	362	357	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	
Education and health services.....	266	269	269	279	277	243	263	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	445	448	440	432	430	411	430	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	
Government.....	145	136	135	130	125	115	136	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	309	305	300	315	325	290	285	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	
South.....	855	899	925	945	906	868	893	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	
Midwest.....	495	521	474	449	488	431	450	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	
West.....	456	452	434	454	432	375	439	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	

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

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

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

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

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

P = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Spokane, WA	\$36,792	\$38,112	3.6
Springfield, IL	44,416	45,602	2.7
Springfield, MA	40,969	41,248	0.7
Springfield, MO	32,971	33,615	2.0
Springfield, OH	33,158	33,725	1.7
State College, PA	38,050	38,658	1.6
Stockton, CA	39,075	39,274	0.5
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
Vineyard-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	40,709	41,145	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	38,696	39,614	2.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	32,018	32,125	0.3
Waco, TX	35,698	36,731	2.9
Warner Robins, GA	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62,653	64,032	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	37,363	37,919	1.5
Wausau, WI	36,477	36,344	-0.4
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	35,356	34,113	-3.5
Wenatchee, WA	30,750	31,200	1.5
Wheeling, WV-OH	32,915	33,583	2.0
Wichita, KS	40,423	40,138	-0.7
Wichita Falls, TX	34,185	33,698	-1.4
Williamsport, PA	33,340	34,188	2.5
Wilmington, NC	35,278	36,204	2.6
Winchester, VA-WV	37,035	38,127	2.9
Winston-Salem, NC	39,770	39,874	0.3
Worcester, MA	45,955	45,743	-0.5
Yakima, WA	30,821	31,366	1.8
Yauco, PR	19,821	20,619	4.0
York-Hanover, PA	39,379	39,798	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	34,403	33,704	-2.0
Yuba City, CA	36,538	37,289	2.1
Yuma, AZ	31,351	32,474	3.6

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2012	
Civilian workers²	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	116.8	117.5	0.6	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	117.3	117.8	.4	1.9
Management, business, and financial.....	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	117.2	117.3	.1	1.9
Professional and related.....	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	117.4	118.1	.6	1.9
Sales and office.....	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	116.2	116.9	.6	2.4
Sales and related.....	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.5	.7	2.8
Office and administrative support.....	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.9	.5	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.3	118.0	.6	1.9
Construction and extraction.....	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	117.2	118.0	.7	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	117.3	118.0	.6	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.4	116.1	.6	1.7
Production.....	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.9	.4	1.3
Transportation and material moving.....	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	116.2	116.7	117.7	.9	2.3
Service occupations.....	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	117.6	118.3	.6	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.1	114.7	115.4	.6	1.7
Manufacturing.....	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.6	.5	1.6
Service-providing.....	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.6	117.2	117.8	.5	2.0
Education and health services.....	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	117.9	118.8	.8	2.0
Health care and social assistance.....	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	118.5	118.9	.3	2.1
Hospitals.....	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	118.9	119.3	.3	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	115.3	115.7	.3	1.2
Education services.....	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.3	118.6	1.1	1.7
Elementary and secondary schools.....	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	117.3	118.6	1.1	1.6
Public administration ³	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	.8	2.0
Private industry workers	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.4	116.9	.4	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	117.1	117.4	.3	2.0
Management, business, and financial.....	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	116.9	116.9	.0	1.8
Professional and related.....	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.3	117.7	.3	2.0
Sales and office.....	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.9	116.5	.5	2.4
Sales and related.....	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.4	112.6	113.5	.8	2.9
Office and administrative support.....	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	117.5	118.1	118.5	.3	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.7	.6	1.9
Construction and extraction.....	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.8	.6	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	116.8	117.5	.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.1	115.7	.5	1.7
Production.....	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.8	.3	1.2
Transportation and material moving.....	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	116.0	117.0	.9	2.3
Service occupations.....	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.9	.4	1.7
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	114.7	115.3	.5	1.7
Management, professional, and related.....	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.8	114.3	.4	2.1
Sales and office.....	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	114.5	115.4	.8	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	115.8	116.3	117.3	.9	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	113.4	114.0	114.6	.5	1.3
Construction.....	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.2	116.0	.7	1.8
Manufacturing.....	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.6	.5	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.2	113.7	114.1	.4	1.9
Sales and office.....	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	115.1	115.4	116.4	.9	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.7	114.5	116.0	1.3	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	113.8	114.3	.4	1.2
Service-providing industries.....	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	117.0	117.4	.3	2.1
Management, professional, and related.....	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	117.7	118.0	.3	2.0
Sales and office.....	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	116.0	116.6	.5	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	118.0	118.4	.3	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	116.4	117.2	.7	2.3
Service occupations.....	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.8	.3	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	116.0	116.6	.5	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2012										
Wholesale trade.....	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	114.4	115.4	0.9	2.9
Retail trade.....	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.8	115.9	.1	1.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	116.4	117.6	1.0	3.5
Utilities.....	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	125.2	125.4	.2	3.2
Information.....	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	116.4	116.6	.2	3.7
Financial activities.....	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	115.6	116.0	.3	1.5
Finance and insurance.....	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	115.8	116.2	.3	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.6	115.0	.3	2.2
Professional and business services.....	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	118.5	118.7	.2	1.7
Education and health services.....	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.0	118.6	.5	2.2
Education services.....	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	117.8	118.9	.9	1.8
Health care and social assistance.....	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	118.1	118.5	.3	2.3
Hospitals.....	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	118.5	118.9	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.0	.0	.8
Accommodation and food services.....	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.7	116.7	.0	.7
Other services, except public administration.....	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.9	117.6	.6	2.3
State and local government workers.....	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	118.3	118.6	119.7	.9	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	117.9	119.0	.9	1.8
Professional and related.....	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.8	.9	1.7
Sales and office.....	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	119.4	120.7	1.1	1.9
Office and administrative support.....	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	119.6	120.8	1.0	1.8
Service occupations.....	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	120.4	121.5	.9	1.9
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	117.7	119.0	1.1	1.8
Education services.....	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	117.2	118.6	1.2	1.8
Schools.....	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	117.2	118.5	1.1	1.7
Elementary and secondary schools.....	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	117.4	118.7	1.1	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.4	121.9	.4	1.7
Hospitals.....	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	120.5	121.0	.4	1.8
Public administration ³	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	.8	2.0

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2012										
Civilian workers ¹	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	115.8	116.3	0.4	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	116.4	116.8	.3	1.6
Management, business, and financial	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	115.6	116.5	116.6	.1	1.6
Professional and related	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.9	.4	1.5
Sales and office	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.3	115.1	115.8	.6	2.2
Sales and related	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.7	.9	3.1
Office and administrative support	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.2	.4	1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.6	.5	1.2
Construction and extraction	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.6	115.9	116.6	.6	1.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	115.7	116.1	116.6	.4	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.9	114.2	114.9	.6	2.0
Production	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	113.6	114.0	.4	1.7
Transportation and material moving	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.9	.8	2.2
Service occupations	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.5	.4	1.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.1	.5	1.7
Manufacturing	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	114.6	.5	1.9
Service-providing	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	116.1	116.5	.3	1.7
Education and health services	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.1	116.7	.5	1.5
Health care and social assistance	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	117.5	117.9	.3	1.8
Hospitals	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	117.9	118.3	.3	1.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	114.4	114.7	.3	.9
Education services	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	.7	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.6	115.3	.6	1.0
Public administration2	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	.3	1.1
Private industry workers	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.4	.4	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	117.0	117.3	.3	1.7
Management, business, and financial	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.7	116.7	116.7	.0	1.6
Professional and related	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.7	117.2	117.7	.4	1.8
Sales and office	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.3	115.2	115.8	.5	2.3
Sales and related	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.8	113.7	.8	3.0
Office and administrative support	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	117.0	117.4	.3	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.0	116.6	.5	1.2
Construction and extraction	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.0	116.8	.7	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	.4	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.7	114.0	114.7	.6	2.0
Production	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.5	113.9	.4	1.7
Transportation and material moving	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.7	.8	2.2
Service occupations	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	.3	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.1	.5	1.7
Management, professional, and related	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.7	.4	1.9
Sales and office	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	114.1	115.1	.9	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	115.3	115.5	116.4	.8	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.9	113.2	113.7	.4	1.6
Construction	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	113.9	114.4	115.2	.7	1.4
Manufacturing	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	114.6	.5	1.9
Management, professional, and related	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.3	115.1	115.5	.3	1.9
Sales and office	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	115.2	116.1	.8	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	114.1	114.4	115.6	1.0	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	113.5	.4	1.6
Service-providing industries	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.3	116.7	.3	1.8
Management, professional, and related	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	117.3	117.5	.2	1.6
Sales and office	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	115.3	115.9	.5	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.0	.3	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.7	115.0	115.9	.8	2.4
Service occupations	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	114.5	115.1	.5	2.3

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2012										
Wholesale trade.....	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	111.9	113.2	1.2	3.4
Retail trade.....	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.6	115.4	-2	1.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	114.4	115.8	1.2	3.2
Utilities.....	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	121.3	121.3	.0	2.4
Information.....	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	114.0	114.4	.4	1.7
Financial activities.....	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	115.8	116.3	.4	2.0
Finance and insurance.....	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	116.6	117.2	.5	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	112.2	112.5	.3	1.5
Professional and business services.....	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	118.3	118.5	.2	1.5
Education and health services.....	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	117.3	117.8	.4	1.9
Education services.....	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	117.1	118.1	.9	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	117.3	117.7	.3	1.9
Hospitals.....	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	118.3	.4	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	116.6	116.7	.1	.8
Accommodation and food services.....	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.2	.1	.7
Other services, except public administration.....	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.3	116.7	.3	1.7
State and local government workers.....	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	115.2	115.4	116.0	.5	1.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.0	115.7	.6	1.1
Professional and related.....	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	115.0	115.6	.5	1.0
Sales and office.....	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.5	.7	1.1
Office and administrative support.....	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	115.1	115.8	.6	1.0
Service occupations.....	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.7	117.3	.5	1.2
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	.7	1.1
Education services.....	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	.8	1.1
Schools.....	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	.8	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.6	115.2	.5	.9
Health care and social assistance.....	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	118.9	119.1	.2	1.0
Hospitals.....	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	118.4	118.6	.2	1.1
Public administration ²	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	.3	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2012										
Civilian workers	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	119.3	120.2	0.8	2.6
Private industry workers	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	117.6	118.1	.4	2.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	117.4	117.7	.3	2.6
Sales and office.....	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	117.6	118.1	.4	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	119.1	120.0	.8	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	117.1	117.7	.5	1.2
Service occupations.....	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.8	.4	2.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	114.9	115.7	.7	1.6
Manufacturing.....	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	114.0	114.7	.6	1.1
Service-providing.....	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	118.7	119.1	.3	2.7
State and local government workers	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	125.4	127.6	1.8	3.2

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
											Sept. 2012
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.3	120.2	0.8	2.4
Goods-producing.....	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	116.6	117.7	.9	1.2
Manufacturing.....	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	112.8	113.6	.7	.4
Service-providing.....	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	121.5	122.2	.6	3.3
Nonunion.....	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	116.0	116.4	.3	1.9
Goods-producing.....	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.1	114.6	.4	1.9
Manufacturing.....	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	114.4	115.0	.5	2.0
Service-providing.....	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	116.5	116.9	.3	1.9
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	117.1	117.6	.4	1.6
South.....	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	116.8	117.3	.4	2.3
Midwest.....	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	115.3	115.7	.3	1.8
West.....	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.3	116.9	.5	2.0
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.9	.6	2.0
Goods-producing.....	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	113.8	114.4	.5	1.4
Manufacturing.....	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	111.8	112.1	.3	1.4
Service-providing.....	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.9	118.7	.7	2.5
Nonunion.....	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	115.9	116.3	.3	1.7
Goods-producing.....	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.7	115.3	.5	1.8
Manufacturing.....	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	114.6	115.2	.5	1.9
Service-providing.....	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.2	116.5	.3	1.7
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	116.4	116.7	.3	1.6
South.....	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	116.7	117.3	.5	2.0
Midwest.....	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.7	.3	1.8
West.....	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	116.1	116.5	.3	1.7

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	11	19	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0
In effect during period.....	11	19	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	44.5	112.5	0.0	1.0	6.0	26.6	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.5	18.5	11.7	21.2	26.5	0.0
In effect during period (in thousands).	47.7	129.8	1.3	2.3	8.3	28.9	2.3	3.2	4.9	9.4	23.4	13.0	22.5	27.8	1.3
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	302.3	1,020.2	26.0	29.0	60.3	72.6	44.0	32.4	48.9	112.3	117.8	175.0	72.3	210.2	28.6
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01	0

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	218.056	224.939	226.421	226.230	225.672	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379	231.407	231.317
All items (1967 = 100).....	653.198	673.818	678.258	677.684	676.014	678.988	681.977	687.157	689.232	688.423	687.415	686.294	690.113	693.192	692.923
Food and beverages.....	219.984	227.866	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172	234.718
Food.....	219.625	227.842	231.017	230.790	231.301	232.666	232.486	232.792	233.234	233.339	233.563	233.630	234.156	234.298	234.878
Food at home.....	215.836	226.201	230.196	229.380	229.982	231.694	231.180	231.383	231.711	231.518	231.515	231.306	231.708	231.615	232.456
Cereals and bakery products.....	250.449	260.311	265.433	265.552	265.997	266.877	267.821	267.101	268.014	268.653	267.321	268.449	267.794	266.655	267.828
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	207.694	223.161	227.853	227.583	228.853	229.609	228.610	230.485	230.967	229.351	230.464	231.309	232.475	231.555	232.917
Dairy and related products ¹	199.245	212.745	219.493	218.767	218.458	220.492	219.377	219.131	216.918	216.096	215.485	214.434	214.549	215.311	217.083
Fruits and vegetables.....	273.458	284.662	284.269	282.605	283.550	285.437	281.072	279.057	281.648	283.149	283.679	280.173	280.672	282.092	284.065
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	161.602	166.790	169.137	168.606	168.520	170.454	169.758	169.513	169.191	167.866	167.772	167.375	167.622	168.820	168.479
Other foods at home.....	191.124	197.358	201.315	199.924	200.566	202.756	204.001	204.574	204.864	205.554	205.313	205.508	205.864	205.266	205.267
Sugar and sweets.....	201.242	207.832	213.602	210.039	210.846	213.700	213.902	215.044	215.776	214.714	215.549	216.508	214.962	215.410	214.941
Fats and oils.....	200.587	219.163	226.216	224.907	227.601	234.252	233.196	233.411	231.745	233.294	232.096	232.067	231.462	233.223	233.074
Other foods.....	204.553	209.292	212.737	211.649	211.986	213.602	215.473	216.043	216.559	217.502	217.184	217.289	218.158	216.980	217.088
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	121.683	123.996	125.461	125.702	126.293	125.536	127.193	126.856	128.126	129.297	128.960	128.706	129.279	128.888	128.400
Food away from home ¹	226.114	231.401	233.459	234.046	234.435	235.268	235.603	236.073	236.695	237.262	237.839	238.337	239.057	239.565	239.742
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	159.276	162.794	163.978	164.120	164.095	165.884	165.566	165.367	165.500	165.671	166.406	166.538	166.759	167.215	167.475
Alcoholic beverages.....	223.291	226.685	227.606	227.363	227.335	229.704	230.704	230.193	230.092	230.766	231.444	231.192	230.674	231.018	231.058
Housing.....	216.256	219.102	220.138	219.969	220.193	220.805	221.117	221.487	221.682	221.971	223.051	223.316	223.699	223.901	223.708
Shelter.....	248.396	251.646	253.101	253.312	253.716	254.409	254.931	255.609	256.031	256.442	256.950	257.409	257.843	258.252	258.829
Rent of primary residence.....	249.385	253.638	255.651	256.367	257.189	257.714	258.184	258.569	258.922	259.231	259.407	260.107	260.677	261.421	262.707
Lodging away from home.....	133.656	137.401	136.551	130.687	128.131	131.601	136.832	141.314	141.337	144.775	150.656	149.964	145.981	142.337	140.038
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	256.584	259.570	261.034	261.503	261.982	262.543	262.812	263.317	263.765	264.012	264.276	264.740	265.422	266.013	266.581
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	125.682	127.379	128.416	128.777	129.480	129.929	129.158	129.978	130.881	131.132	131.225	131.562	131.748	131.512	131.810
Fuels and utilities.....	214.187	220.367	220.450	218.199	217.674	218.199	217.189	216.667	216.006	216.388	221.789	221.449	222.769	222.634	218.287
Fuels.....	189.286	193.648	193.058	190.444	189.711	189.945	188.393	187.591	186.517	186.852	192.649	191.913	192.759	192.636	187.657
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	275.132	337.123	335.148	342.823	340.512	344.644	350.482	356.637	352.175	340.782	316.859	312.380	321.824	330.366	334.080
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	192.886	194.386	193.843	190.572	189.891	189.942	187.962	186.784	185.834	186.762	194.261	193.679	194.126	193.579	187.970
Household furnishings and operations.....	125.490	124.943	125.223	125.073	125.170	125.629	126.180	126.107	126.114	125.905	126.054	126.077	125.610	125.310	125.300
Apparel.....	119.503	122.111	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359
Men's and boys' apparel.....	111.914	114.698	119.506	119.930	115.997	116.400	116.400	119.297	121.179	121.265	118.829	118.691	119.152	120.413	122.046
Women's and girls' apparel.....	107.081	109.166	115.851	115.603	110.918	107.644	110.044	115.566	116.905	115.350	111.471	106.499	107.666	115.789	119.833
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	114.180	113.571	118.048	118.775	118.032	118.399	118.161	119.881	119.190	118.963	118.260	117.920	119.121	121.344	123.667
Footwear.....	127.988	128.482	130.886	130.293	128.208	126.915	127.668	130.077	131.848	132.409	131.954	129.847	130.981	134.326	136.228
Transportation.....	193.396	212.366	212.127	211.358	208.585	210.799	214.429	220.842	223.083	220.768	216.369	214.294	219.110	221.745	220.232
Private transportation.....	188.747	207.641	207.404	206.635	203.809	206.307	210.013	216.536	218.563	215.978	211.423	209.458	214.763	217.530	218.832
New and used motor vehicles ²	97.149	99.770	100.540	100.021	99.795	99.659	99.889	100.325	100.977	101.399	101.832	101.811	101.458	100.572	99.935
New vehicles.....	138.005	141.883	142.535	142.736	142.953	143.438	144.326	144.350	144.522	144.401	144.367	143.953	143.749	143.725	144.011
Used cars and trucks ¹	143.128	149.011	151.494	149.230	148.140	147.143	147.011	148.677	151.087	153.665	155.306	155.815	154.851	151.118	148.293
Motor fuel.....	239.178	302.619	296.944	294.049	282.501	292.236	306.348	330.834	336.673	324.589	304.697	296.502	317.798	330.923	324.131
Gasoline (all types).....	238.594	301.694	295.877	292.486	280.713	290.762	305.076	329.780	335.742	323.604	303.747	295.498	316.859	329.898	322.934
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	136.995	143.909	145.308	146.338	147.499	148.126	148.230	148.298	148.327	148.540	148.542	149.048	148.854	148.798	148.683
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	247.954	253.099	255.774	255.663	255.644	256.545	256.968	256.616	256.544	257.372	257.629	257.423	257.641	258.024	258.578
Public transportation.....	251.351	269.403	269.158	268.478	266.958	263.968	265.830	269.566	275.272	277.929	276.784	273.033	268.755	268.791	270.681
Medical care.....	388.436	400.258	403.430	404.858	405.629	408.056	410.466	411.498	412.480	413.655	415.345	416.759	417.123	418.039	418.359
Medical care commodities.....	314.717	324.089	325.962	326.624	327.254	329.201	331.867	333.188	333.060	333.131	333.348	335.048	336.004	335.721	335.768
Medical care services.....	411.208	423.810	427.467	429.191	430.005	432.583	434.832	435.721	437.151	438.766	441.041	442.305	442.410	443.812	444.242
Professional services.....	328.186	335.666	337.257	337.347	337.907	338.714	339.136	339.389	339.833	341.023	342.223	342.800	343.672	344.281	344.282
Hospital and related services.....	607.679	641.488	649.496	654.117	653.839	659.194	664.591	664.855	667.727	669.475	673.716	675.570	671.963	675.152	676.952
Recreation ²	113.313	113.357	113.270	113.232	113.499	114.183	114.333	114.675	114.656	114.689	115.080	114.944	114.929	114.963	114.774
Video and audio ^{1,2}	99.122	98.401	98.572	98.315	98.225	98.743	99.371	99.856	99.893	99.934	99.717	99.630	99.747	99.712	99.067
Education and communication ²	129.919	131.466	132.755	132.750	132.728	133.067	133.199	133.235	133.284	133.470	133.456	133.546	134.039	134.639	134.767
Education ²	199.337	207.768	212.680	212.751	212.745	213.067	213.039	213.132	213.130	213.499	213.600	215.156	218.286	220.524	220.830
Educational books and supplies.....	505.569	529.545	540.431	541.618	540.742	547.629	548.192	550.401	550.666	553.994	555.121	559.000	571.037	577.816	577.676
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	573.174	597.208	611.458	611.581	611.633	612.104	611.974	612.093	612.068	612.949	613.172	617.651	626.343	632.696	633.646
Communication ^{1,2}	84.681	83.345	83.049	83.016	82.990	83.280	83.446	83.456	83.515	83.606	83.555	83.117			

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2011					2012							
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	354.052	362.854	365.905	367.157	367.912	367.934	367.968	368.877	370.423	371.655	373.246	374.084	375.059	375.109	375.994
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	174.566	183.862	185.236	184.791	183.345	184.636	186.279	189.201	190.089	188.963	186.967	185.872	187.952	189.575	189.338
Food and beverages.....	219.984	227.866	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172	234.718
Commodities less food and beverages.....	150.392	159.943	160.608	160.091	157.921	159.117	161.451	165.413	166.479	164.851	161.964	160.419	163.121	165.317	164.757
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	189.916	208.427	209.518	208.902	204.529	206.834	211.182	219.086	220.859	217.222	211.164	208.076	214.091	219.443	218.745
Apparel.....	119.503	122.111	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630	131.359
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	238.053	266.957	265.302	264.478	259.668	264.289	270.682	281.225	283.379	277.900	269.465	266.207	275.298	280.967	278.142
Durables.....	111.324	112.557	112.822	112.405	112.277	112.399	112.780	112.926	113.306	113.622	113.803	113.751	113.250	112.394	111.970
Services.....	261.274	265.762	267.352	267.413	267.737	268.459	268.819	269.396	269.901	270.462	271.737	272.062	272.560	273.014	273.066
Rent of shelter ³	258.823	262.208	263.717	263.931	264.341	265.060	265.628	266.323	266.747	267.176	267.708	268.184	268.637	269.073	269.674
Transportation services.....	259.823	268.002	269.487	270.117	269.858	269.438	269.535	270.604	272.146	272.912	273.239	272.860	272.651	273.044	274.883
Other services.....	309.602	314.431	316.933	317.275	318.043	319.100	319.510	320.315	320.824	321.309	322.052	322.397	323.412	324.441	324.632
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	217.828	224.503	225.717	225.532	224.805	225.739	226.927	228.887	229.621	229.290	228.863	228.417	229.813	230.985	230.787
All items less shelter.....	208.643	217.048	218.558	218.205	217.260	218.378	219.580	221.744	222.552	222.010	221.336	220.629	222.251	223.535	223.181
All items less medical care.....	209.689	216.325	217.730	217.479	216.875	217.804	218.737	220.483	221.159	220.833	220.416	219.972	221.275	222.301	222.195
Commodities less food.....	152.990	162.409	163.084	162.572	160.453	161.685	163.994	167.858	168.899	167.323	164.516	162.997	165.628	167.785	167.239
Nondurables less food.....	191.927	209.615	210.697	210.101	205.966	208.277	212.459	219.940	221.619	218.198	212.479	209.533	215.220	220.322	219.660
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	235.601	262.123	260.703	259.934	255.567	259.979	265.898	275.483	277.443	272.494	264.847	261.851	270.110	275.315	272.738
Nondurables.....	205.271	219.049	221.035	220.592	218.411	220.325	222.634	227.039	228.190	226.283	223.115	221.463	224.939	227.913	227.788
Services less rent of shelter ³	284.368	290.554	292.365	292.242	292.487	293.269	293.406	293.886	294.527	295.291	297.552	297.722	298.312	298.823	298.222
Services less medical care services.....	249.569	253.554	255.009	254.978	255.271	255.881	256.123	256.675	257.121	257.615	258.817	259.084	259.599	259.993	260.023
Energy.....	211.449	243.909	240.902	238.177	232.300	236.942	242.663	253.599	255.736	250.306	244.167	239.972	250.306	256.332	250.523
All items less energy.....	220.458	224.806	226.754	226.818	226.795	227.422	227.925	228.705	229.252	229.520	229.788	229.811	230.148	230.661	231.169
All items less food and energy.....	221.337	225.008	226.743	226.859	226.740	227.237	227.865	228.735	229.303	229.602	229.879	229.893	230.196	230.780	231.276
Commodities less food and energy.....	143.588	145.499	147.068	146.811	145.929	145.963	146.628	147.644	148.070	148.020	147.725	147.137	147.133	147.740	148.036
Energy commodities.....	242.636	306.445	300.916	298.530	287.363	296.886	310.685	334.427	339.793	327.659	307.427	299.361	320.214	333.202	326.887
Services less energy.....	268.278	273.057	274.851	275.224	275.643	276.432	277.027	277.780	278.431	278.956	279.608	280.024	280.526	281.081	281.700
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	213.967	221.575	223.043	222.813	222.166	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184	227.974
All items (1967 = 100).....	637.342	660.005	664.376	663.692	661.766	664.891	668.171	674.090	676.199	674.973	673.291	671.899	676.329	679.690	679.066
Food and beverages.....	219.182	227.276	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610	234.130
Food.....	218.730	227.125	230.406	230.143	230.624	231.980	231.806	232.126	232.550	232.594	232.865	232.958	233.495	233.558	234.106
Food at home.....	214.638	225.181	229.269	228.405	228.925	230.631	230.148	230.377	230.668	230.409	230.480	230.328	230.785	230.612	231.388
Cereals and bakery products.....	251.024	261.085	266.335	266.639	266.752	267.512	268.245	267.790	268.831	269.256	267.893	268.806	268.309	267.008	268.476
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	207.431	223.191	228.019	227.643	228.845	229.739	228.787	230.423	230.749	229.207	230.521	231.276	232.479	231.513	232.762
Dairy and related products ¹	197.992	211.772	218.451	217.557	217.503	219.185	218.218	217.975	215.670	214.876	214.354	213.208	213.395	213.995	215.866
Fruits and vegetables.....	270.713	282.180	282.345	279.989	280.711	282.588	278.626	276.807	279.285	280.363	281.263	278.069	279.015	279.850	281.585
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	161.214	166.067	168.262	167.739	167.577	169.594	168.825	168.498	168.203	166.941	166.827	166.536	166.839	168.176	167.776
Other foods at home.....	190.294	196.512	200.430	199.146	199.694	201.995	203.131	203.721	204.076	204.838	204.476	204.782	204.956	204.435	204.289
Sugar and sweets.....	200.035	206.668	212.276	209.091	209.639	212.860	213.086	214.050	214.583	213.705	214.677	215.419	213.727	214.039	213.643
Fats and oils.....	200.909	219.844	227.230	226.119	229.065	235.791	234.241	234.763	233.477	234.753	233.657	233.630	233.068	234.764	234.622
Other foods.....	204.577	209.273	212.673	211.618	211.835	213.520	215.327	215.913	216.510	217.571	217.037	217.339	217.986	216.933	216.819
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	121.872	124.148	125.681	125.761	126.235	125.367	127.047	126.611	128.056	129.399	128.765	128.839	129.263	128.653	128.100
Food away from home ¹	226.204	231.504	233.622	234.240	234.666	235.423	235.782	236.262	236.917	237.485	238.105	238.620	239.299	239.771	239.927
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	159.794	163.841	165.008	165.228	165.205	166.216	165.955	165.661	165.820	165.994	166.614	166.731	167.096	167.495	167.622
Alcoholic beverages.....	224.368	228.041	229.194	229.379	229.467	231.821	233.328	232.705	232.585	233.132	233.358	232.763	232.555	232.998	233.029
Housing.....	212.880	215.810	216.843	216.723	217.009	217.528	217.717	218.024	218.175	218.446	219.573	219.808	220.226	220.481	220.261
Shelter.....	242.309	245.526	246.922	247.313	247.858	248.435	248.868	249.453	249.852	250.176	250.508	250.990	251.456	251.920	252.603
Rent of primary residence.....	247.725	251.857	253.727	254.446	255.322	255.800	256.292	256.674	256.992	257.260	257.376	258.065	258.585	259.302	260.611
Lodging away from home ²	135.119	138.828	137.128	131.860	129.754	132.580	137.590	142.514	143.128	146.826	152.579	151.850	147.928	144.134	142.274
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	232.461	235.147	236.407	236.869	237.350	237.848	238.085	238.543	238.932	239.132	239.330	239.750	240.342	240.859	241.351
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	126.739	128.563	129.562	129.912	130.695	131.182	130.565	131.427	132.174	132.429	132.523	132.829	132.955	132.705	133.275
Fuels and utilities.....	212.885	218.859	218.952	216.546	216.074	216.589	215.460	214.848	214.162	214.793	220.746	220.237	221.381	221.128	216.544
Fuels.....	187.272	191.522	190.976	188.244	187.586	187.786	186.170	185.276	184.171	184.784	191.145	190.216	190.954	190.710	185.542
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	277.433	336.592	334.886	342.717	340.375	344.055	350.169	355.613	351.248	339.191	316.090	311.426	320.920	328.783	332.394
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	191.552	193.519	193.001	189.671	1										

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

Series	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
New vehicles.....	139.044	142.866	143.539	143.778	143.994	144.431	145.475	145.511	145.591	145.513	145.503	145.073	144.867	144.844	145.110
Used cars and trucks ¹	144.007	150.010	152.569	150.310	149.207	148.197	148.055	149.726	152.150	154.641	156.386	156.894	155.923	152.197	149.368
Motor fuel.....	240.094	303.848	297.935	295.069	283.528	293.496	307.606	332.384	338.121	325.789	305.744	297.552	319.156	332.285	325.181
Gasoline (all types).....	239.629	303.067	296.999	293.628	281.852	292.151	306.466	331.481	337.336	324.944	304.920	296.660	318.347	331.409	324.120
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	136.998	143.796	145.326	146.151	147.223	147.804	147.905	147.990	148.046	148.280	148.323	148.897	148.614	148.729	148.465
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	250.543	255.760	258.440	258.342	258.355	259.076	259.689	259.389	259.291	260.061	260.369	260.159	260.394	260.802	261.261
Public transportation.....	248.713	266.151	266.204	265.815	264.424	262.018	264.030	267.589	272.357	274.929	273.742	270.961	267.474	267.483	269.362
Medical care.....	389.766	402.187	405.472	407.128	407.909	410.459	413.022	414.116	415.231	416.471	418.174	419.745	419.931	421.005	421.438
Medical care commodities.....	306.257	315.845	317.901	318.671	319.396	321.314	323.842	325.227	325.102	325.063	325.265	327.122	328.027	327.789	327.814
Medical care services.....	414.273	427.551	431.274	433.269	434.051	436.798	439.305	440.246	441.853	443.599	445.889	447.296	447.173	448.771	449.365
Professional services.....	331.456	339.328	341.110	341.148	341.593	342.491	342.887	343.092	343.570	344.768	345.811	346.441	347.226	347.894	347.968
Hospital and related services.....	608.516	644.431	652.231	657.707	657.440	662.841	669.040	669.329	672.584	674.535	679.117	681.024	676.536	680.179	682.321
Recreation ²	109.812	109.898	109.869	109.723	109.959	110.556	110.881	111.200	111.143	111.219	111.495	111.407	111.312	111.296	111.135
Video and audio ^{1,2}	99.643	99.087	99.339	99.095	99.028	99.563	100.192	100.754	100.797	100.827	100.638	100.584	100.675	100.665	100.024
Education and communication ²	124.891	125.520	126.415	126.392	126.413	126.735	126.853	126.905	127.000	127.175	127.154	127.124	127.315	127.790	127.956
Education ²	196.606	204.761	209.343	209.453	209.452	209.865	209.868	209.968	210.001	210.415	210.449	212.032	214.973	217.084	217.394
Educational books and supplies.....	508.386	534.846	546.888	548.418	547.576	554.390	554.958	557.037	557.139	560.853	561.270	565.341	576.962	584.259	584.368
Tuition, other school fees, and child care... Communication ^{1,2}	552.958 87.317	575.357 85.789	588.222 85.543	588.409 85.486	588.489 85.510	589.117 85.761	589.075 85.892	589.187 85.922	589.277 86.021	590.197 86.105	590.260 86.074	594.714 85.618	602.614 85.048	608.380 85.016	609.314 85.119
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	85.126	83.447	83.196	83.139	83.163	83.391	83.455	83.486	83.582	83.666	83.633	83.181	82.613	82.580	82.680
Telephone services ^{1,2}	102.086	100.626	100.616	100.620	100.764	101.014	101.050	101.112	101.189	101.273	101.356	100.850	100.445	100.552	100.862
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	9.960	9.571	9.440	9.408	9.371	9.404	9.423	9.420	9.441	9.455	9.418	9.355	9.214	9.170	9.130
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	76.273	68.439	65.342	65.613	64.421	64.382	64.729	64.198	63.571	63.499	63.789	63.275	61.987	61.193	60.529
Other goods and services.....	409.278	416.899	419.067	420.462	421.000	421.572	421.412	422.358	423.249	422.668	423.905	426.119	426.791	426.980	427.027
Tobacco and smoking products.....	812.347	839.665	847.868	848.791	852.435	856.419	853.214	851.360	852.457	850.900	854.560	865.566	864.720	865.925	864.920
Personal care ¹	204.299	206.361	206.887	207.847	207.747	207.814	207.958	208.918	209.449	209.213	209.672	209.912	210.532	210.517	210.684
Personal care products ¹	161.174	161.045	160.970	161.716	160.954	161.473	161.121	163.005	163.267	161.533	162.074	162.437	162.992	163.139	162.663
Personal care services ¹	229.824	230.958	231.409	232.222	232.313	232.093	232.964	233.362	233.816	234.050	234.109	234.352	234.969	235.081	235.299
Miscellaneous personal services.....	355.502	364.346	366.867	368.036	368.816	368.843	369.051	369.972	371.634	373.141	374.463	375.231	376.313	376.385	377.275
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	177.545	188.157	189.605	189.073	187.472	188.931	190.816	194.276	195.270	193.928	191.611	190.384	192.874	194.669	194.216
Food and beverages.....	219.182	227.276	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610	234.130
Commodities less food and beverages.....	155.064	166.459	167.147	166.502	164.072	165.511	168.180	172.900	174.121	172.217	168.865	167.127	170.396	172.867	172.014
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	198.517	220.100	220.916	220.183	215.404	218.318	223.359	232.634	234.615	230.250	223.125	219.621	226.806	232.835	231.711
Apparel.....	118.733	121.293	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750	122.828	127.851	130.759
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	252.481	286.167	284.081	283.006	277.351	282.875	290.400	303.181	305.835	299.168	288.998	285.084	296.141	302.966	299.403
Durables.....	112.513	114.313	114.872	114.319	114.098	114.105	114.470	114.768	115.249	115.734	116.044	116.022	115.489	114.507	113.918
Services.....	256.628	260.925	262.427	262.535	262.954	263.615	263.904	264.394	264.819	265.369	266.623	266.938	267.409	267.865	267.906
Rent of shelter ³	233.507	236.603	237.944	238.318	238.834	239.387	239.820	240.373	240.748	241.058	241.380	241.843	242.294	242.751	243.405
Transportation services.....	259.985	268.161	270.160	271.172	271.174	270.972	271.019	271.891	272.940	273.729	274.109	273.991	274.082	274.571	276.522
Other services.....	296.066	299.544	301.477	301.609	302.364	303.344	303.908	304.690	305.232	305.754	306.251	306.465	307.035	307.863	308.072
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	212.938	220.401	221.548	221.324	220.479	221.476	222.792	225.059	225.815	225.326	224.621	224.059	225.705	227.013	226.675
All items less shelter.....	205.943	215.223	216.732	216.274	215.189	216.427	217.801	220.347	221.182	220.485	219.572	218.737	220.632	222.027	221.475
All items less medical care.....	206.828	214.226	215.626	215.342	214.658	215.653	216.699	218.700	219.390	218.929	218.297	217.768	219.286	220.408	220.179
Commodities less food.....	157.422	168.646	169.349	168.725	166.354	167.821	170.476	175.097	176.294	174.436	171.149	169.429	172.635	175.071	174.234
Nondurables less food.....	200.147	220.793	221.629	220.944	216.421	219.315	224.205	233.409	234.939	230.788	223.983	220.604	227.467	233.255	232.181
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	248.965	279.965	278.162	277.198	272.053	277.315	284.362	296.105	298.544	292.434	283.071	279.419	289.602	295.927	292.644
Nondurables.....	209.360	224.728	226.642	226.140	223.793	226.025	228.711	233.849	235.104	232.778	229.052	227.183	231.298	234.596	234.230
Services less rent of shelter ³	251.210	256.386	257.887	257.664	257.915	258.616	258.697	259.048	259.480	260.246	262.456	262.554	262.987	263.384	262.682
Services less medical care services.....	245.533	249.355	250.733	250.753	251.150	251.705	251.882	252.344	252.708	253.194	254.380	254.640	255.132	255.528	255.542
Energy.....	211.926	246.086	242.844	240.073	233.943	238.978	245.158	256.979	259.268	253.468	246.711	242.198	259.602	259.640	253.545
All items less energy.....	215.173	219.598	221.643	221.720	221.735	222.298	222.758	223.520	224.034	224.296	224.505	224.544	224.837	225.311	225.839
All items less food and energy.....	214.835	218.461	220.258	220.404	220.325	220.736	221.318	222.169	222.700	223.006	223.203	223.231	223.476	224.033	224.558
Commodities less food and energy.....	145.728	148.050	149.890	149.572	148.692	148.645	149.277	150.368	150.809	150.860	150.639	150.062	149.984	150.518	150.766
Energy commodities.....	242.805	306.719	300.937	298.469	287.221	297.049	310.990	335.299	340.744	328.340	308.066	299.935	321.284	334.327	327.527
Services less energy.....	263.713	268.270	270.000	270.500	271.036	271.762	272.318	273.002	273.600	274.084	274.574	275.025	275.496	276.070	276.790

¹

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2012						2012					
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. city average.....	M	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379	231.407	231.317	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184	227.974
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	245.709	245.201	244.984	246.252	247.409	247.564	244.394	243.670	243.422	244.813	246.087	246.128
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	247.099	246.818	246.570	248.031	249.044	249.046	244.050	243.558	243.320	244.930	246.070	245.943
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	147.244	146.533	146.456	146.885	147.846	148.210	148.933	148.126	147.957	148.453	149.441	149.732
Midwest urban ⁴	M	219.145	219.017	218.956	220.462	221.125	220.375	215.713	215.455	215.341	217.113	217.940	216.886
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	219.484	219.307	219.229	220.594	221.431	220.767	215.173	214.845	214.702	216.376	217.314	216.298
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	141.124	140.996	140.874	142.052	142.277	141.651	141.941	141.740	141.602	142.967	143.323	142.475
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	215.254	215.625	216.045	217.300	217.986	217.467	213.627	213.864	214.184	215.524	216.617	216.077
South urban.....	M	223.356	223.004	222.667	223.919	225.052	224.504	221.690	221.077	220.705	222.250	223.497	222.779
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	224.313	224.169	223.503	224.962	226.122	225.302	223.259	222.803	221.995	223.721	224.978	224.027
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	142.161	141.906	141.774	142.432	143.088	142.927	141.828	141.437	141.289	142.153	142.872	142.599
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	229.181	228.224	228.501	230.219	231.889	230.724	229.923	228.755	229.041	231.093	233.007	231.503
West urban.....	M	233.053	232.701	231.893	233.001	234.083	234.966	228.189	227.543	226.460	227.681	228.798	229.849
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	237.215	236.926	236.280	237.607	238.684	239.901	230.848	230.189	229.249	230.849	232.024	233.516
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	140.834	140.375	139.645	139.971	140.600	140.847	141.083	140.598	139.752	140.055	140.649	140.914
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	209.466	209.260	208.881	210.140	211.063	211.082	209.168	208.718	208.227	209.732	210.762	210.704
B/C ³	M	142.391	142.053	141.814	142.470	143.085	142.995	142.658	142.223	141.928	142.712	143.378	143.194
D.....	M	223.978	223.829	223.847	225.345	226.636	225.966	222.747	222.292	222.271	223.944	225.480	224.689
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	222.262	222.138	221.611	222.967	223.611	223.227	216.829	216.311	215.690	217.378	218.243	217.725
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	237.032	236.025	235.776	237.222	238.104	240.111	230.180	228.917	228.446	230.229	231.085	233.431
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..	M	252.652	252.406	252.016	253.472	254.554	254.277	248.955	248.488	248.162	249.734	250.980	250.539
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	246.582	—	246.326	—	249.488	—	248.130	—	247.627	—	250.910	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	214.607	—	214.612	—	216.851	—	206.301	—	206.334	—	208.684	—
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	212.226	—	211.267	—	214.033	—	218.017	—	216.677	—	220.012	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	150.155	—	149.838	—	151.732	—	150.848	—	150.523	—	152.663	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	214.277	—	215.504	—	212.996	—	213.248	—	214.727	—	212.291
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	214.464	—	217.098	—	218.104	—	211.938	—	215.060	—	215.641
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	204.829	—	203.959	—	204.139	—	204.041	—	202.688	—	202.775
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	233.991	—	236.110	—	236.793	—	232.966	—	235.409	—	236.318
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD....	2	—	237.405	—	239.557	—	240.537	—	238.105	—	240.408	—	241.646
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	239.806	—	241.170	—	242.834	—	236.890	—	238.445	—	240.864
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	239.540	—	240.213	—	241.355	—	236.222	—	236.750	—	237.947

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

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

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

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2011			2012									
	2010	2011	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p
Finished goods.....	179.8	190.5	191.8	191.7	191.1	192.0	192.9	194.4	194.9	193.7	192.8	193.2	195.5	196.7	196.3
Finished consumer goods.....	189.1	203.3	204.5	204.4	203.4	204.5	205.6	207.8	208.5	206.7	205.5	205.8	209.1	211.2	210.0
Finished consumer goods.....	182.4	193.9	195.9	197.9	197.2	197.0	196.7	197.3	197.5	197.2	198.1	198.1	200.0	200.8	200.5
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	190.4	205.5	206.3	205.5	204.4	206.0	207.6	210.4	211.2	208.9	206.9	207.4	211.2	213.6	212.2
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.1	231.5	231.6	230.4	228.8	230.8	233.2	237.3	238.4	235.1	232.1	232.5	238.2	242.1	238.9
Durable goods.....	144.9	147.4	149.7	149.7	149.5	150.2	150.3	150.3	150.5	150.2	150.4	151.0	150.8	150.4	152.5
Capital equipment.....	157.3	159.7	161.2	161.3	161.4	162.1	162.3	162.3	162.5	162.4	162.5	162.8	162.9	162.5	163.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	183.4	199.8	200.2	199.9	198.5	198.8	200.0	203.3	203.0	201.5	199.7	198.8	200.6	202.9	201.8
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	174.0	189.8	190.6	189.5	187.7	188.6	190.5	192.6	192.7	191.4	187.9	186.6	186.6	188.3	188.0
Materials for food manufacturing.....	174.4	193.4	196.4	197.0	195.7	195.4	195.2	195.3	195.6	195.2	196.0	197.1	199.3	201.0	201.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	215.4	249.2	251.3	247.6	242.3	244.5	249.4	256.3	256.8	252.8	241.8	238.4	239.1	242.9	242.3
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	186.6	204.2	202.4	201.6	200.1	201.2	203.2	203.7	203.0	201.9	198.9	196.9	195.4	197.4	197.0
Components for manufacturing.....	142.2	145.8	146.7	146.8	146.8	147.1	147.3	147.5	147.7	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.8	148.0	147.8
Materials and components for construction.....	205.7	212.8	214.4	214.2	214.2	215.3	216.8	217.4	218.3	219.1	219.1	218.5	218.5	219.1	219.2
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	185.2	215.0	212.2	213.9	211.9	209.8	210.1	220.0	216.9	211.4	210.7	208.8	216.7	222.5	217.7
Containers.....	201.2	205.4	205.4	205.3	205.4	205.5	206.7	206.7	207.0	207.0	206.7	206.2	205.4	206.3	206.5
Supplies.....	175.0	184.2	185.8	185.4	184.9	185.5	186.0	187.1	187.7	188.4	188.4	189.1	190.1	191.2	191.1
Crude materials for further processing.....	212.2	249.4	242.8	248.5	242.0	246.0	245.2	248.7	242.0	234.9	227.1	232.9	242.4	244.5	242.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	152.4	188.4	186.3	188.6	184.5	188.8	190.9	195.8	190.6	189.9	188.9	196.2	200.9	201.7	202.4
Crude nonfood materials.....	249.3	284.0	273.8	282.2	274.0	277.6	274.4	276.4	269.0	257.0	244.2	248.4	261.2	264.3	259.7
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	178.3	188.9	189.9	189.4	188.8	190.0	191.1	192.8	193.4	192.0	190.7	191.2	193.5	194.9	194.4
Finished energy goods.....	166.9	193.0	191.2	189.3	186.3	187.6	190.9	196.8	198.5	193.4	188.8	188.2	196.4	201.9	197.1
Finished goods less energy.....	175.5	181.4	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.8	184.9	185.1	185.2	185.2	185.4	186.0	186.5	186.5	187.4
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	183.9	191.7	194.1	194.8	194.7	195.7	195.6	196.0	196.1	196.0	196.4	197.2	198.0	198.2	198.9
Finished goods less food and energy.....	173.6	177.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	181.3	181.5	181.6	181.7	181.7	181.8	182.6	182.6	182.4	183.6
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	185.1	190.8	193.4	193.4	193.7	195.4	195.5	195.6	195.7	195.8	195.9	197.1	197.2	197.2	198.4
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	220.8	230.0	232.7	232.9	233.5	236.3	236.4	236.8	236.8	237.2	237.2	239.2	239.5	239.9	240.1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	184.4	200.4	200.5	200.2	198.9	199.1	200.4	203.9	203.4	201.7	199.6	198.4	200.0	202.2	201.0
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	171.7	192.3	194.9	194.6	192.9	193.3	193.4	194.9	196.2	197.6	198.9	201.7	206.3	209.7	209.4
Intermediate energy goods.....	187.8	219.8	217.4	219.0	216.9	215.1	215.9	226.2	222.9	217.1	215.5	213.0	221.5	227.5	222.6
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.0	192.2	193.2	192.4	191.3	192.1	193.4	194.8	195.2	194.9	193.1	192.6	192.7	193.9	193.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.8	192.0	192.8	192.0	190.9	191.7	193.2	194.6	194.9	194.4	192.2	191.4	191.0	192.0	191.9
Crude energy materials.....	216.7	240.4	229.8	243.2	232.7	233.1	228.1	228.9	220.5	207.7	197.4	204.7	219.9	221.7	218.8
Crude materials less energy.....	197.0	240.0	236.3	236.5	233.0	238.8	240.5	245.2	240.1	237.4	232.5	237.2	242.2	244.0	242.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	329.1	390.4	381.2	373.5	372.7	383.3	383.5	387.6	382.7	374.4	357.7	354.2	360.0	364.9	357.7

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2011			2012									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	235.1	245.6	238.6	238.0	234.9	236.7	229.9	218.5	208.4	213.8	225.4	227.7	226.3
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100).....	262.9	278.0	267.7	264.4	257.1	259.7	247.7	227.4	208.4	219.4	240.9	244.0	239.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	224.0	228.1	226.0	229.8	232.3	232.5	230.4	227.9	227.5	225.9	226.2	228.8	231.8
213	Mining support activities.....	113.6	114.1	114.2	114.4	114.9	115.8	116.2	116.4	116.4	116.5	116.8	116.7	116.7
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	190.2	190.6	189.6	191.1	192.1	194.3	194.7	193.6	191.7	191.2	193.3	195.3	194.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	194.4	194.8	194.2	194.9	194.9	195.7	196.0	196.6	197.1	198.2	200.3	201.7	201.7
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.8	131.4	131.2	131.7	131.6	131.4	132.5	132.8	132.9	133.5
313	Textile mills.....	131.5	131.0	130.0	129.6	129.6	129.4	128.9	129.0	128.1	127.7	128.1	127.6	127.4
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.4	107.6	107.6	107.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	165.7	164.8	163.9	165.3	165.4	166.9	167.9	167.8	167.5	167.8	167.8	168.5	169.1
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	109.1	108.8	108.9	109.3	110.2	111.4	111.7	112.9	113.1	112.5	114.0	114.7	114.4
322	Paper manufacturing.....	132.2	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.7	131.6	131.5	131.6	131.4	131.8
323	Printing and related support activities.....	112.4	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.7	111.7	112.0	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.6	111.8
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	368.9	372.6	362.4	371.1	377.5	401.2	403.5	387.6	366.7	357.3	379.6	400.5	390.4
	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	255.9	255.6	254.7	258.4	259.7	261.7	262.0	262.0	259.6	259.6	259.5	260.7	261.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	178.7	178.3	178.2	178.5	179.3	180.2	181.2	181.6	181.7	181.3	179.9	180.4	180.2
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	214.2	213.1	211.5	211.6	215.0	214.6	213.2	211.1	207.1	204.8	202.0	204.5	203.7
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	184.3	184.2	184.2	184.5	184.8	185.2	185.6	185.9	185.9	185.5	185.0	185.5	185.6
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	124.3	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.6	125.8	126.0	126.1	126.1	126.3	126.4	126.6	126.5
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.8	89.7	89.7	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.3	89.1
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	136.5	136.7	136.6	137.6	138.0	138.0	138.4	138.7	138.6	138.3	138.5	138.4	138.7
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.2	114.4	114.7	114.6	114.4	115.8
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	182.4	182.7	183.0	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.5	184.7	185.0	185.4	186.4	185.7	186.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.9	117.7	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.5	117.6	117.7	117.7	117.8
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	128.0	127.8	128.0	128.8	129.1	132.4	133.0	132.6	131.4	132.0	131.5	131.7	131.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	127.2	125.1	125.5	124.6	125.4	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.2	125.9	126.4	125.8	127.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	89.4	90.9	81.8	80.0	80.3	74.8	73.9	75.6	78.0	77.3	78.3	76.8	78.9
446	Health and personal care stores.....	134.5	134.5	134.9	136.2	135.4	137.8	138.6	137.9	134.6	135.2	135.7	138.1	136.4
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	78.6	82.0	80.3	75.5	77.0	76.3	82.1	86.0	86.4	82.2	74.1	73.2	79.9
454	Nonstore retailers.....	141.9	140.8	145.4	146.3	144.5	145.0	146.6	152.0	155.8	147.4	138.9	139.5	140.5
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	220.2	220.0	221.8	224.3	228.2	232.3	233.3	230.4	233.7	230.0	232.6	218.2	224.3
483	Water transportation.....	131.7	132.7	131.9	132.3	132.8	135.9	137.7	138.1	137.6	137.3	136.6	135.8	136.2
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	133.4	131.4	131.4	130.4	129.4	128.2	127.0	128.4	131.4	134.5	137.0	133.7	131.4
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	132.3	132.4	132.5	133.1	133.1	133.2	133.2	133.1	133.1	133.3	133.4	133.3	133.5
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.0	108.8	108.6	108.6	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.5
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	129.8	128.9	129.0	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.3	130.2	130.3	130.6	130.4	130.6
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	178.7	178.8	179.4	179.9	179.9	180.0	180.5	180.6	180.8	181.7	183.5	181.7	183.3
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	128.1	128.3	128.5	129.4	130.6	130.6	130.1	130.4	130.2	130.5	130.7	130.7	131.0
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	138.1	137.5	137.8	138.9	138.9	139.6	139.8	139.8	139.8	139.5	139.4	139.9	144.4
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	111.2	111.5	111.5	112.3	111.9	111.4	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.2	111.5	111.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	114.4	115.1	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.6	115.5	118.7	117.8	113.5	114.9	118.1	123.2
517	Telecommunications.....	102.0	102.1	101.9	102.0	101.7	101.9	101.4	101.8	101.8	101.7	102.7	102.4	101.6
5182	Data processing and related services.....	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.0	102.1	102.1	101.8	102.5	102.8	102.6	102.9	102.7
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	122.2	123.7	123.3	124.8	126.6	126.8	130.5	129.1	127.8	128.4	129.5	129.6	131.7
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	110.3	110.3	111.0	111.0	109.4	109.2	110.0	110.0	110.4	110.1	110.2	110.5	109.7
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.8	97.7	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.6	99.1	100.1	100.6
5313	Real estate support activities.....	107.1	106.4	106.9	107.4	107.0	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.8	107.7	107.5	107.4	107.9
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	133.5	132.1	122.9	122.8	128.3	142.9	128.6	126.1	128.0	135.8	136.8	132.1	132.9
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	178.4	178.6	178.7	182.0	182.1	182.3	182.7	182.8	182.9	182.9	183.3	183.1	183.0
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	111.1	110.9	112.5	112.0	111.9	111.4	111.5	111.1	111.1	112.3	114.1	115.1	113.7
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	146.3	146.4	146.4	146.6	146.6	146.7	147.1	147.4	147.2	147.9	148.3	148.4	148.5
54181	Advertising agencies.....	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.6	106.9	107.0	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.6	107.7	108.4	108.1
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.5	126.1	126.0	126.6	126.1	126.2	126.6	126.5	126.6	126.6
56151	Travel agencies.....	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.0	100.2	100.4	99.8	100.7	101.5	101.5	102.3	102.0	102.1
56172	Janitorial services.....	113.1	113.5	113.5	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.8	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.6	113.6
5621	Waste collection.....	121.5	121.4	120.9	121.3	121.6	122.3	122.5	122.2	121.8	121.7	121.9	122.3	122.5
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	145.2	144.1	142.9	142.4	143.9	149.0	147.6	146.0	147.2	148.0	149.0	146.1	148.6

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011			2012									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	132.6	132.7	132.1	132.5	133.1	134.1	134.7	134.0	131.7	132.2	133.4	134.5	134.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	199.0	203.1	199.0	201.6	200.5	206.0	210.8	212.2	205.8	219.2	229.2	231.6	227.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	201.1	205.7	201.2	203.8	202.6	208.6	213.4	215.2	208.0	222.6	233.2	235.9	231.5
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	184.8	182.6	183.8	185.9	186.8	186.2	191.4	188.3	190.1	191.0	193.5	193.0	194.4
Industrial supplies and materials.....	186.3	185.9	184.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	189.1	185.7	178.4	177.7	180.2	183.7	184.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	209.8	206.8	200.7	200.7	202.0	201.4	201.7	198.3	189.2	189.1	197.3	201.2	197.5
Fuels and lubricants.....	268.9	278.1	270.6	273.7	273.6	280.4	285.4	271.9	248.3	250.0	261.5	272.8	270.4
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	175.9	173.4	173.8	172.0	175.0	176.3	176.4	175.0	171.0	169.6	169.9	171.7	173.7
Selected building materials.....	116.2	116.3	115.6	115.8	117.1	117.2	117.7	117.3	118.1	118.5	118.7	118.8	117.8
Capital goods.....	104.6	104.5	104.6	105.4	105.7	105.9	105.9	106.0	105.8	105.6	105.5	105.6	105.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.2	114.1	114.3	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.3	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	94.9	94.7	94.7	94.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.6	112.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	116.9	116.7	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.3	116.9	117.0	116.3	116.3	116.7	116.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	113.8	113.6	113.9	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.7	114.9	115.3	115.8
Durables, manufactured.....	113.4	113.3	113.3	113.4	114.0	114.3	113.9	115.1	114.9	114.5	114.5	114.8	114.3
Agricultural commodities.....	201.9	205.3	200.5	202.8	202.0	206.9	211.0	212.0	204.5	216.7	227.0	229.9	225.6
Nonagricultural commodities.....	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.9	129.2	128.4	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	127.9

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011			2012									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES	141.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	144.2	144.1	142.0	138.7	137.7	139.4	140.8	141.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	173.6	173.3	172.4	176.3	171.4	174.4	174.5	173.1	171.8	170.0	169.2	171.6	171.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	194.8	194.9	194.0	198.8	192.1	196.3	196.4	195.2	193.4	191.5	190.7	194.4	194.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	125.6	124.1	123.7	125.4	124.3	124.7	124.9	123.0	122.9	121.3	120.5	120.1	120.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	260.1	264.4	263.6	262.4	263.1	272.0	271.0	261.1	245.5	240.8	249.6	255.7	256.6
Fuels and lubricants.....	346.1	357.7	356.3	355.6	355.4	371.0	367.7	347.2	317.7	311.4	330.3	343.0	342.8
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	385.5	398.8	397.8	397.9	399.0	418.5	416.0	392.3	357.2	348.8	370.5	385.4	384.6
Paper and paper base stocks.....	117.3	116.2	114.8	112.5	112.4	114.0	113.1	114.4	114.1	114.0	113.2	112.6	112.3
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	176.4	175.8	175.1	174.7	175.7	177.7	183.2	184.8	183.3	177.0	177.3	176.0	175.0
Selected building materials.....	130.3	130.2	130.7	131.3	132.0	134.4	135.1	136.5	138.1	138.8	139.6	141.4	141.6
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	292.1	277.3	277.8	270.8	275.5	283.9	277.7	273.4	263.5	258.1	255.1	256.6	268.1
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	116.3	115.8	115.2	114.7	114.8	115.4	115.8	115.6	115.0	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2
Capital goods.....	92.7	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.2	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.9	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.8	119.2	119.3	119.6	119.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.1	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.6	86.6	86.4	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.3	86.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	113.2	113.3	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.7	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.5	114.6	114.8	115.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	107.2	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.3	107.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	115.2
Durables, manufactured.....	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5	100.0
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	115.1	114.5	119.3	118.6	119.8	118.0	119.2	119.6	119.3	118.3	115.4	115.5	115.6

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2010		2011				2012		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Import air freight.....	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.7	178.6	173.9
Export air freight.....	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	148.9	148.0	146.8
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7	199.8	179.8
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1	202.8	187.9

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2009		2010				2011				2012		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	107.2	108.5	109.1	108.9	109.8	110.2	109.5	109.8	109.9	110.7	110.5	111.0	111.4
Compensation per hour.....	113.9	114.2	114.5	115.2	115.8	115.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.1	119.8	120.8	121.4
Real compensation per hour.....	103.3	102.7	102.8	103.5	103.7	103.0	104.0	103.0	102.1	101.6	102.4	103.1	103.0
Unit labor costs.....	106.3	105.2	104.9	105.7	105.4	105.1	108.1	107.9	107.6	106.7	108.4	108.8	109.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	110.7	113.4	114.8	114.7	116.4	118.5	115.3	117.7	120.5	121.8	120.5	120.9	123.0
Implicit price deflator.....	108.0	108.4	108.8	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.5
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	106.9	108.2	108.9	108.8	109.7	110.2	109.7	110.0	110.1	110.9	110.7	111.3	111.8
Compensation per hour.....	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.0	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.3	120.0	121.0	121.6
Real compensation per hour.....	103.3	102.7	102.9	103.6	103.7	103.1	104.2	103.1	102.3	101.8	102.6	103.3	103.2
Unit labor costs.....	106.5	105.5	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.2	108.1	107.7	107.6	106.7	108.3	108.8	108.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	111.0	113.3	114.7	114.6	116.2	118.0	114.5	117.0	119.6	121.1	119.9	120.3	122.4
Implicit price deflator.....	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.4	112.3	112.4	112.9	113.3	114.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	103.9	107.1	109.5	109.2	109.9	109.0	110.2	111.4	110.5	111.6	112.0	112.5	—
Compensation per hour.....	114.2	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.8	115.6	118.3	118.2	118.2	117.9	119.7	120.5	—
Real compensation per hour.....	103.5	103.1	102.9	103.4	103.7	102.8	104.0	102.8	102.0	101.4	102.3	102.8	—
Total unit costs.....	112.3	109.7	107.5	107.9	107.8	108.8	109.9	108.8	110.0	108.8	109.5	109.5	—
Unit labor costs.....	109.8	106.9	104.6	105.4	105.3	106.1	107.3	106.1	107.0	105.7	106.8	107.1	—
Unit nonlabor costs.....	118.8	117.0	114.9	114.6	114.2	116.1	116.7	115.9	117.8	117.0	116.4	115.8	—
Unit profits.....	85.0	98.6	111.0	110.3	117.2	114.5	109.9	121.6	122.3	124.1	123.5	126.0	—
Unit nonlabor payments.....	107.2	110.7	113.5	113.1	115.2	115.5	114.4	117.9	119.4	119.5	118.8	119.3	—
Implicit price deflator.....	108.9	108.3	107.9	108.2	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.4	111.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	—
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	105.9	107.7	108.9	111.1	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.9	114.4	114.6	116.2	116.2	116.1
Compensation per hour.....	114.8	115.6	114.3	115.6	115.9	116.6	119.6	118.9	119.0	117.2	119.1	119.4	119.8
Real compensation per hour.....	104.1	104.0	102.6	103.8	103.8	103.6	105.1	103.4	102.7	100.8	101.8	101.9	101.6
Unit labor costs.....	108.4	107.4	104.9	104.0	103.9	103.5	105.4	105.3	104.0	102.3	102.5	102.7	103.1

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1966	1976	1986	1996	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	44.9	56.6	65.7	76.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	106.3	109.5	110.0
Compensation per hour.....	11.0	23.2	46.4	66.9	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.2	115.4	118.4
Real compensation per hour.....	60.4	72.7	78.8	82.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.2	103.0	103.3	102.8
Unit labor costs.....	24.5	41.1	70.5	87.8	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	106.5	105.4	107.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	22.0	36.8	63.1	84.7	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	110.2	116.0	118.7
Implicit price deflator.....	23.5	39.4	67.6	86.6	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	107.9	109.6	112.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	47.0	58.2	66.6	76.9	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.1	106.1	109.4	110.2
Compensation per hour.....	11.2	23.5	46.8	67.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.2	115.5	118.6
Real compensation per hour.....	61.5	73.4	79.5	83.4	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.0	103.4	102.9
Unit labor costs.....	23.8	40.3	70.3	87.5	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	106.7	105.6	107.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.5	35.7	62.1	83.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	110.4	115.8	117.9
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	38.5	67.1	86.0	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.1	109.6	111.7
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.2	55.5	64.6	75.7	94.4	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.6	102.9	103.4	109.4	110.9
Compensation per hour.....	12.6	25.6	49.8	68.9	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.3	115.3	118.1
Real compensation per hour.....	69.1	80.1	84.7	85.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.2	103.2	102.5
Total unit costs.....	25.3	44.5	76.6	89.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.5	108.0	109.4
Unit labor costs.....	27.2	46.2	77.2	90.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.6	105.3	106.5
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.4	40.1	75.0	85.4	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	120.0	114.9	116.9
Unit profits.....	38.6	42.7	53.6	92.5	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	86.5	113.3	119.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	41.0	67.6	87.9	86.3	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.5	114.4	117.8
Implicit price deflator.....	27.0	44.2	73.7	89.8	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.1	107.3	109.2	108.7	110.7
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	66.1	93.3	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.8	104.2	104.4	111.1	113.8
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	66.4	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.3	115.6	118.6
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	82.2	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.1	99.6	104.0	103.5	103.0
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	100.4	102.9	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.5	105.3	109.5	104.1	104.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	88.7	84.9	91.3	100.0	104.3	110.5	118.6	107.5	114.7	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	91.9	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	108.0	111.8	—

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mining													
21	Mining.....	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	84.9	77.0	71.2	69.0	78.8	77.2	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	82.6	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	82.6	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	94.9	92.2	93.3	-
2121	Coal mining.....	103.9	102.4	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	79.8	78.8	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.8	77.0	77.1	85.5	88.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.1	116.7	103.9	105.1	97.3	97.4	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.7	103.1	106.6	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.9	100.9	106.7	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.7	103.5	-
3111	Animal food.....	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.3	104.9	111.4	105.3	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	106.0	101.5	109.3	107.4	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	102.3	100.3	100.0	99.9	106.2	118.6	111.1	100.7	92.6	94.8	102.0	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.2	103.3	97.9	93.1	-
3115	Dairy products.....	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.4	108.1	114.7	116.0	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.6	109.0	112.0	112.0	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	101.5	86.7	102.3	92.8	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	94.2	95.7	96.0	-
3119	Other food products.....	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	94.8	95.8	100.9	99.0	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	119.1	116.3	-
3121	Beverages.....	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.3	113.2	128.1	123.5	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.5	119.7	138.2	148.8	-
313	Textile mills.....	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	125.8	124.9	124.5	131.9	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.6	114.7	105.3	104.2	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	144.5	154.7	159.5	157.1	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.0	87.0	85.1	105.2	-
314	Textile product mills.....	101.4	98.1	100.0	103.1	115.2	121.3	111.4	99.4	98.3	89.4	98.3	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	100.6	98.4	100.0	106.2	115.4	119.1	108.6	100.4	101.7	88.7	95.9	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	101.7	115.5	-
315	Apparel.....	114.7	113.9	100.0	105.9	97.7	100.7	97.5	67.4	58.9	53.8	55.9	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	64.7	64.3	69.3	69.7	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	116.2	115.2	100.0	108.5	100.9	100.7	97.7	67.7	56.9	50.1	51.7	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	70.7	71.7	72.7	81.0	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.8	128.4	129.4	133.7	125.3	130.6	122.1	132.4	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.0	144.8	142.1	195.9	-
3162	Footwear.....	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	124.2	143.5	-
3169	Other leather products.....	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	160.4	140.4	125.4	-
321	Wood products.....	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.5	110.9	111.5	109.3	105.9	115.7	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	107.8	113.4	108.4	112.0	119.6	123.4	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4	114.0	-
3219	Other wood products.....	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.8	112.1	104.0	114.6	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	93.5	93.9	100.0	104.7	108.7	108.6	109.6	114.5	113.5	112.8	115.8	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.7	115.5	113.6	121.3	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	96.0	95.4	100.0	104.4	108.5	108.8	110.0	116.1	114.1	113.9	114.8	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.6	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.6	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	107.0	112.5	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	107.0	112.5	-
325	Chemicals.....	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.0	108.0	101.3	107.4	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	155.1	131.6	114.2	136.3	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	93.4	110.8	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.2	132.7	145.9	150.8	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	103.8	101.9	97.0	89.0	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	106.2	101.0	93.9	102.8	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	134.9	127.6	123.9	123.7	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	103.5	104.4	98.0	110.7	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	91.2	92.8	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.8	108.7	107.1	101.7	101.6	107.2	-
3261	Plastics products.....	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	104.5	99.6	98.9	103.8	-
3262	Rubber products.....	95.0	95.5	100.0	104.1	106.2	110.0	114.9	117.0	109.6	112.0	120.9	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.4	99.4	105.7	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	122.4	117.0	100.7	106.3	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
3272	Glass and glass products.....	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.3	115.3	118.8	127.3	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.5	88.2	91.7	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.4	111.3	101.3	111.0	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.7	104.4	118.7	-
331	Primary metals.....	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	106.4	123.0	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.4	151.6	118.7	142.7	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.8	67.5	55.7	72.0	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.2	121.7	119.8	128.8	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.5	123.0	104.9	114.5	-
3315	Foundries.....	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.8	119.7	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	94.7	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.6	110.5	101.3	106.5	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.6	126.1	117.1	127.7	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.6	101.9	107.7	124.3	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.7	106.3	96.7	98.9	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	97.7	105.7	-
3325	Hardware.....	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	86.0	94.4	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.8	115.2	110.7	119.7	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.0	108.6	95.2	102.4	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.0	118.6	110.5	119.1	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	111.4	112.6	-
333	Machinery.....	95.7	93.5	100.0	107.7	108.5	114.7	117.7	119.6	117.4	111.3	121.6	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	96.3	94.1	100.0	112.3	119.5	123.9	124.2	126.0	126.7	116.9	130.0	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.1	112.2	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	116.0	121.4	118.6	123.8	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	112.1	118.4	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.6	116.8	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	87.9	97.5	100.0	110.4	96.9	101.2	96.9	95.1	92.2	80.7	89.9	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.8	123.6	118.8	126.4	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.9	154.7	172.5	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.1	369.0	353.5	289.0	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	96.6	105.1	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.9	93.1	62.2	66.6	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.2	161.2	214.1	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	98.4	100.3	100.0	105.8	121.9	124.4	129.2	135.5	135.6	134.8	147.5	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	93.9	89.0	100.0	114.5	128.9	129.8	125.0	133.1	185.8	181.7	201.1	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	107.3	113.3	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.5	125.3	121.1	123.1	-
3352	Household appliances.....	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	118.9	118.8	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.1	110.6	118.1	119.7	125.5	118.7	110.9	106.6	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.4	101.5	107.0	103.7	95.8	112.9	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	85.6	89.1	100.0	108.9	107.8	113.3	114.9	126.1	120.2	114.7	132.8	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.7	115.3	145.3	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.8	103.9	97.1	102.5	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	85.9	87.9	100.0	104.7	105.5	109.9	108.4	114.7	109.2	110.4	129.3	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.0	110.2	106.5	114.5	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	111.8	124.1	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.7	123.4	128.2	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.7	188.4	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.2	107.4	108.7	107.8	111.8	100.1	106.9	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	107.5	112.1	99.0	109.4	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.2	110.3	112.2	106.7	106.0	107.6	93.5	94.3	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.4	122.9	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.6	130.6	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	122.9	130.9	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	112.6	124.7	-
Wholesale trade													
42	Wholesale trade.....	94.4	95.4	100.0	105.5	113.0	115.2	117.7	118.6	115.2	112.6	121.5	123.8
423	Durable goods.....	88.8	91.8	100.0	106.4	118.8	124.8	129.1	129.8	125.8	115.8	132.8	141.1
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	87.5	90.0	100.0	106.6	114.5	120.6	132.0	131.8	112.1	97.8	122.7	130.8
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.8	117.9	117.2	121.0	115.6	97.9	96.4	103.1	105.3
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	86.9	94.1	100.0	109.5	116.8	119.8	117.9	117.0	117.6	111.3	118.0	124.6
4234	Commercial equipment.....	67.1	81.4	100.0	114.3	135.9	155.3	168.1	181.9	199.1	203.8	234.4	244.0
4235	Metals and minerals.....	97.3	97.7	100.0	101.5	110.9	108.5	104.1	97.9	89.6	78.3	84.5	82.9
4236	Electric goods.....	95.7	92.5	100.0	104.5	122.9	129.2	137.7	145.0	144.6	142.9	167.0	176.4
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.5	112.8	115.4	121.2	120.8	114.0	102.1	111.3	114.5
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.2	112.3	120.5	123.3	118.1	121.4	101.4	114.3	129.7

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.9	112.3	111.3	102.7	98.8	96.5	87.3	91.0	93.9
424	Nondurable goods.....	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.7	112.1	115.1	115.0	116.0	113.6	117.1	119.7	118.4
4241	Paper and paper products.....	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.8	111.6	119.5	116.3	119.9	107.3	107.9	110.6	107.1
4242	Druggists' goods.....	95.7	94.6	100.0	120.8	137.0	155.1	164.4	165.7	171.5	185.8	192.3	205.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.5	110.7	121.2	122.3	127.1	125.5	122.5	128.7	121.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	103.9	103.4	100.0	108.0	109.0	110.5	111.9	115.1	110.5	114.1	116.3	116.2
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.8	108.7	107.3	110.9	110.8	114.1	124.0	120.0	98.1
4246	Chemicals.....	95.5	94.1	100.0	105.9	107.2	102.4	99.8	103.8	105.0	92.8	110.7	110.2
4247	Petroleum.....	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.7	113.1	108.9	104.2	99.5	95.6	99.7	98.4	97.9
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.1	98.6	100.2	103.2	105.0	101.0	101.0	94.3	91.8
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.6	110.0	112.1	108.7	101.7	98.3	103.9	106.5	104.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade.....	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	109.9	112.6	116.8	119.9	117.2	117.9	120.9	123.5
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	95.5	100.3	102.4
4411	Automobile dealers.....	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.3	106.5	107.6
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.7	105.8	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	91.0	92.6	92.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	100.8	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.1	106.1	105.4	103.1	98.7	94.8	93.3	93.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.6	112.1	113.9	117.5	123.5	123.6	128.4	134.0	141.9
4421	Furniture stores.....	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.6	117.2	119.7	116.5	118.9	123.4	129.7
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.1	114.5	116.5	118.2	127.9	131.9	139.9	147.2	157.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	259.9	267.9	275.4
4431	Electronics and appliance stores.....	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	259.9	267.9	275.4
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	93.5	96.6	100.0	104.7	110.5	110.1	111.0	112.2	111.8	106.4	111.2	114.8
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	94.6	96.1	100.0	104.7	109.9	110.6	111.4	111.1	108.8	103.1	106.3	109.5
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.4	150.9	156.1
445	Food and beverage stores.....	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.2	113.3	115.6	112.2	113.6	115.6	116.7
4451	Grocery stores.....	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.3	110.2	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.8	112.3	112.9
4452	Specialty food stores.....	93.6	102.9	100.0	104.8	110.7	113.0	122.8	129.2	124.8	129.7	130.8	131.8
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores.....	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.8	126.5	131.0	139.5	129.5	130.4	144.0	147.5
446	Health and personal care stores.....	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
4461	Health and personal care stores.....	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
447	Gasoline stations.....	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations.....	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	94.2	96.4	100.0	106.2	106.7	112.8	123.2	132.9	138.0	134.7	143.5	143.1
4481	Clothing stores.....	92.0	96.1	100.0	104.8	104.5	112.8	123.7	135.1	145.1	143.9	152.5	151.5
4482	Shoe stores.....	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.6	99.5	105.2	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.9	111.3	116.1
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.0	125.8	137.1	125.6	118.5	129.5	125.5
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	94.5	98.3	100.0	102.4	115.4	126.4	130.6	125.2	126.2	134.6	142.3	151.6
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	95.5	97.3	100.0	102.8	118.8	130.9	139.1	134.2	134.8	144.8	151.4	158.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	92.7	100.5	100.0	101.5	108.0	116.7	112.3	105.2	106.8	111.0	121.3	137.6
452	General merchandise stores.....	93.2	96.8	100.0	106.3	109.5	113.4	116.8	117.6	116.1	118.7	117.5	115.8
4521	Department stores.....	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	96.6	91.4
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	82.5	92.4	100.0	106.4	107.8	112.1	115.0	121.6	119.3	123.0	123.3	124.3
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.6	114.6	126.0	130.0	126.8	119.6	124.3	137.6
4531	Florists.....	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.8	110.8	125.7	113.0	121.3	127.4	137.1	165.4
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	90.0	93.5	100.0	108.8	121.6	128.2	143.3	151.8	149.9	156.1	167.0	182.5
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	81.9	85.9	100.0	104.1	104.9	106.6	112.7	123.5	132.9	116.3	122.4	139.8
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	110.5	102.8	100.0	104.6	100.9	104.0	115.2	118.3	106.8	94.3	95.5	105.6
454	Nonstore retailers.....	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.9	121.3	126.0	148.8	163.1	166.7	174.8	182.2	213.0
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.3	134.2	145.4	175.9	196.4	187.2	194.8	207.0	237.3
4542	Vending machine operators.....	121.8	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.4	117.0	125.6	111.0	114.3	135.7
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.5	94.2	87.1	93.3	96.5	101.3	106.1	99.7	113.4
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation.....	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.5	140.8	150.1	-
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.6	112.0	-
484	Truck transportation.....	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.5	98.3	106.9	-
4841	General freight trucking.....	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.2	98.3	109.2	-
48411	General freight trucking, local.....	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.4	105.8	102.9	97.5	111.4	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.7	97.6	107.5	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	116.6	103.0	100.0	105.1	107.3	106.5	106.2	109.6	115.9	115.0	110.9	-
491	U.S. Postal service.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
4911	U.S. Postal service.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
492	Couriers and messengers.....	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	87.7	82.7	84.2	-
493	Warehousing and storage.....	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6	-
4931	Warehousing and storage.....	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
49311	General warehousing and storage.....	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.4	103.0	102.8	103.2	101.4	99.0	101.8	109.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage.....	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.9	96.5	117.6	-
Information													
511	Publishing industries, except internet.....	99.9	99.6	100.0	108.1	110.4	110.9	116.3	119.7	121.0	122.5	131.3	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	102.9	101.2	100.0	105.1	100.0	97.9	101.0	101.9	99.2	97.6	101.3	-
5112	Software publishers.....	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.9	145.6	154.2	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	108.7	103.7	100.0	100.8	103.9	111.1	118.7	125.0	120.3	128.4	128.8	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.7	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.5	113.8	121.7	130.9	134.4	135.5	151.8	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	97.0	94.3	100.0	99.5	102.4	105.3	113.6	115.3	115.7	114.1	131.2	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	108.7	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.1	187.8	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	126.1	131.9	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	238.6	297.1	344.4	-
Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking.....	95.4	95.4	100.0	103.1	104.0	108.9	112.2	116.1	114.9	126.9	122.9	-
Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental.....	97.9	96.9	100.0	106.5	104.7	98.1	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.5	128.6	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing.....	107.0	99.7	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.2	123.4	120.0	114.8	99.5	99.1	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.7	148.6	185.1	-
Professional and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation services.....	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.9	83.0	82.2	78.5	87.3	83.3	79.4	82.1	-
54131	Architectural services.....	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.7	107.2	-
54133	Engineering services.....	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.3	116.5	113.8	-
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.4	114.6	115.2	118.7	125.2	131.1	143.4	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.0	108.0	-
Administrative and waste services													
561311	Employment placement agencies.....	67.1	79.4	100.0	108.0	120.8	126.9	146.5	176.9	203.7	205.1	198.3	-
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services.....	83.2	86.7	100.0	113.0	128.3	144.2	140.1	145.8	157.4	172.0	192.3	-
56151	Travel agencies.....	94.1	90.5	100.0	125.5	150.9	173.7	186.1	217.8	223.5	235.5	267.7	-
56172	Janitorial services.....	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.9	110.7	-
Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.3	114.4	109.5	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.7	121.9	115.5	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.0	99.2	98.8	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	99.2	87.0	100.0	108.3	99.1	109.1	99.0	106.2	106.4	97.8	95.8	-
71395	Bowling centers.....	93.4	95.7	100.0	103.2	106.0	104.4	97.7	111.8	112.3	111.7	114.5	-
Accommodation and food services													
72	Accommodation and food services.....	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5	-
721	Accommodation.....	98.2	96.2	100.0	103.7	111.6	109.0	109.7	109.4	108.8	107.1	109.3	-
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	98.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.8	109.6	110.0	109.5	108.7	106.7	109.0	-
722	Food services and drinking places.....	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.3	102.8	103.7	105.0	104.5	103.7	103.5	105.9	105.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2	103.2
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	103.8	103.1	103.5	105.1	109.6	107.1
7223	Special food services.....	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.2	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.6	106.9	108.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.2	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.3	119.9	122.1
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.6	102.5	100.9	95.3	97.5	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair.....	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.7	94.6	91.9	94.8	90.8	86.3	82.2	-
8121	Personal care services.....	96.4	101.9	100.0	106.6	109.3	114.8	113.7	119.3	123.0	113.4	110.9	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services.....	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	113.3	112.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.5	96.8	96.3	101.1	100.6	94.8	96.1	98.0	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.2	109.2	108.4	103.8	103.0	113.1	116.5	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.....	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.7	115.4	99.4	91.1	85.9	92.1	91.9	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services.....	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	99.1	110.0	109.8	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply.....	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.4	102.4	101.0	105.3	130.8	160.0	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

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

[Percent]

Country	2010	2011	2010		2011				2012	
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
United States.....	9.6	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.2
Canada.....	7.1	6.5	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4
Australia.....	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Japan.....	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0
France.....	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8
Germany.....	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7
Italy.....	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.5	9.3	10.1	10.7
Netherlands.....	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2
Sweden.....	8.3	7.5	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
United Kingdom.....	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for Germany are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published data and therefore should be viewed as a less precise indicator of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 16 Countries* (at www.bls.gov/lpc/fiscmparelf.htm).

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

Current Labor Statistics: International Comparisons

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	143,734	144,963	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617
Australia.....	9,746	9,901	10,084	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868	12,049
Canada.....	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,926	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263	18,434
France.....	26,109	26,432	26,674	26,853	27,033	27,227	27,441	27,656	27,937	28,053	28,102
Germany.....	39,460	39,414	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,495	42,046
Italy.....	23,893	24,052	24,070	24,084	24,179	24,394	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,699	24,820
Japan.....	66,480	65,866	65,496	65,367	65,384	65,555	65,909	65,660	65,361	65,111	65,040
Korea, Republic of.....	22,471	22,921	22,957	23,417	23,743	23,978	24,216	24,346	24,395	24,749	25,099
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	41,830	43,065	43,779	44,401	45,324	45,758	48,243
Netherlands.....	8,156	8,289	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,596	8,679	8,716	8,568	8,572
New Zealand.....	1,952	2,012	2,054	2,109	2,168	2,220	2,257	2,283	2,305	2,332	2,370
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,968	17,668	17,391	17,660
Spain.....	17,874	18,614	19,372	20,024	20,709	21,433	22,036	22,699	22,885	22,841	22,971
Sweden.....	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,695	4,748	4,823	4,877	4,891	4,945	5,004
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	22,072	22,434	23,099	23,880	24,808	25,952
United Kingdom.....	29,107	29,364	29,586	29,814	30,148	30,616	30,802	31,137	31,272	31,424	31,646
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Australia.....	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5	66.5
Canada.....	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0	66.8
France.....	56.1	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.6	56.5	56.3
Germany.....	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.6	59.2
Italy.....	49.7	49.9	49.6	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.1	48.1
Japan.....	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.7
Korea, Republic of.....	61.4	62.0	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.5	60.8	61.0	61.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	57.1	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	57.7	57.8
Netherlands.....	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	63.7	63.3
New Zealand.....	65.8	66.6	66.4	67.0	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.2	68.0	68.4
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	56.1	54.3	54.3
Spain.....	52.7	53.9	55.1	56.1	57.0	58.1	58.6	59.6	59.7	59.8	59.8
Sweden.....	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	64.8	64.8	64.9	65.1
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	44.9	44.9	45.5	46.2	47.2	48.4
United Kingdom.....	62.7	62.9	62.9	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2
Employed											
United States.....	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Australia.....	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247	11,435
Canada.....	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969	17,238
France.....	24,063	24,325	24,380	24,442	24,601	24,794	25,218	25,588	25,356	25,400	25,474
Germany.....	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,549	39,544
Italy.....	21,720	21,994	22,020	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,597	22,712
Japan.....	63,460	62,650	62,511	62,641	62,908	63,209	63,509	63,250	62,241	62,011	62,307
Korea, Republic of.....	21,572	22,169	22,139	22,557	22,856	23,151	23,433	23,577	23,506	23,829	24,244
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	40,303	41,492	42,124	42,600	42,803	43,238	45,882
Netherlands.....	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,178	8,183
New Zealand.....	1,846	1,906	1,956	2,024	2,085	2,135	2,174	2,188	2,164	2,180	2,215
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,864	13,453	13,059	13,263
Spain.....	15,970	16,459	17,130	17,810	18,796	19,596	20,202	20,108	18,735	18,309	17,972
Sweden.....	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,487	4,534	4,631
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	20,120	20,415	20,820	20,827	22,112	23,628
United Kingdom.....	27,618	27,835	28,096	28,388	28,681	28,942	29,148	29,354	28,878	28,945	29,086
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4
Australia.....	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0	63.1
Canada.....	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3	62.5
France.....	51.7	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.6	52.1	51.3	51.2	51.0
Germany.....	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	54.4	55.7
Italy.....	45.1	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.0	44.0
Japan.....	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2	56.2
Korea, Republic of.....	59.0	60.0	59.3	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.5	58.6	58.7	59.1
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	55.0	55.9	55.8	55.5	54.7	54.6	54.8
Netherlands.....	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.9	63.4	62.8	60.8	60.5
New Zealand.....	62.2	63.0	63.2	64.3	65.2	65.7	65.9	65.6	64.0	63.6	63.9
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	42.7	40.8	40.8
Spain.....	47.1	47.7	48.8	49.9	51.7	53.1	53.8	52.8	48.9	47.7	46.8
Sweden.....	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.8	60.4	61.3	61.3	59.5	59.5	60.3
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.3	42.1	44.1
United Kingdom.....	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	58.5	58.2	58.0
Unemployed											
United States.....	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747
Australia.....	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621	614
Canada.....	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294	1,196
France.....	2,046	2,107	2,294	2,411	2,432	2,433	2,223	2,068	2,581	2,653	2,628
Germany.....	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,946	2,502
Italy.....	2,173	2,058	2,050	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,102	2,108
Japan.....	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100	2,733
Korea, Republic of.....	899	752	818	860	887	827	783	769	889	920	855
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,573	1,655	1,801	2,521	2,520	2,561
Netherlands.....	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390	389
New Zealand.....	106	106	98	85	83	85	83	95	141	152	155
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,104	4,215	4,332	4,397
Spain.....	1,904	2,155	2,242	2,214	1,913	1,837	1,834	2,591	4,150	4,632	4,999
Sweden.....	227	234	264	300	361	332	293	296	404	411	373
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,952	2,019	2,279	3,053	2,696	2,324
United Kingdom.....	1,489	1,529	1,490	1,426	1,467	1,674	1,654	1,783	2,394	2,479	2,560
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9
Australia.....	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.1
Canada.....	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.1	6.5
France.....	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	9.2	9.5	9.4
Germany.....	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.1	6.0
Italy.....	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.5	8.5
Japan.....	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.2
Korea, Republic of.....	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.5	5.3
Netherlands.....	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.5
New Zealand.....	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5
South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	23.9	24.9	24.9
Spain.....	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	11.4	18.1	20.2	21.8
Sweden.....	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.			

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Output per hour																
United States.....	41.7	58.1	68.5	73.8	77.7	82.4	88.8	90.7	108.2	117.5	122.8	127.2	133.6	132.5	139.1	147.1
Australia.....	63.3	77.8	84.9	88.0	92.5	95.8	93.5	98.4	104.9	104.3	105.5	108.1	110.0	106.7	111.4	113.2
Belgium.....	50.5	74.8	87.1	93.9	95.1	94.4	98.2	97.5	101.5	105.1	106.7	107.3	111.3	111.5	113.6	117.3
Canada.....	55.2	70.7	83.4	87.2	91.3	95.1	100.7	98.3	100.3	101.4	104.8	106.3	107.3	104.5	105.4	110.0
Czech Republic.....	-	-	70.3	77.3	73.1	83.9	92.0	92.7	101.9	114.4	125.0	140.4	151.7	161.4	156.0	176.1
Denmark.....	66.1	79.3	90.8	94.8	94.3	95.8	99.2	99.4	104.2	110.2	113.7	119.5	122.1	125.2	123.4	135.2
Finland.....	28.9	48.0	65.8	71.1	75.3	80.8	90.4	93.9	106.3	113.4	118.8	132.7	145.3	140.6	120.9	140.8
France.....	46.4	64.8	77.7	81.9	86.0	89.6	95.0	96.2	103.4	107.3	112.1	116.4	119.4	115.4	113.1	122.1
Germany.....	54.5	69.8	80.6	87.7	88.1	90.2	96.5	99.0	103.6	107.5	112.1	121.5	124.8	119.1	108.2	115.6
Italy.....	56.8	78.1	94.2	96.5	95.2	95.9	100.9	101.2	97.9	99.3	100.8	102.6	103.1	99.9	93.8	100.4
Japan.....	47.9	70.9	83.4	90.3	91.2	93.5	98.5	96.5	106.8	114.3	121.7	122.9	127.6	131.3	119.5	136.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	33.4	52.1	65.6	73.6	82.7	90.8	90.1	106.8	117.1	130.7	145.7	156.2	157.3	159.1	172.9
Netherlands.....	49.7	69.4	82.0	84.3	86.4	89.9	96.8	97.2	102.4	109.4	114.6	119.1	125.3	122.7	117.0	127.6
Norway.....	70.1	87.8	88.1	91.0	88.7	91.7	94.6	97.2	108.7	115.1	119.1	116.7	116.1	117.2	118.1	123.7
Singapore.....	33.1	50.7	72.8	77.8	80.9	92.4	101.2	90.7	103.6	113.8	116.3	120.1	116.2	105.3	105.0	139.4
Spain.....	57.9	80.0	93.3	93.1	94.7	96.4	97.4	99.6	102.5	104.4	106.4	108.5	110.9	109.3	108.4	113.5
Sweden.....	40.1	49.4	64.9	73.6	78.4	85.4	91.6	89.4	108.2	120.2	128.0	138.8	142.6	134.3	124.4	141.1
Taiwan.....	28.6	52.5	65.4	73.1	76.1	80.7	85.6	89.9	107.2	112.6	121.7	132.1	143.2	145.5	152.4	175.5
United Kingdom.....	45.6	70.3	81.2	82.0	83.0	87.4	93.3	96.9	104.5	111.2	116.3	120.6	124.7	125.2	120.6	125.6
Output																
United States.....	49.8	67.6	79.4	86.9	91.2	96.1	102.3	97.6	102.9	111.2	114.8	119.9	123.8	117.8	107.6	113.8
Australia.....	70.8	81.8	86.5	90.1	92.2	93.5	94.9	96.9	102.6	102.6	101.9	102.7	105.7	104.6	102.2	106.6
Belgium.....	67.2	86.8	89.5	94.1	95.7	96.0	100.5	100.8	98.8	102.4	102.4	102.6	105.8	104.8	96.1	99.8
Canada.....	55.2	68.7	76.5	82.8	86.9	94.1	103.4	99.1	99.2	101.1	102.6	101.3	99.0	93.0	82.5	87.1
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.4	84.1	78.5	87.0	95.4	94.9	99.0	112.1	125.5	143.8	157.0	169.4	149.3	165.4
Denmark.....	77.3	85.5	94.7	97.7	98.5	99.4	102.9	103.0	97.2	98.8	99.3	103.8	107.1	111.0	97.6	99.9
Finland.....	39.8	53.8	60.3	68.1	74.7	80.9	92.2	96.3	102.8	107.7	112.3	126.9	140.5	135.6	101.9	114.9
France.....	75.3	82.8	86.6	89.7	93.7	96.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	106.3	108.8	104.2	95.7	99.1
Germany.....	81.3	94.5	90.1	92.0	93.1	94.0	100.4	102.1	100.7	104.3	106.5	114.1	118.4	113.6	93.1	103.6
Italy.....	71.1	88.2	95.7	96.6	97.5	97.3	101.4	101.1	97.3	98.0	97.8	101.1	103.2	98.4	82.6	86.4
Japan.....	61.9	98.9	101.7	108.2	102.5	102.1	107.4	101.6	105.3	111.4	117.2	121.3	126.1	125.5	100.8	117.6
Korea, Rep. of.....	12.7	40.0	59.2	67.1	62.2	76.5	89.8	92.0	105.4	115.9	123.1	133.0	142.5	146.6	144.3	165.7
Netherlands.....	59.3	76.9	85.1	87.7	90.3	93.3	100.0	100.0	99.1	102.9	105.1	108.7	115.1	113.4	103.6	111.2
Norway.....	95.1	91.4	94.6	102.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	100.5	103.3	109.2	114.1	117.5	121.3	124.5	117.3	119.6
Singapore.....	26.0	51.2	75.4	80.8	80.2	90.6	104.4	92.2	102.9	117.2	128.3	143.6	152.2	145.8	139.7	181.2
Spain.....	58.8	73.7	76.0	82.9	87.9	92.9	97.0	100.1	101.2	101.9	103.1	105.0	105.8	103.0	88.9	89.7
Sweden.....	45.5	54.5	65.8	73.6	80.2	87.5	95.1	93.3	105.0	115.0	120.7	129.0	133.5	126.5	103.7	119.9
Taiwan.....	29.4	59.3	72.7	80.9	82.8	88.9	96.1	89.5	110.1	121.5	131.0	142.9	156.9	158.5	151.5	192.0
United Kingdom.....	78.5	94.8	97.1	99.6	100.3	101.3	103.6	102.2	99.7	101.9	101.8	103.3	103.8	100.8	90.1	93.3
Total hours																
United States.....	119.4	116.5	115.9	117.7	117.4	116.6	115.1	107.6	95.1	94.6	93.5	94.2	92.6	88.9	77.4	77.4
Australia.....	111.8	105.2	101.9	102.4	99.7	97.6	101.5	98.5	97.8	98.4	96.6	95.0	96.1	98.1	91.7	94.1
Belgium.....	133.1	116.0	102.8	100.3	100.6	101.7	102.4	103.4	97.3	97.4	95.9	95.6	95.1	94.0	84.6	85.1
Canada.....	100.0	97.2	91.8	94.9	95.2	98.9	102.7	100.8	99.0	99.8	97.9	95.2	92.3	89.0	78.2	79.2
Czech Republic.....	-	-	104.4	108.8	107.4	103.6	103.6	102.3	97.2	98.0	100.4	102.4	103.5	104.9	95.7	93.9
Denmark.....	117.0	107.8	104.3	103.1	104.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	93.4	89.6	87.3	86.9	87.7	88.7	79.0	73.9
Finland.....	137.6	112.1	91.7	95.8	99.3	100.1	102.1	102.6	96.8	95.0	94.5	95.6	96.7	96.4	84.3	81.6
France.....	162.4	127.8	111.3	109.5	109.1	107.9	105.4	104.4	97.6	95.8	93.7	91.3	91.1	90.3	84.6	81.2
Germany.....	149.3	135.4	111.7	104.9	105.8	104.2	104.0	103.1	97.3	97.1	95.0	93.9	94.9	95.4	86.1	89.6
Italy.....	125.2	113.0	101.6	100.1	102.5	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.4	98.7	97.0	98.5	100.1	98.4	88.1	86.0
Japan.....	129.3	139.6	122.0	119.9	112.5	109.1	109.0	105.3	98.6	97.5	96.3	98.6	98.9	95.6	84.3	86.3
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	119.8	113.6	102.2	84.5	92.4	98.8	102.1	98.7	99.0	94.2	91.3	91.2	93.2	90.7	95.8
Netherlands.....	119.2	110.9	103.8	103.9	104.5	103.9	103.3	102.9	96.8	94.0	91.7	91.3	91.9	92.4	88.6	87.2
Norway.....	135.6	104.1	107.3	112.8	115.0	111.0	107.1	103.4	95.1	94.9	95.8	100.7	104.5	106.3	99.3	96.7
Singapore.....	78.6	101.1	103.6	103.9	99.1	98.0	103.1	101.7	99.3	103.0	110.4	119.6	131.0	138.4	133.1	130.0
Spain.....	101.6	92.1	81.4	89.0	92.8	96.4	99.7	100.5	98.8	97.6	96.8	96.8	95.4	94.2	82.0	79.0
Sweden.....	113.3	110.2	101.3	100.1	102.3	102.5	103.8	104.4	97.0	95.7	94.3	93.0	93.6	94.2	83.4	85.0
Taiwan.....	102.9	113.0	111.1	110.6	108.8	110.1	112.4	99.6	102.7	107.9	107.7	108.1	109.6	108.9	99.4	109.4
United Kingdom.....	172.1	135.0	119.6	121.4	120.9	115.9	111.1	105.5	95.4	91.6	87.5	85.7	83.3	80.5	74.7	74.3

See notes at end of table.

Current Labor Statistics: International Comparisons

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

[2002 = 100]

Measure and country	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	82.1	91.6	94.3	94.8	95.4	96.8	97.6	101.0	105.5	111.0	115.8	119.0	123.9	126.7	123.7
Belgium.....	80.8	93.6	97.0	95.1	95.3	97.3	95.1	99.0	100.3	98.0	98.1	100.7	100.8	103.9	108.3	104.8
Canada.....	65.8	96.6	97.9	97.3	97.8	95.8	93.5	98.4	103.7	106.5	107.7	110.3	113.0	117.6	114.8	109.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	73.8	86.7	100.4	92.2	89.2	98.7	106.1	100.1	94.5	88.7	87.9	86.7	88.5	81.8
Denmark.....	49.4	86.4	87.3	90.0	92.9	93.7	92.3	96.5	102.5	100.6	103.0	101.8	105.1	104.7	109.2	102.5
Finland.....	75.2	126.4	118.0	114.8	112.9	109.0	101.6	104.6	96.8	94.3	93.9	87.0	81.8	86.9	103.5	92.0
France.....	60.7	99.1	102.2	102.2	98.2	97.4	96.7	98.0	99.1	98.7	97.8	97.8	97.3	103.4	108.6	102.7
Germany.....	65.7	85.5	100.8	98.9	99.9	99.7	98.1	98.6	98.7	95.7	92.9	89.2	87.7	94.4	109.2	100.4
Italy.....	34.5	78.6	87.7	94.4	94.0	95.6	93.2	96.1	106.0	108.1	110.0	110.3	112.9	121.2	133.7	127.6
Japan.....	105.4	109.2	110.8	106.8	108.3	105.4	99.5	102.9	91.6	86.4	81.8	80.1	76.0	74.9	83.2	72.1
Korea, Rep. of.....	40.4	72.4	109.2	110.7	107.8	96.2	93.8	98.8	98.8	102.7	106.9	105.2	104.6	104.8	109.1	108.3
Netherlands.....	86.0	91.0	93.9	95.3	96.8	96.3	93.8	97.5	101.5	99.1	95.9	95.0	92.9	98.1	106.4	98.2
Norway.....	35.3	66.6	78.5	82.7	89.9	91.8	94.1	97.0	95.8	93.4	94.5	102.4	107.7	112.8	118.0	117.2
Singapore.....	78.5	107.5	113.5	117.8	115.8	96.0	92.3	106.0	97.1	88.9	86.4	82.7	85.3	95.3	95.1	77.7
Spain.....	35.7	73.7	93.6	98.4	97.4	95.6	96.0	97.6	102.5	104.1	107.0	110.0	114.1	122.0	125.5	119.7
Sweden.....	67.2	123.3	110.6	110.9	108.1	102.2	99.0	106.1	96.5	89.2	86.6	82.2	85.0	92.6	104.0	89.5
Taiwan.....	69.3	108.5	123.1	121.0	120.0	115.5	110.9	112.4	96.2	94.5	92.6	90.4	84.3	85.0	78.7	70.2
United Kingdom.....	52.6	84.3	88.2	90.7	96.5	97.5	96.7	97.6	100.7	99.1	100.3	102.2	102.4	104.2	112.0	110.9
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	91.6	107.0	107.1	103.6	104.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	99.8	92.6	91.6	90.2	88.7	93.3	92.8	89.2
Australia.....	-	118.0	124.8	129.0	109.7	113.2	103.6	92.8	121.2	142.9	155.7	160.5	183.6	194.6	184.7	209.3
Belgium.....	118.0	119.5	140.5	113.3	112.0	109.6	92.9	93.7	120.1	128.9	129.2	133.8	146.2	161.8	159.6	147.0
Canada.....	88.4	130.1	112.1	110.4	103.5	101.3	98.8	99.8	116.3	128.5	139.6	152.7	165.3	173.2	158.0	167.6
Czech Republic.....	-	-	91.0	89.5	101.8	87.3	75.6	85.0	123.1	127.6	129.2	128.5	140.2	166.4	152.0	140.1
Denmark.....	69.1	110.1	123.0	107.4	109.3	105.8	89.9	91.4	122.9	132.5	135.5	135.1	152.3	162.3	160.8	143.6
Finland.....	126.8	207.9	170.0	139.1	132.9	122.8	99.3	99.1	115.9	124.0	123.7	115.6	118.6	135.3	152.6	129.0
France.....	99.7	126.2	142.2	121.5	115.5	109.7	94.5	92.8	118.7	129.8	128.8	130.0	141.2	161.1	160.1	144.1
Germany.....	74.7	109.4	145.6	117.9	117.4	112.4	95.8	93.3	118.2	125.9	122.3	118.6	127.2	147.0	161.0	140.8
Italy.....	82.6	134.3	110.2	113.5	110.8	107.7	91.1	91.0	127.0	142.2	144.8	146.5	163.7	188.8	197.1	179.0
Japan.....	58.2	94.3	147.7	110.4	103.6	116.1	115.6	106.0	98.9	100.1	93.0	86.3	80.8	90.7	111.2	102.9
Korea, Rep. of.....	83.1	127.3	176.7	146.1	96.2	101.1	103.7	95.7	103.6	112.1	130.6	137.8	140.8	119.2	107.0	117.1
Netherlands.....	100.8	116.5	136.4	113.7	113.8	108.5	91.6	92.3	121.6	130.3	126.3	126.2	134.7	152.8	156.8	137.8
Norway.....	57.0	85.0	98.9	93.2	95.0	93.9	85.2	86.1	108.0	110.6	117.2	127.6	146.9	159.7	149.8	154.7
Singapore.....	65.7	106.2	143.4	142.0	124.0	101.4	95.8	105.9	99.7	94.2	93.0	93.3	101.5	120.6	117.1	102.1
Spain.....	87.6	127.3	132.2	118.1	114.8	107.7	93.8	92.4	122.7	136.9	140.9	146.2	165.5	190.1	185.0	168.0
Sweden.....	154.3	202.4	150.7	141.0	132.2	120.1	105.0	99.8	116.1	118.1	112.7	108.4	122.4	136.8	132.2	120.8
Taiwan.....	66.4	139.3	160.4	145.2	123.5	123.4	122.6	114.7	96.5	97.8	99.5	96.1	88.6	93.2	82.3	77.0
United Kingdom.....	81.4	100.1	92.7	98.9	106.5	104.9	97.5	93.5	109.5	120.8	121.6	125.4	136.5	128.6	116.7	114.1
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	38.2	62.1	73.4	76.5	81.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	108.0	108.9	112.5	114.8	118.5	123.6	129.1	131.2
Australia.....	-	63.9	77.8	83.0	87.7	91.4	90.5	96.0	106.0	110.1	117.1	125.2	130.9	132.2	141.1	140.0
Belgium.....	40.8	70.1	84.5	89.3	90.6	91.8	93.5	96.5	101.9	103.0	104.8	108.0	112.2	115.8	123.0	123.0
Canada.....	36.3	68.3	81.6	84.9	89.3	91.2	94.2	96.7	104.0	108.0	112.8	117.2	121.2	122.9	121.0	120.9
Czech Republic.....	-	-	51.9	67.1	73.4	77.4	82.0	91.6	108.1	114.6	118.1	124.5	133.3	139.9	138.1	144.0
Denmark.....	32.6	68.5	79.3	85.3	87.6	89.8	91.6	95.9	106.8	110.9	117.2	121.6	128.3	131.2	134.9	138.6
Finland.....	21.8	60.6	77.6	81.6	85.0	88.1	91.9	98.2	102.9	106.9	111.6	115.5	118.8	122.2	125.2	129.5
France.....	28.2	64.1	79.4	83.7	84.4	87.3	91.9	94.3	102.5	105.9	109.7	113.9	116.2	119.3	122.9	125.4
Germany.....	35.8	59.7	81.2	86.7	88.0	90.0	94.7	97.6	102.2	102.8	104.1	108.4	109.4	112.4	118.1	116.0
Italy.....	19.6	61.3	82.5	91.1	89.4	91.7	94.1	97.2	103.8	107.4	110.8	113.2	116.4	121.1	125.4	128.1
Japan.....	50.4	77.4	92.4	96.4	98.8	98.6	98.0	99.3	97.8	98.8	99.6	98.5	97.0	98.4	99.5	98.2
Korea, Rep. of.....	-	24.1	56.9	72.7	79.3	79.6	85.2	89.1	105.5	120.3	139.8	153.2	163.4	164.8	173.6	187.2
Netherlands.....	42.8	63.1	77.0	80.3	83.7	86.6	90.7	94.7	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.1	116.4	120.4	124.4	125.3
Norway.....	24.7	58.5	69.2	75.3	79.7	84.2	89.0	94.4	104.1	107.5	112.6	119.5	125.0	132.1	139.4	144.9
Singapore.....	26.0	54.5	82.6	91.7	93.7	88.8	93.4	96.2	100.6	101.2	100.5	99.4	99.2	100.3	99.9	108.3
Spain.....	20.7	59.0	87.4	91.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	97.2	105.0	108.7	113.9	119.4	126.6	133.4	136.1	136.0
Sweden.....	27.0	61.0	71.8	81.6	84.7	87.4	90.7	94.9	104.4	107.2	110.8	114.1	121.2	124.4	129.4	126.3
Taiwan.....	19.8	57.0	80.5	88.5	91.4	93.3	94.9	101.0	103.1	106.4	112.7	119.5	120.7	123.7	119.9	123.3
United Kingdom.....	24.0	59.3	71.6	74.4	80.1	85.2	90.2	94.6	105.2	110.1	116.7	123.2	127.7	130.4	135.0	139.3

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

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry¹, United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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