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REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

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S P E C I A L I S S U E
Green Jobs





U.S. Department of Labor
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Friday, February 01, 2013	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for January 2013
Thursday, February 07, 2013	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Fourth Quarter 2012
Friday, February 08, 2013	10:00 AM	Major Work Stoppages for 2012
Tuesday, February 12, 2013	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for December 2012
Wednesday, February 13, 2013	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for January 2013
Thursday, February 14, 2013	10:00 AM	Extended Mass Layoffs for Fourth Quarter 2012
Wednesday, February 20, 2013	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for January 2013
Thursday, February 21, 2013	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for January 2013
Thursday, February 21, 2013	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for January 2013
Friday, February 22, 2013	10:00 AM	Volunteering in the United States for 2012
Tuesday, February 26, 2013	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for January 2013

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BLS green jobs overview

Through its green jobs initiative, BLS has developed its green jobs definition and published information on green careers and results from three new data collection activities that measure the number of green jobs that produce green goods and services and the number of jobs related to the use of green technologies and practices

Dixie Sommers

The first decade of this century saw growing attention to issues of renewable energy, energy independence and conservation, and global warming. This interest led to an expectation that a “green economy” would emerge and create associated “green jobs.” Many public officials at all levels of government, as well as business leaders and others, developed plans and programs regarding green jobs, such as Congress passing the Green Jobs Act in 2007.¹ The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 contained significant funding for energy projects and green jobs training.²

At the same time, however, little reliable or consistent data were available about the number and types of green jobs, and the data that did exist used a variety of green jobs definitions. To help address this information gap, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) requested and received funding starting in fiscal year (FY) 2010 for a green jobs initiative.

In its budget request, BLS proposed working with other federal agencies and key organizations to define green jobs and then to produce data about these jobs. BLS proposed to “produce new data measuring employment and wages for businesses whose primary activities can be defined as ‘green’ and produce information on the occupations involved, in whole or in part, in green

economic activities.”³ In addition, BLS proposed to conduct “special employer surveys” to provide information on the occupations and wages paid in green jobs and to develop and disseminate career information related to green jobs.

Since FY 2010, BLS has implemented the green jobs initiative, which resulted in developing the BLS green jobs definition and publishing articles on green careers and results from three new data collection activities: the Green Goods and Services (GGS) survey, GGS occupations (GGS-OCC) data, and Green Technologies and Practices (GTP) survey.

The GGS survey indicated that in 2010, the United States had 3.1 million green goods and services (GGS) jobs. GGS jobs accounted for 2.4 percent of total U.S. wage and salary employment.⁴ The private sector had 2.3 million GGS jobs, and the public sector had 860,000 GGS jobs. Additional results and data for 2011 will be presented in a forthcoming *Monthly Labor Review* article.

GGS-OCC data indicate that establishments that received all their revenue from GGS had about 540,000 transportation and material moving jobs, about 208,000 production jobs, and 194,000 office and administrative support jobs in November 2011. In his article in this issue, Zachary Warren

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discusses GGS-OCC data.

The GTP survey showed that, in August 2011, about three-quarters of business establishments reported using at least one green technology or practice. Approximately 854,700 jobs were held by workers who spent more than half of their time involved in green technologies and practices (GTP). Audrey Watson presents further highlights from the GTP survey in this issue's visual essay.

The Parrott and Wiatrowski article in this issue provides safety and health information for occupations that comprise the largest number of GTP jobs.

The remainder of this overview article describes how BLS developed its green jobs definition and how each of the three data collection activities were designed, tested, and implemented, along with their limitations. The article wraps up by briefly discussing the green career information.

How BLS developed its green jobs definition

The first step in the BLS green jobs initiative was to develop a definition of green jobs. BLS established three criteria for the definition: it must be objective, be measurable, and use standard classifications. An objective definition would avoid policy judgments or advocacy, consistent with the BLS mission as a statistical agency. A measurable definition would work when used in data collection: it would be clear to potential survey respondents and be based on information survey respondents have and are able and willing to report to BLS. Finally, a definition that uses standard classifications would meet Office of Management and Budget statistical standards, as well as permit comparison of the resulting data to other data. The standard classifications used include the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

The process of defining green jobs began with reviewing the variety of existing definitions found in analytical and survey efforts of several states, private research and industry organizations, other federal agencies, and international organizations. Prior to the FY 2010 budget request, BLS participated with several State Workforce Agencies and the Employment and Training Administration in the Green Jobs Study Group. The Study Group examined the range of existing state green jobs surveys and data projects to understand the issue and the various attempts at measurement, to identify the questions surrounding measuring green jobs, and to develop ideas for providing data and information on green jobs.⁵ Although the primary benefit of the Study Group's work was to the State Workforce Agencies, many of whom were preparing

proposals for green jobs data projects under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, BLS also learned about definition and data collection issues. Green jobs studies already conducted in California, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington were useful examples.⁶

BLS examined green jobs efforts underway by the O*NET Resource Center; Brookings Institution; the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economics and Statistics Administration; the Pew Charitable Trusts; Global Insight, Inc.; and other organizations.⁷ The Environmental Goods and Services Sector Handbook from Eurostat, the statistical agency of the European Union, provided a very helpful conceptual framework for defining environmental impact in economic measurement.⁸ BLS also closely examined the Survey of Environmental Goods and Services conducted by Statistics Canada and consulted with staff from that agency concerning their data collection experience.⁹

During the research process, BLS also consulted with other federal agencies—notably the U.S. Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Economics and Statistics Administration, and the Council on Environmental Quality—to obtain feedback on early definition approaches. Similarly, BLS consulted with several industry groups, especially those representing renewable energy industries.

BLS also reviewed its earlier experience in developing an empirical method to define another special category of jobs of considerable interest to policymakers and other users, namely, "high-tech" jobs. This work was conducted first in the early 1980s and has been updated several times, most recently in 2005.¹⁰ As with green jobs, a number of methods identify high-tech jobs, often resulting in differing lists of high-tech industries. Also as with green jobs, BLS needed a definition that was objective, was measurable, and used standard classifications (measurability was based on use of existing data, because no new data collection was conducted).

In a 2004 interagency seminar on high-tech industries, four factors contributing to the high-tech nature of an industry were identified. These factors related to inputs, outputs (products and services), and production processes: (1) a high proportion of scientists, engineers, and technicians; (2) a high proportion of research and development employment; (3) production of high-tech products; and (4) use of high-tech production methods.¹¹ The output and process factors are similar to the output and process approaches in the BLS green jobs definition, discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

From the research and examination of existing definitions, BLS found that no standard definition of green

jobs had been widely accepted. Although the topic is of interest across government, academia, and the business community, various studies defined the term differently. A common thread ran through the studies and discussions, however, that green jobs are jobs related to preserving or restoring the environment. Several categories of green economic activity were nearly universally cited: renewable energy, energy efficiency, pollution prevention and cleanup, and natural resources conservation.

Also early in the definition work, BLS determined that a green jobs definition that met the criteria could not be developed by simply creating a list of occupations that might be termed “green.” BLS found that whether a job is considered green should be based on the impact of the product, service, or work activity on the environment, not on the nature of the work performed, i.e., the occupation.

BLS published its draft definition for public comment in the *Federal Register* in March 2010.¹² BLS proposed two approaches to identify environmental economic activity and count the associated jobs, which would be found across a range of industries and occupations. The two approaches are (1) the output approach, which identifies establishments that produce GGS and counts the associated jobs, and (2) the process approach, which identifies establishments that use environmentally friendly production processes and practices and counts the associated jobs.

The *Federal Register* notice described the two approaches: “In the output approach, BLS is concerned with jobs related to producing a specific set of goods and services and is not concerned with the environmental impact of the production process. The output approach alone, however, would not cover some activities and associated jobs that favorably impact the environment, although the product or service produced is itself not ‘green.’ The process approach is intended to address this aspect of green jobs. In the process approach, BLS is concerned with whether the production process has a favorable impact on the environment, but not with what good or service is produced. The process approach is relevant to any industry. Each approach requires different measurement strategies and will tend to count different jobs, with some overlap in industries that produce green goods and services.”¹³

The draft definition contained several concepts drawn from the Eurostat Environmental Goods and Services Sector Handbook and referenced an initial list of NAICS industries in which BLS considered GGS to be classified. The draft definition proposed the use of widely recognized federal product ratings or industry standards to objectively distinguish GGS from similar non-GGS. Such standards also would help BLS communicate clearly to re-

spondents what goods and services should be reported on surveys and help data users understand the resulting data. Examples of such standards are United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Certified Organic, Energy Star, and the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System.

The draft definition proposed using Statistics Canada’s revenue share method for measuring employment related to producing GGS. In the revenue share method, the survey would ask respondents what share of their revenue is from sale of green goods or services. This percentage would then be applied to the total employment in the establishment for estimating the number of jobs related to producing the green goods or services. Statistics Canada adopted this method because its data collection experience showed that businesses were generally not able to directly estimate the number of jobs related to GGS production. BLS concluded that the revenue share is a reasonable proxy for the share of employment, assuming that the labor inputs per dollar amount of sales are similar between green goods or services and other goods or services produced within the establishment.

BLS received 156 comments on the draft definition. These comments were summarized and responses provided in a September 2010 *Federal Register* notice that also issued the final BLS green jobs definition.¹⁴ The final definition retains the output and process approaches, the use of recognized industry standards for identifying GGS, and the revenue share method for measuring GGS employment. BLS dropped some of the Eurostat concepts and terminology that proved confusing to the public and simplified and consolidated the definition. BLS added several GGS identified by commenters but significantly narrowed the scope of the definition by excluding the distribution of green goods.

The BLS green jobs definition is as follows: “BLS has developed this definition of green jobs for use in data collection in two surveys. Green jobs are either:

- A. Jobs in businesses that produce goods or provide services that benefit the environment or conserve natural resources.
- B. Jobs in which workers’ duties involve making their establishment’s production processes more environmentally friendly or use fewer natural resources.”

BLS developed this definition for collecting data. It was not created to be a governmentwide standard definition of green jobs or to represent a consensus among federal agencies.

The BLS green jobs definition represents the output approach (A) and the process approach (B). Because these two separate approaches define and measure green jobs differently and because the resulting data overlap to some unknown extent, they are not intended to be additive. In addition, BLS identified categories of GGS for use in measuring jobs related to the output approach and identified categories of GTP for use in measuring jobs related to the process approach. These categories are shown in the discussion of the surveys that follow.

Several points about the BLS green jobs definition may be important to users. The BLS green jobs definition does not consider job quality aspects, such as wages, union membership, benefits, or advancement through career ladders. Several comments on the draft definition urged BLS to use such criteria. However, BLS decided against doing so because this would be contrary to the criterion of objectivity. BLS would have to judge, for example, what level of worker safety would be high enough for the job to be included as a green job. However, data users may use information on worker safety, wages, and other topics to select jobs from the BLS data that meet their own criteria regarding these topics. An example of using other information is found in the Parrott and Wiatrowski article in this issue, which provides safety and health information for occupations that comprise the largest number of GTP jobs.

The BLS definition does not automatically include inputs or distribution of outputs or follow a green good or service through the supply chain. Instead, inputs and outputs are evaluated as to whether they provide any direct benefit to the environment. This evaluation led BLS to include organic products only in the industry in which they are produced (agriculture) and in which the environmental benefit therefore occurs and not in industries in which organic products are processed, transported, or sold (manufacturing, transportation services, and wholesale and retail trade).

Similar to organic products, products containing recycled inputs are considered only in the industry in which these inputs are introduced. For example, steel containing recycled content is identified as a green product of the iron and steel industry, because the environmental benefit occurs as recycled inputs are introduced when the steel is produced. But the manufacture, transport, and sale of fabricated products made of steel containing recycled inputs are not included as green products, because no further environmental benefit from the recycled content occurs.

The distribution of green goods is excluded from the

definition of GGS. Transporting and selling green goods do not directly benefit the environment compared with transporting or selling any other good.

Electric power distribution services are excluded as a green service, similar to the decision to exclude distribution of green goods. Goods and services for improving the efficiency of the electric power grid, including Smart Grid technologies, are included in the “energy efficiency” category, however. Nuclear power is included as a green service on the basis of lower greenhouse gas emissions relative to other major sources of electric power. The recycling and waste reduction category of GGS includes reuse, remanufacturing, composting, and avoiding the creation of waste materials.

The final list of 2007 NAICS industries in which GGS are classified was published along with the final definition.¹⁵ BLS developed this list by reviewing all detailed (six-digit) NAICS industry definitions and product lists. Exhibit 1 shows the five categories of GGS: energy from renewable sources; energy efficiency; pollution reduction and removal, greenhouse gas reduction, and recycling and reuse; natural resources conservation; and environmental compliance, education and training, and public awareness. The industry list indicates which categories of green goods or services are classified into each industry and provides examples. With the introduction of the 2012 NAICS, the list was converted to the new industry classification and now includes 325 detailed industries.

For each 2007 NAICS sector, table 1 shows the number of detailed industries identified as in scope or not in scope for green goods or services and provides information on the number and share of establishments and employment in and out of scope in each sector. In-scope industries account for 23.7 percent of all establishments and 20.0 percent of total wage and salary employment in 2011. The sectors with the largest share of establishments and employment in scope for GGS are construction (97.4 percent of establishments and 90.0 percent of employment); followed by agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (93.0 and 84.6 percent); and management of companies and enterprises (82.2 and 95.7 percent). Four sectors have less than 10 percent of establishments in scope (three of these also have less than 10 percent of employment in scope): wholesale trade (1.4 percent of establishments and 2.1 percent of employment); transportation and warehousing (4.3 and 10.7 percent); arts, entertainment, and recreation (5.5 and 8.8 percent); and retail trade (6.4 and 2.7 percent). An additional four sectors are entirely not in scope. Note that these data represent only the extent to which the GGS industry list covers the sectors; they do not rep-

Exhibit 1. Categories of green goods and services

Green goods and services are sold to customers and include research and development, installation, and maintenance services. Green goods and services fall into one or more of five groups:

1. *Energy from renewable sources.* Examples include electricity, heat, or fuel generated from renewable sources. These energy sources include wind, biomass, geothermal, solar, ocean, hydropower, and landfill gas and municipal solid waste.
2. *Energy efficiency.* Goods and services in this group improve energy efficiency. Included are energy-efficient equipment, appliances, buildings, and vehicles, as well as products and services that improve the energy efficiency of buildings and the efficiency of energy storage and distribution, such as Smart Grid technologies.
3. *Pollution reduction and removal, greenhouse gas reduction, and recycling and reuse.* These are products and services that
 - reduce or eliminate the creation or release of pollutants or toxic compounds or remove pollutants or hazardous waste from the environment;
 - reduce greenhouse gas emissions through methods other than renewable energy generation and energy efficiency, such as electricity generated from nuclear sources; and
 - reduce or eliminate the creation of waste materials and collect, reuse, remanufacture, recycle, or compost waste materials or wastewater.
4. *Natural resources conservation.* Goods and services in this group conserve natural resources. Included are products and services related to organic agriculture and sustainable forestry; land management; soil, water, or wildlife conservation; and stormwater management.
5. *Environmental compliance, education and training, and public awareness.* These are goods and services that
 - enforce environmental regulations
 - provide education and training related to green technologies and practices
 - increase public awareness of environmental issues.

resent counts of establishments actually producing GGS or the number of jobs related to such production.

The BLS approach to defining and measuring green jobs has certain limitations, some of which were pointed out in comments on the draft definition:

- In measuring jobs related to production of GGS, the BLS approach misses GGS produced by establishments classified in industries not on the BLS list of detailed industries where GGS are classified. If an establishment produces more than one type of good or service, it is classified by industry according to the majority of its output based on value. If an establishment in an industry not on the BLS list has green goods or services as a minority of its output, jobs related to production of these goods and services are not counted.
- The categories of GGS overlap, as do the categories of GTP in the process approach. For example, the environmental impact of a green good may include both reduction of greenhouse gases and increased energy efficiency. Because of this overlap, BLS has not attempted to collect or estimate the number of jobs related to each category of GGS or to each category of GTP.
- Because BLS collects data on GGS jobs and GTP jobs through two different surveys, the jobs captured by the two surveys may overlap in establishments that produce GGS using GTP. The extent of the overlap is unknown.
- The use of revenue share method to estimate employment related to producing GGS, as developed by Statistics Canada, requires certain assumptions, as discussed earlier.
- Data collection includes only wage and salary workers and excludes the self-employed and other classes of workers. This limitation results from use of the BLS business list as the sampling universe for surveys.

Table 1. 2007 NAICS industry sectors and 2011 annual average number of establishments and employment, in and not in scope for the Green Goods and Services survey									
2007 NAICS code	Sector	Number of detailed industries		Number of establishments, 2011			Employment, 2011		
		In scope	Not in scope	In scope	Not in scope	Percent in scope	In scope	Not in scope	Percent in scope
—	Total, all industries	333	861	2,112,134	6,788,107	23.7	25,861,335	103,449,745	20.0
Sectors in scope									
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	56	8	89,170	6,711	93.0	985,293	179,206	84.6
22	Utilities	6	4	14,315	11,016	56.5	289,045	516,943	35.9
23	Construction	48	2	749,211	20,250	97.4	5,087,631	563,949	90.0
31–33	Manufacturing	127	345	81,997	259,955	24.0	3,495,456	8,550,659	29.0
42	Wholesale trade	1	70	8,694	605,226	1.4	117,298	5,428,579	2.1
45	Retail trade	1	74	16,623	243,944	6.4	133,247	4,788,874	2.7
48–49	Transportation and warehousing	10	47	10,769	241,686	4.3	534,698	4,440,242	10.7
51	Information	15	17	77,136	71,474	51.9	1,377,956	1,309,756	51.3
52	Finance and insurance	3	38	3,468	460,875	.7	33,258	5,499,322	.6
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	21	27	628,903	409,833	60.5	5,055,118	2,724,229	65.0
55	Management of companies and enterprises	1	2	44,146	9,530	82.2	1,832,345	82,198	95.7
56	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	13	31	126,278	348,817	26.6	1,042,011	6,738,414	13.4
61	Educational services	5	12	27,946	139,670	16.7	3,704,528	8,387,156	30.6
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3	22	7,211	123,438	5.5	202,388	2,107,575	8.8
81	Other services (except public administration)	16	33	184,127	1,134,645	14.0	1,027,015	3,414,913	23.1
92	Public administration	7	22	42,140	95,557	30.6	944,048	6,361,627	12.9
Sectors entirely not in scope									
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	—	29	—	32,560	—	—	730,047	—
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	—	24	—	346,185	—	—	1,954,964	—
62	Health care and social assistance	—	39	—	826,075	—	—	18,362,350	—
72	Accommodation and food services	—	15	—	632,006	—	—	11,447,468	—
NOTE: Dash indicates data not applicable.					and employment data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.				
SOURCES: Green goods and services industry list and establishment									

- Coverage of agriculture is incomplete. The BLS business list is derived from unemployment insurance tax reports to the states, and the coverage of agriculture varies from state to state. BLS has examined the agriculture coverage issue, however, and determined that the list is comprehensive enough for collecting green jobs data.

The GGS survey

To measure green jobs as defined in the output approach, BLS developed the GGS survey. This survey produces data on the number of jobs associated with production of GGS by industry for the nation, states, and the District of Columbia. Collection of data on the occupations of GGS jobs

is discussed in the next subsection.

Overall survey design. The GGS survey design is based on several premises:

- GGS are produced in a certain set of industries that can be identified in the NAICS descriptions and product lists.
- The extent to which an establishment in one of these industries produces GGS can be identified by the share of the establishment's revenue received from sales of such goods and services.
- Revenue share is a valid proxy for the share of the establishment's employment that is associated with production of GGS.

As a result, the GGS survey collects information on total employment and share of revenue from sale of GGS from a sample of establishments in the identified industries. Nonprofits, government units, and business startups without positive revenue are asked to provide the percentage of employment involved in production of GGS. Thus, the survey results reflect both share of employment and share of revenue responses, referred to collectively as "green activity."

GGS employment estimates include the full range of jobs found in the establishment. For example, a solar panel installation business might report that all its revenue is from the sale of GGS. In this case, all jobs are counted, including installers, managers, secretaries, etc.

Survey scope. The scope of the GGS survey data is defined by the industry list published with the final BLS green jobs definition, described earlier and summarized in table 1. Beginning with the collection of data for 2011, the 2012 NAICS industries were used.

Questionnaire design and testing. Development of the survey questionnaires involved devising questions that describe to respondents the types of goods and services of interest and that request the share of revenue. Questionnaire development included field-testing several versions to determine whether employers had the information and were willing to provide it, to determine whether the questions effectively conveyed the meaning of GGS to respondents, and to estimate the time the respondents needed to complete the survey. The field test confirmed that respondents could provide revenue share information but generally not share of employment related to producing GGS.

The final GGS survey forms consist of 14 separate questionnaires, each designed for an industry sector or group

of industries. For each type of green good or service, the individual questionnaires list the examples expected to be produced in the industries covered by that questionnaire. For example, the construction sector questionnaire lists weatherization and retrofitting projects but does not list production of USDA certified organic crops, which appears only on the agriculture sector questionnaire.¹⁶

Respondents are asked whether the establishment produces goods or services that fall into one or more of the GGS categories listed on the questionnaire. The categories are from the BLS green jobs definition shown in exhibit 1, with some editing for clarity in data collection. For each category, the questionnaire provides examples to assist respondents in understanding the specific types of goods or services. These examples often include references to industry standards, such as "Construction of ISO 21930:2007—compliant buildings" and "Construction of LEED certified buildings" shown in the construction sector questionnaire for the energy efficiency category. The category list also includes an "other" category for the respondents to list any other goods or services they produce that may be green. If the respondents indicate they produce any green goods or services, they are asked to complete the revenue questions.

The revenue questions include identifying the start and end dates of the establishments' fiscal year that includes April 15 of the reference year. Then respondents are asked whether the establishment had any revenue during the fiscal year from the sale of green goods or services identified in the earlier question. If yes, the share of total revenue from these sales is requested. Only the share or percentage of total revenue from GGS is requested, not the level of revenue. If the establishments had no sales revenue, as in government, nonprofit, or start-up establishments, respondents are asked for the percentage of worksite employees who primarily work on producing the green products or services identified.

Sample design. The GGS survey sample is selected primarily from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) business list sampling frame. Private and government establishments are included, and any establishment with no employment for the preceding 12 months is excluded. The QCEW comes from state unemployment insurance tax records that employers file with individual state agencies, as well as federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees. The QCEW includes several descriptive variables for each establishment, such as name, address, monthly employment, industry classification, and geographic information.

Because the extent of production of GGS as measured in the GGS survey was unknown and potentially infrequent, BLS used an additional business list that included establishments known to produce some kind of green good or service, to gain efficiency in producing the estimates. This business list, referred to as the “environmental establishments” list, included about 13,000 in-scope establishments comprising approximately one million employees. BLS staff identified these establishments (or units) internally through searching the Internet and using an environmental database maintained by a private environmental publishing firm. Sample units from this list were selected with higher probability than that of other units.

The GGS survey sample is about 120,000 establishments. For the 2011 survey, the sample included approximately 116,000 establishments selected from the second quarter 2010 QCEW frame and approximately 4,000 newly created establishments selected from the fourth quarter frame to represent new businesses created since the first quarter. The sample is allocated by state and industry. Beginning with the 2012 survey, the GGS sample is divided into three panels, each containing approximately 40,000 sample units. Two of the three panel samples overlap with the previous year’s sample to produce estimates of change in green employment. Details of the sample design are available in the GGS survey Technical Note.¹⁷

In addition to the sample allocation just mentioned, steps were taken to maximize the overlap between the GGS survey sample and the existing Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey sample. Specifically, a procedure was devised to replace nonoverlapping GGS sample units with similar OES sample units.¹⁸ This replacement procedure was done to support estimation of GGS employment and wages by occupation, described in the next subsection.

Data collection. BLS conducted the first GGS survey in 2011 as a mail survey, with telephone follow-up. For the 2012 survey, an Internet response option was added. Response rates of 70.6 percent and 74.1 percent were achieved for the 2010 and 2011 surveys, respectively.

Estimation. From the GGS survey data, BLS produced estimates by first applying the revenue or employment share reported by responding establishments to total employment for the establishment. Estimation procedures were then used to produce the number of jobs related to production of GGS and the number of other jobs, by industry, state, and public and private ownership. Details of

the estimation procedures are available in the GGS survey Technical Note.¹⁹

Publication. The GGS survey data are published annually, with 2010 data published in March 2012 and 2011 data forthcoming in early 2013. These data include GGS employment levels by industry and by private and public ownership for the nation and by industry sector for states and the District of Columbia. GGS employment as a share of total employment is also presented. All data are available in searchable and downloadable databases on the BLS public website, and measures of sampling error are provided. Highlights of results will be discussed in a forthcoming *Monthly Labor Review* article.

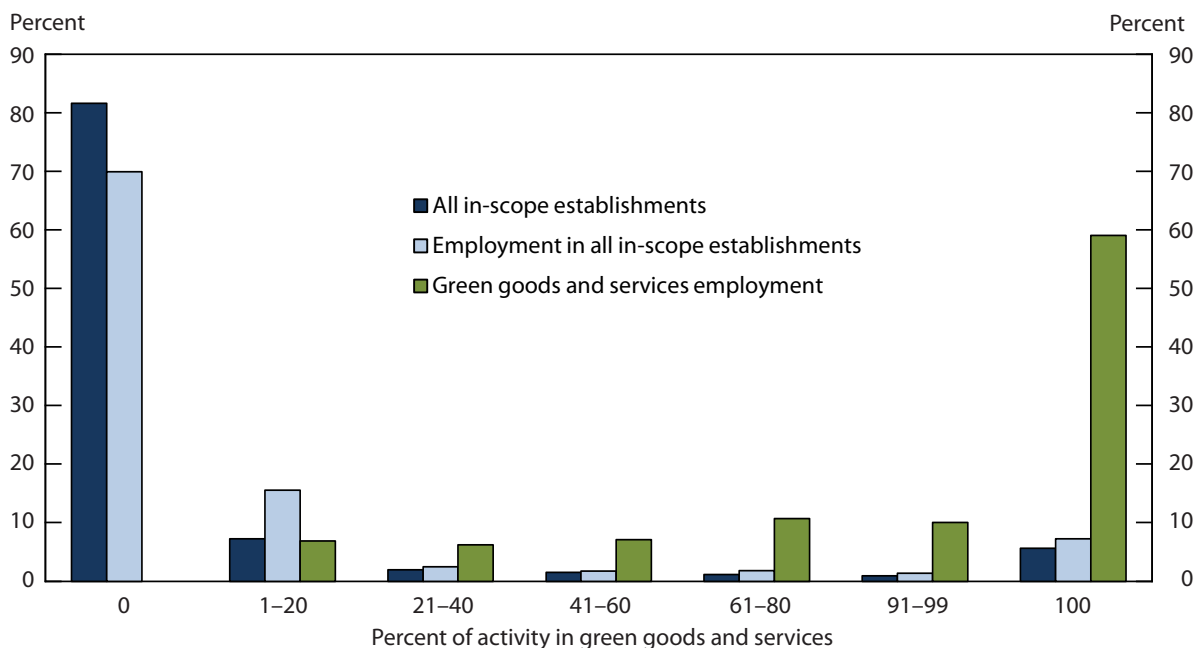
Limitations. Perhaps the most significant limitation in the GGS survey data is the use of revenue share as a proxy for measuring employment related to production of GGS. As already noted, this topic elicited comments in response to the *Federal Register* notice on the draft green jobs definition.

Because some establishments have more than one product or service, some of which are green and others that are not green, BLS needed a method for capturing only the green portion of employment within these establishments. Similar to the experience of Statistics Canada, during field testing, BLS found that establishments that produce both green and nongreen goods or services have significant difficulty reporting employment associated with only green products or services.²⁰ For example, establishments often have employees who work on both types of product and administrative and support staff who are not dedicated to a specific product or service. BLS found revenue share information to be more readily available and less burdensome for the respondent to provide.

The use of the revenue or employment share only affects establishments producing both GGS and non-GGS. If an establishment only produces green goods or services, its revenue or employment share would be 100 percent and all jobs in the establishment would be counted as GGS jobs. Using data from the 2010 GGS survey, chart 1 presents information by the share of activity (revenue or employment) related to producing GGS.²¹ About 5.6 percent of all in-scope establishments reported 100 percent of their activity was related to GGS. These establishments had 7.2 percent of all employment among in-scope establishments and 59.0 percent of GGS employment.

Most establishments reported no green activity, accounting for 81.6 percent of all in-scope establishments and 69.9 percent of employment. These establishments, of

Chart 1. Percent distribution of in-scope establishments and employment and green goods and services employment by share of activity in green goods and services, 2010



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

course, had no GGS employment. Between the 0 percent and 100 percent green activity are establishments that reported some of their activity was related to producing GGS. These establishments are spread throughout the range of percentages, with the largest concentration being 7.3 percent with 1 to 20 percent of their activity related to GGS, accounting for 15.5 percent of all employment in in-scope establishments and 6.9 percent of GGS employment.

Other limitations of the GGS survey are the exclusion of self-employed and unpaid family workers, incomplete coverage of agriculture, and lack of additivity with the GTP survey results. These limitations were discussed earlier.

GGS occupational data

In addition to the GGS survey results by industry, BLS produced data on the occupations and wages of jobs related to producing GGS. BLS accomplished this by expanding the existing OES survey to collect occupational employment and wage data from as many of the establishments in the GGS survey as possible and developed estimation procedures to generate the data. The results, referred to as GGS-OCC, are national employment and wages by occupation for establishments with all of their activity involving GGS. GGS-OCC also includes data for establishments with some activity involving GGS and no

green activity. This section describes how data were collected and the estimates produced, starting with a brief overview of the OES survey.

The OES survey is a semiannual mail survey that collects data on wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments, to produce employment and wage estimates for about 800 occupations. These estimates are available by geographic area and by industry and ownership. The survey includes approximately 200,000 establishments in each of six semiannual panels and takes 3 years to fully collect the sample of 1.2 million establishments. Data are collected for reference months May and November, and employment estimates are benchmarked to an average of the May and November employment levels.

Survey scope and questionnaires. The GGS-OCC data have the same scope as the GGS survey, which is encompassed by scope of the OES survey, with the exception of agriculture. OES includes portions of the agriculture sector, but not other portions that are included in the GGS survey scope. The supplement to the OES survey sample, discussed in the following subsection, includes these additional agriculture industries.²²

The production of GGS-OCC data was designed to leverage the existing OES survey data. Thus, the same OES survey forms are used to collect regular OES data, as well

as data for additional units in the supplemental sample. A new form was developed for use in the additional agriculture sector industries.

Sample design. The GGS-OCC data are based on a subset of establishments that are in both the GGS survey sample and either the regular OES sample or the OES supplement. The four major steps in obtaining the sample for GGS-OCC are (1) select the OES sample, (2) select the GGS sample, (3) maximize the overlap between the OES and GGS samples, and (4) supplement the OES sample with establishments in GGS but not in OES. Step 3 was described earlier, in which a replacement procedure was introduced in the GGS sampling process to maximize the overlap with the OES sample.

Step 4 is necessary because, even with the overlap maximized, a supplemental sample is needed to provide sufficient coverage, capture the additional agriculture sector industries, and collect establishment-level data for state and local government. The supplemental sample is a subsample of the nonoverlapping GGS sample units.

In addition, the timing of the OES sample selection was changed from semiannual to annual. This change required addition of a births component for use in the second of the semiannual panels to account for new businesses created subsequent to the sampling frame reference date.

The resulting sample used in estimating GGS-OCC data included nearly 90,000 units, of which about 64,700 were in the regular OES sample and about 25,000 constituted the supplemental sample. Sampling procedures are discussed in detail in the GGS-OCC Technical Note.²³

Data collection. BLS collected data for the supplemental sample as part of the regular OES survey. Survey forms are sent by mail, with extensive telephone follow-up. Response options include mail, Internet, telephone, email, and provision of electronic files or payroll listings. Data are coded to the SOC.²⁴ For the survey panels included in the first set of GGS-OCC data, 66.4 percent of establishments responded, representing 59.9 percent of weighted employment. This percentage is lower than the 78 to 80 percent establishment response rates usually achieved for the regular OES survey. The effective response rate for the final GGS-OCC data is even lower, because it also considers whether the OES respondents also responded to the GGS survey, as described in the subsection that follows.

Estimation. Development of GGS-OCC estimates posed the question of how occupational employment and wages should be estimated for establishments that had only

part of their revenue or employment involving GGS. BLS examined two options. The first option was to produce estimates for three categories of revenue or employment share: all green, some green, and no green activity. The second option was to use the method from the GGS survey, that is, to apply the green activity share to employment by occupation in each responding establishment.

BLS selected the first option as the clearest way to represent the occupations of workers involved in producing GGS. The estimates for the “all green” category show the number of jobs by occupation known to be involved in producing GGS. Under the second option, in establishments producing both GGS and non-GGS, one must assume that the occupational mix of workers producing the GGS is the same as those producing other goods and services. This option would generate some results that might seem counterintuitive. For example, for some occupations that data users may consider “green” by definition, such as solar photovoltaic installers, some employment would be shown as nongreen in establishments with this occupation and reporting less than 100 percent of revenue from GGS.

To compute estimates, BLS matched each responding unit in the GGS-OCC sample to responses from the GGS survey to obtain the revenue or employment share. This exercise resulted in the effective response rate of 48.6 percent on the basis of the establishments that responded to both the GGS and OES surveys. To reduce nonresponse bias, BLS used imputation and weighting class adjustments.²⁵ In addition, OES benchmarking and wage updating and estimation procedures were adapted for GGS-OCC estimation.

Publication. BLS published the first GGS-OCC data in September 2012. These data include national occupational employment and wages for all three green activity categories (all green, some green, and no green). All data are available in searchable and downloadable tables on the BLS public website, and measures of sampling error are provided. Highlights of results are presented in the article in this issue by Zachary Warren. Data collection is continuing, with data for November 2012 planned for publication in the fall of 2013.

Limitations. Although BLS has published results for all three green activity categories, the results do not provide occupational data for all jobs identified as green in the GGS survey. As noted earlier, BLS determined that applying the revenue or employment share to occupational employment would produce results that may be confusing to data users. Although clearer in meaning, presenting

occupational data by revenue category is somewhat complex and requires careful analysis.

The relatively low effective 48.6 percent response rate reduces the amount of information that meets quality and confidentiality criteria for publication.

The GTP survey

To measure green jobs as defined in the process approach, BLS developed the GTP survey. This special employer survey produces national data on establishments' use of GTP and the occupations of workers who spend more than half their time involved in GTP.

Overall survey design. The process approach to defining green jobs includes jobs in which workers' duties involve making their establishment's production processes more environmentally friendly or use fewer natural resources. To collect data from businesses on these jobs, BLS needed to design a survey that described environmentally friendly production processes in a way that allows the respondent to easily understand the nature and scope of the technologies and practices of interest.

Because the number of such technologies and practices is very large and no classification system existed that enumerates them, BLS used the Eurostat concepts

to develop categories of technologies and practices and to provide examples. The categories are shown in exhibit 2: energy from renewable sources; energy efficiency; pollution reduction and removal, greenhouse gas reduction, and recycling and reuse; and natural resources conservation. Although these categories are similar to the categories of GGS, they refer to technologies used or activities performed within an establishment, not to the product or service produced. For example, as a green technology or practice, energy from renewable sources refers to the generation of energy primarily for use within the establishment, such as running a solar system to generate electricity to power lighting or equipment in a store or factory. In the GGS context, the energy from renewable sources category refers to generating energy primarily for sale to customers.

Workers are considered involved in GTP if they research, develop, maintain, use, or install technologies or practices to lessen the environmental impact of their establishment or if they train the establishment's workers in these GTP. The GTP employment estimates include only those jobs in which the workers spend more than half their time involved in GTP. BLS used this time criterion to avoid including jobs in which these activities are incidental to the worker duties, such as jobs in which workers participate in office recycling.

Exhibit 2. Categories of green technologies and practices

Green technologies and practices are used to lessen the environmental impact of an establishment. These technologies and practices fall into one or more of four groups:

1. *Energy from renewable sources.* Examples include electricity, heat, or fuel generated from renewable sources primarily for use within the establishment. These energy sources include wind, biomass, geothermal, solar, ocean, hydropower, and landfill gas and municipal solid waste.
2. *Energy efficiency.* Technologies and practices are used to improve energy efficiency within the establishment. Included in this group is cogeneration (combined heat and power).
3. *Pollution reduction and removal, greenhouse gas reduction, and recycling and reuse.* Technologies and practices are used within the establishment to
 - reduce or eliminate the creation or release of pollutants or toxic compounds, or remove pollutants or hazardous waste from the environment;
 - reduce greenhouse gas emissions through methods other than renewable energy generation and energy efficiency; and
 - reduce or eliminate the creation of waste materials; collect, reuse, remanufacture, recycle, or compost waste materials or wastewater.
4. *Natural resources conservation.* Technologies and practices are used within the establishment to conserve natural resources. Included in this group are technologies and practices related to organic agriculture and sustainable forestry; land management; soil, water, or wildlife conservation; and stormwater management.

Some businesses may implement GTP by contracting for the work needed. The GTP survey counts only jobs in which the respondent employs the workers and excludes contractors. Contractors hired to implement GTP are providing GGS, and the related jobs would be represented in the GGS survey.

Survey scope. Consistent with the BLS process approach to defining green jobs, in which the focus is on the production process regardless of the product or service produced, the scope of the GTP survey includes all industries except private households. The survey references a specific pay period, which for the first GTP survey is the pay period that includes August 12, 2011.

Questionnaire design and testing. Development of the survey questionnaires involved devising questions that describe to respondents the types of GTP and that elicit responses as to whether establishments used any of these technologies and practices, whether they had employees involved in the technologies and practices, and if so, whether any of these employees spent at least half their time doing so. For these employees, the questionnaire needs to collect data on the number of workers by occupation and their wages.

To describe the types of GTP, BLS developed and tested descriptions derived from the categories shown in exhibit 2 and included examples for each category. These categories and examples are presented in a format that allows the respondent to indicate whether the technology or practice is used and whether any workers are involved. This format required indicating to the employer what is meant by “involved in.” The questionnaire asks the respondent to indicate whether employees spent any of their time “researching, developing, maintaining, using or installing technologies or practices to lessen the environmental impact of their establishment or training the establishment’s workers in these technologies or practices.”

A subsequent question narrows the employment inquiry to the number of workers spending more than half their time involved in GTP. For these workers, respondents were then asked to provide job titles, brief job descriptions, and the number of workers, by occupation and by wage interval, using a format similar to that used on the OES survey.

The GTP survey underwent rigorous design and response testing. To better understand environmental terminology and relevance, BLS conducted cognitive interviews with establishments thought to have GTP. A feasibility study was conducted to assess both the respon-

dent’s understanding of the survey’s language and their ability to provide the requested data. Five test panels were conducted to refine the survey procedures and collection instruments for the different response modes (mail, fax, email, and Internet). To further understand respondents’ and nonrespondents’ reactions to the survey questions and their reasons for response or nonresponse, BLS conducted response analysis surveys for a small number of respondents and nonrespondents in each of the five test panels.²⁶

Sample design. The GTP survey is drawn from the QCEW business list, plus a separate list for railroads. The lists were stratified by U.S. Census region and 2007 NAICS two-digit industry sector, and establishments with zero employment for the preceding 12 months were excluded.

As in the GGS survey sample design, the extent of use of GTP was unknown and potentially infrequent. Therefore, to gain efficiency in producing the estimates, BLS used an additional list of establishments known to use green technologies or practices. BLS compiled this list through web research and from other green business organization lists, resulting in a list containing about 31,000 establishments, which BLS then matched to the QCEW business list to create a “green list.” The green list was sampled with somewhat higher probability than the QCEW list. The sample includes about 35,000 establishments, with about 33,000 units from the QCEW list and about 2,000 units from the green list.

Data collection. The GTP survey is a mail survey offering mail, telephone, email, fax, and Internet response options. Extensive telephone follow-up was conducted, and a 70.0 percent response rate was achieved. Data are coded to the 2010 SOC. Extensive review of survey responses and occupational coding was conducted.

Estimation. BLS developed GTP survey estimates using sampling weight adjustments for nonresponse and benchmark employment factors. In addition, OES wage updating and estimation procedures were adapted for GTP estimation.²⁷

Publication. The first GTP data were published in June 2012, with a reference date of August 2011. These data include the incidence of specific GTP and the total number of jobs in which workers spent more than half their time involved in GTP. The data were published for all industries combined at the national and U.S. Census region levels and for industry sectors at the national level. In addition, national occupational employment and wage data

were published for jobs in which workers spent more than half their time involved in GTP. All data are available in searchable and downloadable tables on the BLS public website, and measures of sampling error are provided. Audrey Watson presents highlights of results in the visual essay in this issue.

Collection of a second GTP survey began in the fall of 2012, with data for September 2012 planned for publication in the summer of 2013. Whether the survey will be conducted a third time has not yet been determined.

Limitations. The GTP survey data do not indicate the level of employment related to each green technology or practice. Employers were not asked to associate these employees with specific green technologies or practices, and a given employee could be involved in multiple technologies or practices.²⁸

The GGS and GTP surveys are based on two distinct concepts and are not designed to be comparable. As noted earlier, jobs captured by the two surveys may overlap in establishments that produce GGS using GTP. Because of the conceptual differences and the overlap, data users should not sum the estimates to get a count of “total” green employment or consider the two estimates a range of the number of green jobs. Users should decide which of the approaches best suits their analytical needs. GTP and GGS survey estimates cannot be compared with each other to provide a measure of the change in green employment over time.²⁹

BLS also cautions users about comparing the GTP occupational data with data from the OES survey. The two data sources have differences in scope, reference periods, and methodology. The GTP survey includes agricultural

industries not included in the OES survey. Industry-specific estimates in the GTP survey include government establishments, and most industry estimates in the OES survey do not. The reference month for GTP is August 2011, and the May 2011 OES estimates are benchmarked to the average of the May 2011 and November 2010 reference periods.³⁰

Information on green careers

The BLS Employment Projections program began publishing information on green careers with “Careers in Wind Energy” in September 2010. Nine more articles have been published through January 2013, including articles on careers in solar power, green construction, electric vehicles, recycling, energy auditing, sustainability, environmental remediation, geothermal energy, and biofuels. Each article discusses how the particular technology works and identifies the important occupations involved. For the occupations, the nature of the work, credentials required, and wages are presented.³¹

BLS DEVELOPED A GREEN JOBS DEFINITION through extensive research and consultation and developed the three new data collection activities—the GGS survey, GGS-OCC data, and GTP survey—and green career information. Results from the GGS-OCC and GTP collection activities are addressed in further detail in this issue’s articles by Zachary Warren and Audrey Watson. In addition, Parrott and Wiatrowski provide extensive information on safety and health for occupations that comprise the largest number of GTP jobs. Results from the GGS survey will be presented in a forthcoming *Monthly Labor Review* article. □

Notes

¹ Energy Independence and Security Act, Title X, Pub. L. No. 110-140 (2007), <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-110hr6enr/pdf/BILLS-110hr6enr.pdf>.

² American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, Pub. L. No. 111-5 (2009), <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-111hr1enr/pdf/BILLS-111hr1enr.pdf>.

³ U.S. Department of Labor, “FY 2010 budget in brief,” p. 50, <http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2010/PDF/bib.pdf>.

⁴ Data are current as of time of publication; however, the data will be updated in a forthcoming *Monthly Labor Review* article. Percentage is based on total wage and salary employment covered by unemployment insurance, as measured by the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program, <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>.

⁵ *Measurement and analysis of employment in the green economy* (Workforce Information Council Green Jobs Study Group Final Report, October 2009), <http://www.workforceinfocouncil.org/>

[Documents//WICGreenJobsStudyGroupReport-2009-10-01t.pdf](#).

⁶ For more information on the green jobs studies, see “California’s green economy: summary of survey results” (California Employment Development Department, October 2010), http://www.energy.ca.gov/cleanenergyjobs/GrSurveyRpt_1115.pdf; “Michigan green jobs report 2009” (Michigan Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth, May 2009), http://www.michigan.gov/documents/nwlb/GJC_GreenReport_Print_277833_7.pdf; “The greening of Oregon’s workforce: jobs, wages, and training” (Oregon Employment Department, Workforce and Economic Research Division, August 2009), <http://www.qualityinfo.org/pubs/green/greening.pdf>; and “2008 green economy jobs in Washington State” (Washington Employment Security Department, January 2009), http://www.energy.wsu.edu/documents/Green_Jobs_Report_2008_WEXVersion.pdf.

⁷ Erich C. Dierdorff, Jennifer J. Norton, Donald W. Drewes, Christina M. Kroutalis, David Rivkin, and Phil Lewis, “Greening of the world of work: implications for O*NET-SOC and new and emerging

occupations” (National Center for O*NET Development, February 2009), <http://www.onetcenter.org/reports/Green.html>; Mark Muro, Jonathan Rothwell, and Devashree Saha, *Sizing the clean economy: a national and regional green jobs assessment* (Brookings Institution, July 13, 2011), <http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2011/07/13-clean-economy>; “Measuring the green economy” (U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, April 2010), http://www.esa.doc.gov/sites/default/files/reports/documents/greeneconomyreport_0.pdf; *The clean energy economy: reempowering jobs, businesses and investments across America* (The Pew Charitable Trusts, June 2009), <http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Report/Clean%20Energy%20Economy.pdf>; and “Current and potential green jobs in the U.S. economy,” *U.S. Metro Economies* (Waltham, MA: Global Insight Inc., The United States Conference of Mayors, October 2008), <http://www.usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/GreenJobsReport.pdf>.

⁸ *The Environmental Goods and Services Sector: A Data Collection Handbook* (Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Eurostat, September 2009), http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=ks-ra-09-012.

⁹ “Survey of environmental goods and services” (Statistics Canada, June 2008), <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1209&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2>.

¹⁰ Daniel E. Hecker, “High-technology employment: a NAICS-based update,” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005, pp. 57–72.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 58.

¹² *Federal Register*, March 16, 2010, vol. 75, no. 50, pp. 12,571–12,573.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Federal Register*, September 21, 2010, vol. 75, no. 182, pp. 57,506–57,514.

¹⁵ See the final list of 2007 NAICS industries and the BLS green jobs final definition at <http://www.bls.gov/ggs/ggsfaq.htm#3>.

¹⁶ The 14 GGS survey forms questionnaires are for NAICS codes 11 agriculture; 23 construction; manufacturing (3 questionnaires, one each for NAICS codes 31, 32, and 33); 42 wholesale trade; 48 transportation; 51 information and 71 arts, entertainment, and recreation; 61 educational services and 813 religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations; 92 public administration; 811 repair and maintenance; 2211 electric power generation, transmission, and distribution; 2213 water, sewage, and other systems; and a combined questionnaire for 5112 software publishers; 52 finance and insurance; 54 profession-

al, scientific and technical services; 55 management of companies and enterprises; and 561 administrative and support services. See <http://www.bls.gov/respondents/ggs/forms.htm>.

¹⁷ For details of the sample design, see GGS survey Technical Note at http://www.bls.gov/ggs/ggs_technote_extended.pdf.

¹⁸ The replacement procedure is described in the GGS-OCC Technical Note, part IV, at http://www.bls.gov/ggsocc/survey_methods.pdf.

¹⁹ For more information, see GGS survey Technical Note at http://www.bls.gov/ggs/ggs_technote_extended.pdf.

²⁰ Robert Viegas, Kristin Fairman, Donald Haughton, and Richard Clayton, “Measuring green industry employment” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012), pp. 2,000–2,001, http://www.amstat.org/sections/srms/proceedings/y2011/Files/301278_66470.pdf.

²¹ Data are current as of time of publication; however, the data will be updated in a forthcoming *Monthly Labor Review* article.

²² The OES survey was expanded only to produce GGS-OCC estimates. The additional responses are not used in the regular OES estimates.

²³ For more information on sampling, see GGS-OCC survey Technical Note, part IV, at http://www.bls.gov/ggsocc/survey_methods.pdf.

²⁴ The GGS-OCC estimates are based on data collected over a 3-year period and include data collected under both the 2000 SOC and the 2010 SOC. The treatment of the classification systems is described in GGS-OCC Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) 8 at <http://www.bls.gov/ggsocc/faq.htm#8>.

²⁵ For more information on procedures BLS used to reduce nonresponse bias, see http://www.bls.gov/ggsocc/survey_methods.pdf.

²⁶ For more information on sampling, see GTP survey Technical Note, part V, at http://www.bls.gov/gtp/survey_methods.pdf.

²⁷ Further details on estimation procedures are available in the GTP Technical Note, part III, at http://www.bls.gov/gtp/survey_methods.pdf.

²⁸ For more information, see GTP FAQ 8, <http://www.bls.gov/gtp/faq.htm#q8>.

²⁹ For more information, see GTP FAQ 11, <http://www.bls.gov/gtp/faq.htm#q11>.

³⁰ For more information, see GTP FAQ 12, <http://www.bls.gov/gtp/faq.htm#q12>.

³¹ The green career articles are available at <http://www.bls.gov/green/greencareers.htm>.

“The Green Goods and Services survey: collection and results” of this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* will be posted shortly after the release of the 2011 Green Goods and Services survey results. For more information, visit the BLS Green Goods and Services website at <http://www.bls.gov/ggs/>.

January 31, 2013

The Green Goods and Services Occupational survey: initial results

A new BLS survey provides data on occupations and wages in green establishments; a wage gap between green and nongreen establishments is traced to the occupational mix

Zack Warren

In 2012, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) published data on the green economy from three new data collection efforts. The results that follow come from one of these efforts: the Green Goods and Services Occupational survey (also known as the GGS-OCC survey), whose data were first released in September 2012. Integrating green revenue data from one BLS survey—the Green Goods and Services (GGS) survey—with occupational staffing patterns from another BLS survey—the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey—the GGS-OCC survey provides information on occupational employment and earnings in GGS industries. After giving some background on the GGS-OCC methodology, this article presents a number of high-level findings on occupational employment and wages in establishments providing green goods or services. The article concludes by demonstrating how wages in green establishments are largely a result of the industrial and occupational composition of those establishments.

The GGS-OCC survey

As noted in the previous section, GGS-OCC data do not come from a dedicated survey; rather, the estimates are calculated from the aforementioned GGS and OES surveys. To facilitate the calculation, the

GGS survey was designed from the ground up to allow for the creation of the GGS-OCC estimates, while the OES survey was modified by altering sampling procedures and supplementing data collection with additional units.¹

The GGS survey, as explained in an earlier article in this issue,² is a survey of 120,000 units selected from 333 of the roughly 1,200 detailed industries listed in the 2007 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The Bureau identified these 333 industries as industries that could produce green goods and services. This subset of industries collectively represents approximately 23 percent of all establishments, and 20 percent of all employment, in the U.S. economy. The number of industries included within the scope of the survey varies by industry sector; for example, nearly all the industries in the construction sector are in scope, whereas none of the healthcare and social assistance industries are.³ An important fact to recall is that NAICS industries are assigned a code only by the “primary activity” of the establishment; thus, it is likely that some establishments which produce green goods and services as a secondary activity, and hence the employees from those establishments, are *not* included in the GGS survey. Because the GGS-OCC and GGS surveys share the same scope, all GGS-OCC data are restricted to this “potentially green” sector of the economy based on the primary activity of the establishment.

The GGS survey form asks each establishment sampled for the percentage of its revenue generated by the sale of goods and services “that

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benefit the environment or conserve natural resources,” according to the BLS definition of a green job.⁴ Alternatively, and in the case of establishments that do not generate revenue, such as government or nonprofit establishments, respondents are asked for the percentage of employment associated with green goods and services. The revenue or employment percentage reported is then referred to as the establishment’s *green percentage*.

The other source of data for the GGS-OCC estimates, the OES survey, is a longtime BLS program that surveys establishments for their staffing patterns: lists of employees classified by their occupations,⁵ along with the wages of those employees. The OES sample of 1.2 million establishments is drawn from a list of U.S. establishments maintained by the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and is the same frame used to select the 120,000-unit GGS sample. The OES sample is collected in six semiannual panels, rather than in single annual panels as is the GGS sample. To facilitate the GGS-OCC estimates, the GGS and OES samples are drawn simultaneously in a manner that maximizes the number of OES units that are also sampled by the GGS survey. Whenever possible, in addition to the units that naturally overlap the two surveys, GGS units are replaced with similar units already sampled by the OES survey. A 25,000-unit sample supplement also is added to the OES sample in order to collect data from industries that are not within the scope of the OES survey, as well as to improve the GGS-OCC’s coverage of existing industries. All these modifications serve to maximize the number of available units for the GGS-OCC estimates.

Finally, to create the GGS-OCC estimates, the OES staffing patterns are matched to the GGS green percentages for each of the establishments that responded to the GGS survey. For units that did not respond to the OES survey, staffing patterns are imputed according to a nearest neighbor method. A nonresponse adjustment factor is used to adjust for nonresponding GGS units, and the employment estimate is benchmarked to the QCEW employment levels. The last step of estimation leads to the most important distinction between the GGS and GGS-OCC surveys: the manner in which the green percentage is used to derive green employment. To get the GGS estimate of green employment, the Bureau multiplies the green percentage by the establishment’s employment figure to estimate the establishment’s “GGS employment.” By contrast, the GGS-OCC estimates of green employment are based on *grouping* establishments by their green percentage rather than prorating employment by it.

The Bureau found prorating to be a good proxy for

determining *total* green employment by industry, but the method would not provide as useful an estimate of green *occupational* employment. The employment estimates from the GGS survey, which use prorating, rely on the assumption that the ratio of green revenue to total revenue is directly proportional to the ratio of green employment to total employment. However, in establishments with revenue from the sale of green goods and services, one would expect certain occupations to be more closely related to producing those green goods and services than others. Under that expectation, prorating all employment by the green percentage would result in *part* of every occupation in such an establishment becoming a green job, rather than the entirety of a subset of occupations.

Consequently, to preclude such a possibility, establishments were categorized into three groups, based on their reported percentages of greenness and named for their degree of greenness: those which derive *all* of their revenue from green sources; those which derive *some*, but not all, of their revenue from green sources; and those with *no* green revenue. The three groups are defined strictly; that is, the all-green category comprises all establishments that reported a green revenue or employment of 100 percent; the some-green category comprises those which reported greater than zero percent but less than 100 percent; and the no-green category comprises those reporting exactly zero percent. Because of the different estimation methods, even though the GGS and GGS-OCC surveys share a common data source, there is no single green employment estimate that is directly comparable between the two surveys. GGS data offer more detailed industry estimates—down to the six-digit NAICS level for some industries—as well as estimates by state, but lack occupational detail, making GGS estimates generally most useful for analyses in which occupational detail is not required. By contrast, although the GGS-OCC estimates are national only and provide industry data just to the sector NAICS level, they include occupational detail.

Three key factors to bear in mind in reviewing the GGS-OCC data in the rest of this article are (1) that the estimates are created from the green percentages collected by the GGS survey and staffing patterns collected by the OES survey; (2) that the green categories are based on establishments’ reported green percentages, so that all employment in an establishment contributes to the same green category, regardless of whether those occupations are or are not related to the green activity at the establishment; and (3) that the GGS-OCC survey is restricted to a subset of the entire economy: the 333 industries that could produce green goods and services.

Overall GGS-OCC estimates

At their highest level of aggregation, the GGS-OCC estimates show that employment is overwhelmingly concentrated in no-green establishments. In all, more than 1.9 million jobs are in all-green establishments, 6.1 million are in some-green establishments, and almost 18.3 million—nearly 70 percent of all in-scope employment—are in no-green establishments, as shown in the following tabulation:

<i>Green revenue category</i>	<i>Total employment</i>	<i>Average annual wage</i>
Total, all in-scope establishments.....	26,326,990	\$56,540
All-green establishments	1,949,520	48,210
Some-green establishments	6,110,380	54,440
No-green establishments	18,267,090	58,130

Table 1 shows how employment, even when classified into occupational groups, is nearly always greatest in no-green establishments, compared with the other two green categories: in only 4 of the 22 major occupational groups—life, physical, and social science; education, training, and library; food preparation and serving related occupations; and transportation and material moving—is the majority of employment found in all-green or some-green establishments (or both combined).

The largest occupations in all-green establishments, shown in table 2, include school bus drivers (174,450 employees), transit bus drivers (111,760), collectors of refuse and recyclable materials (56,930), and forest and conservation technicians (56,620). The largest occupations in no-green establishments are general office clerks (530,180 employees), secretaries and administrative assistants (417,780), general and operations managers (408,080), and construction laborers (405,880). All of these no-green occupations are among the largest in the economy overall.⁶

Another interesting way to look at the occupational composition of GGS employment is to examine the distribution of occupations across the three categories of revenue—in particular, the occupations that are most heavily concentrated in each category. The occupations that are almost entirely found in all-green establishments include subway and street car operators, school bus drivers, nuclear reactor operators, forest and conservation technicians, and transportation attendants. In all of these occupations, more than 75 percent of in-scope employment is found in the all-green category. A far greater number of occupations are found exclusively in no-green establishments, an unsurprising fact given the much greater employment in

that category. Some of the largest occupations that are at least 99 percent concentrated in the no-green category are air traffic controllers, insurance underwriters, transportation security screeners, insurance sales agents, actuaries, actors, and law clerks.

The bulk of this article treats the all-green and no-green categories, because the two extremes provide the most interesting comparisons. Still, the some-green category is not without interesting results. The category tends to be dominated by large, nonspecialized institutions that might have a particular department or subunit which focuses on green products and services. This structure is noticeable in the occupations most heavily concentrated in the some-green category: sociologists, locker room attendants, psychiatrists, musical instrument repairers, and family and general practitioners. These occupations are the five most concentrated, and all five have the majority of their in-scope GGS-OCC employment in universities and colleges.⁷

The other noteworthy finding from the some-green category is that the establishments in the construction industry that conduct any green activity are almost entirely in that category. In other words, very few construction establishments provide green construction services exclusively. Rather, such services are provided mostly by traditional construction establishments, either specializing temporarily in green construction or dedicating only a small part of their activities to it while continuing with traditional activities. This finding is apparent in GGS-OCC estimates in several ways. First, the some-green category comprises roughly 25 percent of employment within the construction occupational group, while the all-green category comprises only 4 percent. Second, 7 of the 10 largest occupations in the some-green category are specific to construction: carpenters, electricians, plumbers, general managers, construction laborers, civil engineers, and construction supervisors. (The other 3 occupations are office clerks, the catchall grouping “all other postsecondary teachers,” and secretaries.) Finally, as shown later, employment in the construction industry as a whole is 24 percent in the some-green category and only 2 percent in the all-green category.⁸

In the development of the green surveys at the Bureau, an early research avenue was to examine the occupations collected by the OES survey to see if analysts could consider any of them as green by definition; for example, the definition of “environmental engineers” says that they “research, design, plan, or perform engineering duties in the prevention, control, and remediation of environmental hazards using various engineering disciplines.”⁹ Because

Table 1. Employment and wages, by occupational group and green category, November 2011

Occupational group	All green		Some green		No green	
	Employment	Mean annual wage	Employment	Mean annual wage	Employment	Mean annual wage
Total, all occupations	1,949,520	\$48,210	6,110,380	\$54,440	18,267,090	\$58,130
Management	95,360	110,220	428,390	108,450	1,428,280	124,230
Business and financial operations	83,740	71,250	279,960	64,750	1,216,160	69,530
Computer and mathematical	25,540	77,270	196,340	68,280	1,422,100	78,940
Architecture and engineering	105,670	77,130	404,910	70,900	822,600	75,920
Life, physical, and social science	174,930	57,660	185,160	57,510	324,850	68,670
Community and social service	3,030	47,170	44,870	45,780	75,790	44,500
Legal	6,670	115,150	39,350	144,720	562,080	116,020
Education, training, and library	13,090	53,440	941,770	66,810	918,970	58,650
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	22,200	50,750	155,910	52,520	647,880	73,260
Healthcare practitioners and technical	7,900	66,640	57,830	57,740	113,510	67,310
Healthcare support	70	35,260	9,270	31,760	26,400	34,350
Protective service	26,320	44,090	54,190	40,350	106,880	39,930
Food preparation and serving related	2,160	27,190	26,790	27,620	27,550	25,040
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	35,620	29,080	186,050	28,900	627,090	27,520
Personal care and service	18,780	24,320	45,730	27,130	71,440	31,210
Sales and related	84,560	38,020	180,010	46,920	629,940	61,200
Office and administrative support	194,440	37,260	877,470	35,970	2,918,530	37,850
Farming, fishing, and forestry	29,260	25,670	86,420	25,150	625,000	23,690
Construction and extraction	137,060	44,910	895,310	47,000	2,539,890	45,270
Installation, maintenance, and repair	135,470	49,140	278,480	44,580	1,000,620	42,210
Production	208,180	39,240	462,710	36,780	1,520,970	36,150
Transportation and material moving	539,470	35,390	273,450	34,570	640,560	36,720

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2. Employment and wages in the largest occupations in the all-green and no-green categories, November 2011

Occupation	Employment	Mean annual wage
All green		
Bus drivers, school or special client	174,450	\$30,460
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	111,760	41,580
Refuse and recyclable materials collectors	56,930	34,670
Forest and conservation technicians	56,620	40,110
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	54,890	26,270
No green		
Office clerks, general	530,180	29,730
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	417,780	33,770
General and operations managers	408,080	133,890
Construction laborers	405,880	35,340
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	403,440	25,350

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

one of the conditions listed in the BLS definition of a green job is that the job “reduce or eliminate the creation or release of pollutants or toxic compounds, or remove pollutants or hazardous waste from the environment,” the job of any worker who performed, for example, the duties that meet the definition of “environmental engineers” would also meet the definition of a green job.¹⁰ Eight occupations whose duties were found to be directly linked to green activities were examined in an OES publication while the GGS survey was first being collected;¹¹ chart 1 shows the GGS-OCC data for those eight occupations.

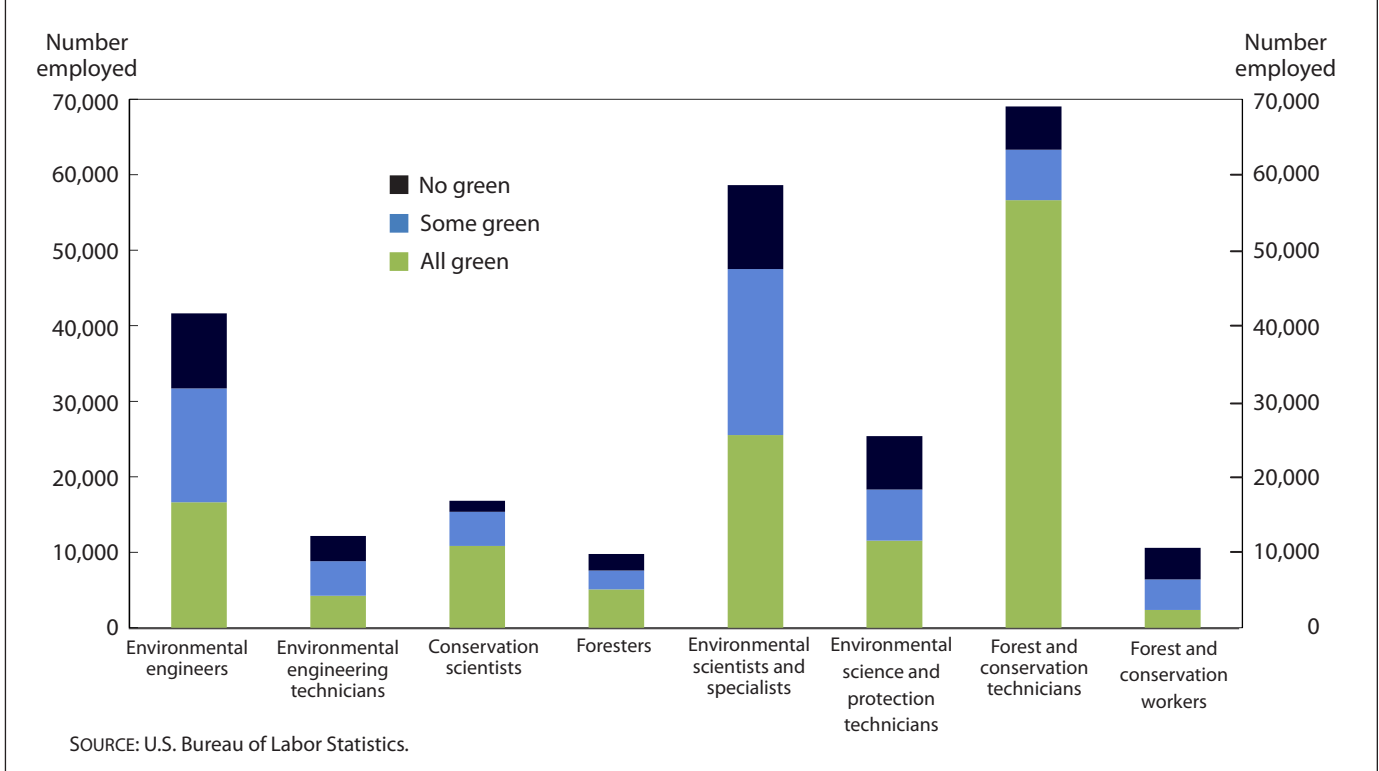
Because the eight occupations in the chart seem “inherently green,” one might expect the no-green employment in those occupations to be vanishingly small. Yet it isn’t: the eight occupations have from 8 percent to 40 percent of their employment in the no-green category. Such a range illustrates how the different BLS approaches to measuring green jobs capture different workers: the “inherently green” workers may still be found in establishments with no green revenue, because those workers are developing green products or services that are not yet generating revenue or they could be performing activities to make the establishment’s production processes greener, rather than producing a green product or service. Activities that make

the establishment’s production processes greener would be captured by the BLS Green Technologies and Practices survey.¹²

The GGS-OCC data include mean (or average) and median (or 50th-percentile) wage estimates in addition to the employment figures. The wage estimates are available both as hourly wage rates and as annual wages based on a 2,080-hour standard work year.¹³ The latter is used in this article. Across all occupations, the average wage of the three categories decreases from the no-green to the all-green category. As shown in the text tabulation on page 28, the no-green category has an average annual wage of \$58,130. The some-green category is lower, at \$54,440, while the all-green category is still lower, at \$48,210. Although this appears to be a stark result, the analysis will subsequently demonstrate that these differences reflect mainly the occupational composition of the three categories of revenue.

The employment and wage figures cited in the previous several paragraphs highlight the broadest estimates in the first publication of the GGS-OCC survey, as well as some of the more noteworthy occupational estimates. The remainder of the article will continue to clarify the significance of these high-level GGS-OCC estimates by

Chart 1. Employment in eight occupations with duties expected to be directly linked to green activities, by green category, November 2011



illustrating what the detailed GGS-OCC estimates can reveal about them.

Industry effects and employment

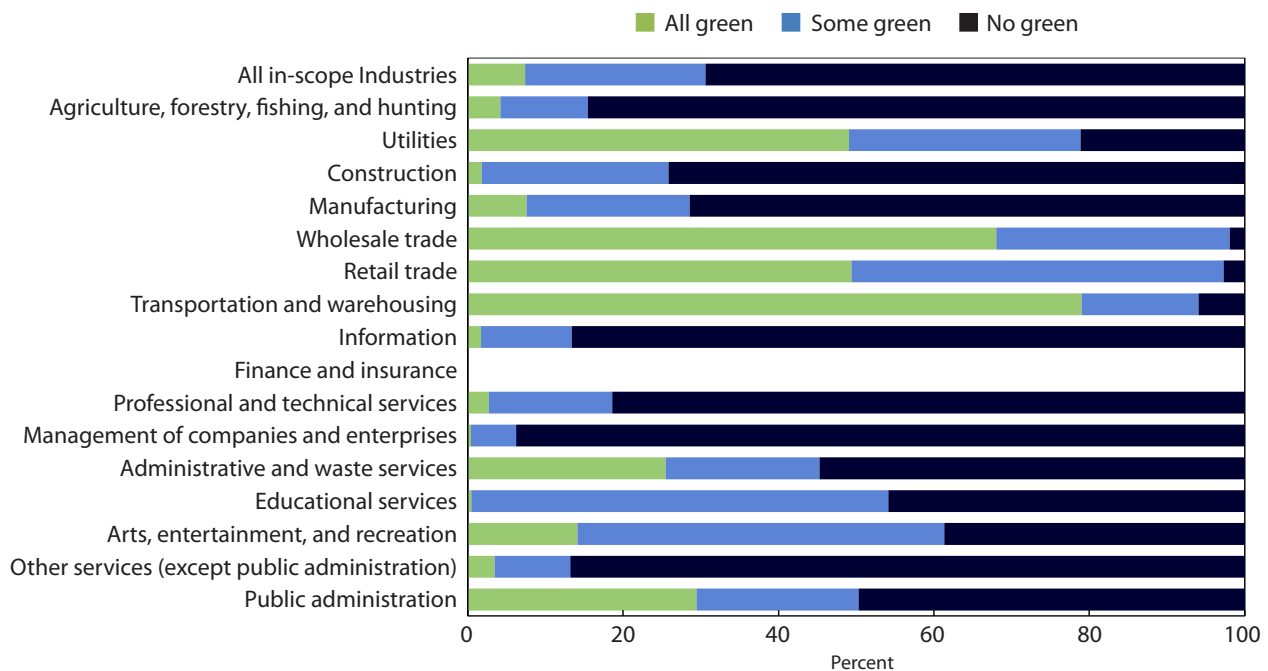
Chart 2 introduces a new level of detail in the GGS-OCC estimates. The chart shows how the total in-scope employment in each of the 16 NAICS industry sectors (as well as the cross-industry total) is divided among the three green revenue categories. Across all industries, 69 percent of employment is found in establishments with no green revenue (or employment), 23 percent is found in those with some, and just 7 percent is found in establishments in which all the revenue comes from green revenue streams. That pattern does not hold in many individual industries, however: all-green employment ranges from 79 percent in transportation and warehousing to less than 1 percent in management of companies and enterprises and in educational services.

The distribution of green employment in each sector is useful for any overall or cross-industry analysis that uses GGS-OCC data because it lays bare some of the industrial effects behind the estimates. Any employment estimates involving multiple industries will be heavily influenced

by industry differences, but the GGS-OCC estimates are especially so because they are based on a limited industry scope. Chart 2 helps to illustrate how the largest occupations in each green category appear there, given that the occupations naturally follow from the industrial mix of the category. The reason is that industry is by far the most important determinant of which occupations an establishment will employ. It is clear from this fact why bus drivers and refuse and recyclable material collectors are among the largest all-green occupations. Aside from the wholesale and retail trade industries, which are very small in the scope of the GGS survey, the transportation and warehousing industry and the utilities industry are the greenest of all the industries in the chart. Thus, it comes as no surprise that many of the largest all-green occupations are found primarily in those industries.

Although there is a considerable amount of shading indicating all-green and some-green employment in industries shown in the chart, those industries tend to be the smaller ones within the scope of the GGS survey. The industries with the most all-green employment—transportation and warehousing, wholesales trade, utilities, and retail trade—are 4 of the 6 smallest industry sectors within the scope of the survey. Of course, the retail trade sector is very large in the

Chart 2. Percentage of industry sector employed, by green category, November 2011



NOTE: Complete data for finance and insurance are not available.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

overall economy, while the wholesale trade and transportation sectors are midsized; but in each of those three sectors, only a small portion of the total industry is within the scope of the GGS survey. The utilities sector, by contrast, is mostly within the survey's scope, but it is small overall.

In addition to estimates at the levels of aggregation already mentioned, detailed occupational estimates for each of the 16 industry sectors are included in the GGS-OCC data. Thus, industry-specific comparisons between the green categories can help isolate industry effects. As noted before, an establishment's industry is the major determinant of the occupations that establishment will employ. The GGS-OCC data show that, within an industry, an establishment's greenness is also a determinant of the occupations that establishment employs. For example, in the construction sector, while both all-green and no-green establishments employ many basic construction occupations, such as construction supervisors, carpenters, electricians, and construction laborers, establishments in the

two categories also have specialized occupations that are heavily favored by one category over the other. One way to show these differences, given the large employment size difference between the all-green and no-green categories, is to compare the relative concentrations of all the occupations in those categories. Table 3 lists selected occupations in construction that are more prevalent in all-green establishments, those which appear in both categories in nearly equal proportions, and those which are more prevalent in no-green establishments.

Table 3 shows that there are more insulation workers working in no-green establishments than in all-green establishments. The reason, however, is primarily because there are more than 30 no-green establishments for every all-green establishment in the construction sector. In order to control for that size discrepancy, table 3 also shows the relative concentration of each occupation in the all-green and no-green categories. The relative concentration of an occupation in all-green establishments is calculated

Table 3. Relative concentrations of selected occupations in the construction industry, November 2011

Occupation	All-green employment	No-green employment	Concentration in all green relative to no green
Concentrated in all-green establishments			
Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall	8,210	13,210	25.7
Electrical engineers	460	1,300	14.7
Helpers, construction trades, all other	1,420	9,310	6.3
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	1,690	21,440	3.3
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	5,190	93,760	2.3
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	2,430	52,590	1.9
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	1,020	24,870	1.7
Similarly concentrated			
Construction managers	2,610	103,530	1.0
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	5,830	232,610	1.0
Carpenters	7,860	319,090	1.0
Electricians	5,390	256,320	.9
Construction laborers	7,680	390,060	.8
Concentrated in no-green establishments			
Sheet metal workers	–	51,750	.3
Cement masons and concrete finishers	–	92,540	.3
Roofers	–	70,180	.2
Painters, construction and maintenance	–	105,800	.0
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	0	21,190	.0
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	0	23,140	.0
Brickmasons and blockmasons	0	61,500	.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data do not meet BLS publication standards.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

by dividing the share of all-green construction employment in all-green establishments by the share of no-green construction employment in no-green establishments. That is, the relative concentration is

$$RC_{cj} = \frac{(a_{cj}/A_c)}{(n_{cj}/N_c)}$$

where N_c = no-green total employment in industry c ,

n_{cj} = no-green employment in industry c and occupation j ,

A_c = all-green total employment in industry c , and

a_{cj} = all-green employment in industry c and occupation j .

Thus, although there are 5,000 more insulation workers in no-green establishments than in all-green establishments, insulation workers are relatively more important in the latter establishments. In fact, a worker in an all-green construction establishment is 25 times more likely than a worker in a no-green establishment to be an insulation worker. In contrast, no-green establishments use painters heavily, whereas all-green establishments do not. Both types of establishments employ carpenters, electricians, and construction laborers in approximately similar proportions. From these data, an analyst can identify the occupations that are relatively more important to green employers and, in some cases, such as the appearance of insulation workers and heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers in the all-green category, get an indication of the type of green activities the green establishments engage in.

Occupational composition and wages

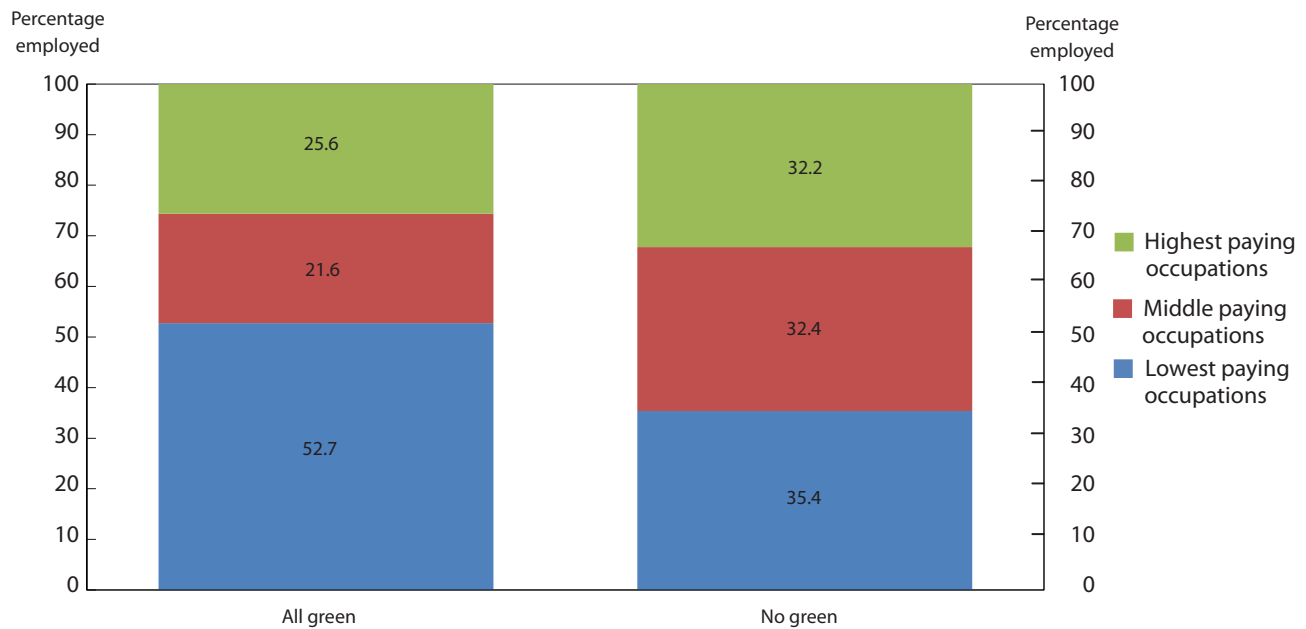
In the same manner that occupational differences between the green categories shown in the overall numbers are largely a result of the specific industries that make up those categories, the rather large wage differences between categories can be illuminated with the use of the more detailed occupational estimates. For example, a data user may be immediately struck by the relatively large wage gap of nearly \$10,000 in annual mean wages between the all-green and no-green categories. However, the overall wage of \$48,210 in the all-green category, compared with the \$58,130 mean for the no-green category, does not necessarily indicate that all workers in green establishments are paid significantly less than those producing nongreen products and services. In fact, as of November 2011, wages

in all-green establishments and in some-green establishments were still higher than the U.S. average of \$45,230 measured 6 months earlier.

A worker's wage rates can be influenced by many factors, including the worker's experience, education, or union participation; the industry, size, or location of the worker's employer; and, most importantly when groups with many occupations are compared, the worker's occupation. A simple analysis shows how the wage difference between the all-green and no-green categories can be attributed largely to the occupational composition of employment in those categories. To illustrate, the 22 major occupational groups are divided into 3 categories according to the mean wage of the occupational group in the May 2011 OES estimates. The 8 occupational groups with an average below the 33rd percentile of the wage distribution are considered lowest paying, the 7 occupational groups between the 33rd and 66th percentiles are considered middle paying, and the 7 with an average wage above the 66th percentile are considered highest paying.¹⁴ Chart 3 shows the resulting share of employment in the lowest, middle, and highest paying occupational groups in the all-green and no-green categories when those wage classifications are applied to the major groups in the GGS-OCC data. The chart shows that the no-green category has roughly equal employment among the lowest, middle, and highest paying occupational groups while the all-green category has relatively more employment in the lowest paying occupational groups.

A more sophisticated technique called *shift-share analysis* can be used to isolate one source of the wage difference. In the June 2009 issue of the *Review*, BLS economist Rebecca Keller used the technique to break down changes in the U.S. real wage, and in the May 2003 issue of *Occupational Employment and Wages*, BLS economist Patrick Kilcoyne used it to compare the average wages of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.¹⁵ The technique is useful in the analysis presented here because occupation is one of the largest determinants of wages for an individual worker. The mix of occupations that make up an entity such as a State, an industry, a snapshot in time of the economy, or, in this case, a green category, plays a large part in determining the average wage of that entity. If the large wage difference between all-green and no-green workers is real, then it should persist across occupations; if it is misleading, then it is most likely because all-green workers are found more in the lowest paying occupations than are no-green workers. The shift-share technique is used to separate the \$9,920 wage difference between the two groups of workers into a portion due to differences in pay, a portion due to the occupations in

Chart 3. Distribution of employment in lowest, middle, and highest paying occupations, by green category, November 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

which those workers are employed, and a portion due to all other reasons.

The shift-share technique works in this instance by swapping data between the two green categories and recording the effect on the estimates in order to estimate the size of each portion. This is done, in simple terms, by multiplying the all-green employment by the no-green wage, and vice versa, for each occupation. The sum of all occupations for the former is used to estimate the portion of the wage gap due to real differences in pay. The sum of all occupations for the latter is used to estimate the portion of the wage gap due to occupational composition. The formula used to compare wages in the all-green and no-green categories is

$$\bar{w}_a - \bar{w}_n = \left. \frac{\sum_{j=1}^J \left[\left(\frac{n_j}{N} \right) \times A \times w_{aj} \right]}{A} - W_N \right\} \text{Wage portion}$$

$$\left. \frac{\sum_{j=1}^J (a_j \times w_{nj})}{A} - W_N \right\} \text{Occupational portion}$$

$$\left. \sum_{j=1}^J \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{n_j}{N} \right) - \left(\frac{a_j}{A} \right) \right] \times [w_{nj} - w_{aj}] \right\} \right\} \text{Residual}$$

where N = no-green total employment,
 n_j = no-green employment in occupation j ,

A = all-green total employment,
 a_j = all-green employment in occupation j ,
 W_N = no-green total wage,
 w_{nj} = no-green wage in occupation j ,
 w_{aj} = all-green wage in occupation j , and
 $\bar{w}_a - \bar{w}_n$ = difference of all-green and no-green average annual wages.

When shift-share analysis is used on the GGS-OCC estimates to compare the all-green average wage with the no-green average wage, the hypothesis that the nearly \$10,000 wage gap is due more to the variety of occupations employed in each category than to the various wages is confirmed, as the following tabulation shows:

Category	Dollar amount or percentage
Annual wage, no-green establishments.....	\$58,130
Annual wage, all-green establishments.....	\$48,210
Difference (all green minus no green).....	-\$9,920
Wage-rate component.....	-\$3,080
Occupational component.....	-\$10,310
Residual.....	\$3,470
Percentage due to wages.....	31
Percentage due to occupational composition..	104
Percentage due to other factors.....	-35

The idea to take away from this tabulation is not so much the specific dollar values for each component as the fact that the occupational composition has roughly 3 times the explanatory power as the wage values. Similar to the earlier analysis, this one shows that the wage gap between green categories is due mostly to the types of jobs the establishment employs and not because no-green establishments always pay better. Still, there is a \$3,000 wage-rate-based component in the analysis, suggesting that there is some difference in pay between the categories even when isolated from the occupational mix. This wage-rate component is matched and canceled by a component attributable to unknown factors. In addition to the much more sizable oc-

cupational component, the fact that the residual is as large as the wage-rate component suggests that the wage-rate component is a minor factor in the wage gap. Even though the full \$10,000 wage gap is misleading, the analysis is not meant to suggest that the wage estimates are not informative: it is still worthwhile to know that, in the aggregate, the all-green jobs tend to be lower paying. The all-green workers may be close to equally compensated for their jobs relative to the other categories, but the fact remains that those jobs tend to be lower paying. The intent of the analysis is simply to illustrate the meaning behind the estimates and to show how the detailed estimates can clarify the higher level aggregates.¹⁶ □

Notes

¹ For a thorough discussion of the survey methodology, see “Green Goods and Services Occupations: Survey Methods and Reliability Statement for Occupational Employment and Wages in Green Goods and Services” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oct. 3, 2012), http://www.bls.gov/ggsocc/survey_methods.htm.

² Nicholas Fett, Robert Viegas, and Mark deWolf, “The Green Goods and Services survey: collection and results,” forthcoming this issue, pp. 17–25.

³ For the full list of included and excluded industries, see “Green Goods and Services Occupations: Green Goods and Services Occupations (GGS-OCC) FAQs,” question 7, “What industries are within scope for the GGS-OCC estimates?” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oct. 3, 2012), <http://www.bls.gov/ggsocc/faq.htm#7>.

⁴ For the full BLS definition of a green job, see “The BLS Green Jobs Definition,” in *Green Jobs: Measuring Green Jobs* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), <http://www.bls.gov/green/#definition>.

⁵ The GGS-OCC classifies occupations in accordance with the Standard Occupational Classification system; see “Standard Occupational Classification” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), <http://www.bls.gov/soc>.

⁶ According to May 2011 OES data, general office clerks, secretaries and administrative assistants, and general and operations managers are among the 15 largest occupations in the U.S. economy while construction laborers are among the 40 largest. The OES estimates, unlike those of the GGS-OCC, include data from all nonfarm establishments.

⁷ Other than sociologists, these occupations are not normally concentrated in universities, but because the GGS-OCC survey excludes many industries, colleges and universities make up the largest remaining industry to employ these workers.

⁸ In the case of construction, it can be easy to confuse occupations and industries because the construction occupations make up the bulk of the construction industry. However, construction occupations can be found in many industries, while the construction industry also employs many nonconstruction workers, such as secretaries and accountants.

⁹ See *Standard Occupational Classification* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 11, 2010) p. 27, <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc172081.htm>.

¹⁰ See “The BLS Green Jobs Definition.”

¹¹ See “Occupational Employment Statistics: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Highlights: Jobs for the Environment” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2009), http://www.bls.gov/oes/high_light_environment.htm.

¹² See “Green Technologies and Practices” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), <http://www.bls.gov/gtp>.

¹³ In the GGS-OCC survey, a standard work year is 40 hours of work a week for 52 weeks.

¹⁴ The lowest paying occupational groups are healthcare support; food preparation and serving; building and grounds cleaning; personal care and service; office and administrative support; farming, fishing, and forestry; production; and transportation and material moving. The middle-paying groups are community and social service; education, training, and library; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; protective service; sales; construction; and installation, maintenance, and repair. The highest paying occupational groups are management; business and financial occupations; computer and mathematical occupations; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; legal occupations; and healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.

¹⁵ See Rebecca Keller, “How shifting occupational composition has affected the real average wage,” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2009, pp. 26–38, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/06/art2full.pdf>; and Patrick Kilcoyne, “The role of occupational composition in state wage differentials,” *Occupational Employment and Wages*, September 2004, pp. 8–13, <http://www.bls.gov/oes/2003/may/composition.pdf>.

¹⁶ The entirety of the November 2011 GGS-OCC data, which consists of more than 10,000 distinct green category–industry–occupation cells, is available on the BLS GGS-OCC program page; see “Green Goods and Services Occupations: Green Goods and Services Occupations (GGS-OCC),” www.bls.gov/ggsocc.

Green technologies and practices: a visual essay

Audrey Watson

Three-quarters of business establishments during August 2011 used at least one green technology or practice to make their production processes more environmentally friendly. More than half took steps to reduce or eliminate the creation of waste materials as a result of their operations, and approximately 1 in 5 used technologies or practices to conserve natural resources such as soil, water, or wildlife. Information and educational services were among the industries with the highest incidence of green technologies and practices, with more than 4 in 5 such establishments reporting the use of at least one green technology or practice.

Green technologies and practices accounted for more than half of the time workers spent at more than 850,000 jobs; this represents about 0.7 percent of total U.S. jobs and included, for example, 56,700 janitors, 22,000 landscaping and groundskeeping workers, and 13,300 automotive service technicians and mechanics.

These are some of the results from the first Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Green Technologies and Practices (GTP) survey, released in June 2012. The GTP survey is a sample survey of 35,000 business establishments that collects information on the use of green technologies and practices, along with information about employment and wages for workers who spend more than half their time involved in these technologies and practices. The GTP survey uses the BLS process approach to measuring green jobs. (A separate BLS survey, the Green Goods and Services (GGS) survey, uses the output approach to measuring green jobs by collecting data on jobs that are associated with producing goods or providing services that benefit the environment or conserve natural resources. Data on GGS jobs are available at www.bls.gov/ggs.)

For the purposes of the GTP survey, green technologies and practices are defined as those which make an establishment's production processes more environmentally friendly. GTP survey respondents were asked

whether they had used each of the following types of green technologies and practices during the survey reference period, the pay period that included August 12, 2011:

- Generation of electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources primarily for use within the establishment
- Use of technologies or practices to improve energy efficiency within the establishment
- Use of technologies or practices in operations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through methods other than renewable energy generation and energy efficiency
- Use of technologies or practices either to reduce the creation or release of pollutants or toxic compounds as a result of operations or to remove pollutants or hazardous waste from the environment
- Use of technologies or practices to reduce or eliminate the creation of waste materials as a result of operations
- Use of technologies or practices in operations to conserve natural resources, excluding the use of recycled inputs in production processes

Respondents also were asked to provide employment and wage information, by occupation, for workers who spent more than half their time involved in green technologies and practices during the survey reference period. Workers were considered to be involved in green technologies and practices if they were researching, developing, maintaining, using, or installing green technologies and practices or were training the establishment's workers in these technologies and practices.

This visual essay presents highlights from the GTP survey. The first 7 charts focus on business establish-

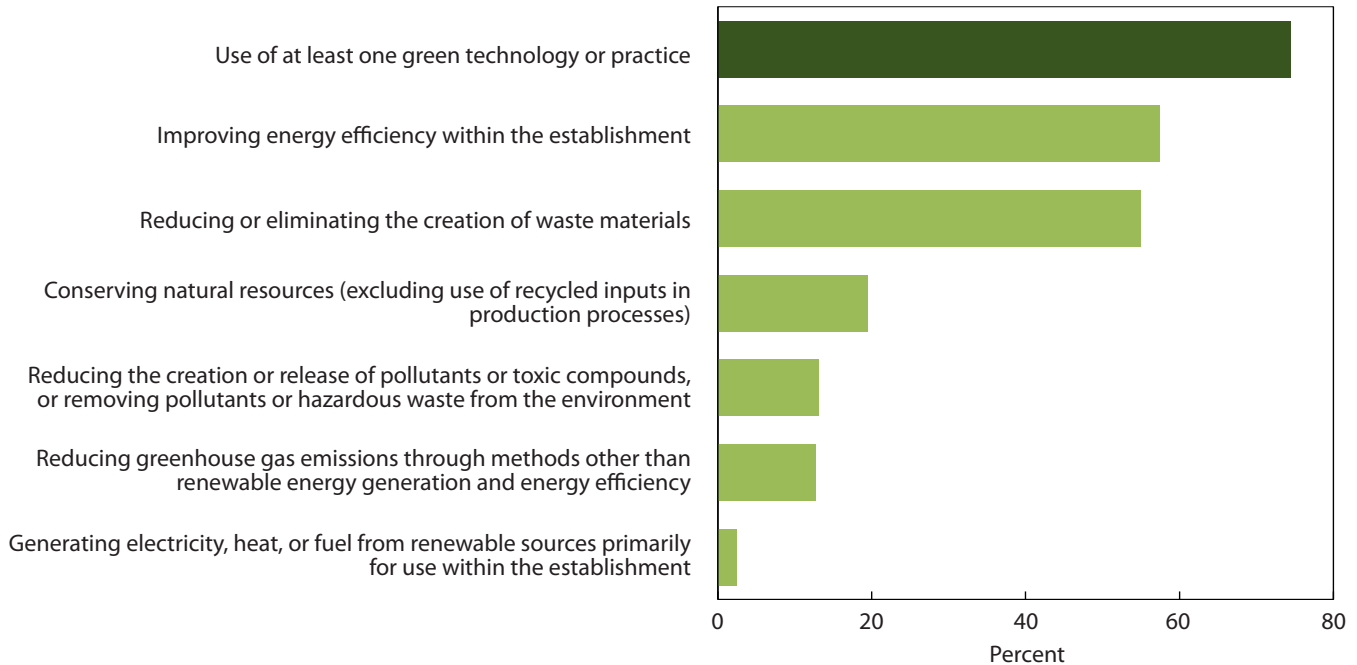
ments' use of green technologies and practices. Charts 1 and 2 show the percentage of establishments, nationally and by census region, that used at least one green technology or practice and that used specific types of technologies or practices during the survey reference period. Charts 3 through 7 present data on green technologies and practices use by industry.

The second part of the visual essay presents data on "GTP employment," or employment of workers who spent more than half their time involved in green technologies and practices during the survey reference period. Chart 8 presents GTP employment as a percentage of total employment

by industry. Charts 9 through 11 contain national data on GTP employment and wages by occupation.

Complete GTP survey data are available from the GTP homepage at www.bls.gov/gtp. Detailed information on the GTP survey methodology, including examples of the types of technologies and practices included in each green technologies and practices category, is available in the survey methods and reliability statement at www.bls.gov/gtp/survey_methods.htm. This visual essay was prepared by Audrey Watson, an economist in the Occupational Employment Statistics program. For more information, contact the GTP staff at gtpinfo@bls.gov or (202) 691-6599.

1. Percentage of establishments using green technologies and practices, by type of technology or practice, August 2011

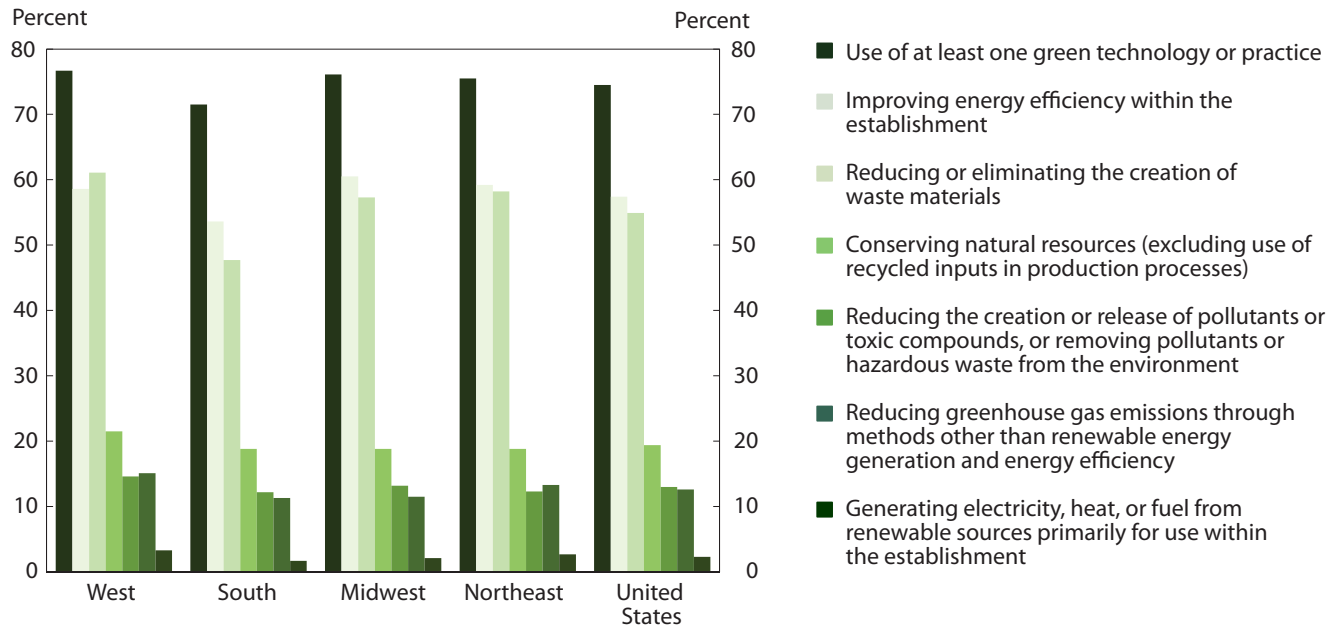


NOTES: Specific types of green technologies and practices are shown by lighter bars. Because establishments could report more than one green technology or practice, the percentage of establishments using specific green technologies and practices will not sum to the percentage of establishments using at least one green technology or practice.

SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- About three-quarters of business establishments used at least one green technology or practice during the pay period that included August 12, 2011.
- The most common green technologies or practices were the improvement of energy efficiency within the establishment, used by 57 percent of establishments, and the reduction or elimination of the creation of waste materials, used by 55 percent.
- The least common green technology or practice was the generation of electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources primarily for use within the establishment, used by about 2 percent of establishments.

2. Percentage of establishments using green technologies and practices, by type of technology or practice, United States and census regions, August 2011

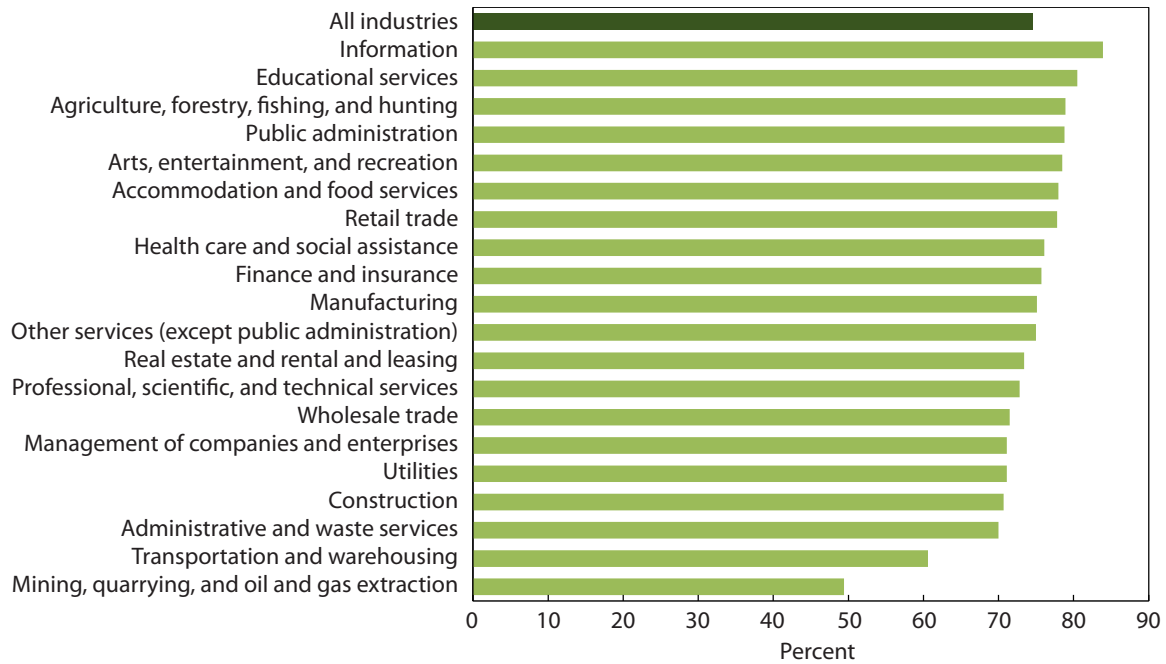


NOTE: Because establishments could report more than one green technology or practice, the percentage of establishments using specific green technologies and practices will not sum to the percentage of establishments using at least one green technology or practice.

SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Although there was some variation by region in the percentage of establishments using at least one green technology or practice (from 72 percent in the South to 77 percent in the West), the general pattern of green technologies and practices usage was similar across all four census regions. Improvement of energy efficiency and reduction of the creation of waste materials were the most common practices; generation of electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources was the least common practice.
- The West had incidence rates above the U.S. average for several types of green technologies and practices. For example, 61 percent of establishments in the West used technologies and practices to reduce or eliminate the creation of waste materials, compared with 55 percent of establishments in the U.S. as a whole. More than 3 percent of establishments in the West generated electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources, compared with about 2 percent in the U.S. as a whole.
- Forty-eight percent of establishments in the South used technologies and practices to reduce or eliminate the creation of waste materials, a figure below the U.S. average of 55 percent. Nearly 54 percent of establishments in the South used technologies and practices to improve energy efficiency within the establishment, compared with 57 percent in the U.S. as a whole.
- In the Northeast and Midwest, both the overall incidence rates for green technologies and practices usage and the rates for most individual technologies and practices were not significantly different from the U.S. averages.

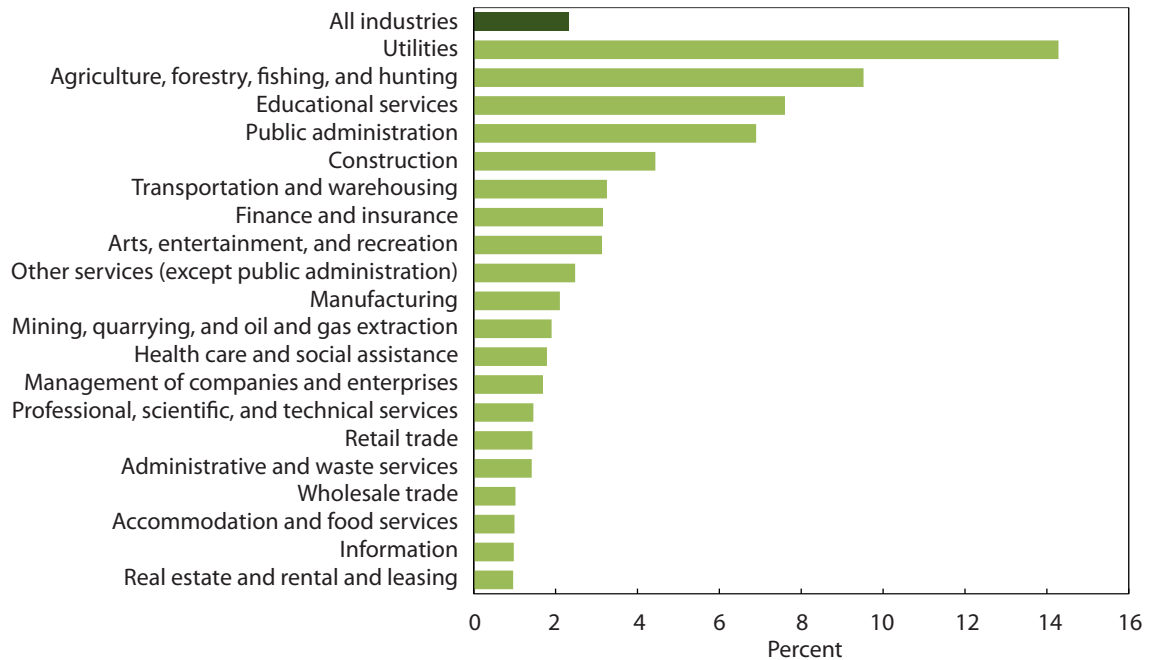
3. Percentage of establishments using at least one green technology or practice, by industry, August 2011



SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Information and educational services were among the industries with the highest overall incidence of green technologies and practices. Eighty-four percent of establishments in the information industry and 81 percent of establishments in educational services used at least one green technology or practice in August 2011, compared with a 75-percent average across all industries. The industries with the highest overall incidence of green technologies and practices also included agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; public administration; and arts, entertainment, and recreation.
- Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction had the lowest overall incidence of green technologies and practices, with 49 percent of establishments using at least one green technology or practice.
- Other industries with below-average rates of green technologies and practices usage included transportation and warehousing (61 percent), administrative and waste services (70 percent), and construction (71 percent).

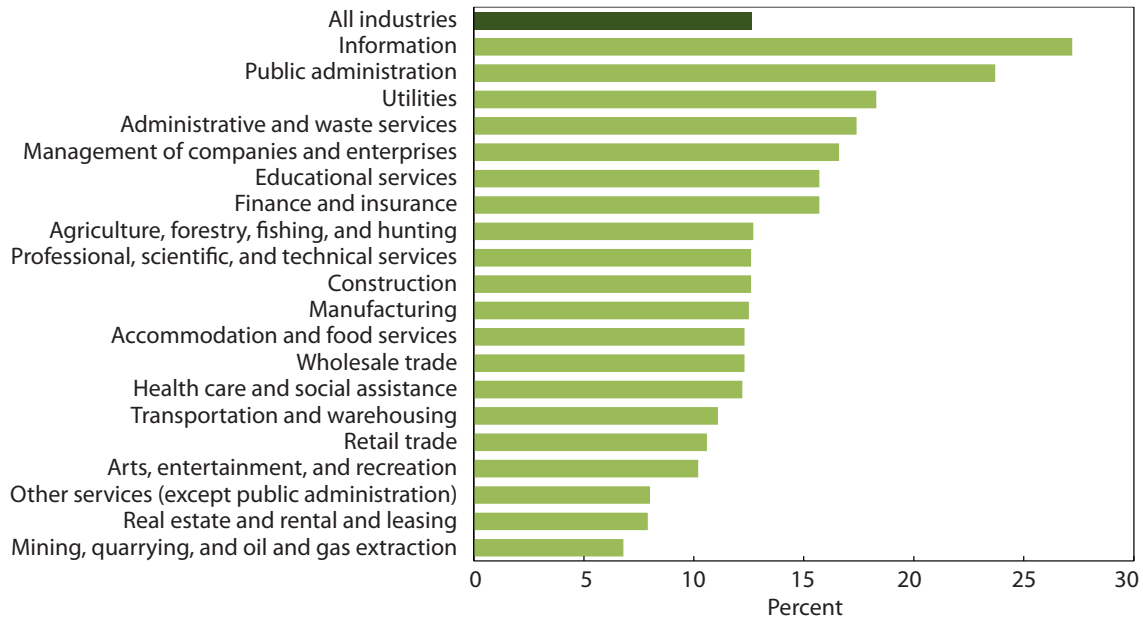
4. Percentage of establishments generating electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources primarily for use within the establishment, by industry, August 2011



SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Incidence rates for specific green technologies and practices tended to vary more by industry than did overall rates of green technologies and practices usage. For example, more than 14 percent of establishments in the utilities industry generated electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources primarily for use within the establishment, compared with about 2 percent of establishments across all industries.
- Other industries with above-average rates of generating electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources included agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (10 percent); educational services (8 percent); and public administration (7 percent).
- At the other end of the spectrum, 1 percent of establishments in wholesale trade, accommodation and food services, information, and real estate and rental and leasing generated electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources, less than half of the all-industries incidence rate for this practice.

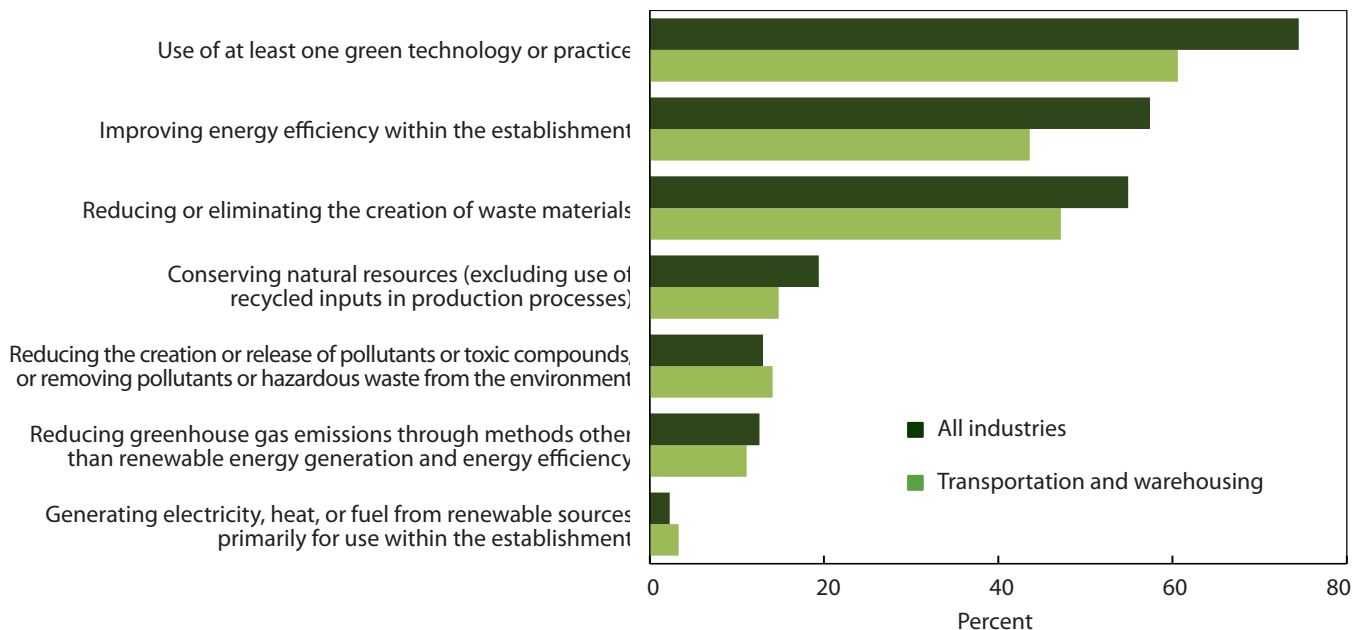
5. Percentage of establishments using technologies or practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through methods other than renewable energy generation and energy efficiency, by industry, August 2011



SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Technologies and practices in this category included purchasing and using carbon offsets; promoting and/or subsidizing alternative forms of transportation for employees, such as carpools, fuel-efficient vehicles, cycling, or mass transit; and implementing employee telework programs.
- Although the information industry had one of the lowest rates of generating energy from renewable sources (see chart 4), it had among the highest incidence rates for several other green technologies and practices, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions through methods other than renewable energy generation and energy efficiency. Twenty-seven percent of establishments in the information industry reduced greenhouse gas emissions through these alternative methods, compared with about 13 percent of establishments across all industries.
- Public administration and utilities also had among the highest incidence rates—24 percent and 18 percent, respectively—for using technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as for implementing several other green technologies and practices.
- Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (7 percent) and real estate and rental and leasing (8 percent) were among the industries with the lowest rates of using technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through methods other than renewable energy generation and energy efficiency. Both of these industries, along with transportation and warehousing, had below-average incidence rates for several green technologies and practices.

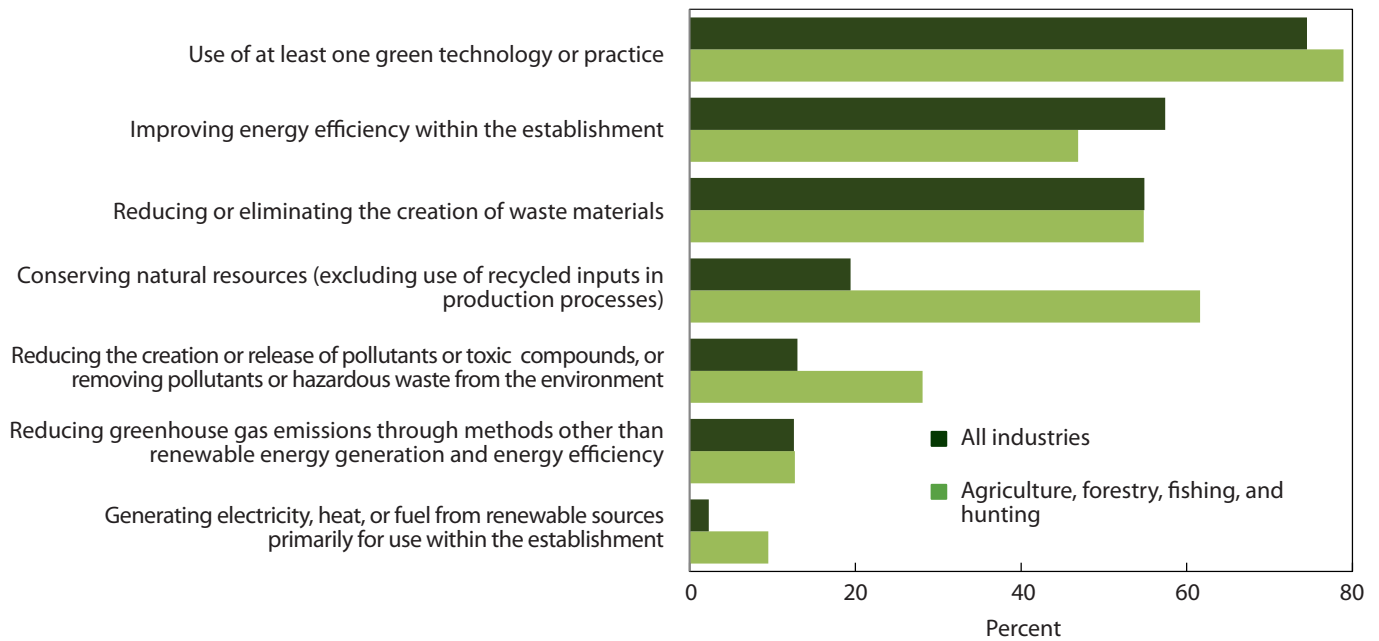
6. Percentage of establishments using green technologies and practices, by type of technology or practice, all industries and transportation and warehousing, August 2011



SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Establishments in the transportation and warehousing industry were less likely than average to use any green technologies or practices, and also had below-average usage rates for several specific technologies and practices.
- Sixty-one percent of transportation and warehousing establishments used at least one green technology or practice during the survey reference period, below the U.S. all-industries average of 75 percent.
- Transportation and warehousing had below-average usage rates for the two most common types of green technologies and practices: 44 percent of transportation and warehousing establishments used technologies or practices to improve energy efficiency within the establishment, compared with an average of 57 percent across all industries, and 47 percent of transportation and warehousing establishments used technologies or practices to reduce or eliminate the creation of waste materials, compared with the 55-percent all-industries average. This industry was also less likely than average to use technologies and practices to conserve natural resources.
- Although transportation and warehousing had a below-average rate of green technologies and practices usage, its share of GTP employment matched the national average (as shown on chart 8). About 35,100 jobs in this industry were held by workers who spent more than half of their time involved in green technologies and practices, 0.7 percent of total industry employment.

7. Percentage of establishments using green technologies and practices, by type of technology or practice, all industries and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, August 2011



SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had above-average usage rates for three of the six types of green technologies and practices.
- Sixty-two percent of this industry’s establishments used technologies or practices to conserve natural resources, the highest incidence rate of any industry and more than triple the national all-industries average of 19 percent.
- Twenty-eight percent of this industry’s establishments used technologies or practices to reduce the creation or release of pollutants or toxic compounds or to remove these substances from the environment, compared with 13 percent of establishments across all industries.
- Nearly 10 percent of establishments in this industry generated electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources primarily for use within the establishment, compared with 2 percent for all industries combined.
- Although the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had above-average incidence rates for each of these specific green technologies and practices, the percentage of agricultural establishments using at least one green technology or practice was not significantly different from the U.S. average. In part, this may reflect the industry’s average or below-average usage rates for the two most common types of green technologies or practices, the improvement of energy efficiency within the establishment and the reduction or elimination of the creation of waste materials.

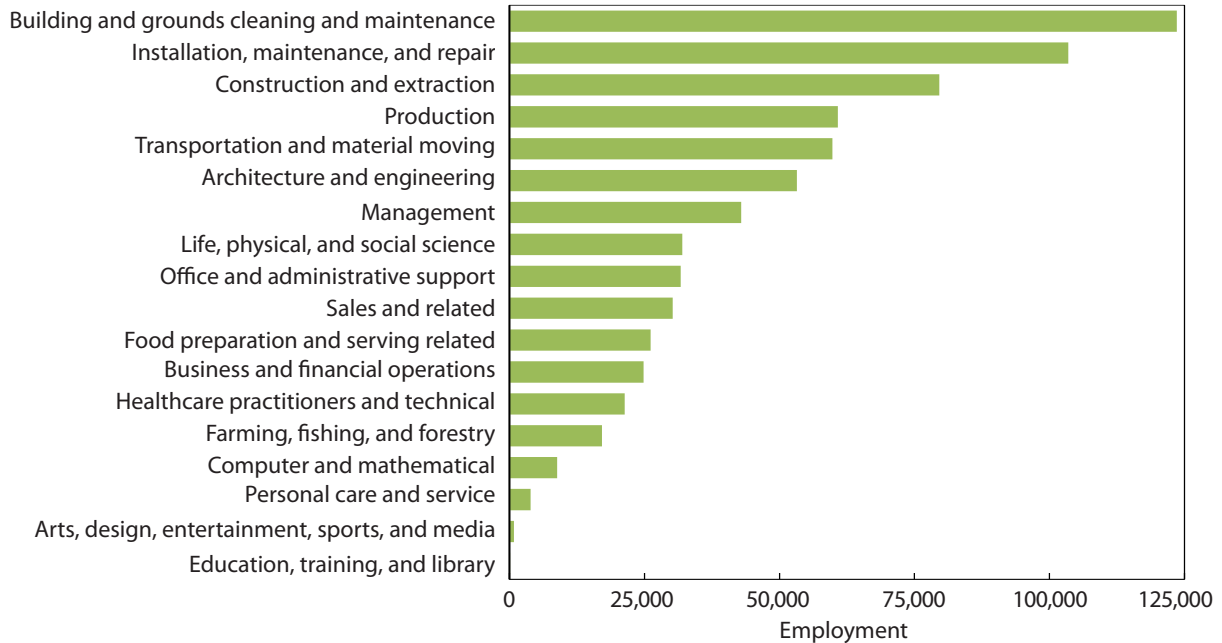
8. Employment of workers spending more than half their time involved in green technologies and practices, as a percentage of industry employment, August 2011



SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- About 854,700 jobs, representing 0.7 percent of total U.S. employment, were held by workers who spent more than half their time involved in green technologies and practices during the survey reference period.
- GTP jobs made up about 2.3 percent of total employment in the construction industry, 2.1 percent of employment in utilities, and 2.0 percent of employment in administrative and waste services. Although these industries were among those with the highest percentages of GTP employment, they did not necessarily have high rates of green technologies and practices usage: the percent of establishments using at least one green technology or practice was below average in both construction and administrative and waste services, and was similar to the U.S. average in utilities (as shown on chart 3). Hence, the proportion of GTP employment and the rate of use of green technologies and practices aren't necessarily related to each other.
- GTP employment made up 0.2 percent or less of total employment in management of companies and enterprises, finance and insurance, and information. Nonetheless, the percent of establishments in these industries that used at least one green technology or practice was similar to or higher than the U.S. average.
- Industries with the largest numbers of GTP jobs included administrative and waste services, with 151,900 GTP jobs; construction (134,100); and professional, scientific, and technical services (99,800). These three industries combined represented about 45 percent of total GTP employment. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; information; and management of companies and enterprises each had fewer than 4,000 GTP jobs.
- About 267,600 GTP jobs were in the South, 220,300 in the West, 198,200 in the Midwest, and 168,500 in the Northeast.

9. Employment of workers spending more than half their time involved in green technologies or practices, by occupational group, August 2011



SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- About 123,600 green technologies and practices (GTP) jobs were in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations, and an additional 103,500 were in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. Together, these two occupational groups made up over one-quarter of GTP employment.
- Construction and extraction, with 79,600 GTP jobs; production, with 60,800; and transportation and material moving, with 59,800, also were among the occupational groups with the highest levels of GTP employment.
- Occupational groups with the lowest GTP employment levels included personal care and service (3,900), as well as the arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media group and the education, training, and library group, which each had fewer than 1,000 GTP jobs.

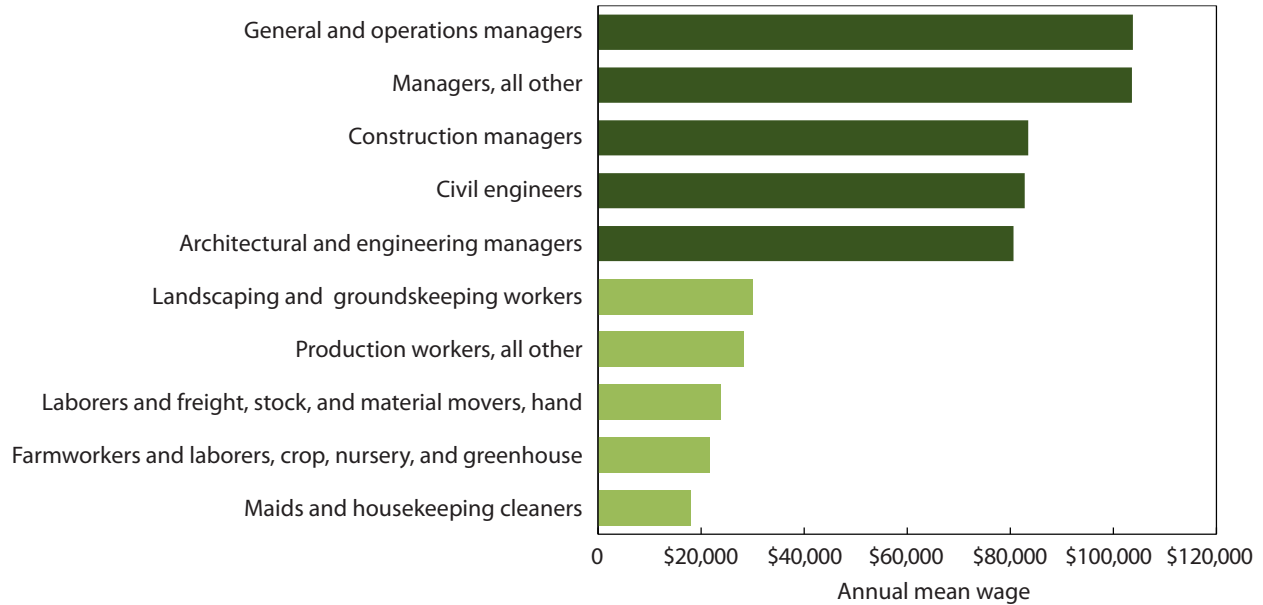
10. Detailed occupations with the largest number of jobs in which workers spent more than half their time involved in green technologies and practices, August 2011



SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Detailed occupations with the highest green technologies and practices (GTP) employment included janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners, with 56,700 GTP jobs, and heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers, with 37,300 GTP jobs.
- General maintenance and repair workers (26,000 GTP jobs); laborers and hand freight, stock, and material movers (23,000); and landscaping and groundskeeping workers (22,000) also were among the occupations with the largest number of GTP jobs.
- Of the 10 occupations shown in the chart, 7 were in the building and grounds cleaning and maintenance or installation, maintenance, and repair occupational groups.

11. Annual mean wages for the highest and lowest paying occupations with GTP employment greater than 1,500, August 2011



NOTE: Lighter bars indicate the five highest paying occupations, and darker bars indicate the five lowest paying occupations. GTP employment is defined as employment of workers spending more than half their time involved in green technologies or practices.

SOURCE: Green Technologies and Practices survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Most of the occupations with the highest mean wages for GTP jobs were in the management or architecture and engineering occupational groups.
- Among occupations with at least 1,500 GTP jobs, the most highly paid included general and operations managers, with an annual mean wage of \$103,780 for GTP jobs; construction managers, with \$83,480; and civil engineers, with \$82,810.
- Maids and housekeeping cleaners was the lowest paying GTP occupation, with an annual mean wage of \$17,950 for GTP jobs.
- The lowest paying GTP occupations also included farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse (\$21,630); laborers and hand freight, stock, and material movers (\$23,800); and production workers, all other (\$28,180).

Workplace safety and health profiles of occupations with green technology jobs

BLS data can measure injuries and illnesses within occupations that contain green jobs; among the 10 largest such occupations, laborers and hand movers of freight, stock, and material had both the highest count and rate of injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work

Aaron Parrott
and
William Wiatrowski

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has approached the challenge of identifying green jobs from two perspectives: the *output* approach (which identifies establishments that produce green goods and services and counts the associated jobs) and the *process* approach (which identifies establishments that use environmentally friendly production processes and practices and counts the associated jobs).¹ Data from these efforts provide information on “green” employment and wages by industry and occupation. Although there may be interest in the prevalence and types of workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities of workers with green jobs, the two BLS surveys that identify green jobs do not directly collect these details, and the BLS survey on workplace safety and health does not currently identify green jobs. However, BLS workplace safety and health data use the same industry and occupation classification systems used in the green jobs studies. Thus, we can examine industries or occupations that contain green jobs to determine the prevalence and details of workplace injuries for all jobs in those industries and occupations; the data cannot be separated, however, into green and non-green jobs.

This analysis focuses on occupations identified in the BLS Green Technologies and Practices (GTP) survey, which uses the

process approach to identifying green jobs.² In the GTP survey, BLS identified establishments that use green technologies and practices and, within those establishments, the occupations of workers who spend more than half their time involved in such technologies and practices. Workers were considered to be involved in green technologies and practices if they were doing either of the following:

- Researching, developing, maintaining, using, or installing technologies or practices to lessen the environmental impact of their establishment
- Training the establishment’s workers in these green technologies and practices

The survey identified about 854,700 workers employed in GTP jobs in 2011, approximately 0.7 percent of total U.S. wage and salary employment.³ More than one-quarter of all GTP jobs were in the building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupational group or in the installation, maintenance, and repair occupational group. The transportation and material moving; production; and construction and extraction occupational groups made up an additional 23 percent of GTP employment. Detailed occupations with the largest number of GTP jobs included janitors and cleaners, except

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maids and housekeeping cleaners, with 56,700 GTP jobs; heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers (37,300); and general maintenance and repair workers (26,000). The 10 detailed occupations with the largest number of GTP jobs are identified in chart 1 and are discussed within this article in size order.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) provides information on workplace injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for each of these 10 occupations, as well as for hundreds more. The information available includes worker characteristics and circumstances that describe the injury or illness. In addition, the BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) provides information on those who are fatally injured on the job; again, data include information about the worker and about the fatal incident. What follows is an occupational safety and health profile of the 10 detailed occupations with the largest number of GTP jobs. The information presented is for private sector workers, who make up the majority of workers for each of these occupations.⁴ Some comparisons are made to data for total private industry wage and salary employees, henceforth referred to as “total workers.” No effort is made to provide a broader view of workplace safety and health for

all green jobs or to compare worker safety among green versus nongreen jobs. As noted earlier, BLS occupational safety and health data are not currently designed to provide such information.

BLS safety and health data

The BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program consists of a census of fatal work injuries and a survey of nonfatal injuries and illnesses.⁵ The fatality census—CFOI—provides annual data on worker and employer characteristics and the circumstances surrounding all fatal work injuries in the nation; in 2010 there were 4,690 fatal work injuries in the United States. Table 1 shows the number and rate of fatal work injuries for the 10 occupations with the highest number of GTP jobs.

The SOII is an annual survey of about 250,000 private employers, state governments, and local governments. Sampled employers are required to maintain an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) log of recordable workplace injuries and illnesses for the reference year and then provide that information to BLS after the year ends.⁶ Recordable workplace injury and illness cases are classified as one of three types: (1) cases with

Chart 1. Occupations with the largest number of green technologies and practices jobs, August 2011

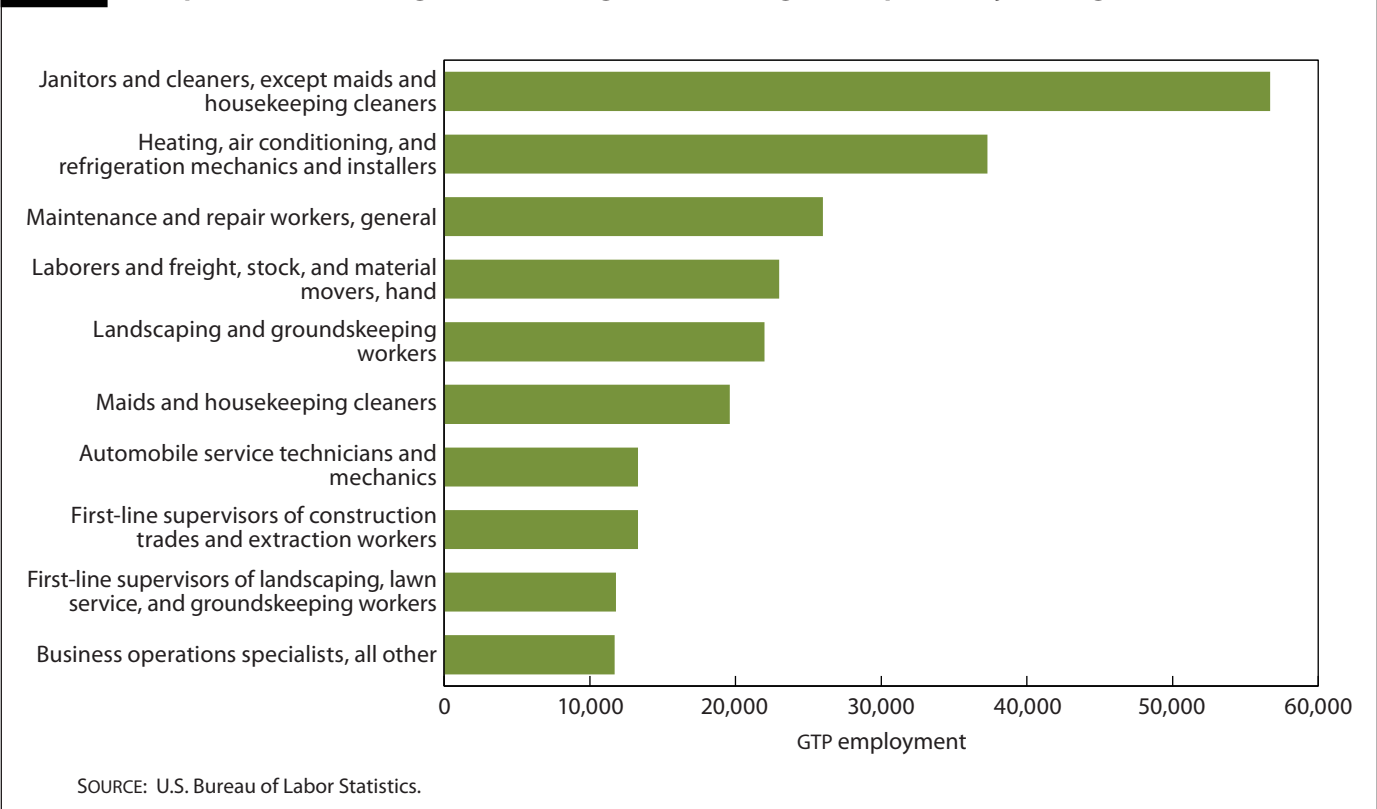


Table 1. Number and rate of fatal work injuries, selected occupations, 2010

Occupation	Number of fatal work injuries among private industry workers	Private industry and government workers	
		Number of fatal work injuries	Rate per 100,000 full-time-equivalent workers
All occupations	4,206	4,690	3.6
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	36	38	2.0
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	25	25	6.5
Maintenance and repair workers, general	56	68	19.6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	90	93	6.2
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	66	80	(¹)
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8	8	(¹)
Automobile service technicians and mechanics	38	39	4.9
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	107	111	15.3
First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	28	30	12.8
Business operations specialists, all other	(¹)	3	(¹)

¹ Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

days away from work, (2) cases with days of job transfer or restricted work, or (3) other cases (those recordable but not resulting in days away or restricted work). BLS publishes annual data on recordable workplace injuries and illnesses by industry and case type. In addition, for cases of days away from work, BLS captures and reports on various worker characteristics and case circumstances:

- Occupation
- Age
- Race or ethnic origin
- Gender
- Length of service with employer
- Day and time of event
- Amount of time on shift when event occurred

The focus of the following occupational profiles is on case characteristics—the circumstances surrounding non-fatal injuries and illnesses. In addition to the variables listed above, the following items are captured and coded to provide greater detail about the injury or illness:

- Nature of injury or illness—the principal physical characteristics of the injury or illness
- Part of body—one or more areas of the body directly affected by the nature of the injury or illness
- Source and secondary source—the object, substance, equipment, or other factors that were responsible for or precipitated the injury or illness

- Event or exposure—the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness
- Number of days away from work (tabulated as median days per injury or illness)—this provides a measure of the severity of the injury or illness.⁷

Janitors and cleaners

The occupation of janitors and cleaners is one of several that had more than 20,000 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2011; three of these occupations are discussed in this article. (See table 2.) Like many of the 10 occupations examined here, janitors and cleaners had a rate of days-away-from-work cases that was higher than the rate for total private industry workers (227.5 per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers for janitors and cleaners compared with 105.2 for all occupations). The profile of these injuries and illnesses mirrors those of all private industry—nearly 40 percent of cases result in sprains, strains, or tears; 14 percent in soreness or pain; 8 percent in bruises or contusions; 7 percent in fractures; and 6 percent in cuts, lacerations, or punctures. The majority of injuries occur to the trunk and upper and lower extremities and are often due to overexertion (including lifting) and falls. The sources directly responsible for or precipitating the injury include floors, walkways, and ground (20 percent of cases); containers (18 percent of cases); and the person themselves (that is, the injury is

Table 2. Number and rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work for private industry workers in selected occupations, 2011

Occupation	Number	Rate per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers
All occupations	908,310	105.2
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	24,450	227.5
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	5,090	276.4
Maintenance and repair workers, general	21,230	247.1
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	53,660	352.5
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	10,180	185.4
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	17,760	293.1
Automobile service technicians and mechanics	12,150	239.8
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	4,790	119.7
First-line supervisors of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	1,650	206.4
Business operations specialists, all other	340	(¹)

¹ Data not available. SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

due to worker motion or position). The median number of days away from work is 7, which is 1 less than the median for total employees. (See chart 2.)

Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers

Of the 10 GTP occupations examined here, heating mechanics had by far the highest median days away from work at 16 days, double the average for all private industry workers. The longer median days away from work may be related to where on the body the injury occurred; nearly 40 percent had injuries to the upper extremities compared with just over 30 percent for all private industry workers. Many of these injuries were to the shoulders or hands, perhaps limiting the injured workers' ability to return to work. In nearly 1 in 4 cases, the source of injury to these workers was machinery; in contrast, machinery is the source of less than 6 percent of the injuries among all private industry workers. Worker motion and position was also a prevalent source of injury. Just over 20 percent of days-away-from-work injuries to heating mechanics resulted from falls, about half of which were falls to a lower level (from a height). Among all private industry workers, 25 percent of days-away-from-work injuries resulted from falls, with 1 in 5 of those involving a fall to a lower level.

Maintenance and repair, general

Like janitors and cleaners, maintenance and repair workers experienced more than 20,000 cases resulting in days away from work, and these cases had characteristics simi-

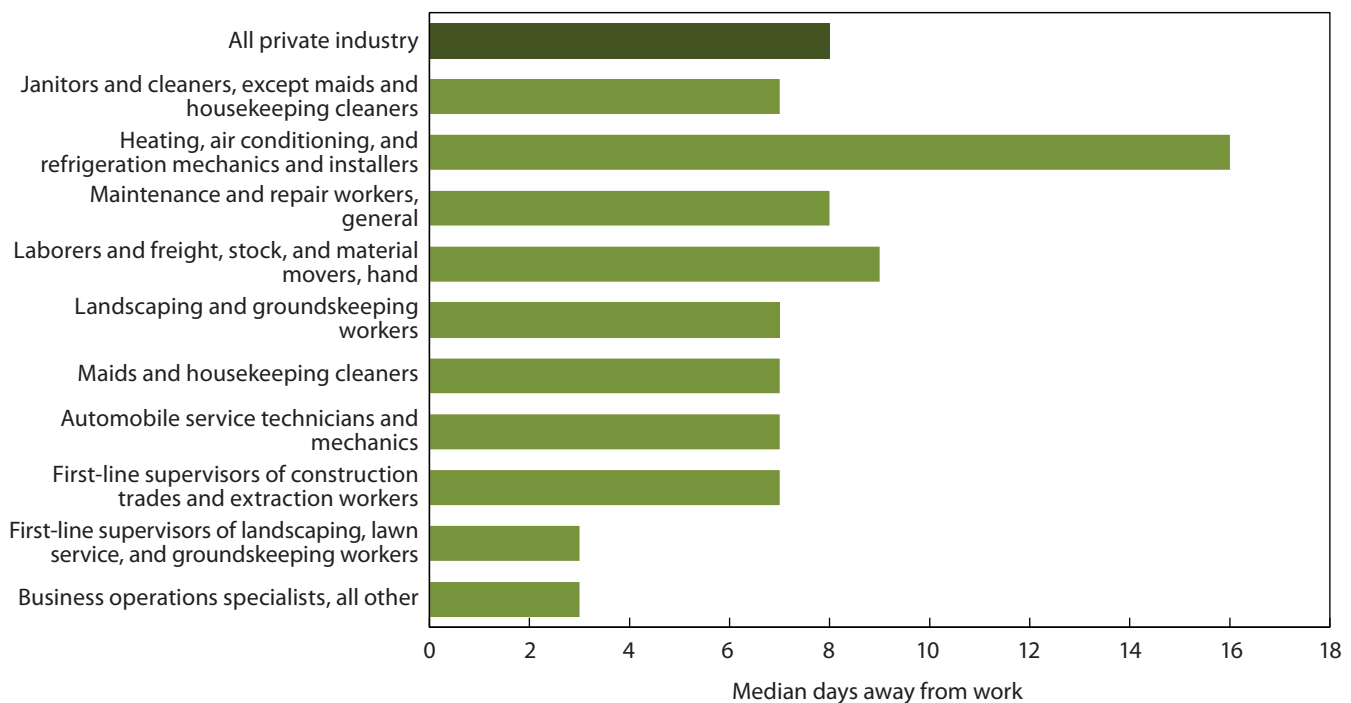
lar to cases for total workers. This occupation's median of 8 days away from work is equal to the private sector median. The most prevalent events or exposures leading to nonfatal injuries and illnesses among maintenance workers are the following:

- Struck by object—18 percent
- Fall on same level—10 percent
- Overexertion due to lifting—9 percent
- Fall to lower level—8 percent
- Exposure to harmful substances or environments—7 percent

Laborers and hand movers of freight, stock, and material

With nearly 54,000 cases, laborers in private industry were among the occupations with the most days-away-from-work injuries or illnesses in 2011 and therefore also had the most cases among the 10 largest GTP occupations. The rate of days-away-from-work cases for this occupation, 352.5 per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers, was the highest among the 10 largest GTP occupations and was more than 3 times the rate for total private industry. Many of the injuries to these workers resulted from contact with objects and equipment, such as being struck by, struck against, or caught in an object or equipment. A common source of injury was containers being moved. About 1 in 4 cases among laborers had containers as the source of the injury, twice the proportion for total workers. Injured and ill laborers stayed away from work a median of 9 days.

Chart 2. Median days away from work for occupational injuries and illnesses, selected occupations, private industry, 2011



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Landscaping and groundskeeping

There were slightly more than 10,000 cases involving days away from work in 2011 for landscaping and groundskeeping workers, one of the two landscaping-related occupations among the 10 largest GTP occupations. Consistent with landscaping and groundskeeping work, one source of injury was handtools: 17 percent of injury cases involved handtools, compared with only 5 percent of cases for total workers. Landscapers also suffered a greater proportion of cuts, lacerations, and punctures than did other private industry workers, 16 percent of cases compared with 9 percent of cases, respectively. The part of body most frequently injured included

- Upper extremities (including shoulders, arms, and hands)—29 percent
- Trunk (including chest and back)—29 percent
- Lower extremities (including legs, ankles, and feet)—23 percent
- Head (including face)—11 percent

Among the 10 occupations being discussed here, landscapers are the only occupation identified as having more than a minimal percentage of cases that are animal or

insect related. As landscapers generally work outdoors, these injuries and illnesses may be due to interactions with dogs, livestock, bees, or other animals or insects. The median days away from work for landscapers—regardless of the circumstances surrounding the injury or illness—was 9 days.

Maids and housekeepers

Maids and housekeepers experienced nearly 18,000 non-fatal injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in 2011, a rate of 293.1 per 10,000 full-time workers. About 43 percent of these cases involved overexertion or bodily reaction, compared with 36 percent of cases for total workers. Overexertion and bodily reaction can result from such actions as lifting, lowering, pushing, pulling, and carrying, as well as from repetitive motion. Consistent with injuries due to overexertion while lifting, one of the sources of injury to these workers is furniture and fixtures, which accounted for 13 percent of cases compared with only 4 percent of cases for total workers. Injured and ill maids and housekeepers were away from work a median of 7 days, 1 day less than the median for all private industry workers.

Automobile service technicians and mechanics

Auto mechanics are classified in the same broad occupational category as heating mechanics and maintenance and repair workers (occupations previously discussed), and their injuries and illnesses follow some of the same patterns. For example, among the 12,000 auto mechanic injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in 2011, 16 percent resulted in cuts or lacerations. Among heating mechanics and maintenance workers, 13 percent of cases resulted in cuts or lacerations. Where these occupations differ somewhat from each other is in the source of the injury or illness. For fully one-third of auto mechanics' injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work, parts and materials was the source of injury. Parts and materials was the source for 10 percent of injuries to heating mechanics and 13 percent of maintenance workers. Another prevalent source of injury for auto mechanics was vehicles, which accounted for 11 percent of cases. Auto service technicians and mechanics had a median of 7 days away from work.

First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers

This occupation and the next one are both first-line supervisors; they supervise construction, extraction, and landscaping workers. Based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, these first-line supervisors are classified in the same broad occupational category as those being supervised because they typically are present at the worksite and may be coordinating or providing training on many of the same tasks as those they are supervising. Such first-line supervisors may also spend part of their time performing these same tasks. Thus, these supervisors may be exposed to many of the same workplace hazards as the workers they supervise.

Consistent with this classification, first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers experience patterns of nonfatal injuries and illnesses that resemble those of other construction workers. Three broad categories of events or exposures account for nearly 90 percent of all cases among these supervisors—contacts with objects or equipment (33 percent), overexertion and bodily reaction (33 percent), and falls, slips, and trips (20 percent). Construction supervisors were absent from work because of injury or illness for a median of 7 days.

First-line supervisors of landscaping and grounds-keeping workers

Of particular note for this first-line supervisor occupation

is its relatively low median days away from work—3 days. It is not clear whether the differences in the nature of the injuries, compared with those of total employees, account for the shorter median absence from work. Sprains, strains, and tears were prevalent among landscape supervisors (44 percent of cases), while cuts, lacerations, and punctures (2 percent of cases) and bruises and contusions (also 2 percent of cases) were less prevalent. Also of note is the proportion of head (16 percent) and trunk (44 percent) injuries among landscape supervisors.

Business operations specialists, all other

The 10th occupation among detailed occupations with the largest number of GTP workers is business operations specialists, all other. This occupation is classified in the business and financial occupations category and includes business operations workers not identified separately in the Standard Occupational Classification system.⁸ Examples include ship purser and mystery shopper. The differences between the other nine detailed occupations and this one are evidenced by the nature of the workers' injuries and illnesses and by the relatively low incidence of days-away-from-work cases. Fully 70 percent of cases involved falls, many on the same level (not from a height). Consistent with falls on the same level, the most prevalent source of injury to business operations specialists was floors, walkways, and ground; this is typically where the falling worker landed. More so than for total workers, injuries to workers in this occupation were to the lower extremities and to multiple body parts. The share of cases resulting in fractures was higher than for total workers (15 percent compared with 9 percent), as was the share of cases resulting in soreness or pain with no other injury (26 percent compared with 12 percent). The median days away from work for the category business operations specialists, all other, was 3 days.

One more look at 10 occupations

The profiles presented here may say less about the green nature of these 10 occupations than about the extensive data available on the characteristics of workplace injuries and illnesses for all workers. Clearly some of the details examined show relationships between the type of work being performed and the characteristics of injuries, such as landscapers being injured by handtools and laborers being injured when lifting. But to have a true picture of workplace safety issues among green occupations, the injury and illness survey would need to identify which

workers employed green technologies and practices and tabulate data for these workers separately. Such detail is not planned at this time.

Often what is needed when employers, worker representatives, researchers, policymakers, and others are attempting to improve worker safety is to look across characteristics to discern patterns that might need to be addressed. The business operations specialist occupation, for example, had a high proportion of falls resulting in a high proportion of fractures. This combination of details can help de-

termine where to focus injury prevention resources. Table 3 offers one approach to looking at the 10 occupations by various injury and illness case characteristics and identifies some of the prevalent items regarding nature of injury, part of body, source of injury, and event or exposure. For example, there are patterns to certain characteristics, such as overexertion leading to strains or contacts with objects leading to cuts. The extensive BLS data available on worker safety and health can be used to construct similar views for hundreds of detailed occupations. □

Table 3. Selected characteristics of days-away-from-work injuries, selected occupations, private wage and salary workers, 2011

Occupation	Event or exposure		Nature of injury or illness		Part of body		Source of injury or illness	
	Description	Percent	Description	Percent	Description	Percent	Description	Percent
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	Overexertion/bodily reaction	39	Sprains, strains, tears	40	Trunk	32	Floors, walkways, ground	20
	Falls, slips, trips	30	All other natures	16	Upper extremities	30	Containers	18
	Contacts with objects	20	Soreness, pain	14	Lower extremities	21	Person—injured/ill worker	13
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	Overexertion/bodily reaction	40	Sprains, strains, tears	42	Upper extremities	39	Machinery	24
	Falls, slips, trips	22	All other natures	25	Trunk	22	Person—injured/ill worker	19
	Contacts with objects	23	Cuts, lacerations, punctures	13	Lower extremities	19	All other sources	12
Maintenance and repair workers, general	Overexertion/bodily reaction	33	Sprains, strains, tears	33	Upper extremities	34	All other sources	17
	Contacts with objects	31	All other natures	22	Lower extremities	23	Person—injured/ill worker	14
	Falls, slips, trips	23	Cuts, lacerations, punctures	13	Trunk	22	Parts and materials	13
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	Overexertion/bodily reaction	40	Sprains, strains, tears	38	Upper extremities	30	Containers	25
	Contacts with objects	34	All other natures	18	Trunk	28	Parts and materials	14
	Falls, slips, trips	18	Soreness, pain	11	Lower extremities	27	Vehicles	13
Landscaping and groundskeeping	Contacts with objects	36	Sprains, strains, tears	35	Upper extremities	29	All other sources	29
	Overexertion/bodily reaction	33	All other natures	24	Trunk	29	Handtools	17
	Falls, slips, trips	16	Cuts, lacerations, punctures	16	Lower extremities	23	Person—injured/ill worker	14
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	Overexertion/bodily reaction	43	Sprains, strains, tears	42	Upper extremities	30	Floors, walkways, ground	23
	Falls, slips, trips	32	All other natures	18	Trunk	25	Person—injured/ill worker	22
	Contacts with objects	18	Soreness, pain	17	Lower extremities	22	All other sources	16
Automobile service technicians and mechanics	Contacts with objects	45	Sprains, strains, tears	31	Upper extremities	36	Parts and materials	33
	Overexertion/bodily reaction	33	All other natures	19	Trunk	22	Person—injured/ill worker	15
	Falls, slips, trips	13	Cuts, lacerations, punctures	16	Lower extremities	18	All other sources	11
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	Contacts with objects	33	Sprains, strains, tears	30	Upper extremities	30	All other sources	23
	Overexertion/bodily reaction	33	All other natures	19	Trunk	26	Parts and materials	21
	Falls, slips, trips	20	Soreness, pain	18	Lower extremities	24	Person—injured/ill worker	14
First-line supervisors of landscaping and groundskeeping workers	Overexertion/bodily reaction	44	Sprains, strains, tears	44	Trunk	44	All other sources	39
	Contacts with objects	28	All other natures	27	Upper extremities	19	Person—injured/ill worker	18
	Falls, slips, trips	22	Soreness, pain	9	Lower extremities	13	Floors, walkways, ground	13
Business operations specialists, all other	Falls, slips, trips	71	Sprains, strains, tears	32	Lower extremities	35	Floors, walkways, ground	44
	Overexertion/bodily reaction	15	Soreness, pain	26	Multiple body parts	29	Furniture and fixtures	24
	Transportation incidents	9	Fractures	15	Trunk	21	Person—injured/ill worker	15

NOTE: Data refer to percentage of cases for each occupation that have the identified characteristic. The “all other” categories include

a variety of differing characteristics. SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Notes

¹ For details on the approaches to measuring green jobs, see <http://www.bls.gov/green/#overview>.

² The GTP survey identified three broad categories of green technologies and practices: (1) energy from renewable sources and energy efficiency, (2) greenhouse gas reduction and pollution reduction and removal, and (3) recycling and reuse and natural resource conservation. Additional detailed groupings are identified within these broad categories. For more information about the GTP survey definitions and procedures, see <http://www.bls.gov/gtp/overview.htm#definition>.

³ Results from the 2011 GTP survey are available at <http://www.bls.gov/gtp/news.htm>. For information on how GTP employment for an occupation compares with existing BLS data on occupational employment, see <http://www.bls.gov/gtp/faq.htm#q12>.

⁴ Data from the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program for 2011 show that 85 percent of workers in the 10 occupations discussed in this article worked in private industry; the remain-

der worked in federal, state, or local government. Within the individual occupations, the percentage working in private industry ranged from 65 percent for business operations specialist to 96 percent for maids and housekeepers. Information about the OES program may be found at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm>.

⁵ Details about the BLS Occupational Safety and Health Statistics program are available at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

⁶ OSHA defines which injuries and illnesses are to be recorded by employers on the basis of severity and on definitions of work relatedness. Details and definitions are available from OSHA at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html>.

⁷ Complete information about the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) may be found at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh/iics.htm>.

⁸ All occupations are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system; details about the system are available at <http://www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm>.

Will the “clean economy” help grow jobs?

“The ‘green’ or ‘clean’ or low-carbon economy—defined as the sector of the economy that produces goods and services with an environmental benefit—remains at once a compelling aspiration and an enigma.” This is stated in “Sizing the Clean Economy: A National and Regional Green Jobs Assessment” (Brookings Institution Report, July 13, 2011, <http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2011/07/13-clean-economy>), a report in which authors Mark Muro, Jonathan Rothwell, and Devashree Saha, along with Battelle Memorial Institute’s Technology Partnership Practice, address the difficulty in defining, measuring, and isolating green or clean activities and jobs related to environmental goals. As the authors point out, the clean economy is nebulous in nature, there is no standard definition or agreed-upon set of data, and little is known about the clean economy’s nature, size, and growth at a regional level.

To bring clarity and cohesion to these problems, the Metropolitan Policy Program at the Brookings Institution worked with Battelle to create a database of establishment-level employment statistics and used them to analyze clean economy industries in the United States and its metropolitan areas. What follow are some of the labor market conclusions drawn from this database.

The clean economy employs 2.7 million workers from a wide range of industries and employs more workers than the fossil fuel industry. Most of the clean economy jobs are found in manufacturing and in the provision of public services such

as wastewater treatment and mass transit. Approximately 26 percent of all clean economy jobs are found in the manufacturing sector; in contrast, manufacturing accounts for only 9 percent of the nation’s total job count. About \$20,000 worth of exports is sold for each clean economy job compared with about \$10,000 for each job in the overall economy. In the clean economy, the heavily manufacturing-intensive industries produce electric vehicles, green chemical products, and lighting, while the biofuels, green chemicals, and electric vehicles industries are the highly export-intensive ones. The newer and more identifiable clean industries—such as solar photovoltaic, wind, fuel cell, smart grid, biofuel, and battery industries—employ a smaller segment of the clean economy workers.

The clean economy is unique in terms of earnings and upward mobility for the workers it employs. Median wages in the clean economy are 13 percent higher than the median for all U.S. wages, yet a sizable number of clean economy employees have relatively little formal education for their moderately well-paying “green collar” job.

When the clean economy is examined on a regional basis, the South has the largest number of clean economy jobs and the West has a disproportionate share relative to its population. Of the 21 states with at least 50,000 clean economy jobs, 7 are in the South. California has the highest number of clean jobs, but when measured on a per worker basis, Alaska and Oregon have the most per worker.

The authors of the report conclude that analysis of the clean economy warrants excitement and optimism

at a time when the nation is searching for new sources of high-quality growth. They have found a sizable and diverse array of growth in private sector green industries, although growth in green industries overall has been slightly slower than that of the nation’s sluggish economy during the 2003–2010 period. They also acknowledge that the growth of clean industries has been hampered by policies that do not strengthen domestic demand nor make financing easily accessible. The authors end with the question, “Will the nation marshal the will to make the most of those industries?”

Building green (rather than little red) schoolhouses

Few things are as important to parents as the education of their children—make that the first-rate and safe education of their children. As Gregory Kats, a former director at the U.S. Department of Energy and current president of Capital E, a national clean energy advisory and venture capital firm, champions in his article, “Greening America’s Schools: Costs and Benefits” (A Capital E Report, October 2006, www.usgbc.org/ShowFile.aspx?DocumentID=2908), using green technologies in designing, building, and operating schools enriches the learning experience for 21st-century students and benefits society at large.

By studying the costs and benefits of 30 green schools built in 10 states between 2001 and 2006, the author illustrates that, although in some cases green schools can be built for the same cost as a conventional school, usually the initial cost

of building green is a little more. However, the long-term financial, environmental, and other benefits of building green vastly outweigh a green school's original investment.

Just how much more does it cost to build a green school with more natural lighting; improved ventilation and temperature control; increased use of renewal energy; green, planted roofs; and better indoor air quality? With national school construction averaging \$150 per square foot, a green school initially costs about \$3 per square foot more to build than a conventional school; that is, the "green premium" comes to about 2 percent of the upfront cost of building. However, a number of studies have found that green schools reduce some of the nonfinancial costs of conventional school buildings, such as health risks that contribute to illness and absenteeism (for both teachers and students) and educational disadvantages that bring down test scores—particularly among lower income and minority children.

A look at the financial bottom line shows that the societal long-term financial benefits of green schools are some \$70 per square foot, with about \$12 per square foot accruing directly to the schools through lower health costs, higher teacher retention, and reduced life-cycle operating costs. Green schools use an average of 33 percent less energy. And not only do green schools save money, but reduced energy demand locally can lower its market price on a state-wide or national level. In addition

to reducing water pollution, green schools realize savings by recycling water and waste rather than disposing of it. The 30 schools in the study reduced water usage by approximately a third, with water and waste water reduction achieved through the use of green roofs, greywater systems, and rainwater catchment. The construction of green schools contributed to municipal infrastructure improvements by making less use of water-delivery and treatment facilities.

Green schools lower emissions of pollutants that contribute to climate change and global warming; by reducing nitrogen oxides (a principal component of smog), sulfur dioxide (a principal cause of acid rain), carbon dioxide (the principal greenhouse gas), and coarse particulate matter (a principal cause of respiratory illness and contributor to smog), green buildings will become increasingly important.

Kats predicts a net financial benefit for green schools over a 20-year period to be \$71 per square foot. The total results from per-square-foot savings of \$9 in the cost of energy, \$1 in the cost of emissions, \$1 in the cost of water and wastewater, \$49 from increased future earnings of students, \$3 from asthma reduction, \$5 from cold and flu reduction, \$4 from teacher retention, and \$2 from the employment impact.

According to the U.S. General Accounting Office, one-fourth of all students attend schools that are below standard or are dangerous, and

many more students attend schools that are in need of repairs to their air conditioning or other systems that can affect students' health. At three of the green schools analyzed by this study, student attendance rose by 5 to 15 percent; green schools also experienced a reduction in teacher sick days. Additionally, studies have shown that green schools enhance student performance, as demonstrated by higher test scores. Improved performance can contribute to increased lifetime earnings. (A study is cited which contends that an increase in test scores from the 50th percentile to the 85th percentile in high school mathematics translates into 12 percent higher annual earnings.)

Another important benefit—both currently and in the future—is the positive impact on jobs. In addition to increased teacher retention, construction using green technologies usually means an increase in employment, because green design—energy efficiency, substituting renewable for nonrenewable energy, and waste diversion—requires greater employment than does construction following conventional building codes.

Kats concludes that building green schools is not only cost effective, with overall financial benefits 20 times higher than initial costs, but is a far better design choice for society than building conventional schools. So why not turn the little red schoolhouses of the past into state-of-the-art environmental—and student-friendly—green halls of learning? □

Green jobs and America

Good Green Jobs in a Global Economy: Making and Keeping New Industries in the United States. By David J. Hess, Cambridge MA, MIT Press, 2012, 293 pp., \$30.00/cloth.

There has been a lot of discussion about the need to create and maintain “green jobs” to combat the influence of global warming. So what is the extent of the problem? What forces are in play? What progress has been made to date? Why hasn’t more been done? These are just a few of the questions David J. Hess, director of the Program on Environmental and Sustainability Studies and professor of sociology at Vanderbilt University, attempts to answer in this book.

Temperatures in the contiguous United States in 2012 were reported to be the hottest in more than a century of recordkeeping, 3.2 degrees higher than the 20th-century average. Hess and others contend that this is the result of carbon emissions produced by the burning of fossil fuels and that the current trajectory emphasizing short-term interests over long-term planetary health must be altered. At the same time, Hess points out that the nation is facing historically high unemployment and other challenges. Between 2000 and 2010, 6 million U.S. manufacturing jobs were lost and the center of global power shifted toward China; real minimum wages peaked in 1968 and have been stagnant or in decline since. Hess refers to the dilemma as a “twin problem of sustainability and justice.” Somehow, he suggests, we need to move beyond the “jobs versus the

environment” mentality that has so dominated the discussion and adopt a mindset that can accommodate both jobs and the environment.

Hess notes that efforts at energy independence date back to President Eisenhower’s Mandatory Oil Import program, which imposed import quotas on foreign oil. Unfortunately, this program simply drained domestic sources more quickly, exacerbating the long-term problem and goading foreign producers into forming what would become the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). President Nixon called for energy independence in 1973 in response to the OPEC embargo, and President Ford mandated fuel efficiency standards. President Carter’s National Energy plan of 1977 recognized for the first time the need for a transition to non-fossil-fuel energy sources and called for lower consumption; in contrast, President Reagan rejected green industrial policy in favor of a market-based approach.

Since the 1980s, green policies have continued this uneven approach: across industries; across state governments; in scale (federal versus states versus cities); and by political party. The problem is exacerbated by geography: coal, oil, and natural gas deposits in the country are widely dispersed, and companies located in regions blessed with these resources have not been bashful about exercising their opposition to green policies. (Biofuels such as corn and soy are geographically more widespread.) China has also emerged as a rival superpower that accepts neither American hegemony nor Western traditions of parliamentary rule. According to Hess, across the political spectrum

most would agree that China has benefited from government policies that include subsidies, investments, and enticements to encourage green industries to locate and export from there, while free trade policies in the United States have hurt manufacturers here.

Hess identifies four distinct social movements that have arisen to address the problem: (1) social liberalism (typically favored by Democrats), tracing its roots to Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal and seeking “social fairness and openness to correct market failures”; (2) neoliberalism (typically favored by Republicans), espousing “limited government, fiscal prudence, the wisdom of markets and individual responsibility”; (3) developmentalism, maintaining that “the fundamental unit of the global economy is the large corporation” while opposing further trade liberalization; and (4) localism, promoting small, locally owned businesses and community efforts to solve the energy crisis (in contrast to the large-corporation approach of developmentalism).

Hess describes some of the challenges faced by those promoting the green industry in the United States. Over the years, labor groups and environmental organizations have combined forces to form a “blue-green coalition” to push green policies. The relationship has at times been uneasy, given that the union focus is more strictly on jobs, but overall both groups have supported the cause. Antipoverty and progressive organizations are another constituency. Although they have little economic power, they have been effective in mobilizing voters. Numbers and money nonetheless remain an obstacle: it is estimated

that between 5 and 7 times as many people work in the fossil fuel industry than in renewable energy and energy efficiency, and spending on lobbying in 2011 by oil and gas companies, electric utilities, and mining interests (\$166 million) dwarfed that done on behalf of clean energy (\$10 million). Some business leaders have proven sympathetic; for example Bill Gates and Jeff Immelt campaigned to get government subsidies for the conversion to a green energy future. Estimating the precise number of green jobs that will be created has proven problematic, however, and business leaders generally tend to focus more on competitiveness and innovation rather than the environment and employment.

Hess points out the advantages and the synergies that occur when green industries are “clustered” together. For example, Silicon Valley got its start as the home of the semiconductor and personal computer industries, but soon expanded to include the software industry, information and communications technology, biotechnology, and green technology as well. All firms in the area (including existing

companies) benefit from the highly skilled labor pool, which in turn attracts venture capitalists, research and training programs, legal and accounting firms, and so forth; collocation also helps reduce energy consumption. While California has taken the lead, “innovation clusters” now appear in Michigan and Ohio (wind), Massachusetts (innovation and technology transfer), and New Mexico (solar, wind, and geothermal energy), among other states. Retrofitting buildings to save energy has emerged as a type of green technology; as Hess observes, buildings currently consume 40 percent of the world’s energy production. Among the states, Minnesota, New York, and Washington State have taken the lead, as have the cities of Portland, Oregon, and Austin, Texas. There is also an effort underway to design future buildings to be “net zero energy,” meaning that they produce as much energy (e.g., through solar panels) as they consume.

Finally, Hess expresses his frustration with the failure of the political process to advance green technology. Whereas in 2008 both presidential candidates supported

climate change regulations, already by 2010 a sea change of doubt had occurred. Financial support from the fossil fuel industries (and wealthy individuals) opposing the green movement had a strong impact on the Republican presidential candidates and certain congressional races in 2012. Hess summarizes his frustration in the final sentence of his book: “Although there are glimmers of hope...the achievements to date are far too modest to allow us to ponder the world that we are leaving our grandchildren without a sense of shame.”

David Hess has done a great job in this book, both in outlining the need for good green jobs in the United States and for diagnosing why there has been so little progress to date. The issues he discusses are not going away. Hopefully, this book and others will be the catalyst to better address both climate concerns and the need for jobs in a timelier manner in the future. □

—James C. Titkemeyer
Office of Publications
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

Adjustments for price changes. Some data—such as the “real” earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ($\$3/150 \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. 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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	33,713	34,438	34,808	34,885	36,301	36,384	36,463	36,546	36,626	36,708	36,792	36,881	36,969	37,058	37,147
Civilian labor force.....	22,748	22,898	23,309	23,343	24,040	24,201	24,126	24,248	24,568	24,585	24,467	24,351	24,465	24,572	24,544
Participation rate.....	67.5	66.5	67.0	66.9	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.3	67.1	67.0	66.5	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.1
Employed.....	19,906	20,269	20,685	20,776	21,505	21,638	21,639	21,749	21,856	21,878	21,950	21,874	22,042	22,112	22,109
Employment-population ratio ²	59.0	58.9	59.4	59.6	59.2	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.3	59.6	59.7	59.5
Unemployed.....	2,843	2,629	2,624	2,567	2,535	2,562	2,487	2,499	2,712	2,708	2,517	2,477	2,422	2,460	2,435
Unemployment rate.....	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.9
Not in the labor force.....	10,964	11,540	11,499	11,542	12,261	12,184	12,337	12,298	12,058	12,123	12,325	12,529	12,505	12,486	12,602

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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older...	139,064	139,869	140,771	140,896	141,608	142,019	142,020	141,934	142,302	142,448	142,250	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277
Men.....	73,359	74,290	74,989	75,217	75,257	75,271	75,344	75,301	75,415	75,522	75,512	75,174	75,769	76,027	75,983
Women.....	65,705	65,579	65,782	65,679	66,351	66,748	66,676	66,632	66,887	66,926	66,738	66,990	67,206	67,301	67,294
Married men, spouse present.....	43,292	43,283	43,892	43,701	43,662	43,550	43,660	43,623	43,815	43,758	43,764	43,913	43,980	44,134	44,016
Married women, spouse present.....	34,582	34,110	34,458	34,194	34,422	34,357	34,360	34,230	34,626	34,553	34,365	34,788	34,804	34,561	34,576
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,874	8,560	8,436	8,168	8,220	8,127	7,664	7,896	8,116	8,210	8,245	8,043	8,607	8,286	8,138
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,174	5,711	5,553	5,377	5,413	5,440	5,060	5,210	5,174	5,471	5,319	5,195	5,567	5,177	5,084
Could only find part-time work.....	2,375	2,514	2,451	2,406	2,558	2,397	2,360	2,393	2,693	2,514	2,568	2,524	2,587	2,618	2,648
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,251	18,334	18,544	18,489	18,700	18,868	18,530	18,868	19,356	18,825	18,846	18,954	18,728	18,896	18,594
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,744	8,423	8,317	8,024	8,072	7,989	7,587	7,770	7,991	8,072	8,104	7,910	8,552	8,162	8,029
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,087	5,617	5,474	5,288	5,312	5,353	5,003	5,116	5,106	5,363	5,258	5,118	5,468	5,105	5,025
Could only find part-time work.....	2,358	2,494	2,454	2,394	2,556	2,351	2,307	2,347	2,646	2,501	2,558	2,527	2,604	2,631	2,650
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	17,911	17,957	18,167	18,123	18,330	18,456	18,106	18,475	18,893	18,470	18,519	18,596	18,399	18,527	18,310

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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	23.9	22.9	23.4	23.7	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.8	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.0
White, total ¹	8.7	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	23.2	21.7	21.8	20.2	21.3	21.3	22.5	22.7	21.7	20.9	21.4	23.0	21.1	20.7	20.3
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	26.3	24.5	25.0	23.1	24.5	23.7	25.4	25.1	24.4	24.3	23.9	27.6	24.1	23.7	23.0
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	20.0	18.9	18.6	17.1	18.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	18.8	17.2	18.9	18.1	18.1	17.4	17.5
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.9	7.7	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2
Black or African American, total ¹	16.0	15.8	15.5	15.6	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.1	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.4	14.5	13.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	43.0	41.3	38.9	42.2	37.9	34.3	40.2	37.9	36.4	39.3	36.3	38.2	37.1	40.9	39.3
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	45.4	43.1	41.7	49.2	35.2	43.1	39.7	39.6	36.2	39.3	37.7	44.2	43.0	48.8	43.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	40.5	39.4	36.5	33.6	40.3	26.4	40.6	36.2	36.6	39.2	35.0	33.0	31.3	33.6	34.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	17.3	16.7	16.3	15.4	12.8	14.4	13.9	13.7	14.3	14.2	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.1	12.9
Women, 20 years and older.....	12.8	13.2	13.0	13.6	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.7	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.0	10.8	12.7	11.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.9
Married men, spouse present.....	6.8	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7
Married women, spouse present.....	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1
Full-time workers.....	10.4	9.6	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.1
Part-time workers.....	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.2
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.9	14.1	13.0	13.7	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.0	11.2	12.2	12.1
High school graduates, no college ³	10.3	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.1
Some college or associate degree.....	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.6
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.9

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2011		2012										
	2010	2011	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,771	2,677	2,510	2,669	2,486	2,541	2,572	2,543	2,580	2,810	2,711	2,844	2,542	2,632	2,632
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,267	2,993	2,896	2,858	2,884	2,807	2,754	2,814	3,002	2,826	3,092	2,868	2,826	2,851	2,851
15 weeks and over.....	8,786	8,077	7,766	7,628	7,498	7,397	7,175	6,984	7,073	7,182	6,945	6,878	6,703	6,839	6,839
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,371	2,061	2,087	2,039	1,980	1,971	1,867	1,884	1,662	1,811	1,760	1,845	1,860	1,836	1,836
27 weeks and over.....	6,415	6,016	5,680	5,588	5,518	5,426	5,308	5,101	5,411	5,370	5,185	5,033	4,844	5,002	5,002
Mean duration, in weeks.....	33.0	39.3	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.1	39.7	39.9	38.8	39.2	39.8	40.2	40.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.0	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.4	20.1	19.8	16.7	18.0	18.5	19.6	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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Job losers ¹	9,250	8,106	7,621	7,487	7,292	7,187	7,021	6,880	6,968	7,121	7,106	6,935	6,489	6,536	6,429
On temporary layoff.....	1,431	1,230	1,174	1,208	1,266	1,135	1,132	1,108	1,128	1,309	1,429	1,211	1,153	1,077	1,080
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,819	6,876	6,447	6,280	6,026	6,052	5,889	5,772	5,840	5,812	5,677	5,724	5,335	5,460	5,349
Job leavers.....	889	956	1,017	943	932	1,035	1,111	989	902	936	879	946	962	1,009	926
Reentrants.....	3,466	3,401	3,367	3,359	3,301	3,341	3,264	3,336	3,450	3,243	3,374	3,316	3,313	3,319	3,325
New entrants.....	1,220	1,284	1,271	1,286	1,258	1,382	1,421	1,362	1,347	1,316	1,299	1,268	1,253	1,302	1,326
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	62.4	59.0	57.4	57.3	57.0	55.5	54.8	54.7	55.0	56.4	56.1	55.6	54.0	53.7	53.5
On temporary layoff.....	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	10.4	11.3	9.7	9.6	8.8	9.0
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.7	50.0	48.6	48.0	47.1	46.8	45.9	45.9	46.1	46.1	44.8	45.9	44.4	44.9	44.6
Job leavers.....	6.0	7.0	7.7	7.2	7.3	8.0	8.7	7.9	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.3	7.7
Reentrants.....	23.4	24.7	25.4	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.5	26.5	27.2	25.7	26.7	26.6	27.6	27.3	27.7
New entrants.....	8.2	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.7	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.0
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
New entrants.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2011		2012										
	2010	2011	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.6	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8
16 to 24 years.....	18.4	17.3	16.8	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.8	15.5	16.0	15.6
16 to 19 years.....	25.9	24.4	23.9	22.9	23.4	23.7	25.0	24.9	24.4	23.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.6
16 to 17 years.....	29.1	27.7	22.6	27.8	29.1	29.8	28.5	26.0	26.3	26.7	26.8	29.3	25.5	25.3	28.4
18 to 19 years.....	24.2	22.9	23.8	20.9	20.7	21.0	23.1	24.8	23.3	21.9	22.2	22.7	22.7	22.7	20.4
20 to 24 years.....	15.5	14.6	14.1	14.2	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.8	12.4	13.2	12.6
25 years and older.....	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5
25 to 54 years.....	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7
55 years and older.....	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.5	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9
16 to 24 years.....	20.8	18.7	18.4	18.1	17.2	18.6	17.4	17.7	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.7	17.3	17.3	16.3
16 to 19 years.....	28.8	27.2	26.8	26.5	25.6	26.7	26.8	27.2	26.9	26.5	26.6	28.5	27.1	26.8	26.6
16 to 17 years.....	31.8	29.1	25.8	31.1	32.6	33.8	30.2	29.1	28.9	30.9	30.0	36.5	30.0	28.3	31.4
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	26.3	26.8	24.5	22.4	23.9	25.2	26.4	25.7	23.9	24.7	25.6	25.7	26.4	23.8
20 to 24 years.....	17.8	15.7	15.5	15.1	14.3	15.8	14.1	14.2	14.2	15.3	15.0	15.1	13.7	13.8	12.6
25 years and older.....	8.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6
25 to 54 years.....	9.3	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.7
55 years and older.....	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.2
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6
16 to 24 years.....	15.8	15.7	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.3	15.3	15.0	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.5	14.7	14.8
16 to 19 years.....	22.8	21.7	21.0	19.1	21.2	20.8	23.3	22.4	21.9	20.7	21.1	20.4	20.2	20.4	20.5
16 to 17 years.....	26.5	26.3	19.7	24.5	25.8	25.7	27.1	23.0	24.0	22.9	24.2	22.5	21.4	22.0	25.3
18 to 19 years.....	20.9	19.3	20.7	17.0	19.1	18.2	21.1	22.9	20.8	19.7	19.3	19.5	19.5	18.8	17.0
20 to 24 years.....	13.0	13.4	12.5	13.1	12.1	11.7	12.1	12.2	11.7	11.9	11.8	12.5	10.9	12.5	12.6
25 years and older.....	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.3
25 to 54 years.....	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.7
55 years and older ¹	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.0

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	Oct. 2011	Sept. 2012 ^P	Oct. 2012 ^P	State	Oct. 2011	Sept. 2012 ^P	Oct. 2012 ^P
Alabama.....	8.5	8.2	8.1	Missouri.....	8.3	6.9	6.9
Alaska.....	7.5	7.5	7.1	Montana.....	6.8	6.1	6.0
Arizona.....	9.2	8.2	8.1	Nebraska.....	4.4	3.9	3.8
Arkansas.....	8.0	7.1	7.2	Nevada.....	13.4	11.8	11.5
California.....	11.5	10.2	10.1	New Hampshire.....	5.4	5.7	5.7
Colorado.....	8.1	8.0	7.9	New Jersey.....	9.3	9.8	9.7
Connecticut.....	8.5	8.9	9.0	New Mexico.....	7.2	6.4	6.3
Delaware.....	7.3	6.8	6.8	New York.....	8.2	8.9	8.7
District of Columbia.....	10.3	8.7	8.5	North Carolina.....	10.6	9.6	9.3
Florida.....	10.2	8.7	8.5	North Dakota.....	3.5	3.0	3.1
Georgia.....	9.7	9.0	8.7	Ohio.....	8.3	7.1	6.9
Hawaii.....	6.8	5.7	5.5	Oklahoma.....	6.3	5.2	5.3
Idaho.....	8.6	7.1	7.0	Oregon.....	9.3	8.7	8.6
Illinois.....	10.0	8.8	8.8	Pennsylvania.....	7.9	8.2	8.1
Indiana.....	9.1	8.2	8.0	Rhode Island.....	11.2	10.5	10.4
Iowa.....	5.8	5.2	5.1	South Carolina.....	10.0	9.1	8.6
Kansas.....	6.6	5.9	5.7	South Dakota.....	4.4	4.4	4.4
Kentucky.....	9.3	8.4	8.4	Tennessee.....	8.9	8.3	8.2
Louisiana.....	7.1	7.0	6.6	Texas.....	7.8	6.8	6.6
Maine.....	7.3	7.6	7.4	Utah.....	6.2	5.4	5.2
Maryland.....	6.9	6.9	6.7	Vermont.....	5.4	5.4	5.5
Massachusetts.....	7.1	6.5	6.6	Virginia.....	6.2	5.9	5.7
Michigan.....	9.9	9.3	9.1	Washington.....	8.9	8.5	8.2
Minnesota.....	6.1	5.8	5.9	West Virginia.....	7.9	7.6	7.5
Mississippi.....	10.7	9.2	9.0	Wisconsin.....	7.3	7.3	6.9
				Wyoming.....	5.8	5.4	5.2

^P = preliminary

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

State	Oct. 2011	Sept. 2012 ^P	Oct. 2012 ^P	State	Oct. 2011	Sept. 2012 ^P	Oct. 2012 ^P
Alabama.....	2,178,779	2,154,431	2,160,459	Missouri.....	3,047,354	2,986,415	2,998,321
Alaska.....	368,030	365,530	364,486	Montana.....	505,957	509,674	510,477
Arizona.....	3,020,403	3,006,831	3,011,092	Nebraska.....	1,011,460	1,018,483	1,022,008
Arkansas.....	1,372,791	1,376,831	1,372,096	Nevada.....	1,385,190	1,366,518	1,367,646
California.....	18,433,503	18,332,878	18,359,753	New Hampshire.....	739,739	738,814	740,230
Colorado.....	2,726,993	2,722,264	2,725,715	New Jersey.....	4,569,409	4,577,224	4,594,207
Connecticut.....	1,917,399	1,897,880	1,894,318	New Mexico.....	926,520	922,316	925,809
Delaware.....	440,417	438,391	439,536	New York.....	9,506,128	9,555,138	9,585,126
District of Columbia.....	343,911	357,296	360,352	North Carolina.....	4,666,581	4,674,274	4,709,500
Florida.....	9,279,414	9,302,164	9,343,090	North Dakota.....	386,277	388,246	389,839
Georgia.....	4,734,487	4,776,102	4,793,244	Ohio.....	5,796,958	5,758,497	5,772,565
Hawaii.....	661,404	640,552	642,457	Oklahoma.....	1,779,234	1,813,494	1,821,887
Idaho.....	773,093	775,968	774,911	Oregon.....	1,993,364	1,970,656	1,967,514
Illinois.....	6,582,750	6,584,859	6,626,621	Pennsylvania.....	6,379,764	6,505,410	6,538,868
Indiana.....	3,204,913	3,142,530	3,149,898	Rhode Island.....	562,591	558,143	563,426
Iowa.....	1,662,700	1,637,689	1,639,495	South Carolina.....	2,159,409	2,133,934	2,138,006
Kansas.....	1,507,547	1,483,969	1,485,386	South Dakota.....	447,041	442,459	443,819
Kentucky.....	2,067,533	2,073,480	2,084,001	Tennessee.....	3,136,234	3,107,245	3,108,612
Louisiana.....	2,057,484	2,072,066	2,078,756	Texas.....	12,493,308	12,631,637	12,644,023
Maine.....	705,996	705,601	708,119	Utah.....	1,331,667	1,357,942	1,361,060
Maryland.....	3,078,338	3,078,766	3,093,482	Vermont.....	359,464	357,304	358,239
Massachusetts.....	3,454,227	3,461,106	3,473,981	Virginia.....	4,331,097	4,331,976	4,346,755
Michigan.....	4,642,096	4,666,689	4,674,440	Washington.....	3,487,149	3,495,687	3,483,937
Minnesota.....	2,980,093	2,972,700	2,976,047	West Virginia.....	801,006	799,397	800,470
Mississippi.....	1,349,391	1,335,923	1,338,035	Wisconsin.....	3,057,248	3,059,858	3,061,106
				Wyoming.....	305,198	305,825	305,117

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

^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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	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	41.1
Natural resources and mining	44.6	46.7	47.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.2	47.3	46.3	46.5	46.8	45.9	46.0	45.8	46.1
Construction	38.4	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.4
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6
Overtime hours.....	3.8	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	4.1
Durable goods.....	41.4	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	41.9
Overtime hours.....	3.8	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	4.1
Wood products.....	39.1	39.7	39.8	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.5	41.1	42.0
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	41.7	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	41.9
Primary metals.....	43.7	44.6	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.3	43.9	44.2	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.6	43.7
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	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	41.7
Machinery.....	42.1	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.2	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.3
Computer and electronic products.....	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.1	40.5	40.6	39.9	40.2	39.9	40.0
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.1	40.8	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.6	41.5	41.8
Transportation equipment.....	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.8	43.9	44.0	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.9
Furniture and related products.....	38.5	39.9	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.2	39.5	39.9	40.5	39.8	39.7	39.5	39.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.0	39.7
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Food manufacturing.....	40.7	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	40.5
Beverage and tobacco products.....	37.5	39.2	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.1	38.6	38.5	38.6	39.1	38.4	38.4
Textile mills.....	41.2	41.7	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	42.2	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.5	43.5
Textile product mills.....	39.0	39.1	39.9	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.9	39.7	40.4	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.9	40.2
Apparel.....	36.6	38.2	37.7	37.2	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.6	37.1	37.1	37.4
Leather and allied products.....	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.9	40.4	39.5	38.9
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	42.9	42.7	42.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.7	42.8	42.9
Printing and related support activities.....	38.2	38.0	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.0	43.8	44.7	46.2	47.2	47.7	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.6	46.3	46.8	47.2	47.4	46.8
Chemicals.....	42.2	42.5	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.6	42.5
Plastics and rubber products.....	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.7	42.0
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.2	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.9
Wholesale trade.....	37.9	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.7
Retail trade.....	30.2	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.6	30.6
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.1	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	38.2
Utilities.....	42.0	42.1	41.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.0	41.1	40.8	42.0
Information	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.6	35.9
Financial activities	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.8
Professional and business services	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.1	35.2
Education and health services	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	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	24.9
Other services	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.5	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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.59	\$19.59	\$19.62	\$19.64	\$19.67	\$19.71	\$19.70	\$19.74	\$19.77	\$19.75	\$19.80	\$19.82	\$19.86
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.91	8.79	8.76	8.76	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72	8.75	8.77	8.78	8.71	8.67	8.67	8.73
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	20.28	20.66	20.73	20.78	20.78	20.84	20.89	20.94	20.89	20.93	20.97	20.94	20.95	21.02	21.07
Natural resources and mining.....	23.82	24.51	24.87	24.89	24.89	25.46	25.62	25.90	25.78	25.87	25.99	25.83	25.78	25.96	26.13
Construction.....	23.22	23.64	23.68	23.75	23.74	23.82	23.93	23.89	23.93	23.93	24.00	23.97	24.00	24.06	24.12
Manufacturing.....	18.61	18.94	18.98	19.02	19.03	19.04	19.06	19.13	19.07	19.13	19.16	19.14	19.13	19.18	19.23
Excluding overtime.....	17.78	18.04	18.09	18.13	18.12	18.13	18.14	18.21	18.17	18.23	18.24	18.24	18.21	18.28	18.33
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.15	20.15	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.22	20.16	20.24	20.24	20.24	20.22	20.25	20.29
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	17.11	17.19	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.37	17.31	17.33	17.40	17.36	17.37	17.47	17.50
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.81	19.21	19.35	19.34	19.37	19.39	19.41	19.45	19.45	19.49	19.51	19.50	19.56	19.56	19.60
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.82	17.15	17.27	17.25	17.28	17.32	17.36	17.39	17.41	17.47	17.45	17.40	17.45	17.46	17.48
Wholesale trade.....	21.54	21.97	22.00	21.97	22.06	22.01	22.14	22.16	22.14	22.22	22.21	22.17	22.23	22.24	22.30
Retail trade.....	13.24	13.51	13.70	13.68	13.69	13.74	13.78	13.77	13.83	13.88	13.83	13.80	13.83	13.85	13.84
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.16	19.50	19.55	19.60	19.63	19.63	19.58	19.66	19.56	19.56	19.56	19.49	19.49	19.48	19.48
Utilities.....	30.04	30.82	31.15	30.99	31.01	31.01	31.11	31.53	31.51	31.62	32.02	31.61	31.96	31.87	32.60
Information.....	25.87	26.61	26.76	26.80	26.74	26.71	26.79	26.92	26.77	26.82	27.03	26.98	27.16	27.05	26.98
Financial activities.....	21.52	21.91	22.20	22.26	22.36	22.43	22.45	22.55	22.59	22.64	22.71	22.76	22.91	23.04	23.19
Professional and business services.....	22.78	23.12	23.21	23.12	23.14	23.13	23.24	23.24	23.22	23.22	23.26	23.27	23.37	23.32	23.38
Education and health services.....	20.12	20.78	20.98	21.01	21.04	21.03	21.01	21.04	21.01	21.07	21.06	21.06	21.11	21.12	21.16
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.31	11.45	11.48	11.53	11.54	11.58	11.58	11.62	11.61	11.62	11.62	11.63	11.63	11.65	11.65
Other services.....	17.06	17.32	17.39	17.42	17.40	17.44	17.37	17.38	17.42	17.44	17.48	17.52	17.51	17.54	17.56

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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$19.07	\$19.47	\$19.59	\$19.59	\$19.79	\$19.70	\$19.67	\$19.81	\$19.64	\$19.60	\$19.74	\$19.62	\$19.89	\$19.83	\$19.85
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	19.59	19.59	19.62	19.64	19.67	19.71	19.70	19.74	19.77	19.75	19.80	19.82	19.86
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.75	20.80	20.72	20.74	20.80	20.90	20.85	20.91	21.05	21.02	21.09	21.10	21.09
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.85	25.03	25.01	25.76	26.05	26.28	25.62	25.60	26.05	25.70	25.64	25.77	26.12
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.73	23.80	23.60	23.71	23.82	23.72	23.83	23.83	24.05	24.13	24.26	24.24	24.20
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.96	19.09	19.12	19.06	19.04	19.17	19.05	19.09	19.13	19.07	19.14	19.15	19.21
Durable goods.....	19.81	20.12	20.14	20.26	20.25	20.20	20.15	20.24	20.12	20.17	20.17	20.19	20.26	20.22	20.29
Wood products.....	14.85	14.81	14.67	14.73	14.78	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.78	14.89	15.03	15.10	15.14	15.10	15.19
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	17.48	18.16	18.40	18.04	17.99	17.92	17.89	18.23	18.27	18.23	18.20	18.28	18.32	18.21	18.22
Primary metals.....	20.13	19.96	19.58	20.07	20.48	20.26	20.12	20.63	20.33	20.48	21.11	20.79	21.11	20.94	21.35
Fabricated metal products.....	17.94	18.13	18.19	18.33	18.20	18.14	18.17	18.16	18.22	18.22	18.23	18.22	18.29	18.35	18.29
Machinery.....	18.96	19.53	19.89	19.85	19.94	19.92	19.95	20.04	19.99	20.01	20.19	20.30	20.47	20.29	20.37
Computer and electronic products.....	22.78	23.32	23.15	23.40	23.55	23.50	23.40	23.65	23.40	23.45	23.54	23.58	23.52	23.27	23.36
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	16.87	17.96	18.07	18.13	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.88	17.98	18.01	18.10	17.96	18.08	18.19
Transportation equipment.....	25.23	25.36	25.12	25.18	25.05	24.94	24.83	24.87	24.61	24.72	24.27	24.33	24.35	24.47	24.57
Furniture and related products.....	15.06	15.24	15.47	15.43	15.38	15.41	15.32	15.40	15.52	15.36	15.36	15.42	15.44	15.47	15.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	16.56	16.83	16.74	16.92	16.96	17.07	16.98	17.06	16.97	17.00	17.20	17.13	17.17	17.10	16.86
Nondurable goods.....	16.80	17.07	17.08	17.20	17.31	17.18	17.24	17.42	17.30	17.31	17.47	17.29	17.38	17.45	17.47
Food manufacturing.....	14.41	14.63	14.66	14.76	14.94	14.86	14.87	14.96	15.02	15.02	15.13	14.97	15.01	15.08	15.24
Beverages and tobacco products.....	21.78	20.02	19.82	19.50	19.48	19.18	19.34	19.76	19.77	19.95	20.09	19.64	19.73	19.72	20.10
Textile mills.....	13.56	13.79	13.56	13.41	13.28	13.47	13.43	13.65	13.51	13.56	13.54	13.55	13.70	13.62	13.56
Textile product mills.....	11.79	12.21	12.29	12.41	12.35	12.37	12.50	12.53	12.75	12.71	12.75	12.88	12.85	13.05	12.92
Apparel.....	11.43	11.96	12.32	12.63	12.73	12.80	12.67	12.84	12.92	12.88	13.13	12.92	13.04	13.03	12.76
Leather and allied products.....	13.03	13.48	13.70	13.99	13.71	13.51	13.40	13.88	13.53	13.45	13.64	13.24	13.13	13.32	13.37
Paper and paper products.....	20.04	20.26	20.41	20.28	20.44	20.11	20.30	20.47	20.12	20.20	20.48	20.23	20.57	20.77	20.61
Printing and related support activities.....	16.91	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	17.49
Petroleum and coal products.....	31.31	31.71	31.28	31.31	31.29	31.55	31.30	31.79	31.91	31.68	32.14	31.63	32.36	32.73	32.49
Chemicals.....	21.07	21.46	21.33	21.72	21.74	21.55	21.55	21.99	21.60	21.54	21.78	21.61	21.73	21.55	21.55
Plastics and rubber products.....	15.71	15.95	15.96	16.08	16.10	15.98	16.02	16.10	15.84	15.93	16.16	16.05	15.95	16.02	16.05
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.34	19.33	19.60	19.48	19.44	19.59	19.38	19.32	19.46	19.31	19.63	19.55	19.58
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.18	17.07	17.40	17.36	17.34	17.55	17.38	17.41	17.53	17.32	17.57	17.46	17.36
Wholesale trade.....	21.54	21.97	21.97	22.01	22.29	22.06	21.98	22.32	22.00	22.08	22.36	22.05	22.32	22.20	22.27
Retail trade.....	13.24	13.51	13.60	13.51	13.76	13.77	13.80	13.91	13.83	13.85	13.87	13.75	13.95	13.85	13.73
Transportation and warehousing.....	19.16	19.50	19.49	19.55	19.74	19.56	19.54	19.72	19.51	19.53	19.73	19.47	19.53	19.45	19.38
Utilities.....	30.04	30.82	31.30	30.96	30.88	30.86	31.16	31.85	31.63	31.19	31.97	31.51	32.06	31.89	32.95
Information	25.87	26.61	26.73	26.69	26.95	26.63	26.72	27.14	26.76	26.49	26.92	26.82	27.50	27.26	26.93
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	22.20	22.26	22.59	22.43	22.48	22.76	22.55	22.44	22.68	22.58	22.97	22.99	23.18
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	23.12	23.13	23.58	23.31	23.26	23.44	23.09	23.01	23.35	23.00	23.41	23.16	23.30
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.98	21.03	21.08	20.98	20.98	21.02	20.94	21.00	21.11	21.05	21.17	21.15	21.17
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.54	11.63	11.59	11.64	11.62	11.63	11.62	11.53	11.51	11.53	11.60	11.66	11.68
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.37	17.44	17.44	17.44	17.45	17.50	17.45	17.38	17.37	17.36	17.51	17.51	17.55

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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$636.92	\$654.87	\$658.22	\$660.18	\$666.92	\$657.98	\$658.95	\$669.58	\$659.90	\$662.48	\$671.16	\$663.16	\$676.26	\$666.29	\$666.96
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	660.18	660.18	663.16	663.83	662.88	664.23	663.89	665.24	666.25	663.60	667.26	665.95	669.28
GOODS-PRODUCING	818.96	844.90	854.90	859.04	845.38	844.12	850.72	858.99	856.94	865.67	865.16	868.13	873.13	873.54	868.91
Natural resources and mining	1,063.11	1,144.04	1170.44	1186.42	1200.48	1210.72	1216.54	1243.04	1186.21	1213.44	1211.33	1184.77	1187.13	1188.00	1196.30
CONSTRUCTION	891.83	921.66	925.47	923.44	894.44	900.98	924.22	922.71	936.52	950.82	954.79	965.20	970.40	972.02	948.64
Manufacturing	765.15	784.68	792.53	801.78	793.48	789.08	790.16	797.47	792.48	797.96	790.07	793.31	800.05	796.64	802.98
Durable goods.....	819.06	842.21	849.91	863.08	848.48	846.38	846.30	852.10	847.05	853.19	841.09	845.96	850.92	847.22	854.21
Wood products	580.70	587.77	582.40	592.15	595.63	591.07	601.69	615.03	622.24	620.91	610.22	617.59	620.74	622.12	634.94
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	728.22	768.38	776.48	745.05	730.39	740.10	742.44	769.31	772.82	789.36	775.32	778.73	782.26	779.39	763.42
Primary metals.....	880.50	890.25	867.39	903.15	905.22	883.34	889.30	918.04	898.59	909.31	907.73	912.68	926.73	904.61	941.54
Fabricated metal products.....	742.76	762.16	773.08	784.52	764.40	763.69	766.77	766.35	768.88	768.88	760.19	763.42	768.18	768.87	764.52
Machinery.....	797.62	842.74	861.24	871.42	859.41	856.56	861.84	861.72	855.57	860.43	862.11	870.87	872.02	862.33	861.65
Computer and electronic products.....	932.26	943.90	949.15	964.08	960.84	954.10	945.36	955.46	936.00	947.38	943.95	938.48	952.56	933.13	939.07
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	693.49	732.16	749.91	748.77	739.95	739.23	742.72	743.68	743.81	744.37	738.41	738.48	748.93	755.74	773.08
Transportation equipment.....	1,081.53	1,095.49	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	1,069.34	1,083.54
Furniture and related products.....	579.66	608.00	617.25	632.63	619.81	616.40	615.86	619.08	616.14	617.47	622.08	616.80	612.97	604.88	618.58
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	640.85	655.15	656.21	663.26	663.14	658.90	658.82	665.34	665.22	669.80	672.52	671.50	673.06	668.61	671.03
Nondurable goods.....	685.21	696.35	703.70	708.64	707.98	697.51	701.67	710.74	707.57	707.98	712.78	712.35	721.27	720.69	723.26
Food manufacturing.....	586.41	587.93	601.06	602.21	600.59	591.43	594.80	593.91	605.31	599.30	606.71	613.77	621.41	618.28	626.36
Beverages and tobacco products.....	816.53	784.87	784.87	741.00	748.03	717.33	736.85	770.64	759.17	782.04	793.56	764.00	781.31	778.94	767.82
Textile mills.....	559.13	574.60	576.30	571.27	567.06	576.52	580.18	592.41	575.53	593.93	580.87	588.07	605.54	588.38	583.08
Textile product mills.....	459.40	477.49	492.83	513.77	494.00	498.51	503.75	496.19	503.63	517.30	503.63	515.20	510.15	518.09	523.26
Apparel.....	418.28	457.05	466.93	474.89	483.74	482.56	471.32	477.65	479.33	485.58	476.62	469.00	478.57	480.81	478.50
Leather and allied products.....	509.20	536.85	550.74	566.60	551.14	539.05	537.34	546.87	531.73	546.07	538.78	521.66	533.08	527.47	524.10
Paper and paper products.....	858.65	869.32	879.67	865.96	878.92	854.68	862.75	882.26	861.14	874.66	876.54	859.78	884.51	893.11	892.41
Printing and related support activities.....	646.11	655.78	659.30	671.45	654.94	650.93	658.37	658.76	652.27	653.98	653.80	667.96	673.18	667.78	669.87
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,345.72	1,389.09	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	1,567.77	1,520.53
Chemicals.....	888.25	910.88	900.13	918.76	921.78	898.64	907.26	932.38	915.84	915.45	921.29	918.43	930.04	918.03	918.03
Plastics and rubber products.....	658.55	669.47	670.32	685.01	674.59	669.56	668.03	677.81	663.70	669.06	670.64	662.87	660.33	668.03	678.92
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	606.12	622.42	624.68	626.29	637.00	629.20	627.91	638.63	625.97	627.90	638.29	627.58	643.86	631.47	634.39
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.63	577.84	577.25	578.67	584.64	579.82	580.89	593.19	583.97	588.46	597.77	587.15	599.14	586.66	586.77
Wholesale trade.....	816.50	845.36	845.85	847.39	862.62	849.31	841.83	870.48	847.00	854.50	867.57	846.72	874.94	856.92	859.62
Retail trade.....	400.05	412.10	413.44	418.81	419.68	415.85	419.52	425.65	420.43	423.81	428.58	423.50	428.27	418.27	417.39
Transportation and warehousing.....	710.85	737.37	740.62	738.99	738.28	727.63	726.89	741.47	733.58	742.14	753.69	741.81	746.05	739.10	746.13
Utilities.....	1,262.89	1,296.85	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	1,310.68	1,390.49
Information	939.85	963.99	967.63	955.50	983.68	953.35	953.90	982.47	947.30	948.34	979.89	957.47	995.50	967.73	969.48
Financial activities	778.43	797.76	803.64	808.04	844.87	816.45	816.02	846.67	818.57	821.30	848.23	824.17	861.38	841.43	846.07
Professional and business services	798.54	813.71	811.51	809.55	830.02	815.85	811.77	834.46	810.46	812.25	828.93	811.90	838.08	812.92	817.83
Education and health services	646.65	670.83	677.65	679.27	687.21	675.56	675.56	681.05	674.27	678.30	686.08	679.92	690.14	681.03	683.79
Leisure and hospitality	280.87	283.77	282.73	283.77	282.80	286.34	289.34	290.75	289.34	291.71	296.96	292.86	291.16	289.17	287.33
Other services	523.70	532.48	531.52	533.66	537.15	530.18	532.23	537.25	530.48	530.09	536.73	532.95	539.31	534.06	533.52

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	65.6	56.6	
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	61.5	63.0	
Over 6-month span:												
2008.....	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009.....	18.4	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010.....	27.1	28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011.....	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.5
2012.....	68.6	70.1	70.5	71.6	71.4	69.4	63.5	60.5	58.8	62.2	63.9	
Over 12-month span:												
2008.....	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009.....	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010.....	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011.....	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.2
2012.....	70.9	69.4	72.2	70.1	72.0	70.7	68.6	66.9	68.0	70.9	72.7	
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	58.6	51.2	
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	50.0	53.7	
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	47.5	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	61.1	

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							
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	
Total ²	3,657	3,722	3,593	3,661	3,547	3,665	3,676	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,285	3,346	3,211	3,257	3,172	3,301	3,321	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	
Construction.....	69	68	67	81	82	99	93	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	
Manufacturing.....	297	296	273	257	241	281	276	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	591	588	585	592	592	610	720	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	
Professional and business services.....	718	693	641	761	622	645	584	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.1	
Education and health services.....	687	713	689	661	725	681	705	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	432	460	469	405	366	442	479	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.4	
Government.....	372	376	382	404	375	364	355	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	675	664	671	681	659	654	670	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	
South.....	1,474	1,490	1,399	1,431	1,325	1,420	1,381	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	
Midwest.....	755	777	759	790	817	849	863	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	
West.....	754	792	763	758	747	742	763	2.5	2.6	2.5	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							
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	
Total ²	4,461	4,284	4,278	4,440	4,204	4,316	4,319	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,176	4,000	3,989	4,109	3,922	4,053	4,021	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	
Construction.....	314	355	359	323	327	318	351	5.7	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.4	
Manufacturing.....	262	270	244	230	235	242	231	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	872	821	848	892	819	907	869	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.4	
Professional and business services.....	982	931	871	915	848	887	914	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	
Education and health services.....	540	494	500	502	499	501	478	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	715	700	720	747	708	738	684	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.0	
Government.....	285	284	288	332	283	263	298	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	696	701	675	676	745	648	710	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	
South.....	1,781	1,691	1,674	1,758	1,722	1,710	1,630	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	
Midwest.....	1,030	985	993	1,056	893	954	995	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.3	
West.....	953	908	935	951	844	1,005	984	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.4	

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							
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	
Total ²	4,463	4,249	4,088	4,355	4,017	4,087	4,138	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,163	3,943	3,789	4,062	3,759	3,767	3,838	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	
Construction.....	359	342	358	316	332	290	358	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.2	6.5	
Manufacturing.....	248	263	228	250	235	228	232	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	835	827	815	883	805	824	768	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	
Professional and business services.....	1,035	921	807	911	821	785	856	5.8	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.7	
Education and health services.....	479	493	463	474	438	477	468	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	712	679	685	730	672	706	677	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.9	
Government.....	300	306	299	292	258	320	300	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	690	668	711	671	704	660	664	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	
South.....	1,772	1,690	1,579	1,696	1,646	1,644	1,589	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	
Midwest.....	1,038	912	894	1,056	868	840	938	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	
West.....	963	979	905	931	801	942	947	3.3	3.4	3.1					

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

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

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

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

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

^P= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2012							2012							
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	
Total ²	2,176	2,133	2,163	2,151	1,964	2,092	2,138	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,041	1,998	2,033	2,025	1,849	1,944	1,998	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	
Construction.....	79	86	87	75	69	89	83	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	
Manufacturing.....	117	108	107	113	109	102	105	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	440	465	482	471	425	452	455	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	
Professional and business services.....	439	400	386	386	362	363	413	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Education and health services.....	269	269	279	277	243	265	276	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	448	440	432	430	411	441	426	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	
Government.....	136	135	130	125	115	147	141	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.7	.6	
Region³															
Northeast.....	305	300	315	325	290	292	296	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	
South.....	899	925	945	906	868	896	877	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Midwest.....	521	474	449	488	431	442	501	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	
West.....	452	434	454	432	375	462	464	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2009.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Spokane, WA	\$36,792	\$38,112	3.6
Springfield, IL	44,416	45,602	2.7
Springfield, MA	40,969	41,248	0.7
Springfield, MO	32,971	33,615	2.0
Springfield, OH	33,158	33,725	1.7
State College, PA	38,050	38,658	1.6
Stockton, CA	39,075	39,274	0.5
Sumter, SC	30,842	31,074	0.8
Syracuse, NY	40,554	41,141	1.4
Tallahassee, FL	37,433	38,083	1.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	40,521	41,480	2.4
Terre Haute, IN	33,562	33,470	-0.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	35,002	35,288	0.8
Toledo, OH	39,686	39,098	-1.5
Topeka, KS	36,714	37,651	2.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	60,135	59,313	-1.4
Tucson, AZ	39,973	40,071	0.2
Tulsa, OK	40,205	40,108	-0.2
Tuscaloosa, AL	37,949	38,309	0.9
Tyler, TX	38,817	38,845	0.1
Utica-Rome, NY	34,936	35,492	1.6
Valdosta, GA	29,288	29,661	1.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	45,264	47,287	4.5
Vero Beach, FL	36,557	35,937	-1.7
Victoria, TX	39,888	38,608	-3.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	40,709	41,145	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	38,696	39,614	2.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	32,018	32,125	0.3
Waco, TX	35,698	36,731	2.9
Warner Robins, GA	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62,653	64,032	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	37,363	37,919	1.5
Wausau, WI	36,477	36,344	-0.4
Weirton-Staubenville, 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 administration ²	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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	11	19	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	5
In effect during period.....	11	19	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	1	6
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	44.5	112.5	1.0	6.0	26.6	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.5	18.5	11.7	21.2	26.5	0.0	26.2
In effect during period (in thousands).....	47.7	129.8	2.3	8.3	28.9	2.3	3.2	4.9	9.4	23.4	13.0	22.5	27.8	1.3	27.5
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	302.3	1,020.2	29.0	60.3	72.6	44.0	32.4	48.9	112.3	117.8	175.0	72.3	210.2	28.6	157.3
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01	0	0.01

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
U.S. city average.....	M	229.478	229.104	230.379	231.407	231.317	230.221	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184	227.974	226.595
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	245.201	244.984	246.252	247.409	247.564	247.097	243.670	243.422	244.813	246.087	246.128	245.512
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	246.818	246.570	248.031	249.044	249.046	248.964	243.558	243.320	244.930	246.070	245.943	245.802
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	146.533	146.456	146.885	147.846	148.210	147.246	148.126	147.957	148.453	149.441	149.732	148.602
Midwest urban ⁴	M	219.017	218.956	220.462	221.125	220.375	219.483	215.455	215.341	217.113	217.940	216.886	215.699
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	219.307	219.229	220.594	221.431	220.767	219.795	214.845	214.702	216.376	217.314	216.298	215.041
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	140.996	140.874	142.052	142.277	141.651	141.236	141.740	141.602	142.967	143.323	142.475	141.858
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	215.625	216.045	217.300	217.986	217.467	216.253	213.864	214.184	215.524	216.617	216.077	214.537
South urban.....	M	223.004	222.667	223.919	225.052	224.504	223.404	221.077	220.705	222.250	223.497	222.779	221.361
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	224.169	223.503	224.962	226.122	225.302	224.274	222.803	221.995	223.721	224.978	224.027	222.648
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	141.906	141.774	142.432	143.088	142.927	142.219	141.437	141.289	142.153	142.872	142.599	141.697
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	228.224	228.501	230.219	231.889	230.724	229.346	228.755	229.041	231.093	233.007	231.503	229.845
West urban.....	M	232.701	231.893	233.001	234.083	234.966	233.206	227.543	226.460	227.681	228.798	229.849	227.767
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	236.926	236.280	237.607	238.684	239.901	237.673	230.189	229.249	230.849	232.024	233.516	230.735
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	140.375	139.645	139.971	140.600	140.847	140.287	140.598	139.752	140.055	140.649	140.914	140.268
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	209.260	208.881	210.140	211.063	211.082	210.086	208.718	208.227	209.732	210.762	210.704	209.408
B/C ³	M	142.053	141.814	142.470	143.085	142.995	142.332	142.223	141.928	142.712	143.378	143.194	142.365
D.....	M	223.829	223.847	225.345	226.636	225.966	224.730	222.292	222.271	223.944	225.480	224.689	223.208
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	222.138	221.611	222.967	223.611	223.227	222.425	216.311	215.690	217.378	218.243	217.725	216.638
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	236.025	235.776	237.222	238.104	240.111	237.675	228.917	228.446	230.229	231.085	233.431	230.426
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	252.406	252.016	253.472	254.554	254.277	254.285	248.488	248.162	249.734	250.980	250.539	250.586
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	-	246.326	-	249.488	-	249.929	-	247.627	-	250.910	-	251.041
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	-	214.612	-	216.851	-	214.661	-	206.334	-	208.684	-	205.998
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	-	211.267	-	214.033	-	212.901	-	216.677	-	220.012	-	217.941
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	-	149.838	-	151.732	-	150.646	-	150.523	-	152.663	-	151.395
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.

² 1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

³ Regions defined as the four Census regions.

⁴ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

⁵ The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.

⁶ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

⁷ 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	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p
Finished goods.....	179.8	190.5	191.7	191.1	192.0	192.9	194.4	194.9	193.7	192.8	193.2	195.4	196.7	196.3	194.5
Finished consumer goods.....	189.1	203.3	204.4	203.4	204.5	205.6	207.8	208.5	206.7	205.5	205.8	209.1	211.2	210.0	207.3
Finished consumer foods.....	182.4	193.9	197.9	197.2	197.0	196.7	197.3	197.5	197.2	198.1	198.1	200.0	200.8	200.5	203.1
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	190.4	205.5	205.5	204.4	206.0	207.6	210.4	211.2	208.9	206.9	207.4	211.1	213.6	212.2	207.6
Nondurable goods less food.....	210.1	231.5	230.4	228.8	230.8	233.2	237.3	238.4	235.1	232.1	232.5	238.1	242.1	238.9	232.0
Durable goods.....	144.9	147.4	149.7	149.5	150.2	150.3	150.3	150.5	150.2	150.4	151.0	150.9	150.4	152.5	152.7
Capital equipment.....	157.3	159.7	161.3	161.4	162.1	162.3	162.3	162.5	162.4	162.5	162.8	162.8	162.5	163.5	163.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	183.4	199.8	199.9	198.5	198.8	200.0	203.3	203.0	201.5	199.7	198.8	200.7	202.9	201.8	199.4
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	174.0	189.8	189.5	187.7	188.6	190.5	192.6	192.7	191.4	187.9	186.6	186.8	188.3	188.0	187.3
Materials for food manufacturing.....	174.4	193.4	197.0	195.7	195.4	195.2	195.3	195.6	195.2	196.0	197.1	199.3	201.0	201.8	203.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	215.4	249.2	247.6	242.3	244.5	249.4	256.3	256.8	252.8	241.8	238.4	240.0	242.9	242.3	240.5
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	186.6	204.2	201.6	200.1	201.2	203.2	203.7	203.0	201.9	198.9	196.9	195.2	197.4	197.0	195.1
Components for manufacturing.....	142.2	145.8	146.8	146.8	147.1	147.3	147.5	147.7	147.9	147.9	147.9	147.8	148.0	147.8	147.9
Materials and components for construction.....	205.7	212.8	214.2	214.2	215.3	216.8	217.4	218.3	219.1	219.1	218.5	218.7	219.1	219.2	219.4
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	185.2	215.0	213.9	211.9	209.8	210.1	220.0	216.9	211.4	210.7	208.8	216.2	222.5	217.7	207.8
Containers.....	201.2	205.4	205.3	205.4	205.5	206.7	206.7	207.0	207.0	206.7	206.2	206.1	206.3	206.5	209.2
Supplies.....	175.0	184.2	185.4	184.9	185.5	186.0	187.1	187.7	188.4	188.4	189.1	190.6	191.2	191.1	190.6
Crude materials for further processing.....	212.2	249.4	248.5	242.0	246.0	245.2	248.7	242.0	234.9	227.1	232.9	242.7	244.5	242.3	244.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	152.4	188.4	188.6	184.5	188.8	190.9	195.8	190.6	189.9	188.9	196.2	201.4	201.7	202.4	204.3
Crude nonfood materials.....	249.3	284.0	282.2	274.0	277.6	274.4	276.4	269.0	257.0	244.2	248.4	261.4	264.3	259.7	261.4
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	178.3	188.9	189.4	188.8	190.0	191.1	192.8	193.4	192.0	190.7	191.2	193.5	194.9	194.4	191.7
Finished energy goods.....	166.9	193.0	189.3	186.3	187.6	190.9	196.8	198.5	193.4	188.8	188.2	196.1	201.9	197.1	186.7
Finished goods less energy.....	175.5	181.4	184.0	184.0	184.8	184.9	185.1	185.2	185.2	185.4	186.0	186.6	186.5	187.4	188.1
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	183.9	191.7	194.8	194.7	195.7	195.6	196.0	196.1	196.0	196.4	197.2	198.1	198.2	198.9	200.0
Finished goods less food and energy.....	173.6	177.8	179.9	180.1	181.3	181.5	181.6	181.7	181.7	181.8	182.6	182.7	182.4	183.6	183.8
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	185.1	190.8	193.4	193.7	195.4	195.5	195.6	195.7	195.8	195.9	197.1	197.4	197.2	198.4	198.6
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	220.8	230.0	232.9	233.5	236.3	236.4	236.8	236.8	237.2	237.2	239.2	239.8	239.9	240.1	240.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	184.4	200.4	200.2	198.9	199.1	200.4	203.9	203.4	201.7	199.6	198.4	200.1	202.2	201.0	198.5
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	171.7	192.3	194.6	192.9	193.3	193.4	194.9	196.2	197.6	198.9	201.7	207.4	209.7	209.4	208.6
Intermediate energy goods.....	187.8	219.8	219.0	216.9	215.1	215.9	226.2	222.9	217.1	215.5	213.0	220.9	227.5	222.6	212.3
Intermediate goods less energy.....	180.0	192.2	192.4	191.3	192.1	193.4	194.8	195.2	194.9	193.1	192.6	193.0	193.9	193.8	193.6
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	180.8	192.0	192.0	190.9	191.7	193.2	194.6	194.9	194.4	192.2	191.4	191.2	192.0	191.9	191.8
Crude energy materials.....	216.7	240.4	243.2	232.7	233.1	228.1	228.9	220.5	207.7	197.4	204.7	219.4	221.7	218.8	220.3
Crude materials less energy.....	197.0	240.0	236.5	233.0	238.8	240.5	245.2	240.1	237.4	232.5	237.2	242.9	244.0	242.7	245.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	329.1	390.4	373.5	372.7	383.3	383.5	387.6	382.7	374.4	357.7	354.2	361.4	364.9	357.7	361.9

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										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	132.7	132.1	132.5	133.1	134.1	134.7	134.0	131.7	132.2	133.4	134.5	134.5	133.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	203.1	199.0	201.6	200.5	206.0	210.8	212.2	205.8	219.2	229.2	231.6	227.7	228.2
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	205.7	201.2	203.8	202.6	208.6	213.4	215.2	208.0	222.6	233.2	235.9	231.5	232.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	182.6	183.8	185.9	186.8	186.2	191.4	188.3	190.1	191.0	193.5	193.0	194.4	189.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	185.9	184.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	189.1	185.7	178.4	177.7	180.2	183.6	184.5	180.8
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	206.8	200.7	200.7	202.0	201.4	201.7	198.3	189.2	189.1	197.3	201.2	197.5	193.6
Fuels and lubricants.....	278.1	270.6	273.7	273.6	280.4	285.4	271.9	248.3	250.0	261.5	272.9	271.6	255.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	173.4	173.8	172.0	175.0	176.3	176.4	175.0	171.0	169.6	169.9	171.6	173.5	172.4
Selected building materials.....	116.3	115.6	115.8	117.1	117.2	117.7	117.3	118.1	118.5	118.7	118.8	117.9	117.8
Capital goods.....	104.5	104.6	105.4	105.7	105.9	105.9	106.0	105.8	105.6	105.5	105.6	105.7	105.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	112.9	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.2	114.1	114.3	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.4	114.3
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	94.9	94.7	94.8	94.8	94.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.9	112.9	112.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	116.7	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.3	116.9	117.0	116.3	116.3	116.7	116.9	116.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	113.6	113.9	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.7	114.9	115.3	115.8	115.8
Durables, manufactured.....	113.3	113.3	113.4	114.0	114.3	113.9	115.1	114.9	114.5	114.5	114.9	114.6	114.4
Agricultural commodities.....	205.3	200.5	202.8	202.0	206.9	211.0	212.0	204.5	216.7	227.0	229.9	225.6	225.9
Nonagricultural commodities.....	127.5	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.9	129.2	128.4	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6	128.0	127.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011		2012										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
ALL COMMODITIES	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	144.2	144.1	142.0	138.7	137.7	139.4	140.8	141.3	140.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	173.3	172.4	176.3	171.4	174.4	174.5	173.1	171.8	170.0	169.2	171.6	172.1	169.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	194.9	194.0	198.8	192.1	196.3	196.4	195.2	193.4	191.5	190.7	194.4	194.9	191.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	124.1	123.7	125.4	124.3	124.7	124.9	123.0	122.9	121.3	120.5	120.1	120.5	121.4
Industrial supplies and materials.....	264.4	263.6	262.4	263.1	272.0	271.0	261.1	245.5	240.8	249.6	255.8	257.0	252.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	357.7	356.3	355.6	355.4	371.0	367.7	347.2	317.7	311.4	330.3	343.1	343.5	333.8
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	398.8	397.8	397.9	399.0	418.5	416.0	392.3	357.2	348.8	370.5	385.5	385.5	372.4
Paper and paper base stocks.....	116.2	114.8	112.5	112.4	114.0	113.1	114.4	114.1	114.0	113.2	112.6	112.3	112.2
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	175.8	175.1	174.7	175.7	177.7	183.2	184.8	183.3	177.0	177.3	176.0	175.0	174.6
Selected building materials.....	130.2	130.7	131.3	132.0	134.4	135.1	136.5	138.1	138.8	139.6	141.3	141.6	141.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	277.3	277.8	270.8	275.5	283.9	277.7	273.4	263.5	258.1	255.1	257.1	268.3	265.8
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	115.8	115.2	114.7	114.8	115.4	115.8	115.6	115.0	114.4	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4
Capital goods.....	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.5	93.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	118.5	118.4	118.9	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.8	119.2	119.3	119.5	119.6	119.6
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.6	86.6	86.4	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.4	86.4	86.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	113.3	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.7	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.5	114.6	114.8	115.1	115.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.3	107.8	107.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	114.3	114.4	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	115.2	115.3
Durables, manufactured.....	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	100.1	99.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	114.5	119.3	118.6	119.8	118.0	119.2	119.6	119.3	118.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.7

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	-

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 industry,¹ United States

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

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

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

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (NEH) 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.