

February 2011



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

REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



WORKING

**Netflows
in the U.S.
labor market,
1990–2010**



**NOT LOOKING
FOR WORK**



**LOOKING
FOR WORK**

also in this issue:

A new, experimental system of indexes from the PPI program
Nonfatal injuries and illnesses in State and local government workplaces in 2008
Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey Symposium, December 2010



U.S. Department of Labor
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Date	Time	Release
Thursday, March 03, 2011	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Fourth Quarter 2010
Friday, March 04, 2011	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for February 2011
Wednesday, March 09, 2011	10:00 AM	Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for December 2010
Thursday, March 10, 2011	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for January 2011
Friday, March 11, 2011	10:00 AM	Employment Situation of Veterans for 2010
Friday, March 11, 2011	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for January 2011
Tuesday, March 15, 2011	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for February 2011
Wednesday, March 16, 2011	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for February 2011
Thursday, March 17, 2011	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for February 2011
Thursday, March 17, 2011	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for February 2011
Friday, March 18, 2011	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for January 2011
Tuesday, March 22, 2011	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for February 2011
Wednesday, March 23, 2011	10:00 AM	Productivity and Costs by Industry: Manufacturing Industries for 2009
Thursday, March 24, 2011	10:00 AM	Employment Characteristics of Families for Annual 2010
Friday, March 25, 2011	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for February 2011
Tuesday, March 29, 2011	10:00 AM	County Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2010

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The February Review

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Producer Price Index (PPI) program publishes measures of the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. During the past two decades, PPI coverage has been updated and expanded to capture price changes for many service and construction activities. However, the process used to aggregate PPI data has, until now, included only goods price indexes. Jonathan C. Weinhausen, an economist in the PPI program, presents a newly developed, experimental aggregation system that includes both goods price indexes and services and construction price indexes for products sold to all portions of final demand and to intermediate demand. This new aggregation system was first introduced with the release of January 2011 PPI data. Given that the new indexes are experimental, the Bureau is currently soliciting feedback and suggestions from data users. Contact information can be found at the conclusion of the article.

As regular *Monthly Labor Review* readers are aware, a number of articles have been published in these pages during the last couple of years related to the recession that ran from December 2007 to June 2009. Robert Dixon, John Freebairn, and Guay C. Lim, all of the University of Melbourne in Australia, continue this trend with an article analyzing net flows in the U.S. labor market from 1990 to 2010, a period with both economic expansions and contractions. The authors examine the relationship between worker flows (people moving among the categories of employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force) and move-

ments in the unemployment rate. The authors then use the results of this examination to investigate the behavior of worker flows in an attempt to "increase economists' understanding of the progression of unemployment over the business cycle and aid in identifying the characteristics that make the most recent recession different from previous ones."

Since the early 1970s, BLS has published estimates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses among workers at private sector establishments and for some public sector workers. However, the data were available only for selected States and at varying levels of industry coverage and detail for each State. Thus, the tabulation of State and local government nonfatal injuries and illnesses at the national level was not possible. To address this, BLS began collecting data for public sector workers in all States in 2008. BLS economist Jeffery D. Brown presents this data series as well as a comparison between private sector and public sector (State and local government) data. Brown's analysis of the data finds, among other results, that public sector employees experienced a significantly higher incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses in 2008 than did private industry employees.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) is a monthly BLS survey that produces data on job openings, hires, and separations. This issue of the *Review* concludes with an overview of a symposium about the JOLTS program held on December 10, 2010. The symposium marked a 10-year milestone of publishing monthly data for the JOLTS program and brought together leading academic and policy-oriented users of JOLTS data. In all, five research

papers were presented and discussed. The symposium also included a roundtable session where participants discussed strengths and weaknesses of the JOLTS program, as well as recommendations for the program.

Young adults at 23

This month, BLS released its latest findings from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 regarding school enrollment, training, and employment transitions of young people. The survey is a nationally representative study of about 9,000 young men and women who were born from 1980 to 1984. Among its many findings, the report indicates that a gender gap exists in educational attainment, with nearly 1 in 4 women having earned a bachelor's degree by age 23 but only 1 in 7 men having done so. The data also indicate that the labor force status of 23-year-olds differed significantly by educational attainment—89 percent of those with a bachelor's degree who were no longer enrolled in school were employed, as compared with 60 percent of high school dropouts. The news release containing these findings can be found on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/nlsyth.htm>. Additional information can be found on the National Longitudinal Surveys Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/nls/>. □

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A new, experimental system of indexes from the PPI program

This month, the PPI program is releasing data from a new, experimental system of indexes; the new system covers more commodities and more portions of final demand than the stage-of-processing system, and also contains two different treatments of intermediate demand

Jonathan C. Weinhagen

In its monthly news releases of Producer Price Index (PPI) data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics currently highlights the stage-of-processing (SOP) system as its key structure for analyzing producer prices. The SOP system aggregates price indexes for processed and unprocessed goods. Over the past 20 years, PPI coverage has expanded to include price indexes for many service and construction activities, but the SOP system continues to include only goods. The PPI program recently developed an experimental aggregation system that includes goods price indexes as well as service and construction price indexes for products sold to all portions of final demand (personal consumption, capital investment, government use, and export) and to intermediate demand (business inputs, excluding capital investment). The experimental aggregation system was introduced with the release of January 2011 data in February 2011. This article presents the new, experimental index aggregation system.

The next section of the article provides an overview of the current SOP system. The section after that explains the development of the experimental aggregation system. After that, the article describes the price indexes for final demand included in

the system and then discusses the intermediate demand price indexes that are included. The system contains two different sets of intermediate demand price indexes. The first set is price indexes for intermediate-demand goods, services, and construction commodities organized according to type of commodity. The second set is intermediate demand price indexes classified into stages that are based on the flow of production; these indexes can be used for price-transmission analysis. The final section of the article is a summary.

Current PPI SOP system

The SOP system organizes goods according to the class of buyer and the amount of processing or assembling the products have undergone. The three stages within the SOP system are crude goods, intermediate goods, and finished goods. Finished goods are defined as commodities that are ready for sale to the final user—either an individual consumer, or a business that consumes the goods as capital investment. The category of intermediate goods consists partly of already-processed goods that still require further processing. The intermediate goods category also covers non-durable, physically complete goods purchased by businesses as inputs for their operations. Crude materials for further processing are de-

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defined as unprocessed goods sold to businesses as inputs to production.

The SOP system can be presented in terms of exhibit 1, which is a simplified version of the actual input–output (I–O) “Use of Commodities by Industries” table constructed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The actual 2002 BEA I–O table includes a total of 423 commodities and indicates the segments of the economy in which the consumption of these 423 commodities occurs. Consumption of commodities can be by any of the 427 industries included in the table or within any of 14 separate categories of final demand. Although the BEA table includes 14 categories of final demand, all of these categories can be classified under one of four primary components of final demand: personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, or net exports. Commodities and industries are both classified according to North American Industry Classification System code within the BEA I–O table.¹

The simplified version of the I–O table that appears as exhibit 1 contains only 12 commodities that can be consumed by any of 12 industries or within any of four segments of final demand. The leftmost column

of exhibit 1 indicates the type of commodity being used. The commodity types are unprocessed goods, processed goods, construction, traditional services, transportation services, and trade services. Unprocessed goods are defined as goods that have not been altered or transformed from their original state. Fresh fruit is an example of an unprocessed good. Processed goods are goods that have undergone some fabrication. Examples of processed goods are motor vehicles and canned vegetables. Construction is the erection of buildings or the creation of other engineering products, such as highways and utility systems. Traditional services are defined as all services other than trade and transportation services, such as publishing, banking, accommodation, and health care. Transportation services involve providing transportation for passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage of goods, and scenic and sightseeing transportation. Trade services include retailing and wholesaling goods, generally without transformation. The column headed “detailed commodity” designates the specific commodity being used. Domestic commodities are numbered 1 through 12, and “imports” is the entry in the bottom cell of the column. (However, imports are currently considered out of scope for the PPI. Imports are therefore not included in any of the aggregation structures presented in this article.) In ex-

Exhibit 1. A simplified input–output table representing the stage-of-processing system

Commodity produced		Consumed for:															
		Intermediate demand												Final demand			
Commodity type	Detailed commodity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	PC	CI	Gov	Exp
Unprocessed goods	1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
	2					Q											
	3					R											
Processed goods	4					S											
	5					T											
	6					U											
Construction	7					V											
Traditional services	8					W											
	9					X											
Transportation services	10					Y											
Trade services	11					Z											
	12					AA											
	Imports					AB											

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

Crude goods
 Intermediate goods
 Finished goods

hibit 1, commodities are valued in terms of producer prices; hence, goods and traditional services are valued in terms of the actual commodity sold, but transportation services and trade services are valued in terms of margins, not the value of the commodity transported or sold. The sum of the producer's value, transportation costs, and trade margin is equal to the purchaser's value.

Spanning the headers "intermediate demand" and "final demand" is the header "consumed for." Commodities can be consumed for either intermediate demand or final demand. Consumption for intermediate demand occurs when a commodity is consumed by an industry as an input to production, whereas consumption for final demand occurs when a commodity is consumed as part of personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, or exports. Also spanned by "consumed for" are the column heads denoting the specific industries within intermediate demand and the segments of final demand in which the commodity is consumed. Consuming industries (under the heading "intermediate demand") are numbered 1 through 12; the primary commodity produced by each industry corresponds to the commodity with the same number. For example, the primary production of industry 1 is commodity 1. The columns under the "final demand" header denote the four ways in which commodities can be used for final demand: personal consumption (PC), capital investment (CI), government purchase (Gov), and export (Exp). Cell E, for example, indicates the consumption of commodity 1 by industry 5, whereas cell M shows the personal consumption of commodity 1. The total consumption of commodity 1 includes cells A through P. The total consumption by industry 5 is represented by cells E through AB.

The finished goods price index measures changes in the prices of the commodities shown in the darkest area of exhibit 1. The darkest area is composed of all processed and unprocessed goods consumed as either personal consumption expenditures or capital investment. A heavy truck purchased by a business is an example of a processed finished good consumed for capital investment, whereas an egg purchased by a consumer is an example of an unprocessed finished good sold for personal consumption. The intermediate goods index measures changes in prices for goods shown in the medium-gray area of exhibit 1. The medium-gray area encompasses all processed goods consumed by businesses as inputs to production, including processed goods that still require further processing as well as physically complete, nondurable goods purchased by businesses as inputs for their operations. Car parts, which will eventually be manufactured into an automom-

obile, are an example of a processed intermediate good still requiring further processing, whereas gasoline consumed by a trucking firm is an example of a physically complete intermediate good consumed as an input to production. Finally, the crude goods index measures price change in the goods indicated by the light-gray area of the exhibit. This index covers all unprocessed goods consumed by businesses as inputs to production. Eggs used in the production of cakes by a food manufacturer are an example of a crude good consumed by a business.²

Developing the experimental aggregation

Exhibit 2 is an I-O table comparing the coverage of the current SOP system with that of the new, experimental aggregation system. The current SOP system tracks price changes for commodities included in the dark-gray area of exhibit 2. As stated earlier, this group of commodities comprises both processed and unprocessed goods consumed for the following three purposes: intermediate demand, personal consumption, and capital investment. The light-gray area indicates the areas of the economy that the experimental PPI aggregation system adds to the areas already included in the SOP system. These additional portions of the economy include processed and unprocessed goods sold to government or as exports, as well as construction, traditional services, transportation services, and trade services sold to all portions of final or intermediate demand.

Criteria for a potential PPI aggregation system. In developing the experimental aggregation system, two main criteria were considered. First, the system should be designed in such a way as to alleviate or minimize problems resulting from multiple counting. Second, the system should be analytically useful.

Multiple counting can lead to overstated or understated measures of inflation. Multiple counting occurs when the price for a specific commodity and the inputs to production for that same commodity are included in an aggregate index. Before 1978, for example, the PPI program highlighted the all commodities index as its primary aggregate index. This index aggregates prices for all goods sold in the economy, using weights that reflect sales to all portions of intermediate and final demand. The all commodities index was the subject of serious criticism when petroleum prices spiked in the 1970s. Price change, as measured by the all commodities index, was seen as exaggerated because the index included both gasoline sold for final demand and crude petroleum, the primary input used in the production of gasoline. Multiple counting was

Exhibit 2. Coverage of the current stage-of-processing system and of the experimental PPI system																	
Commodity produced		Consumed for:															
Commodity type	Detailed commodity	Intermediate demand												Final demand			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	PC	CI	Gov	Exp
Unprocessed goods	1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	2	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Processed goods	4	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	5	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	6	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Construction	7	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Traditional services	8	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	9	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Transportation services	10	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Trade services	11	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	12	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Imports	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

■ Coverage of the current SOP system □ Additional coverage added by the experimental system

an important factor in the decision for the PPI program to move from highlighting the all commodities index to calculating, publishing, and highlighting SOP indexes.³

The SOP system substantially reduced multiple counting by separating goods into three stages: crude, intermediate, and finished. The system does, however, still have some multiple counting, specifically in its intermediate goods index. For example, a firm may extract iron ore and sell the ore to a second firm that manufactures steel. This steel then may be sold to a third firm that produces engine parts. These engine parts could then be sold to a fourth firm that manufactures engines. Finally, the engines may be sold to an automobile manufacturer that produces automobiles to sell to consumers. The prices for iron ore and automobiles would be included in the crude and finished goods indexes, respectively, but the intermediate goods index would include the prices for the steel, engine parts, and engines. Including prices from all three of these transactions in the intermediate goods index leads to multiple counting within the index.

The second criterion is that the aggregation system be analytically useful. The SOP system is more analytically

useful than the all commodities index, as the system potentially allows price changes to be tracked through the various segments of the economy. In developing an aggregation system that incorporates prices for services and construction, the possible analytical functions of the system were considered.

The new PPI aggregation system was designed to satisfy the two criteria identified earlier. To avoid multiple counting, the system separates final-demand transactions from intermediate-demand transactions and, in some cases, voids instances of multiple counting. One of the reasons the system is useful for analysis is that it combines commodity indexes into meaningful final-demand and intermediate-demand aggregates. The aggregates convey information about the types of commodities contributing to inflation at both the final-demand level and at earlier stages of production, and can be used to track price change through the economy.

Experimental PPI aggregation system. The new PPI experimental aggregation system tracks price change for goods, services, and construction sold to all portions of final de-

mand and intermediate demand. The final-demand portion of the experimental aggregation system is discussed first, followed by the intermediate-demand portion. It should be noted that the PPI program does not currently calculate price indexes for all domestically produced commodities because of incomplete coverage in some portions of the economy. The experimental aggregation system therefore does not include price indexes for commodities not currently covered by the PPI. The majority of commodities that the PPI program does not have price indexes for are services and construction commodities. Educational services, residential construction and rentals, restaurants, research and development services, and computer design services are among the commodities that the PPI does not cover.⁴

Final demand

The final-demand segment of the new PPI experimental aggregation system tracks price change for commodities sold for personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, and export. The segment is composed of six main price indexes: final demand goods, final demand construction, final demand traditional services, final demand transportation services, final demand trade

services, and overall final demand. The final-demand segment of the system is presented in the I–O table shown as exhibit 3.

Final demand goods price index. The final demand goods price index measures price change for all processed and unprocessed goods consumed as part of personal consumption expenditures, capital investment, exports, or government purchases. Fresh fruits sold to consumers and computers sold as exports are examples of transactions included in the final demand goods price index. The index covers the same transactions as the current finished goods index in the SOP system but adds government purchases and exports of goods. In exhibit 3, the coverage of the final demand goods index is represented by the dark-gray area.

Final demand construction price index. This index tracks prices for construction sold for personal consumption, capital investment, export, or government purchase. The orange area of the exhibit represents the transactions covered by the final demand construction price index. The majority of construction is consumed in the final-demand portion of the economy and would be included in the final demand construction index, given that BEA defines new

Exhibit 3. Final demand in the experimental PPI system																	
Commodity produced		Consumed for:															
Commodity type	Detailed commodity	Intermediate demand (ID)												Final demand (FD)			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	PC	CI	Gov	Exp
Unprocessed goods	1																
	2																
	3																
Processed goods	4																
	5																
	6																
Construction	7																
Traditional services	8																
	9																
Transportation services	10																
Trade services	11																
	12																
	Imports																

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

FD goods
 FD construction
 FD traditional services
 FD transportation services
 FD trade services

construction as capital investment.

Final demand services price indexes. The new aggregation system includes final demand price indexes for three types of services—traditional services, transportation services, and trade services. These indexes track price changes for such services sold for personal consumption, capital investment, export, or government purchase.

The coverage of the index for final demand traditional services is shown in purple in exhibit 3. Medical care and accounting services purchased by consumers are examples of final demand traditional services. The index for final demand transportation services accounts for the blue area of the exhibit. Rail transportation for individuals and shipment of final-demand goods are examples of final-demand transportation services. The index for final demand trade services tracks prices of transactions represented by the dark-green portion of the exhibit. The service of selling groceries to consumers is an example of a final-demand trade service. It is important to note, however, that the type of prices used by the PPI program to construct its trade indexes is different from the type of prices typically included in PPIs. As explained earlier, the value of trade services is measured in terms of trade margins, which are calculated by subtracting the price paid by a trade establishment to acquire a specific good or set of goods from the price received by the establishment for selling the same good or set of goods. Thus, the indexes for trade should be interpreted as measuring changes in the price margins received by producers of trade services.

Overall final demand index. In addition to the detailed final demand indexes for goods, services, and construction described in this article, the experimental system also includes an index for overall final demand. That index comprises all goods, services, and construction sold for personal consumption, for capital investment, for export, or to government. The overall final demand index tracks price change for transactions shown in all the shaded areas of exhibit 3.⁵

Historical final-demand data from the experimental index system. Although the PPI program began publishing the experimental aggregation system data with the release of January 2011 data, the calculation of most of the indexes in the system began with November 2009 data. This section presents and analyzes November 2009–November 2010 final-demand data from the PPI experimental aggregation system.

The overall final demand index will likely be consid-

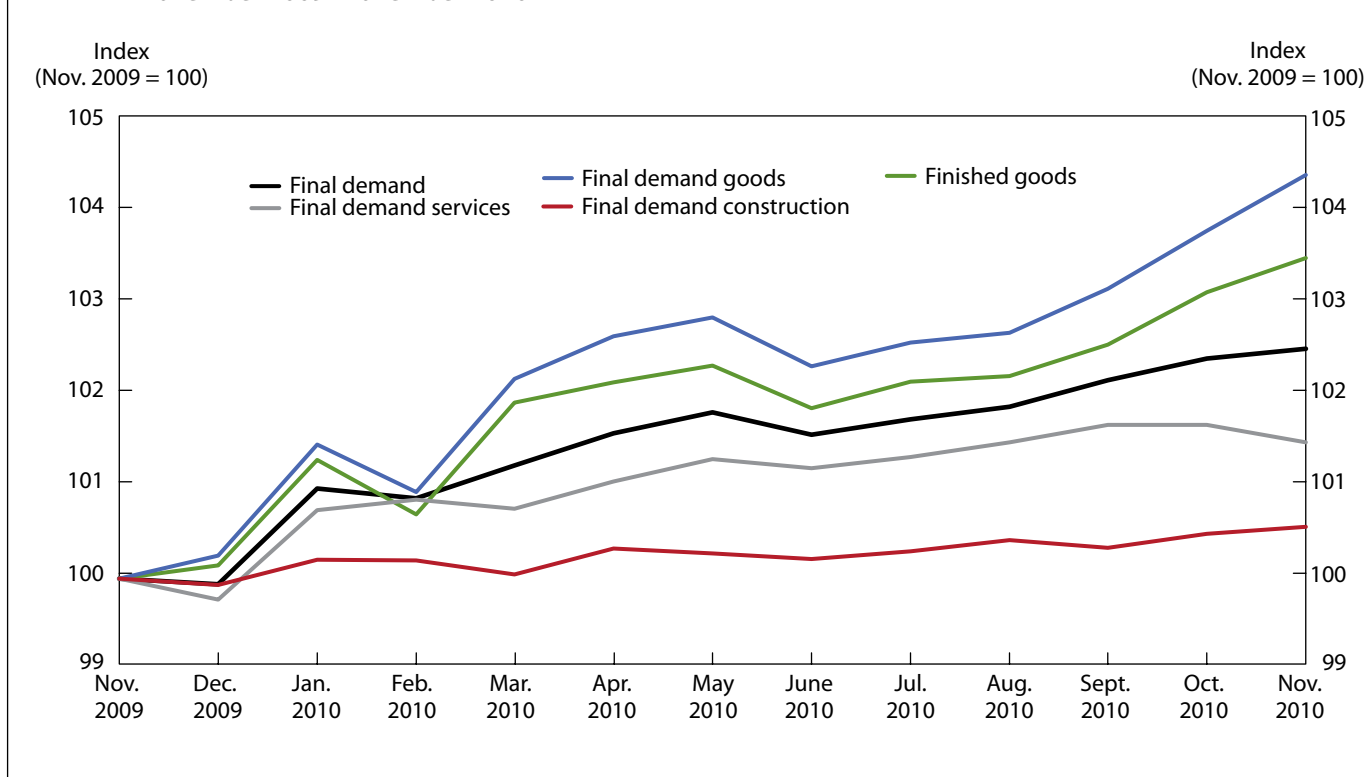
ered the headline number within the experimental PPI system—similar to the finished goods index in the current SOP system. For this reason, the index for final demand is compared with the current index for finished goods.

Chart 1 displays the index for overall final demand and the indexes for its three main components—final-demand goods, final-demand services, and final-demand construction—along with the index for finished goods, for the period from November 2009 to November 2010. The indexes for overall final demand and finished goods behaved somewhat similarly over the sample period: both indexes increased from November 2009 to November 2010 and shared almost the same set of turning points (peaks and troughs). Both the finished goods and final demand index peaked in January 2010 and May 2010 and hit a trough in February 2010 and June 2010. The only turning point not shared by the two series occurred in December 2009, when the index for final demand exhibited a slight trough that was not shared with the finished goods index. Although the indexes behaved fairly similarly over the period examined, the final demand index rose at a slower rate than the index for finished goods. The index for final demand advanced 2.5 percent from November 2009 to November 2010, while the index for finished goods increased 3.5 percent.

There are four differences between the finished goods and final demand indexes that potentially can explain the slower rate of rate of increase in the final demand index as compared with the finished goods index. Namely, the final demand index includes prices for services, construction, government purchases of goods, and exports of goods, whereas the index for finished goods does not include these prices. In addition to enabling comparisons between the overall final demand and finished goods indexes, chart 1 can be used to determine which of the main components of final demand caused the variation in trend between the final demand and finished goods indexes.

The overall final demand index and all of its component indexes increased from November 2009 to November 2010. The index for overall final demand rose 2.5 percent, final-demand goods prices increased 4.4 percent, final-demand services prices rose 1.5 percent, and final-demand construction prices increased 0.6 percent. Most of the slower rate of increase in overall final demand prices as compared with finished goods prices can be attributed to services prices. Services carry a high weight in the final demand index (63 percent), and final-demand services prices rose substantially less than finished goods prices. Construction prices also contributed—though by much less—to the slower rate of increase in final demand prices

Chart 1. The overall final demand index, its three main component indexes, and the finished goods index, November 2009–November 2010



as compared with finished goods prices; construction accounts for only approximately 2 percent of final demand. In contrast to the services and construction indexes, the final demand goods index rose at a faster rate than the finished goods index, increasing 4.4 percent from November 2009 to November 2010. This faster rate of increase can be traced to prices for government purchases and exports.

Intermediate demand

The intermediate-demand portion of the PPI experimental aggregation system tracks price change for goods, services, and construction products sold to businesses as inputs to production (excluding capital investment). In order to meet the needs of different data users, the experimental aggregation system includes two separate treatments of intermediate demand, each designed to address a different analytical use. The first approach organizes intermediate-demand commodities by commodity type just as the current PPI SOP system does but with more types of commodities included. The resulting intermediate demand indexes provide value to data users by supplying specific

information pertaining to the type(s) of commodities creating inflationary pressure in the economy. The second approach organizes intermediate-demand commodities into stages by production flow with the explicit goal of developing a forward-flow model of production and price change. A forward-flow model assigns commodities to stages in such manner that the commodities included in each sequential stage are the inputs used to produce commodities in the next stage, with the last stage in the system composed of final-demand goods. The goal of the indexes of intermediate demand by production flow is to allow data users to better study price transmission through the various stages of the economy.

Intermediate demand by commodity type. The intermediate-demand-by-commodity-type organization of intermediate demand is similar in its underlying methods to the treatment of final demand in the experimental aggregation system. The relevant indexes track price change for intermediate-demand commodities grouped by type of commodity, where commodity types include unprocessed goods, processed goods, construction, traditional services,

transportation services, and trade services. The indexes of intermediate demand by commodity type are presented in terms of the I–O table shown as exhibit 4.

The intermediate-demand-by-commodity-type portion of the system includes two main goods price indexes: unprocessed goods for intermediate demand, and processed goods for intermediate demand. These indexes track price changes for the areas of the economy represented by the light-gray and medium-gray areas, respectively, of exhibit 4. The unprocessed goods for intermediate demand index measures price change for unprocessed goods purchased by businesses as inputs to production, and the processed goods for intermediate demand index tracks price change for fully or partially processed goods purchased by firms as inputs to production. These two indexes are identical, respectively, to the crude and intermediate goods indexes in the current PPI SOP system.

The intermediate-demand-by-commodity portion of the system includes a price index for intermediate-demand construction; the index measures price change for construction purchased by firms as inputs to production. The light-orange area of the exhibit represents the trans-

actions covered by the intermediate demand construction price index. Since BEA defines new construction as a part of the final-demand portion of the economy, this index tracks price change for maintenance and repair construction purchased by firms.

The experimental system includes intermediate demand price indexes for three types of services: traditional services, transportation services, and trade services. The intermediate traditional services index measures price change in traditional services purchased by firms as inputs to production. Legal and accounting services purchased by businesses are examples of intermediate-demand traditional services. This index measures price change for the transactions shown in the light-purple area of exhibit 4. The intermediate demand transportation services index measures price change in transportation-related services sold to businesses. This index tracks prices for transactions depicted by the light-blue area of exhibit 4. Trucking of intermediate-demand goods and business travel are examples of intermediate transportation services. The index for intermediate trade services measures price change in the service of retailing or wholesaling goods purchased by businesses as inputs

Exhibit 4. Intermediate demand by commodity type in the experimental PPI system

Commodity produced		Consumed for:																
Commodity type	Detailed commodity	Intermediate demand (ID)												Final demand (FD)				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	PC	CI	Gov	Exp	
Unprocessed goods	1																	
	2																	
	3																	
Processed goods	4																	
	5																	
	6																	
Construction	7																	
Traditional services	8																	
	9																	
Transportation services	10																	
Trade services	11																	
	12																	
	Imports																	

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

- ☐ Unprocessed goods for ID
- ☐ Processed goods for ID
- ☐ ID construction
- ☐ ID traditional services
- ☐ ID transportation services
- ☐ ID trade services

to production. The index for intermediate-demand trade tracks prices from transactions depicted by the green portion of exhibit 4. The service of selling car parts to an automobile manufacturer is an example of an intermediate trade service.

Although the experimental system contains an overall final demand index, it does not include an overall intermediate demand index. An overall intermediate demand index would have severe multiple counting problems and therefore would not accurately measure price change for intermediate demand.

Intermediate demand by production flow. The intermediate-demand-by-production-flow treatment of intermediate demand organizes commodities into a number of stages and measures price changes for the commodities in each stage. As stated earlier, the goal of the production-flow-based treatment is to assign commodities to sequential stages such that commodities in one intermediate stage are used as inputs to produce commodities in the next intermediate stage until the last intermediate-demand stage, which contains commodities used as inputs to the production of final-demand commodities.

The intermediate-demand stages were developed by using both BEA commodity-consumption and industry-production data. Although the PPI does not cover all industries in the economy, all the data included in the BEA tables were used to develop the stages. A four-step process was used by the PPI program to assign commodities to stages and develop the intermediate-demand-by-production-flow system.

The first step in the process of developing stages was to determine the total production of each industry in the economy. In general, industries are classified as primary producers of specific goods or services; however, industries may also be secondary producers of other goods or services. A firm classified in the automobile industry, for example, produces primarily automobiles, but the same firm may also produce and sell additional commodities, such as car parts, scrap metal, or car rentals. These additional commodities are classified as secondary production. The first step therefore requires determining both the primary production and secondary production of each industry in the economy. The 2002 BEA “Make of Commodities by Industries” table was used for this purpose.⁶

The second step in developing stages was to ascertain where the total output of each industry is consumed. This step requires determining, for each industry, the portion of the industry output consumed as final demand and the portion consumed as intermediate demand. For the

intermediate-demand portion, determining which specific industries are consuming the industry’s output also is required. BEA 2002 “Use of Commodities by Industry” data were employed to make this determination.

The third step in developing stages was to assign industries to stages of production. Within a stage-based system, transactions can be classified as forward flow, backflow, or internal flow. Forward flow occurs when an industry sells its output to an industry classified in a forward stage of production (to be used as an input) or to final demand. Internal flow occurs when an industry sells its output to another industry classified within the same stage of production to be used as an input. Backflow occurs when an industry sells its output to an industry classified in an earlier stage of production in the system to be used as an input. In order to successfully develop a forward-flowing system of price change, industries should be assigned to stages in a manner that minimizes backflow and internal flow while maximizing forward flow within the system.

A simple way to minimize backflow and maximize forward flow would be to attempt to assign industries to stages such that industries assigned to the final stage produce commodities consumed for final demand, industries assigned to the next-to-last stage produce commodities consumed by last-stage industries, and so on, until the first stage of production is reached. For example, car manufacturers would be assigned to the final stage of production, as they sell their output to final demand. Automobile parts manufacturers would be assigned to the next-to-last stage, since their output is consumed by car manufacturers. Steel mills would be assigned to the stage before that one, since their output is used to make car parts, and, finally, iron-ore manufacturers would be assigned to the first stage, as their output is used to make steel products.

Unfortunately, the flow of transactions in the actual economy is considerably more complex than in the simple example just described. Even in the simple automobile example, it is easy to imagine how backflow or internal flow might occur. If, for example, the steel mill industry purchased car parts (to service automobiles that are used as part of the steel production process), backflow would result.

Because of the complexity of the U.S. economy, the PPI program chose the criterion of maximizing net forward flow within the system to assign industries to stages. Net forward flow is defined as (forward shipments of the industry stage + inputs received from previous stages of process) – (backward shipments of the industry stage + inputs received from forward stages of process).

The PPI program implemented a two-step procedure to attempt to maximize net forward flow. In the first step, a

set of rules was used to assign industries to stages and select the appropriate number of stages for the system. The system that the PPI program eventually chose is a four-stage system. The set of rules used to assign industries to the four stages is summarized as follows:

Assign industry to stage 4 if shipments sold to final demand ≥ 75 percent of industry production.

Assign industry to stage 3 if shipments sold to final demand and to stage 4 ≥ 65 percent of industry production and shipments sold to final demand < 75 percent of production.

Assign industry to stage 2 if shipments sold to final demand, to stage 4, and to stage 3 ≥ 65 percent of industry production; and shipments sold to final demand and to stage 4 < 65 percent of production; and shipments sold to final demand < 75 percent.

Assign industry to stage 1 if it does not meet the conditions of stage 4, 3, or 2.

Before selecting the number of stages and set of rules just described, the PPI program examined many different sets of rules and numbers of stages. It eventually chose the aforementioned system because it performed very well in terms of maximizing net forward flow and minimizing internal flow.

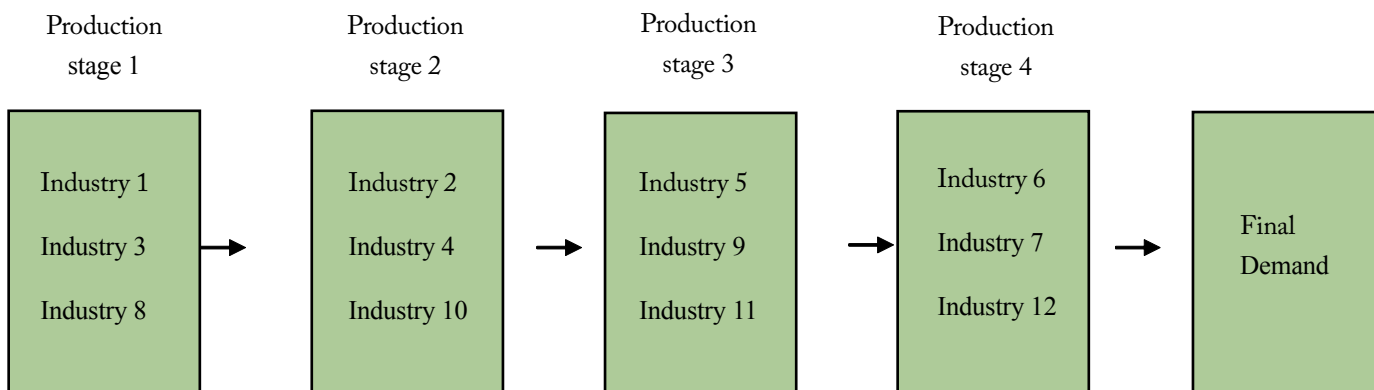
After the assignment of industries to stages by use of the aforementioned rules, the second step in the procedure to maximize net forward flow was to examine the effects on net forward flow of moving individual industries to stages to which they were not originally assigned. In cases in which there were substantial gains to net forward flow,

industries were left in the new stage.

The PPI production-flow-based system exhibits strong forward flow and little backflow. After weighting, 83.6 percent of transactions in the system are forward flowing, 5.7 percent are back flowing, and 10.7 percent are internally flowing.⁷

The final step in constructing stages for the production-flow-based intermediate demand indexes was to determine the commodities to be included and weights to be used in the intermediate demand indexes. It is important to understand that these indexes track prices for inputs consumed by industries in each of the four stages of production, as opposed to prices for the output produced by industries in each of the four stages of production. These indexes also exclude prices for inputs both produced and consumed within an industry production stage, thereby eliminating any multiple counting of price change. The fourth intermediate demand index, for example, tracks price change for inputs consumed, but not produced, by industries included in the fourth stage of production. Recall that industries classified in the fourth stage of production mostly produce goods sold to final demand. The stage 4 intermediate demand index therefore measures price change in the inputs to production of industries that produce primarily final-demand goods (stage 4 producers).

Exhibit 4 can be extended to clarify this procedure. Recall that in the exhibits the economy contains 12 commodities and 12 industries, and each industry produces primarily one commodity. Industry 1, for example, produces primarily commodity 1. Industry 1, however, may also produce any of the other 11 commodities as secondary production. According to the intermediate-demand-by-production-flow approach, each of the 12 industries would be assigned to one of the four stages of production. Hypothetically, the assignments may be as follows:



where the output of industries in production stage 4 is consumed primarily for final demand, the output of industries in production stage 3 is consumed primarily by stage 4 industries as intermediate demand, the output of industries in production stage 2 is consumed primarily by stage 3 industries as intermediate demand, and the output of industries in production stage 1 is consumed primarily by stage 2 industries as intermediate demand.

Exhibit 5 presents the intermediate-demand-by-production-flow portion of the experimental aggregation system within an I-O framework. This I-O table is a modified version of the earlier tables that is virtually the same as the others except that it reorganizes the consuming industries into four stages. Cell “a,” for example, represents the portion of commodity 1 consumed by industry 3, which is classified in the first stage of production. Cell “b” represents the portion of commodity 5 consumed by industry 4, which is classified in the second stage of production.

The intermediate-demand-by-production-flow portion of the system includes four main indexes: intermediate demand stage 1, intermediate demand stage 2, inter-

mediate demand stage 3, and intermediate demand stage 4. These indexes track prices for inputs consumed by industries classified in each of the four stages of production, excluding inputs both produced and consumed within the same stage of production. The intermediate demand stage 1 index measures price change for transactions represented by the yellow boxes in exhibit 5, the intermediate demand stage 2 index measures price change for transactions represented by the red area, the intermediate demand stage 3 index does the same for transactions indicated by the peach-colored area, and the intermediate demand stage 4 index does the same for transactions shown in the light-gray portion. As shown earlier, the intermediate demand indexes were constructed with the goal of being able to analyze forward price transmission through the stages of production and eventually to final demand.

Comparison of intermediate demand by commodity type and by stage. As explained earlier, the PPI experimental aggregation system has two separate treatments of the intermediate-demand portion of the economy. The two treatments aggregate the same set of intermediate-demand

Exhibit 5. Intermediate demand by production flow in the experimental PPI system

Commodity produced		Consumed for:															
		Intermediate demand (ID)												Final demand (FD)			
		Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Stage 4			PC	CI	Gov	Exp
Commodity type	Detailed commodity	Ind. 1	Ind. 3	Ind. 8	Ind. 2	Ind. 4	Ind. 10	Ind. 5	Ind. 9	Ind. 11	Ind. 6	Ind. 7	Ind. 12	PC	CI	Gov	Exp
Unprocessed goods	1		a														
	2																
	3																
Processed goods	4																
	5					b											
	6																
Construction	7																
Traditional services	8																
	9																
Transportation services	10																
Trade services	11																
	12																
	Imports																

NOTE: PC = personal consumption, CI = capital investment, Gov = government purchase, and Exp = export.

■ Stage 1 ID ■ Stage 2 ID ■ Stage 3 ID ■ Stage 4 ID

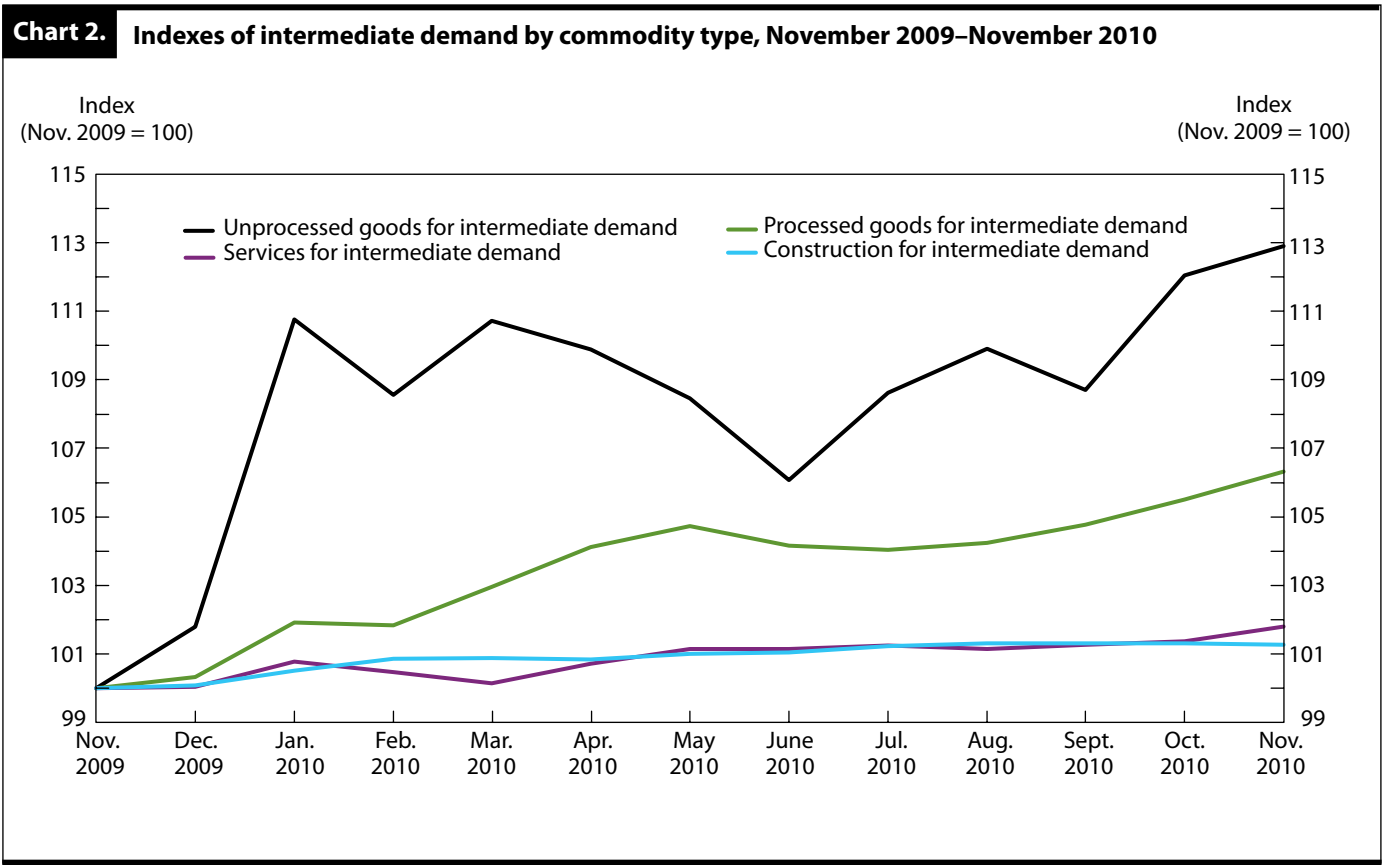
commodities but were developed to meet the needs of different types of data users. The indexes of intermediate demand by commodity type provide analytical value to data users by supplying specific information pertaining to the types of commodities creating inflationary pressure within the economy. The indexes of intermediate demand by production flow allow data users to study price transmission through various stages of the economy.

There are three substantive differences between the two types of intermediate demand indexes. First, organization by production flow allows prices for certain commodities to be included in more than one intermediate demand index, whereas organization by commodity type results in each commodity being assigned to only one intermediate demand index. If commodity 2, for example, is consumed as an input to production by industries classified in production stages 1, 3, and 4, prices for commodity 2 would be included in each of these indexes for intermediate demand by stage. Second, in the indexes of intermediate demand by production flow, the prices for goods, construction, and services are combined, whereas in the indexes of intermediate demand by commodity type, prices for un-

processed goods, processed goods, construction, and the three types of services are separated. Finally, the indexes of intermediate demand by production flow do not multiple-count price changes because they are net-input indexes. The indexes of intermediate demand by commodity type minimize but do not eliminate multiple counting. For example, the index of processed goods for intermediate demand includes prices for both automobile parts and the steel used as an input to produce automobile parts.

Historical intermediate demand index data. As stated earlier, the calculation of most of the indexes in the system began with November 2009 data. This section presents and analyzes November 2009–November 2010 intermediate-demand data from the experimental aggregation system.

To examine how the addition of services and construction affect the overall picture of inflation with regard to intermediate demand by commodity type, chart 2 presents the index levels for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand, processed goods for intermediate demand, intermediate-demand services, and intermediate-demand con-



struction from November 2009 to November 2010. Recall that the indexes for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand and processed goods for intermediate demand in the new system are identical to the indexes for crude goods and intermediate goods, respectively, in the current PPI SOP system. The new inflation information provided in the intermediate-demand-by-commodity-type portion of the experimental aggregation system therefore comes from the index of services for intermediate demand and that of construction for intermediate demand.

Each of the indexes for intermediate demand by commodity type in chart 2 increased from November 2009 to November 2010. The goods indexes, however, rose more than the services and construction indexes. During the November 2009–November 2010 period, the unprocessed goods for intermediate demand index increased 12.9 percent and the processed goods for intermediate demand index rose 6.3 percent, while the indexes for services for intermediate demand and construction for intermediate demand increased 1.8 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. The experimental intermediate demand indexes therefore indicate a lower overall level of intermediate-demand inflation over the sample period in comparison with the current SOP indexes.

As explained earlier, the production-flow treatment of intermediate demand organizes commodities into four stages. Chart 3 presents month-to-month percent changes in the four indexes of intermediate demand by production flow and in the final demand index. The chart includes four panels, and each panel compares indexes at sequential stages within the system. For example, the first panel compares the index for final demand with the stage 4 intermediate demand index. This comparison shows how final-demand commodity prices are related to prices for the inputs used to produce final-demand commodities.

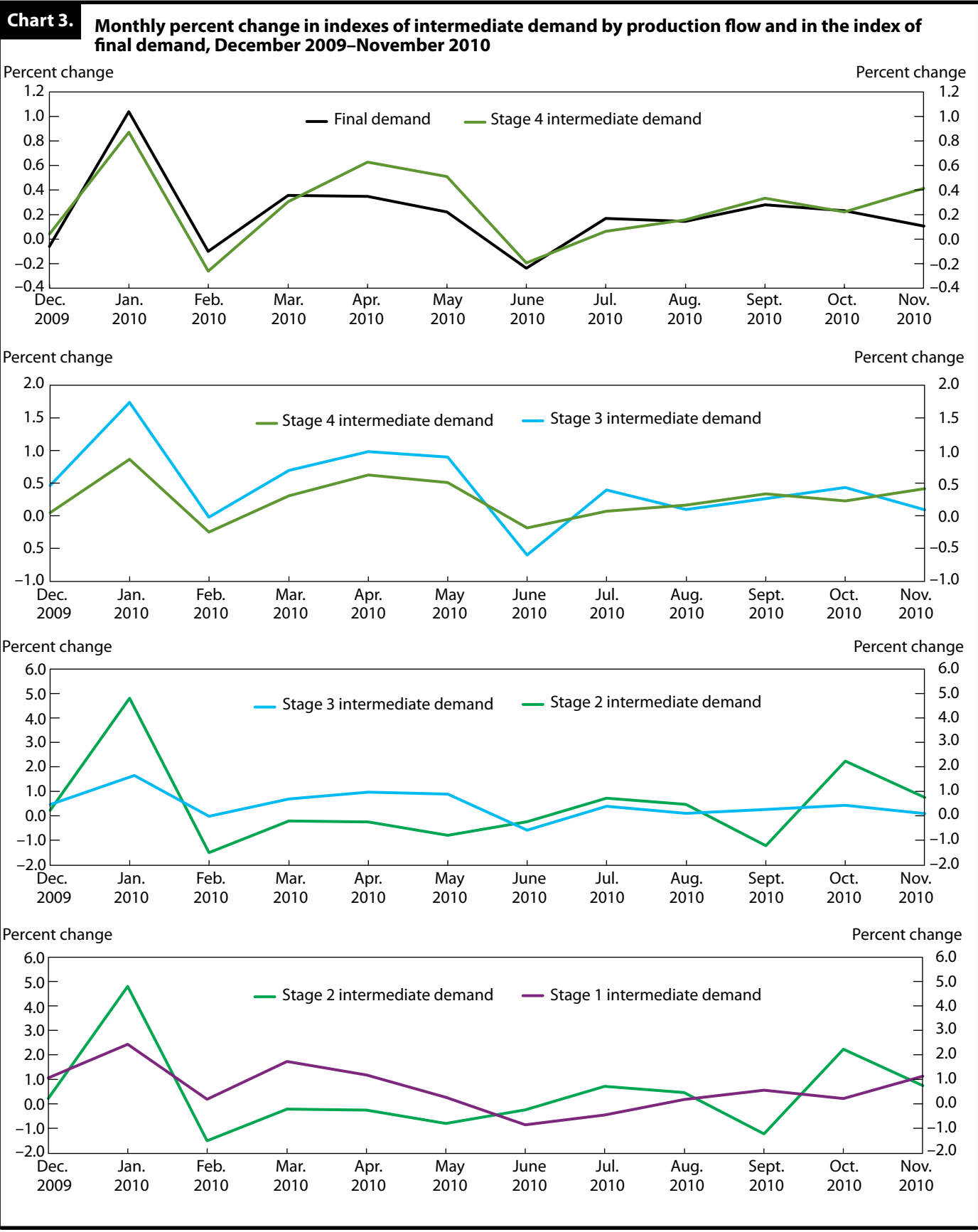
Chart 3 shows that close relationships exist between sequential stages within the system. For example, the paths of the final demand and stage 4 intermediate demand indexes are closely related: both indexes move in the same direction over the sample period, with the exception of December 2009, when the final demand index fell 0.06 percent and the stage 4 intermediate demand index inched up 0.04 percent. Earlier in the production chain, the stage 3 and stage 4 intermediate demand indexes moved in the same direction over every month of

the sample period. This analysis could be carried through to all stages of production, but the primary point of the analysis is that there appear to be clear correlations between indexes for sequential stages of production and between the last stage of production and final demand. To better understand these relationships, however, causal econometric models would need to be estimated to study the direction of feedback among indexes within the system. At the time this article was written, sufficient data were not available to estimate econometric models.

WITH THE RELEASE OF DATA FOR JANUARY 2011, the PPI program introduced a new, experimental aggregation system. This system expands upon the current SOP system by including price indexes for services and construction as well as goods. The system covers both the final-demand and intermediate-demand portions of the economy. Indexes for the final-demand portion of the economy track price change for specific types of commodities sold for personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, or export. Indexes in the intermediate-demand portion of the system track price change for commodities purchased by businesses as inputs to production. To meet differing needs of data users, the alternative aggregation system includes two separate treatments of intermediate demand. The first aggregates price indexes for intermediate-demand commodities on the basis of the type of commodity, where major commodity types include processed goods, unprocessed goods, traditional services, transportation services, and trade services. The second treatment aggregates intermediate-demand commodities into four stages with an emphasis on maximizing forward flow of commodities.

In order to explain the theoretical concepts underpinning the PPI alternative aggregation system, this article described the alternative aggregation system at a highly generalized level. In actuality, the experimental aggregation system includes many detailed indexes beneath the indexes that the article describes. The exhibits in the appendix present the entire alternative aggregation structure published by the PPI program.

The PPI program is currently soliciting feedback from data users with respect to the experimental aggregation indexes presented in this article. To provide feedback, please contact Jonathan Weinhagen at **weinhagen.jonathan@bls.gov**.



Notes

¹ The BEA “Use of Commodities by Industries” table can be found at www.bea.gov/industry/io_benchmark.htm#2002data (visited Jan. 20, 2011). Choose the 2002 Standard Make and Use tables at the detailed level.

² All PPI aggregate indexes, including the SOP indexes and experimental aggregation indexes, are constructed from producers’ output prices. In both the SOP system and experimental aggregation system presented in this article, goods prices are aggregated according to the type of buyer, and producer output prices are used as a proxy for actual prices paid by the buyer. In many cases, the same commodity is purchased by different types of buyers and is therefore included in more than one aggregate index. In these cases, the same PPI commodity index often is used in all aggregations. For example, regular gasoline is purchased for personal consumption, export, government use, and business use. The PPI program publishes only one commodity index for regular gasoline (wpu057104), and this index is used in all aggregations regardless of whether the gasoline is sold for personal consumption, as an export, to government, or to businesses.

³ The PPI program continues to publish the all commodities index in spite of multiple counting problems because the index is referenced

in many price escalation contracts. Despite this use of the all commodities index, the PPI program does not recommend using this index for the purpose of contract escalation or data analysis.

⁴ For a list of all areas that the PPI does not cover, see www.bls.gov/ppi/ppinoncoverage.htm (visited Feb. 14, 2011).

⁵ In contrast to the PPI for overall final demand, which is composed of prices for commodities sold for personal consumption, capital investment, government purchase, and export, the BEA definition of gross domestic product (GDP) and of the GDP implicit price deflator comprise personal consumption, capital investment, government purchases, and net exports (exports minus imports).

⁶ The BEA “Make of Commodities by Industries” table is located on the Web at www.bea.gov/industry/io_benchmark.htm#2002data (visited Jan. 25, 2011).

⁷ For a detailed explanation of how the PPI program developed the intermediate demand by production flow indexes, see the paper “PPI Data Analysis of IO Data for Experimental Aggregation System” at www.bls.gov/ppi/expaggbeadata.pdf (visited Feb. 14, 2011).

Appendix: The indexes of the experimental producer price index system

Exhibit A-1. Experimental producer price indexes for final demand

Standard groupings

Final demand

Final demand goods

- Final demand foods
 - Finished consumer foods
 - Finished consumer foods, crude
 - Finished consumer foods, processed
 - Government purchased foods
 - Foods for export
- Final demand energy
 - Finished consumer energy goods
 - Government purchased energy
 - Energy for export
- Final demand goods less foods and energy
 - Finished goods less foods and energy
 - Finished consumer goods less foods and energy
 - Nondurable consumer goods less foods and energy
 - Durable consumer goods
 - Private capital equipment
 - Private capital equipment for manufacturing industries
 - Private capital equipment for nonmanufacturing industries
 - Government purchased goods, excluding foods and energy
 - Government purchased goods excluding foods, energy, and capital equipment
 - Government purchased capital equipment
 - Goods for export, excluding foods and energy

Final demand services

- Final demand traditional services
 - Finished traditional services
 - Finished consumer traditional services
 - Private capital investment traditional services
 - Government purchased traditional services
 - Government purchased traditional services, excluding capital investment
 - Government purchased traditional capital investment services
 - Traditional services for export
- Final demand transportation services
 - Transportation of passengers for final demand
 - Transportation of private passengers
 - Transportation of government passengers
 - Transportation of passengers for export
 - Transportation of goods for final demand
 - Transportation of finished goods
 - Transportation of personal consumption goods
 - Transportation of private capital equipment
 - Transportation of government purchased goods
 - Transportation of exports
- Final demand trade services
 - Trade of finished goods
 - Trade of personal consumption goods
 - Trade of private capital equipment

Trade of government purchased goods
 Trade of government purchased goods, excluding capital equipment
 Trade of government purchased capital equipment
 Trade of exports

Final demand construction

Construction for private capital investment
 Construction for government

Special groupings

Final demand less exports
 Final demand less government
 Final demand less foods, food and beverage for immediate consumption, and energy
 Final demand less foods and energy
 Final demand less foods and food and beverage for immediate consumption
 Final demand less foods
 Final demand less energy
 Final demand less trade services
 Final demand less distributive services
 Final demand goods less energy
 Final demand goods less foods
 Final demand services less trade services
 Final demand distributive services
 Final demand goods plus final demand distributive services
 Total finished goods, services, and construction
 Total finished less foods, food and beverage for immediate consumption, and energy
 Total finished less foods and energy
 Total finished less foods and food and beverage for immediate consumption
 Total finished less foods
 Total finished less energy
 Finished goods
 Finished goods less energy
 Finished goods, excluding foods
 Finished services
 Private capital investment services
 Finished distributive services
 Finished services less trade services
 Finished services less distributive services
 Total private capital investment (goods, services, and construction)
 Finished goods plus finished distributive services
 Total exports
 Goods for export
 Services for export
 Total government purchases
 Government purchased goods
 Government purchased services
 Personal consumption
 Personal consumption goods (finished consumer goods)
 Personal consumption goods less energy
 Personal consumption goods less foods
 Personal consumption services
 Personal consumption less trade services
 Personal consumption less distributive services

Exhibit A-2. Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by commodity type

Standard groupings

Processed goods for intermediate demand

- Materials and components for manufacturing
 - Materials for manufacturing
 - Materials for food manufacturing
 - Materials for nondurable manufacturing
 - Materials for durable manufacturing
 - Components for manufacturing
 - Components for nondurable manufacturing
 - Components for durable manufacturing
- Materials and components for construction
 - Materials for construction
 - Components for construction
- Processed fuels and lubricants for intermediate demand
 - Processed fuels and lubricants to manufacturing industries
 - Processed fuels and lubricants to nonmanufacturing industries
- Containers for intermediate demand
- Supplies for intermediate demand
 - Supplies to manufacturing industries
 - Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries
 - Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries, feeds
 - Supplies to nonmanufacturing industries, other than feeds

Unprocessed goods for intermediate demand

- Unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs
- Unprocessed nonfood materials
 - Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel
 - Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel to manufacturing industries
 - Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel to nonmanufacturing industries
 - Unprocessed fuel
 - Unprocessed fuel to manufacturing industries
 - Unprocessed fuel to nonmanufacturing industries

Services for intermediate demand

- Traditional services for intermediate demand
 - Traditional services for manufacturing industries
 - Traditional services for nonmanufacturing industries
- Transportation services for intermediate demand
 - Intermediate transportation of passengers
 - Intermediate transportation of passengers to manufacturing industries
 - Intermediate transportation of passengers to nonmanufacturing industries
 - Intermediate transportation of goods
- Trade services for intermediate demand

Construction for intermediate demand

Special groupings

- Processed materials less foods and feeds
- Processed foods and feeds
- Processed energy goods
- Processed materials less energy
- Processed materials less foods and energy
- Intermediate distributive services
- Processed goods plus intermediate distributive services
- Unprocessed materials less agricultural products
- Unprocessed energy materials
- Unprocessed materials less energy
- Unprocessed nonfood materials less energy

Exhibit A-3. Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by production flow

Standard groupings

Stage 4 intermediate demand

- Inputs to stage 4 goods producers
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, food
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 4 goods producers, trade services
- Inputs to stage 4 services producers
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, food
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 4 services producers, trade services
- Inputs to stage 4 construction producers
 - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 4 construction producers, trade services

Stage 3 intermediate demand

- Inputs to stage 3 goods producers
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, food
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, trade services
- Inputs to stage 3 goods producers, construction

Exhibit A-3. Continued—Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by production flow

- Inputs to stage 3 services producers
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, food
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, trade services
 - Inputs to stage 3 services producers, construction
- Inputs to stage 3 construction producers
 - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 3 construction producers, trade services

Stage 2 intermediate demand

- Inputs to stage 2 goods producers
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, food
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, trade services
 - Inputs to stage 2 goods producers, construction
- Inputs to stage 2 services producers
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, food
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, trade services
 - Inputs to stage 2 services producers, construction

Stage 1 intermediate demand

- Inputs to stage 1 goods producers
 - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, food
 - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, goods excluding foods and energy

Exhibit A-3. Continued—Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by production flow

- Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, trade services
- Inputs to stage 1 goods producers, construction
- Inputs to stage 1 services producers
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, food
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 1 services producers, trade services
- Inputs to stage 1 services producers, construction
- Inputs to stage 1 construction producers
 - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, goods
 - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, energy
 - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, goods excluding foods and energy
 - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, services
 - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, traditional services
 - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, transportation services
 - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, transportation of passengers
 - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, transportation of goods
 - Inputs to stage 1 construction producers, trade services

Special groupings

- Total goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
- Total services inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
- Total construction inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
- Total foods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
- Total energy goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
- Total goods less food and energy inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand
- Total goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
- Total services inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
- Total construction inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
- Total foods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
- Total energy goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
- Total goods less food and energy inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand
- Total goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
- Total services inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
- Total construction inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
- Total foods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
- Total energy goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand
- Total goods less food and energy inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand

Exhibit A-3. Continued—Experimental producer price indexes for intermediate demand by production flow

Total goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total services inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total construction inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total foods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total energy goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand
Total goods less food and energy inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand

Net flows in the U.S. labor market, 1990–2010

Except in the most recent recession, net flows were from unemployment to employment (even in previous recessions), from employment to not in the labor force (even in booms), and from not in the labor force to unemployment; changes in the unemployment rate across subperiods varied chiefly with the size of the net flow between employment and unemployment

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This article presents a simple framework for the systematic investigation of the relationship between net (and gross) flows among different labor market states and movements in the unemployment rate. The framework is then used to investigate the behavior of net flows of persons among employment, unemployment, and departure from the labor force (not in the labor force) in the United States over the 1990–2010 period. Understanding this behavior increases economists' understanding of the progression of unemployment over the business cycle and aids in identifying the characteristics that make the most recent recession different from previous ones.¹ The article contributes to the literature on gross flows² and flow probabilities among various labor market states by investigating *net flows* between states over long periods.

Stock-consistent worker flow data

The data that follow on worker flows are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of approximately 60,000 households that is carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau for

the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau). Each month, the CPS is administered to about three-quarters of the households that also were in the survey during the previous month. This month-to-month overlap allows the Bureau to track individuals who change their labor force status from one month to the next. In any given month, a person is in one of three labor force states: employed (*E*), unemployed (*U*), or not in the labor force (*N*). The next month, the person either remains in the same state or changes to one of the other two states. Changes (flows) are denoted by pairs of letters; the first letter indicates the labor force status of an individual in the previous month, and the second letter indicates the state of the same individual in the current month. Thus, there are six possible flows associated with changing states: *EU*, *EN*, *UE*, *UN*, *NE*, and *NU*. The Bureau makes available seasonally adjusted monthly estimates of these flows (also known as “gross flows”) back to 1990. Although data on the six flows have been available from the CPS for some time, discrepancies existed between the labor force stock changes implied by the flows and the net changes derived from the reported monthly stock estimates. Recently however, BLS researchers developed methods for reconciling the flows and the stock data;

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consequently, it is these stock-consistent data that are used in this article.³

The unemployment rate from 1990 to 2010

The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed to the total labor force. Chart 1 shows the trend in the unemployment rate from February 1990 to June 2010. The three recessions which occurred during that period are clearly visible, as are the recoveries from the first two recessions and the beginning of the recovery from the most recent recession. The analysis that follows examines the similarities and differences among selected subperiods, with an eye toward determining whether any systematic patterns are associated with periods of rising unemployment. Because the raw data on flows are extremely “noisy,” averages of (monthly) seasonally adjusted data are presented for meaningful comparisons.

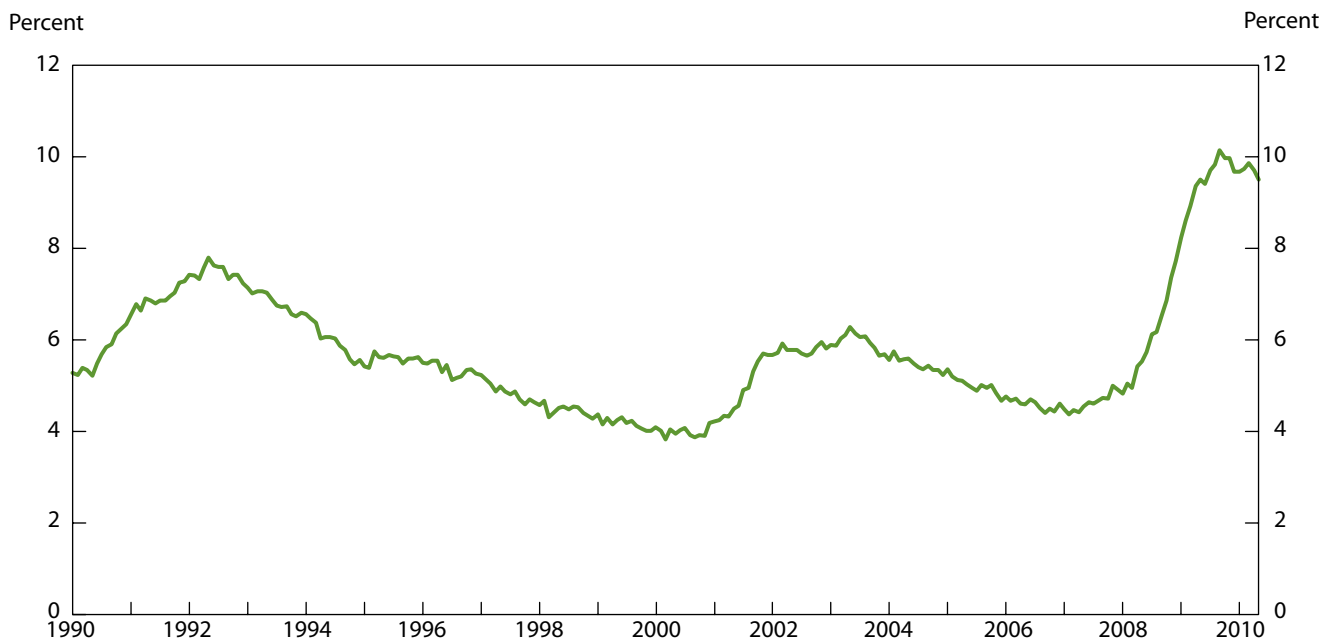
Several subperiods can be identified in the chart, based on the turning points in the unemployment rate. First, the aforementioned three recessions are clearly identifiable, defined for the purposes of this article as periods during which the unemployment rate was rising in a sustained fashion.⁴ These recessions may

be dated as having occurred over the periods June 1990 to June 1992, January 2001 to June 2003, and April 2007 to October 2009.⁵ The periods between the recessions (July 1992 to December 2000 and July 2003 to March 2007) and after October 2009 can be thought of as economic recovery periods, although the most recent one should be regarded as not yet completed (indicated in note 1 in the tables that follow). An inspection of chart 1 suggests that the first recovery period can be usefully broken up into two subperiods, with unemployment falling at a faster rate in the first subperiod (July 1992 to March 1995) than in the second (April 1995 to December 2000).

Changes in the unemployment rate

This section discusses features that are common across all subperiods, features common to recessions, changes in net flows over the business cycle, and particular characteristics of the most recent recession. The discussion begins with the presentation of a simple, but general, framework that relates movements in the unemployment rate to the sizes of flows into and out of the unemployment pool. Gradually, the model is expanded to incorporate more details of the flows. As previously noted, the focus is on flows of persons and on net flows between three states: employed, unemployed, and not

Chart 1. U.S. unemployment rate, 1990–2010



in the labor force. Clearly, this is but a first step toward a more disaggregated and detailed analysis, but the model can readily be generalized to explore the relationship between changes in any ratio and net or gross flows and to disaggregate data by gender, age, and other categories.

The change in the unemployment rate is defined as

$$\Delta\left(\frac{U}{LF}\right) = \frac{U_{+1}}{LF_{+1}} - \frac{U}{LF}, \quad (1)$$

where U and LF denote the beginning of the period in question, U_{+1} and LF_{+1} designate the end of the period, and the symbol Δ represents a first difference. Any change in the number of unemployed ($U_{+1} - U$) must reflect the balance between two flows: an inflow into unemployment (IN) and an outflow from unemployment (OUT); thus,

$$U_{+1} = U + \text{IN} - \text{OUT}.$$

Given the preceding formula, equation (1) may be written as

$$\Delta\left(\frac{U}{LF}\right) = \frac{(\text{IN} - \text{OUT})}{LF_{+1}} - \frac{U}{LF} + \frac{U}{LF_{+1}} = \frac{(\text{IN} - \text{OUT})}{LF_{+1}} - \frac{U}{LF} + \left(\frac{U}{LF}\right)\left(\frac{LF}{LF_{+1}}\right). \quad (2)$$

Collecting like terms and rearranging gives the following expression for the first difference in the unemployment rate (with the definition $\Delta LF = LF_{+1} - LF$):

$$\Delta\left(\frac{U}{LF}\right) = \frac{(\text{IN} - \text{OUT})}{LF_{+1}} - \frac{(\Delta LF/LF)U}{LF_{+1}}. \quad (3)$$

Note that the numerators on the right-hand side of equation (3) may be given a rather interesting interpretation. The rightmost numerator, $(\Delta LF/LF)U$, measures the extent to which the number of unemployed can change when there is a growing labor force and yet the unemployment rate stays constant,⁶ while the numerator $(\text{IN} - \text{OUT})$ denotes the balance of inflows into and outflows from unemployment over any period and is equal to the observed (that is, the actual) change in the number of unemployed over the period. Clearly, (1) if $(\text{IN} - \text{OUT})$ exceeds $(\Delta LF/LF)U$, then the unemployment rate will rise, (2) if the two numerators are equal, then the unemployment rate will stay constant, and (3) if $(\text{IN} - \text{OUT})$ is less than $(\Delta LF/LF)U$, then the unemployment rate will fall.

It might be thought that $(\text{IN} - \text{OUT})$ (that is, ΔU) must be equal to zero in order for the unemployment rate to be constant over time. However, equation (3) shows that it is possible for the inflow to equal the outflow and yet for the unemployment rate to be rising or falling, depending on the rate of growth of the labor force. The reason is that if the labor force is (say) rising over time, then the number of unemployed must rise at the same rate in order to keep the ratio between the two

(the unemployment rate U/LF) constant. However, for the number of unemployed to rise over time, there must be a net inflow into unemployment; that is, $(\text{IN} - \text{OUT})$ must be *positive*, not zero.

Table 1 sets out information on the average (mean) monthly value of the three terms in equation (3) for each of the subperiods examined. The first three columns of the table respectively set out the chronology, the description of each subperiod, and the mean change in the unemployment rate in each subperiod. The first recession was slightly “deeper” than the second (a mean rise in the unemployment rate of nine one-hundredths of 1 percent per month, compared with seven one-hundredths of 1 percent), but the second was slightly more prolonged (30 months, compared with 25). The most recent recession was by far the sharpest of the three, with a mean rise in the unemployment rate of seventeen one-hundredths of 1 percent per month.

Not surprisingly, in the subperiods in which the unemployment rate rose, the net inflow into unemployment was positive. In recessions the change in the unemployment rate is greater than zero (and above average), while in recoveries it is less than zero (and below average). Similarly, in recessions the net inflow into unemployment is greater than zero (and above average), while in recoveries it is less than zero (and below average). As a result, there is a very high positive correlation (Pearson’s $r = 0.99$) between the change in the unemployment rate and the size of the net inflow into unemployment across subperiods.⁷

A comparison of the numbers in the various columns of table 1 suggests that the main determinant of variations in the unemployment rate is variations in the net inflow into unemployment (the first term on the right-hand side of equation (3)). One way to formally assess the relative importance of the two terms on the right-hand side of equation (3) in determining the variability of the mean change in the unemployment rate across subperiods is to calculate the size of the (weighted) standard deviation of the (mean) values of each of the components in each subperiod around the mean value of that component for the whole period.⁸ Doing this for the data in the table reveals that the standard deviation of the change in the unemployment rate is 0.098 while the standard deviation of the net inflow into unemployment is 0.097 and the standard deviation of the product of the labor force growth rate and the unemployment rate is 0.001. There is no doubt, then, that the dominant source of variations in the change in the unemployment rate across subperiods is variations in the size of the net inflow into unemployment.

Table 1. Mean values of the three terms in equation (3) for each subperiod, 1990–2010
 [Percentage of the labor force]

Subperiod	Description	$\Delta(U/LF)$	$(IN - OUT)/LF_{+1}$	$(\Delta LF/LF)(U/LF_{+1})$
July 1990–June 1992	First recession	0.092	0.094	0.002
July 1992–March 1995	Recovery period 1..	-.087	-.086	.000
April 1995–December 2000	Recovery period 2..	-.033	-.033	.001
January 2001–June 2003	Second recession....	.066	.067	.001
July 2003–March 2007	Recovery period 3..	-.056	-.054	.002
April 2007–October 2009	Third recession .....	.174	.172	-.002
November 2009–June 2010	Recovery period 4 ¹ .	-.086	-.088	-.003
July 2009–October 2009:				
Mean	...	.008	.009	.001
Weighted standard deviation	...	.098	.097	.001

¹ Not yet completed.

NOTE: $\Delta\left(\frac{U}{LF}\right) = \frac{(IN - OUT)}{LF_{+1}} - \frac{(\Delta LF/LF)U}{LF_{+1}}$. Row values may not sum to totals because of rounding.

is the flow from unemployed to employed, *NU* is the flow from not in the labor force to unemployed, and *UN* is the flow from unemployed to not in the labor force.

Table 2 sets out information on the average (mean) monthly value of the three terms of equation (4) for each subperiod examined. The first term on the right-hand side of the equation concerns the behavior of the net inflow into unemployment from employment. The table shows that, in all of the recessions, the net inflow into unemployment from employment is greater than average.⁹ The second term on the right-hand side of the equation concerns the behavior of the net inflow into unemployment from not in the labor force. As the table shows, values of this term, too,

Although equation (3) is a convenient place to begin examining net flows into and out of unemployment, it is possible to examine the flows in more detail than is captured by that equation. There are two reasons we should do so. First, the change in the labor force is itself a result of a net flow (between employment and unemployment, on the one hand, and between employment and not in the labor force, on the other), and this fact should be made explicit. Note also in this regard that flows from employment to not in the labor force can lead to a change in the labor force, and thus in the unemployment rate, even if the number of unemployed remains constant. Second, it is of interest to disaggregate the net flow into unemployment into the part that reflects the net flows in relation to employment and the part that reflects the net flows in relation to not being in the labor force, because doing so affords a better understanding of the reasons for changes in the size of the unemployment pool. The next section explores the consequences of this disaggregation.

Flows into and out of unemployment

By definition, flows into and out of unemployment involve flows to and from employment and flows to and from not in the labor force. Mathematically,

$$[(IN - OUT)/LF_{+1}] = [(EU - UE)/LF_{+1}] + [(NU - UN)/LF_{+1}], \quad (4)$$

where *EU* is the flow from employed to unemployed, *UE*

are above average in the recessions.¹⁰

A scan down the columns of table 2 suggests that the dominant influence on variations in the net inflow into unemployment across subperiods (and thus across phases of the business cycle) is variations in the size of the net flow between employment and unemployment. The (weighted) standard deviation of the net inflow into unemployment is 0.097, and the standard deviation of the net flow between employment and unemployment is 0.089, while the standard deviation of the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment is a lesser 0.023.

Perhaps the most striking feature of table 2 is that the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment is positive in every subperiod whereas the net flow between employment and unemployment is negative in every subperiod, except during the most recent recession. Scanning across the “recession rows” of the table reveals that the severity of the most recent recession is due primarily to the dramatic rise in the size of the net flow from employment to unemployment. Also, this (net) flow is considerably higher than it was in the previous two recessions. To illustrate the striking nature of the change in the net flow, table 3 shows the net flow from employment to unemployment in the various subperiods, together with the corresponding gross flows. Comparing the flows for the 2007–09 recession with those for the 2003–07 recovery indicates that the main reason the net flow into unemployment was so high during the recession was the aforementioned marked increase in the gross flow from employment to unemployment. BLS research shows that the increase was due to a

Table 2. Mean values of the three terms in equation (4) for each subperiod, 1990–2010

[Percentage of the labor force]

Subperiod	Description	(IN – OUT)/LF ₊₁	(EU – UE)/LF ₊₁	(NU – UN)/LF ₊₁
July 1990–June 1992	First recession	0.094	–0.084	0.179
July 1992–March 1995	Recovery period 1.	–.086	–.222	.136
April 1995–December 2000	Recovery period 2.	–.033	–.178	.145
January 2001–June 2003	Second recession...	.067	–.074	.142
July 2003–March 2007	Recovery period 3.	–.054	–.158	.104
April 2007–October 2009	Third recession .....	.172	.031	.141
November 2009–June 2010	Recovery period 4 ¹ ..	–.088	–.162	.075
July 2009–October 2009:				
Mean	...	.009	–.129	.138
Weighted standard deviation	...	.097	.089	.023

¹ Not yet completed.

NOTE: [(IN-OUT)/LF₊₁] = [(EU – UE)/LF₊₁] + [(NU – UN)/LF₊₁]. Row values may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table 3. Mean values of the EU and UE gross flow rates for each subperiod, 1990–2010

[Percentage of the labor force]

Subperiod	Description	(EU – UE)/LF ₊₁	EU/LF ₊₁	UE/LF ₊₁
July 1990–June 1992	First recession	–0.084	1.560	1.644
July 1992–March 1995	Recovery period 1	–.222	1.445	1.667
April 1995–December 2000	Recovery period 2	–.178	1.241	1.419
January 2001–June 2003	Second recession.....	–.074	1.331	1.406
July 2003–March 2007	Recovery period 3	–.158	1.209	1.367
April 2007–October 2009	Third recession .....	.031	1.413	1.382
November 2009–June 2010	Recovery period 4 ¹ ...	–.162	1.497	1.659
July 1990–October 2009:				
Mean	...	–.129	1.331	1.460
Weighted standard deviation	...	.089	.131	.129

¹ Not yet completed.

dramatic rise in the rate of job losses and a dramatic fall in the rate of job openings and hires.¹¹ Note also that the *EU* flow is higher now, in the postrecession recovery, than it was during the recession, signaling that the rate of job destruction is continuing at a high level and that the recovery likely involves considerable job restructuring.

Net flows among all three states

Thus far, the analysis has examined net flows between employment and unemployment and between not in the

labor force and unemployment. Not yet considered are net flows between employment and not in the labor force. Because the sizes of the net flows between all three of the states are of interest in their own right, it is worthwhile bringing this information together in one table in order to examine the relative signs and sizes of the flows. This information is shown in table 4; the following conclusions may be drawn from the data:

- With the exception of the most recent recession, the net flow from employment to unemployment was negative (that is, flows from unemployment to employment exceeded flows from employment to unemployment) in every subperiod. The net flow from employment to unemployment was positive in the most recent recession.
- The two most recent subperiods are unusual in that the net flow from employment to not in the labor force was larger than the net flow from not in the labor force to unemployment. In other words, the net flow between the labor force and not in the labor force was negative in both periods, signaling a falling labor force participation rate.

- The net flow from not in the labor force to unemployment was positive in every subperiod. (That is, flows from not in the labor force to unemployment exceeded flows from unemployment to not in the labor force in every subperiod.)
- The net flow from employment to not in the labor force was positive in every subperiod. (That is, flows from employment to not in the labor force exceeded flows from not in the labor force to employment in every period.)

Table 4. Mean values of the net flows among the three states for each subperiod, 1990–2010

[Percentage of the labor force]

Subperiod	Description	$(EU - UE)/LF_{+1}$	$(NU - UN)/LF_{+1}$	$(EN - NE)/LF_{+1}$
July 1990–June 1992	First recession	-0.084	0.179	0.151
July 1992–March 1995	Recovery period 1	-.222	.136	.129
April 1995–December 2000	Recovery period 2	-.178	.145	.128
January 2001–June 2003	Second recession..	-.074	.142	.126
July 2003–March 2007	Recovery period 3.	-.158	.104	.066
April 2007–October 2009	Third recession .....	.031	.141	.152
November 2009–June 2010	Recovery period 4 ¹	-.162	.075	.099
July 1990–October 2009: Mean	...	-.129	.138	.121
Weighted standard deviation	...	.089	.023	.033

¹ Not yet completed.

- The net flow between employment and unemployment shows the most variability (a standard deviation of 0.089) across subperiods, with the net flow between employment and not in the labor force the next most variable (a standard deviation of 0.033) and the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment showing relatively little variability (a standard deviation of 0.023).
- The net flow between employment and unemployment exhibits a high positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r = 0.97$), the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment shows a moderate positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r = 0.47$), and the net flow between employment and not in the labor force displays a moderate positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r = 0.59$). If changes in the unemployment rate may be taken as a proxy for phases of the business cycle, then the three correlations found serve to indicate the relation of the respective flows to those same business-cycle phases.
- Recessions tend to be associated with higher (net) flows from employment to unemployment (E to U), from employment to not in the labor force (E to N), and from not in the labor force to unemployment (N to U) (but *not* with higher flows from unemployment to not in the labor force (U to N)).

- The net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment (column headed “ $(NU - UN)/LF_{+1}$ ”) shows a weak positive correlation ($r = 0.25$) with the net flow between employment and unemployment (column headed “ $(EU - UE)/LF_{+1}$ ”), and there is a moderate positive correlation ($r = 0.42$) between fluctuations in the net flow between employment and unemployment (column headed “ $(EU - UE)/LF_{+1}$ ”), on the one hand, and fluctuations in the net flow between employment and not in the labor force (column headed “ $(EN - NE)/LF_{+1}$ ”), on the other. By contrast, there is a strong positive

correlation ($r = 0.88$) between net flows between not in the labor force and unemployment (column headed “ $(NU - UN)/LF_{+1}$ ”), on the one hand, and net flows between employment and not in the labor force (column headed “ $(EN - NE)/LF_{+1}$ ”), on the other.

Changes in the unemployment rate (again)

Net flows among all three states influence the size and direction of movements in the unemployment rate. To trace the course of that influence, note that the change in the labor force (that is, the right-hand side of equation (3)) is itself the result of a net flow (between being in the labor force and not being in the labor force), and that fact should be made explicit.

By definition, the extent of any change in the size of the labor force (ΔLF) will reflect the size of flows between employment and the labor force, on the one hand, and between unemployment and the labor force, on the other, or, mathematically,

$$[\Delta LF/LF_{+1}] = [(NE - EN)/LF_{+1}] + [(NU - UN)/LF_{+1}], \quad (5)$$

where NE is the flow from not in the labor force to employed, EN is the flow from employed to not in the labor force, NU is the flow from not in the labor force to unemployed, and UN is the flow from unemployed to not in the labor force. Combining equations (4), (5), and (3) and collecting like terms gives

Table 5. Mean values of the four terms in equation (6) for each subperiod, 1990–2010

[Percentage of the labor force]

Subperiod	Description	$\Delta(U/LF)$	A	B	C
July 1990–June 1992	First recession	0.092	-0.084	0.167	-0.010
July 1992–March 1995	Recovery period 1	-0.087	-0.222	.127	-.009
April 1995–December 2000	Recovery period 2	-0.033	-0.178	.138	-.006
January 2001–June 2003	Second recession.....	.066	-0.074	.134	-.006
July 2003–March 2007	Recovery period 3	-0.056	-0.158	.098	-.004
April 2007–October 2009	Third recession .....	.174	.031	.132	-.010
November 2009–June 2010	Recovery period 4 ¹	-0.086	-0.163	.067	-.010
July 1990–October 2009: Mean	...	.008	-.129	.130	-.007
Weighted standard deviation	...	.098	.089	.022	.003

¹ Not yet completed.

NOTE: $\Delta(U/LF) = A + B - C$, where $A = \left(\frac{EU - UE}{LF_{+1}}\right)$, $B = \left(\frac{NU - UN}{LF_{+1}}\right)\left(1 - \frac{U}{LF}\right)$,
and $C = \left(\frac{NE - EN}{LF_{+1}}\right)\left(\frac{U}{LF}\right)$.

$$\Delta\left(\frac{U}{LF}\right) = \left(\frac{EU - UE}{LF_{+1}}\right) + \left(\left(\frac{NU - UN}{LF_{+1}}\right)\left(1 - \frac{U}{LF}\right)\right) - \left(\left(\frac{NE - EN}{LF_{+1}}\right)\left(\frac{U}{LF}\right)\right), \quad (6)$$

an expression that is entirely in terms of state variables and net flows.

Equation (6) shows, as one would expect, that flows among all three states (not just those involving unemployment) are relevant to the determination of the unemployment rate, but that they are not equally important. First, if the net flow between employment and unemployment rises (becomes less negative), then if the labor force remains constant, the number of unemployed increases, so the impact of this change is positive. Second, if the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment rises, then both the number of unemployed and the size of the labor force increase, so the impact on the unemployment rate is positive. Finally, if the net flow between not in the labor force and employment rises, then if unemployment remains constant, the size of the labor force increases, so the impact on the unemployment rate is negative.

Table 5 sets out information on the average (mean) monthly value of the four terms in equation (6) for each of the subperiods examined. The first term on the right-hand side of the equation (*A* in the table) is above average (that is, less negative than the average) in all three recessions and below average (that is, more negative than

the average) in all of the recovery periods. Not surprisingly, then, this term shows a very high positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r = 0.97$). The second term on the right-hand side of the equation (*B* in the table) is above average in all three recessions and below average in two of the three completed recovery periods. As a result, this term exhibits a moderate positive correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r = 0.45$). Finally, the last term on the right-hand side of the equation displays a moderate negative correlation with changes in the unemployment rate ($r = -0.57$).

A comparison of the numbers in the columns of table 5 suggests that the major source of variation in the change in the unemployment rate is the net flow between employment and unemployment. The standard deviation of the

change in the unemployment rate is 0.098, that of the net flow between employment and unemployment is 0.089, that of the term which includes the net flow between not in the labor force and unemployment is 0.022, and that of the term which includes the net flow between not in the labor force and employment is 0.003. Clearly then, overall, the dominant influence on variations in the change in the unemployment rate across subperiods is variations in the size of the net flow between employment and unemployment.

IN THIS ARTICLE, BLS data on stock-consistent worker flows have been used to study net flows between labor market states over the period 1990–2010. An examination of net flows reveals that, with the exception of the most recent recession, (1) net flows were from unemployment to employment; (2) net flows were from employment to not in the labor force, even during booms, and (3) net flows were from not in the labor force to unemployment, even during recessions. Another important finding is that, overall, the dominant influence on variations in the change in the unemployment rate across subperiods is variations in the size of the net flow between employment and unemployment. The data on net flows indicate that the most recent recession was unusually sharp and different from previous recessions in terms of the magnitude of the flows from employment to unemployment. □

Notes

¹ Although the framework presented is used here to study changes in the unemployment rate, it can easily be applied, with minor modifications, to study changes in other ratios, such as the employment rate and the labor participation rate.

² Studies of gross flows include Anthony J. Barkume and Francis W. Horvath, "Using gross flows to explore movements in the labor force," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1995, pp. 28–35; Hoyt Bleakley, Ann E. Ferris, and Jeffrey C. Fuhrer, "New Data on Worker Flows During Business Cycles," *New England Economic Review*, July–August 1999, pp. 49–76; Randy Ilg, "Analyzing CPS data using gross flows," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 10–18; Zhi Boon, Charles M. Carson, R. Jason Faberman, and Randy E. Ilg, "Studying the labor market using BLS labor dynamics data," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2008, pp. 3–16; and Harley J. Frazis and Randy E. Ilg, "Trends in labor force flows during recent recessions," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2009, pp. 3–18.

³ Further information on the stock-consistent dataset is found in Harley J. Frazis, Edwin L. Robison, Thomas D. Evans, and Martha A. Duff, "Estimating gross flows consistent with stocks in the CPS," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 3–9. For CPS flows data, see "Research series on labor force status flows from the Current Population Survey," *Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey*, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cps/cps_flows.htm.

⁴ The dating of recessions in this manner is because the focus of the article is on the (relative) sizes of flows associated with periods of rising (or falling) unemployment and the beginnings and end points of those periods need to be identified. Because unemployment rate peaks and troughs lag behind those in the aggregate level of production, the recession dates given here differ from the official ones determined by the U.S. National Bureau of Economic Research.

⁵ The dataset underlying the chart begins in February 1990, but the 5-month period between the start of the data and the onset of the first

recession was so short that it is not included in the analysis. Likewise, in computing means, standard deviations, and correlations, the incomplete recovery period at the end of the data (from November 2009 to June 2010) is not included, but because behavior over this most recent period will likely be of interest to readers, the relevant information is given in each of the tables in this article.

⁶ This may be seen as follows: for the unemployment rate to be constant over time, the rate of growth of unemployment must equal the rate of growth of the labor force; that is, $\Delta U/U = \Delta LF/LF$. But this in turn implies that $\Delta U = (LF/LF)(U)$.

⁷ The correlation coefficients reported in this article are weighted Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients, where the weighted covariance is divided by the square root of the weighted variances. The weight in each case is the proportion of total months spent in the subperiod in question, and the observation is the means for each subperiod.

⁸ The weighted standard deviation is calculated as the sum of the squared differences between the means of the subperiods and the mean for the whole period, multiplied by the proportion of total months spent in the subperiod.

⁹ Recall that there is a very high positive correlation between the change in the unemployment rate and the size of the net inflow into unemployment from employment across all subperiods ($r = 0.97$).

¹⁰ Here, there is a moderate positive correlation between the change in the unemployment rate and the net inflow into unemployment from not in the labor force across subperiods ($r = 0.47$).

¹¹ This relationship is revealed in the BLS Job Openings and Labor Turnover (JOLTS) data. (See Mark deWolf and Katherine Klemmer, "Job openings, hires, and separations fall during the recession," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2010, pp. 36–44; and Steven F. Hipple, "The labor market in 2009: recession drags on," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2010, pp. 3–22.)

Nonfatal injuries and illnesses in State and local government workplaces in 2008

Jeffery D. Brown

Estimates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers show that these public sector employees experienced a significantly higher incidence of work-related injuries and illnesses in 2008 than did private industry employees. These findings are from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), which collected national data on State and local government workers for the first time in 2008.

The new data series begin to address the common criticism that the SOII lacked comprehensive national estimates of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses covering public sector workers. This report explores briefly the historical absence of these statistics and presents additional findings of these new data series for the 2008 survey year.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970¹—the OSH Act—was enacted by Congress “ . . . to provide for the general welfare, to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.”² Congress proposed to accomplish this, in part, by

- “ . . . authorizing the Secretary of Labor to establish man-

datory occupational safety and health standards applicable to businesses affecting interstate commerce . . .”³ and by

- “ . . . providing for appropriate reporting procedures with respect to occupational safety and health which procedures will help achieve the objectives of this Act and accurately describe the nature of the occupational safety and health problem.”⁴

The OSH Act established responsibilities both for employers and for employees—briefly, that employers would provide a safe workplace in accordance with safety and health standards, and that employees would comply with the rules and regulations spelled out in the Act.⁵

The Act defines an employer as “ . . . a person engaged in a business affecting commerce who has employees, but does not include the United States (not including the United States Postal Service) or any State or political subdivision of a State.”⁶ Hence, the OSH Act provided the mandate by which to collect and publish comprehensive statistics of workplace injuries and illnesses *among private industry employers* but did not provide the same mandate for the public sector.

In accordance with the OSH Act provision that “The Secretary shall compile accurate statistics on work injuries and illnesses . . .,”⁷ the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), using data from the SOII, has published since the early 1970s estimates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses *among private industry establishments*. Estimates of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses among public sector workers had

been available only for select States participating in the SOII program. Further, public sector estimates were available at varying levels of industry detail for each participating State. Together, these two things made impossible the tabulation of State and local government nonfatal injury and illness estimates at the national level.

To address this issue, the scope of the SOII was expanded with the 2008 survey to collect data from public sector establishments in all States⁸—voluntary for some, mandatory for others⁹—in order to obtain the data requisite for tabulating national estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses among State and local government workers. The availability of estimates from the SOII for the 2008 survey year enables data users to identify, for the first time, potential workplace safety hazards among these public sector workers.

National public sector estimates are born

The prevalence of work-related injuries and illnesses among public sector workers at a national level had been unknown before the availability of estimates for the 2008 survey year. These estimates provide data users with the ability to determine the industries and occupations in which injuries and illnesses occur most frequently among State and local government workers; the reasons for these injuries and illnesses; and a metric by which to make informed decisions regarding plans or policies that help to ensure safe and healthful working conditions for this population of workers.

The level of detail of public sec-

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tor SOII estimates is much less comprehensive than that of the private sector, as public sector employees are concentrated in far fewer industries¹⁰ than their private sector counterparts. Therefore, SOII estimates within the public domain focus on industries with a known public demand for such data and also on industries with large numbers of employees.

For example, while manufacturing employment encompasses a vast spectrum within the private sector, this industry’s employment is very limited within the public sector. As such, tabulation of public sector estimates for the manufacturing industry would make little sense. Conversely, industries such as police protection and fire protection, which exist primarily within the public domain and in which much interest has been shown, are included among national public sector estimates. Table 1 highlights the most-detailed industries for which estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses are tabulated among State and local government workers.

Injury and illness experience within the public sector

Local government workers accounted for roughly 3 in 4 public sector workers in 2008¹¹ and local government workplaces were the site of nearly 8 in 10 public sector injuries and illnesses. (See table 2.) The incidence of injuries and illnesses was 6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers¹² for State and local government combined. However, local government workers as a whole experienced injuries and illnesses at a much higher rate than their State government counterparts—7.0 cases per 100 full-time workers compared with 4.7 cases.

High-profile industries in State and local government

Each year, data users utilize SOII estimates to compare their industry’s injury and illness experience to that of other industries. However, there were common complaints from some who work in what they perceive as dangerous or high-risk public safety activities—such as police protection and fire protection—that SOII estimates for their industries were unavailable. The data for 2008—classified according to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS)—indicate that workers in local government fire protection (NAICS 922160) and police protection (NAICS 922120) experienced nonfatal injuries and illnesses at some of the highest rates among all workers—14.8 and 14.5 cases per 100 full-time workers, respectively. Local police protection experienced a rate of injuries and illnesses more than double that of their State police protection counterparts, whose rate was 5.9 cases per 100 workers.

Table 3 provides estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by type of case and shows that local government fire protection workers were more than 4 times as likely as all local government workers combined

to suffer an injury or illness on the job that results in days away from work. Local government employees in fire protection were also nearly 4 times more likely than all local government workers combined to experience respiratory illnesses.

Comparing private and public sector estimates—limitations

Industry composition and the distribution of employees across industries differ significantly between private industry and State and local government. Therefore, comparison of estimates in the same industries—for example, construction—should be done cautiously and with the knowledge that the industry makeup may contribute significantly to differences in estimates across these different worker populations.

Comparing private and public sector estimates by type of case

The incidence rate of total recordable cases of injuries and illnesses among public sector workers—6.3 cases per 100 full-time workers for State and local government combined—was significantly higher than the rate of 3.9 cases per 100 workers reported among private industry workplaces in

NAICS description	NAICS code	Group
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	237	State and local government
Transit and ground passenger transportation....	485	Local government
Water, sewage, and other systems.....	2213	Local government
Elementary and secondary schools.....	6111	Local government
Colleges, universities, and professional schools.....	6113	State government
Hospitals.....	622	State and local government
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	623	State and local government
Police protection.....	92212	State and local government
Correctional institutions.....	92214	State government
Fire protection.....	92216	Local government

NOTE: Target estimation industries represent the most detailed industry level for which estimates were tabulated. Higher-level aggregate estimates may be available in addition to estimates at these detailed levels.

Table 2. Incidence rate and number of cases in State and local government, 2008

Industry	Employment ¹ (in thousands)	Incidence rate ²	Number of cases (in thousands)
State and local government.....	18,682.5	6.3	938.0
State government.....	4,841.6	4.7	196.8
Local government.....	13,840.9	7.0	741.2

¹ Employment data derived primarily from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
² Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000, where:
N = the number of injuries or illnesses;
EH = total hours worked by all employees; and
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2008. As noted earlier, local government workers experienced a significantly higher rate of injuries and illnesses (7.0 cases) than that of State government workers (4.7 cases) and both of these groups reported rates higher than that of their private industry counterparts. Reasons for the variation in rates may include differences in industry mix and different distributions of large populations of employees in higher risk industries within these groups, as well as other factors.

Cases involving days away from work occurred at a lower rate among private sector workers (1.1 cases per 100 full-time workers), compared with State government workers (1.7 cases) and local government workers (1.9 cases), whose rates were not statistically different from one another. Conversely, the rate of cases involving days of job transfer or restriction was highest for the private sector—0.9 cases per 100 full-time workers—compared with 0.8 cases for local government workers and only 0.6 cases for State government workers.

Among “other recordable cases”—that is, cases which resulted in neither days away from work nor in job transfer or restriction but were still recordable per OSHA recordkeeping criteria—local government workers

experienced the highest rate among the three groups at 4.2 cases per 100 full-time workers. Private sector workers experienced the lowest incidence of “other recordable cases” with 1.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. State government workers reported 2.4 “other recordable cases” per 100 full-time workers.

Industry-level comparisons—private versus public sector

Because the industry mix differs greatly between the private and public sectors, few meaningful industry-to-industry comparisons can be made among these different worker populations. However, there are several industries where it might reasonably be assumed that valid comparisons can be made across these groups; these industries include hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and educational services.

Hospitals (NAICS 622). The incidence rate of injuries and illnesses among hospital workers was highest in State government at 11.9 cases per 100 full-time workers—more than one and a half times that experienced by hospital workers in either local government (7.3 cases) or private industry (7.6 cases), whose rates were not significantly different from each other.

While more detailed injury and illness estimates are not available for the different types of hospitals for each of these worker populations, one factor contributing to the difference in rates among State government, local government, and private sector hospital workers could be the types of hospitals at which they work. For example, the vast majority of private sector and local government hospital employees—93.8 and 99.3 percent, respectively—worked at general medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 622110). In contrast, only half of all State government hospital employees worked in general medical and surgical hospitals, while another 40.9 percent of State government hospital employees worked at psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals (NAICS 622210).¹³

Nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623). State government nursing and residential care facilities reported 12.5 cases of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, compared with 9.5 and 8.4 cases for local government and private sector industries, respectively. It should be noted, however, that the difference between the incidence rates for nursing and residential care facilities in State and local government was not statistically significant.

The distribution of employment among different types of nursing and residential care facilities varies widely between the public and private sectors. For example, 73.7 percent of State government nursing and residential care facilities workers were employed in residential mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse facilities (NAICS 6232). By contrast, nearly the same proportion—73.6 percent—of local government nursing and residential care facilities workers were employed in

Table 3. Number and incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for local government by selected industry, 2008

Characteristic	Local government ¹		Fire protection		Police protection	
	Number (in thousands)	Rate ²	Number (in thousands)	Rate ²	Number (in thousands)	Rate ²
Injuries and Illnesses						
Total cases.....	741.2	7.0	26.2	14.8	61.8	14.5
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction..	290.0	2.7	17.5	9.9	23.1	5.4
Cases with days away from work ³	206.6	1.9	15.0	8.5	16.0	3.8
Cases with job transfer or restriction.....	83.4	.8	2.6	1.4	7.1	1.7
Other recordable cases.....	451.2	4.2	8.7	4.9	38.7	9.1
Injuries						
Total cases.....	685.2	6.5	23.6	13.4	56.0	13.2
Illnesses						
Total cases.....	56.1	52.8	2.6	144.5	—	—
Illness categories						
Skin disorders.....	10.7	10.1	.3	15.7	.3	7.8
Respiratory conditions.....	6.2	5.9	.4	22.5	.4	8.3
Poisoning.....	.5	.5	—	—	—	.9
Hearing loss.....	1.9	1.8	.1	4.3	—	.8
All other illness cases.....	36.7	34.6	1.8	101.5	—	—

¹ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

² Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers (10,000 full-time workers for illness rates) and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000 (20,000,000 for illness rates) where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses;
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year;
 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours

per week, 50 weeks per year); and
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.

nursing care facilities (NAICS 6231). The distribution of private industry nursing and residential care facilities workers was more varied when compared with State or local government—53.7 percent worked at nursing care facilities, 22.7 percent worked at community care facilities for the elderly (NAICS 6233), and 18 percent worked at residential mental retardation, mental and substance abuse facilities (NAICS 6232).¹⁴

Educational services (NAICS 611). Local government establishments in educational services reported an injury and illness incidence rate of 5.5 cases per 100 full-time workers; this was more than twice the rate reported for educational services workers in State government (2.6 cases) or private industry (2.3 cases). More detailed esti-

mates are not available for the different types of educational institutions among these groups.

One factor contributing to the differences in incidence rates for educational services workers, however, could be the distribution of employees among different types of educational establishments. For example, 85.2 percent of State educational services workers were employed at colleges and universities (NAICS 6113), with another 10.1 percent employed at junior colleges (NAICS 6112). By contrast, 93.2 percent of local government educational services workers were employed at elementary and secondary schools (NAICS 6111).

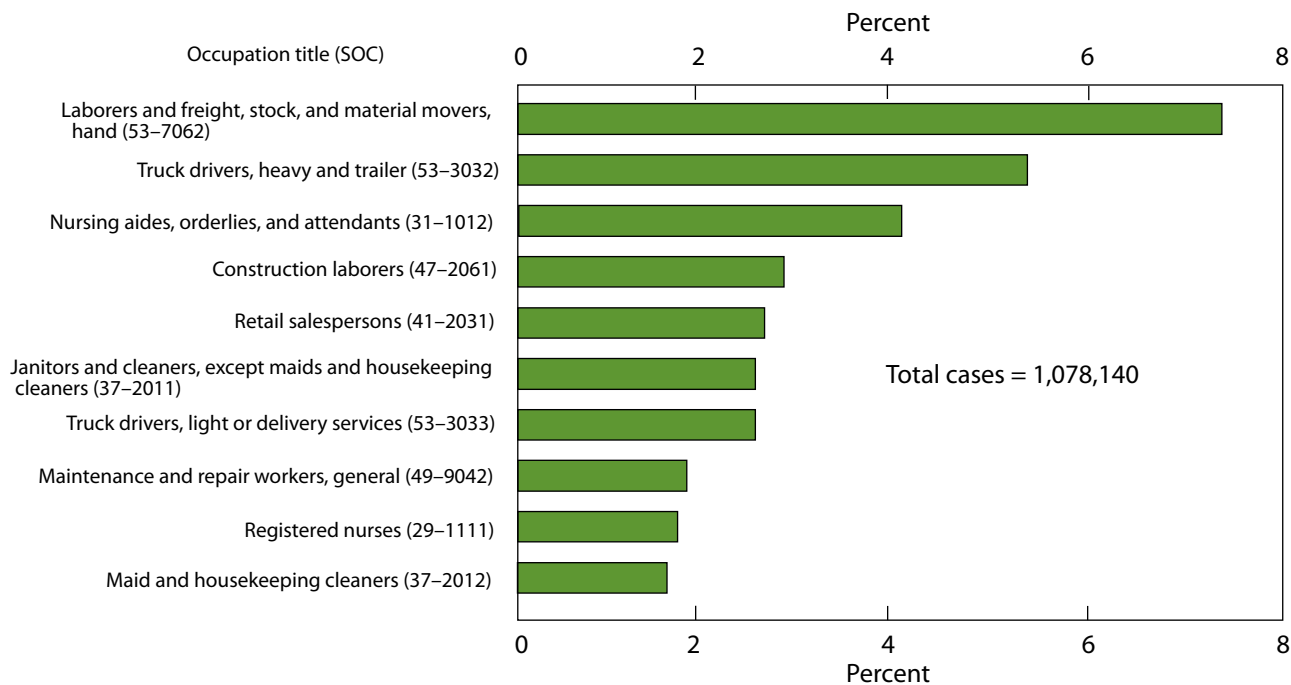
The distribution of educational services employees in private sector industries was more diverse. The largest share, 45.9 percent, worked

at private colleges and universities, but 27.7 percent worked at private elementary and secondary schools, and 12.4 percent worked at other schools and instruction (NAICS 6116)—for example, fine and performing arts schools, language schools, sport and recreation institutions, and automobile driving schools.¹⁵

Characteristics of cases that involved days away from work—public versus private sector

Detailed case circumstances and worker characteristics are collected for nonfatal injuries and illnesses that involved days away from work to recuperate beyond the day on which the injury or illness occurred. There were many similarities, as well as a few distinct differences, among the

Chart 1. Distribution of nonfatal injury and illness cases involving days away from work by occupation, private industry, 2008



NOTE: This chart presents the first ten occupations among a rank order list of all occupations in the private sector. BLS days-away-from-work data also include job transfer or restriction cases involving days away from work.

characteristics of days-away-from-work cases for public and private sector worker populations.

Nature, part, source, and event of injury or illness. Among each population of workers—State government, local government and private industry—roughly 4 in 10 cases that involved days away from work were the result of sprains and strains. The trunk was reported as the part of body affected in one-third of all days-away-from-work cases, with 60 percent of these trunk cases involving the back. Walking surfaces—floors, walkways, and ground surfaces—was the source reported in more than 1 in 5 cases that involved days away from work in private industry and in State and local government workplaces. One considerable difference regarding reported sources of injury or illness was that more than 1 in 5 cases (22.9

percent) involving days away from work in State government reported the source to be “person (other than injured or ill worker)”—often health care patients—compared with approximately 1 in 10 (11.4 percent) in local government and only 1 in 20 (5.7 percent) in private industry.

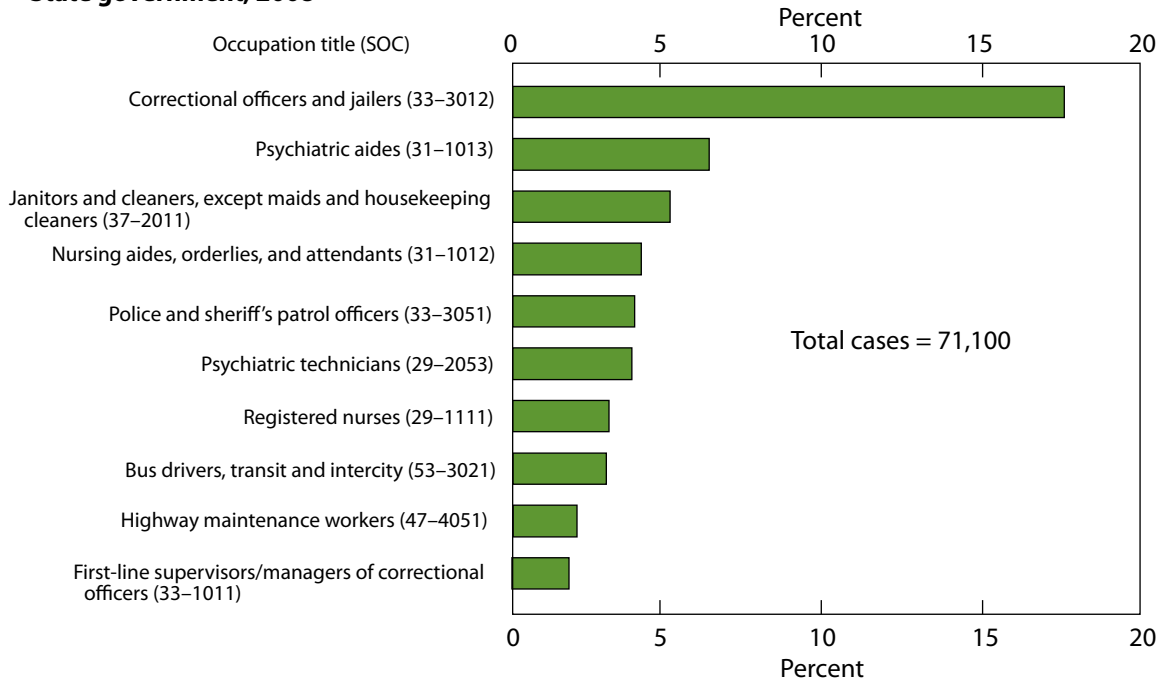
Several common events accounted for large percentages of cases involving days away from work among all three worker groups—State government, local government, and private sector workers. For the three groups combined, contact with objects and equipment accounted for 25.1 percent of cases of days away from work, overexertion accounted for 22.2 percent of the cases, and falls accounted for 21.4 percent.

In contrast to these common events or exposures which accounted for large percentages of injury and illness cases, assaults and violent acts (pri-

marily by persons) were reported as the event for 16.8 percent of all days-away-from-work cases among State government workers, compared with only 2.1 percent for private sector industries, and 6.5 percent for local government. Looked at another way, the rate of assaults and violent acts in State government workplaces—28.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers—was nearly 12 times higher than the private sector rate (2.4 cases) and more than twice as high as the rate among local government workplaces (12.6 cases).

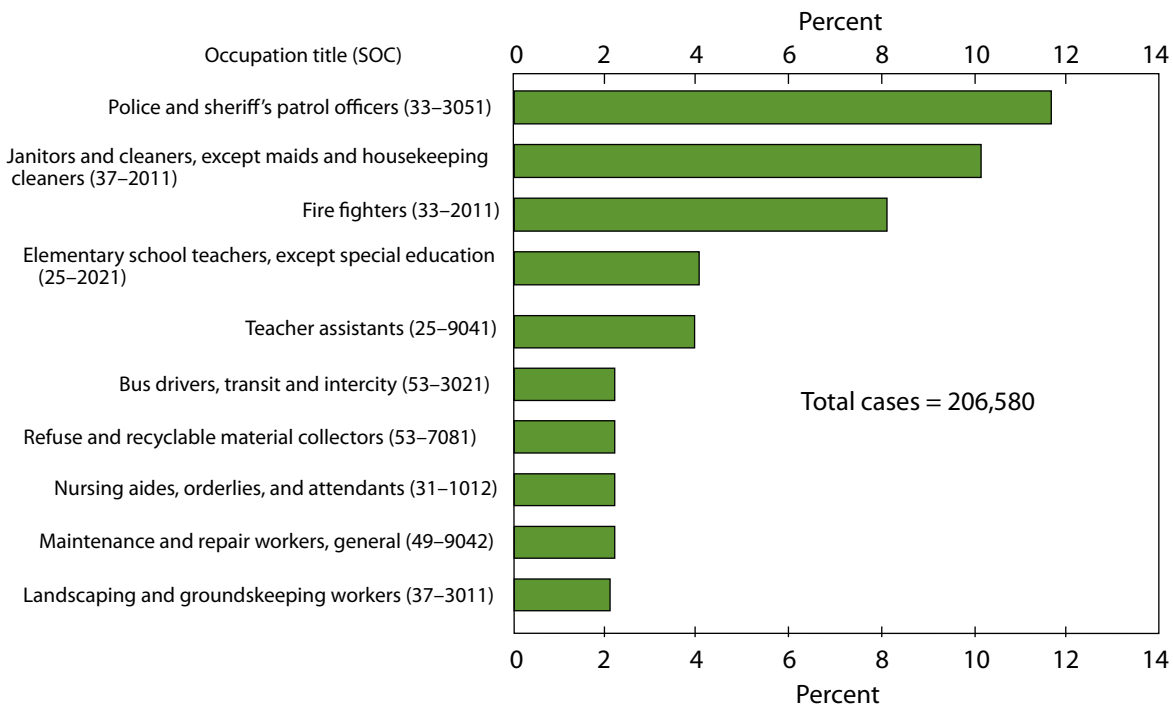
Notably, nearly 40 percent of the assaults and violent acts in State government workplaces occurred in hospitals, resulting in a rate of 153.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers. By contrast, the rates of assaults and violent acts in private sector and local government hospitals were 8.0 cases and 14.2 cases per 10,000 workers,

Chart 2. Distribution of nonfatal injury and illness cases involving days away from work by occupation, State government, 2008



NOTE: This chart presents the first ten occupations among a rank order list of all occupations in the State government. BLS days-away-from-work data also include job transfer or restriction cases involving days away from work.

Chart 3. Distribution of nonfatal injury and illness cases involving days away from work by occupation, local government, 2008



NOTE: This chart presents the first ten occupations among a rank order list of all occupations in local government. BLS days-away-from-work data also include job transfer or restriction cases involving days away from work.

respectively. The difference between the rate for State hospitals and those for other worker populations may be related to the large proportion of State hospitals where mental health is a primary focus—40.9 percent of State hospitals were psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals.

Number of days away from work by worker population. Regardless of the worker population—private industry or State or local government—nearly 1 in 4 cases involving days away from work resulted in 31 or more days away from work. Another similarity across the three groups was median days away from work; injuries and illnesses in both private industry and State government resulted in a median of 8 days away from work, while those in local government resulted in a median of 9 days.

Length of absence from work

State government	
Median days.....	8
31 or more days.....	23.9
Local government	
Median days.....	9
31 or more days.....	24.5
Private sector industries	
Median days.....	8
31 or more days.....	26.0

Occupation. The types of occupations¹⁶ accounting for the largest proportion of injury and illness cases involving days away from work differ considerably among private industry, local government and State government, which may be a contributing factor to the differing injury and illness experiences among these worker populations. For example, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand (Standard Occupation Code 53–7062) was the most common occupation reported for cases involving days away from work in private industry workplaces—accounting for 7.4 percent of reported

cases. (See chart 1.) By contrast, public safety occupations were commonly reported in the public sector; chart 2 shows that correctional officers and jailers (SOC 33–3012) accounted for 17.5 percent of cases involving days away from work in State government, while chart 3 shows that police and sheriff’s patrol officers (SOC 33–3051) accounted for 11.6 percent of the cases reported in local government.

Conclusion

The publication of estimates of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses among State and local government workers in 2008 both satisfies a demand for these data and addresses criticism that the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses excluded this large population of workers. These new data series are useful in understanding public sector injuries and illnesses in 2008, and their usefulness is likely to expand in the future as trends of injuries and illnesses among these worker populations can be explored and analyzed with the availability of additional years of data. In the meantime, this article highlights in broad strokes some of the key findings from these new estimates. □

Notes

¹ See http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owasrch.search_form?p_doc_type=oshact (visited February 7, 2011)

² “Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970” (Public Law 91–596 84 STAT, Dec. 29, 1970), section 2(b), on the Internet at http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3356 (visited February 7, 2011).

³ *Ibid.*, section 2(b)(3), on the Internet at http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3356 (visited February 7, 2011).

⁴ *Ibid.*, section 2(b)(12), on the Internet at

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3356 (visited February 7, 2011).

⁵ *Ibid.*, section 5, on the Internet at http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3359 (visited February 7, 2011).

⁶ *Ibid.*, section 3(5), on the Internet at http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3357 (visited February 7, 2011).

⁷ *Ibid.*, section 24(a), on the Internet at http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=OSHACT&p_id=3378 (visited February 7, 2011.)

⁸ Data for public sector establishments in States lacking a participating SOII program are collected by BLS regional offices for use in tabulating national estimates. State-level estimates are not available for non-participating States, which included Colorado, Idaho, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Dakota in 2008. State participation in the SOII may vary by year.

⁹ The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 mandates that *private industry establishments* must maintain records of their workplace injury and illness experience throughout the year and report those data upon request from authorized government representatives, including the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). Public sector establishments fall outside the scope of coverage mandated by the OSH Act. States operating their own safety and health programs pursuant to Section 18 of the OSH Act of 1970—encouraging States to develop and operate their own job safety and health programs—are required to cover public sector (State and local government) establishments. See <http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.html> (visited February 10, 2011) for details regarding OSHA State plans, as well as a list of States currently operating a State safety and health plan in place of federal OSHA coverage.

¹⁰ Industry estimates for the 2008 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses are classified according to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

¹¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and compiles data by industry for private industry and public sector employees for the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). According to the QCEW, there were 14,212,311 local government employees and 4,642,650 State government employees in 2008. The QCEW database is available on the Internet at <http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool>.

Injuries and Illnesses

[jsp?survey=en](http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=en) (visited February 10, 2011).

¹² Incidence rates from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers (or number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers) and were calculated as $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses;

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year;

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year); and

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

¹³ The distribution of employment for hospitals (NAICS 622) by type of hospital and public or private ownership was derived from the QCEW database at <http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=en> (visited February 10, 2011).

¹⁴ The distribution of employment for nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) by type of facility and public or private ownership was derived from the QCEW data-

base at <http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=en> (visited February 10, 2011).

¹⁵ The distribution of employment for educational services (NAICS 611) by type of educational institution and public or private ownership was derived from the QCEW database at <http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=en> (visited February 10, 2011).

¹⁶ Occupations are classified according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System; for more information, see http://www.bls.gov/soc/major_groups.htm (visited January 27, 2011).

Conference Report: JOLTS Symposium

Richard L. Clayton, James R. Spletzer, and John C. Wohlford

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program has reached the milestone of publishing 10 years of monthly data, and the JOLTS data are increasingly used by the academic and policy communities. In light of these two achievements, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) sponsored a JOLTS Symposium on December 10, 2010. The purpose of the Symposium was to bring together leading academic and policy users of JOLTS. Five research papers using JOLTS data were presented, and the Symposium concluded with a roundtable discussion of the strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations for the future of the JOLTS program. This conference report summarizes the JOLTS Symposium.

The JOLTS program

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) is a monthly survey that produces data on job openings, hires, and separations. The measure of job openings is a 1-day snapshot at the end of the month,

while the hires and separations measures represent flows of workers into and out of jobs over the course of the full calendar month. The separations data are collected as quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations (such as retirements).

The JOLTS survey is composed of a relatively small random sample of approximately 16,000 business establishments, of which approximately 10,500 provide data on a regular basis. The JOLTS survey covers all nonagricultural industries in the public and private sectors for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. JOLTS estimates are benchmarked monthly to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey.

The job openings data serve as demand-side indicators of labor shortages. Prior to JOLTS, there was no economic indicator of the unmet demand for labor with which to assess the presence or extent of labor shortages in the United States. The number of unfilled jobs and the unemployment rate, a measure of the excess supply of labor, complement each other. When the most recent recession began, the number of unemployed persons per job opening was 1.8. When the recession ended, there were 5.8 unemployed persons per job opening.¹ JOLTS data show that the cyclical downturn in job openings preceded the cyclical downturn in employment.² The next section of this report will describe research that documents the leading indicator properties of the job openings series.

Data on hires and separations from JOLTS have played a key role in analysis of the 2007–09 recession. The number of hires decreased by 23

percent between the beginning of the recession in December 2007 and its low point in June 2009 (the end of the recession).³ The number of separations fell by 20 percent between the beginning of the recession in December 2007 and its low point in February 2010. The data also indicate that the number of quits exceeded the number of layoffs and discharges for the early and mid-2000s. However, this relationship changed during the most recent recession as layoffs and discharges outnumbered quits from November 2008 through January 2010.⁴

Another tool that was used extensively by participants at the JOLTS Symposium is the Beveridge curve. The Beveridge curve maps out the relationship between the job openings rate on the vertical axis and the unemployment rate on the horizontal axis.⁵ Using data for the monthly job openings rate from JOLTS and the monthly unemployment rate from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Beveridge curve can shed light on the relationship between the two. During the early and mid-2000s, the Beveridge curve is clearly defined, with job openings between 2 and 4 percent and unemployment between 4 and 6.5 percent. From the start of the recent recession in December 2007 until October 2009, the economy's location on the Beveridge curve moved lower and further to the right as the job openings rate declined and the unemployment rate rose. During the period from October 2009 through December 2010, the economy's location on the Beveridge curve moved up and only slightly to the left, as the job openings rate increased and the unemployment rate decreased slightly.

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Research presentations at the JOLTS Symposium

Five research papers were presented at the JOLTS Symposium. These five papers are listed in the accompanying text box. The first paper uses confidential JOLTS microdata, which are available to researchers at the BLS national office.⁶ The next three papers use publicly available JOLTS statistics available from the BLS Web site. The fifth paper uses experimental size-class tabulations, which are available upon request.⁷

The establishment level behavior of vacancies and hiring. The paper by Steven J. Davis, R. Jason Faberman, and John C. Haltiwanger uses the JOLTS microdata to assess, develop, and calibrate search-and-matching models.⁸ Search-and-matching models

are important in labor economics. The 2010 Nobel Prize in economics was awarded to three economists (Peter Diamond, Dale Mortensen, and Christopher Pissarides) who initially developed these models.

This paper focuses on the “vacancy yield,” which is defined as the number of hires during the current month divided by the number of job openings at the end of the previous month. The vacancy yield has an average of 1.3, which implies that, on average, an establishment hires 13 persons during the current month for every 10 vacancies they reported on the last day of the previous month. This average of 1.3 varies by characteristics such as industry and establishment size, and also varies depending upon whether the establishment is contracting or expanding. The empirical results show that vacancies

yield about one hire per month for establishments that are contracting, but the vacancy yield increases with the growth of expanding establishments. For example, establishments that are growing by 10 percent yield about 3 hires per vacancy, and establishments growing by 25 percent yield over 5 hires per vacancy. These results for expanding establishments imply that the average vacancy duration is very short or that much hiring is not mediated through vacancies as measured in the JOLTS data. This implication is further supported by analysis of the JOLTS microdata, which shows that 42 percent of hires occur at establishments that report no vacancies.

One issue with trying to understand these empirical results is that the vacancy yield relates the flow of hires over an entire month to the stock number of vacancies at the end of the previous month. The authors propose a time-aggregation model of daily hiring dynamics to deal with this difference in reference periods. Hires (h_t) on any given day t equal the daily job-filling rate (f_t) times the number of vacancies on the previous day (v_{t-1}): $h_t = f_t v_{t-1}$. With some assumptions, the authors estimate the average daily job-filling rate (f_t) to be 0.05, and this job-filling rate is countercyclical: employers find it easier to recruit in weak labor markets.

The daily job-filling rate (f_t) is an important parameter because the average vacancy duration is calculated as $(1/f_t)$. The average duration of vacancies is estimated to be 20 days, and ranges from a low of 8.3 in construction to a high of 35.4 in health and education. The estimated vacancy duration is procyclical: durations are shorter during weak labor markets.

The authors then conduct a variance

Papers presented at the JOLTS Symposium:

The Establishment-Level Behavior of Vacancies and Hiring

Steven J. Davis, University of Chicago
R. Jason Faberman, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia
John C. Haltiwanger, University of Maryland

What drives movements in the unemployment rate? A decomposition of the Beveridge curve

Regis Barnichon, Federal Reserve Board of Governors
Andrew Figura, Federal Reserve Board of Governors

Which Industries are Shifting the Beveridge Curve?

Regis Barnichon, Federal Reserve Board of Governors
Michael Elsby, University of Michigan
Bart Hobijn, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
Aysegül Sahin, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Evaluating and Comparing Leading Indicators for Employment

Gad Levanon, The Conference Board

JOLTS as a Timely Source of Data by Establishment Size

Alan Krueger, Princeton University
Sarah Charnes, U.S. Department of the Treasury

decomposition and find that vacancies account for half or less of the cross-sectional variance in log hires. The authors conclude that recruiting intensity per vacancy accounts for about 35 percent of movement in aggregate hires, where recruiting intensity is defined as employer actions such as increasing advertising or search intensity per vacancy, screening applicants more quickly, relaxing hiring standards, improving working conditions, and offering more attractive compensation to prospective employees. The authors, as well as participants in the afternoon roundtable, suggested that the JOLTS questionnaire should elicit information about recruiting methods.

What drives movements in the unemployment rate? A decomposition of the Beveridge curve. The paper by Regis Barnichon and Andrew Figura uses JOLTS and CPS data to study variations in the unemployment rate across time.⁹ The framework in this paper is based on the Beveridge curve, which captures the downward sloping relationship between the unemployment rate and the job vacancy rate. Movements along the Beveridge curve are typically interpreted as cyclical movements in labor demand. However, shifts in the Beveridge curve are difficult to interpret. While they are sometimes seen as indicating movements in the level of equilibrium or structural unemployment, shifts in the Beveridge curve can be caused by a number of diverse factors such as changes in the intensity of layoffs and quits, changes in labor force participation, or changes in the efficiency of matching workers to jobs. The authors decompose movements in the unemployment rate into three categories: changes in labor demand, changes in labor

supply, and changes in the efficiency of matching unemployed workers to jobs.

The authors find that the secular decline in the unemployment rate that occurred since 1976 appears to originate in changes in labor supply (in particular, the aging of baby boomers and the increase in women's labor force participation), while changes in labor demand account for most of the cyclical fluctuations in unemployment. Changes in matching efficiency—how efficiently unemployed workers are matched to vacant jobs—generally have a small impact on the equilibrium unemployment rate, but there is a marked decrease in matching efficiencies in the aftermath of the 1982 peak in unemployment and during the 2007–09 recession. The authors conclude that matching efficiency declined during the 2007–09 recession, and this added about 1.5 percentage points to the unemployment rate during that recession. Participants in the afternoon roundtable offered suggestions for how to interpret this matching efficiency and how it might be measured by adding additional questions to the existing JOLTS survey form.

Which industries are shifting the Beveridge curve? As noted earlier, the economy's location on the Beveridge curve appears to be shifting up since October 2009, as vacancies have increased while unemployment has remained high. In October 2010, the vacancy rate was 2.5 percent and the unemployment rate was 9.7 percent. During the economic expansion of the mid-2000s, the unemployment rate was in the range of 5.7 percent to 6.3 percent when the vacancy rate was 2.5 percent. This difference between the October 2010 unemployment

rate and the unemployment rate implied by the mid-2000s Beveridge curve—at the same vacancy rate of 2.5 percent—is approximately 3.7 percent (calculated as 9.7 percent minus 6.0 percent). This 3.7-percent difference is referred to as the “Beveridge curve gap.” The paper by Regis Barnichon, Michael Elsby, Bart Hobijn, and Ayşegül Sahin decomposes this Beveridge curve gap into the contributions resulting from hires, quits, and layoffs, as measured by the JOLTS, and flows into and out of the labor force, as measured by the CPS.¹⁰

The authors begin by noting that the unemployment rate is in a steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment. By definition, the growth of the labor force is given by the number of people who enter the labor force minus the number of people who exit the labor force. Both of these flows can be measured with the CPS gross flows data. The growth of employment equals hires minus quits and layoffs, which can be measured using JOLTS. With this underlying structure, the authors empirically estimate a steady-state Beveridge curve with CPS and JOLTS data from December 2000 to November 2007. The estimated Beveridge curve provides a good fit for the vacancy and unemployment rate observations during the December 2007–June 2009 recession. The vacancy and unemployment data from 2010 are above the steady-state Beveridge curve, and this results in the Beveridge curve gap.

The authors use their model of the steady state Beveridge curve to decompose the Beveridge curve gap into the contributions resulting from five labor market flows: hires, quits, layoffs, and flows into and out of the

labor force. The authors find that the current quits and layoffs rates are less than the levels predicted by the model, but these separation flows cannot explain the Beveridge curve gap. On the other hand, the current level of hires per vacancy (the same vacancy yield measure used by Davis, Faberman, and Haltiwanger) is about 28 percent less than predicted by the estimated model, and low levels of vacancy yields should be associated with higher unemployment rates. In the authors' decomposition, this large shortfall in the vacancy yield more than fully explains the Beveridge curve gap. Pushing the model further, the authors find that the construction industry contributes most to the Beveridge curve gap.

The authors then describe potential causes for the low number of hires per vacancy. One potential cause is a mismatch between job openings and the unemployed. Mismatch occurs if the skills or location of vacant jobs don't match the skills or location of unemployed persons. To understand this mismatch, the authors recommend that JOLTS collect more information about the location, the occupation, and the experience and skills required for the posted job openings. A second possible reason for the shortfall in hires per vacancy is that proposed by Davis, Faberman, and Haltiwanger: perhaps firms' recruiting intensity to fill their open vacancies has declined. The authors suggest that JOLTS should consider collecting information about the time establishments spent on recruitment per job opening or on the number of job offers made for a given vacancy. The authors propose several other explanations for the estimated shortfall in the vacancy yield, such as a changing composition of the unemployed or a changing search intensity by the

unemployed. The participants in the afternoon roundtable also focused on the recent decline in the vacancy yield and recommended other ways for the JOLTS program to measure this.

Evaluating and comparing leading indicators for employment. The paper by Gad Levanon evaluates alternative data series for their ability to be leading indicators of employment. This topic is of interest to the Conference Board, where Dr. Levanon is employed, since the Conference Board produces widely used indexes of economic indicators such as the Leading Economic Index™, the Consumer Confidence Index™, and the Employment Trends Index™. The Employment Trends Index is an important tool for forecasting employment trends.

Evaluating the JOLTS job openings data as a leading indicator of employment is difficult since JOLTS data are only available from December 2000 forward. Thus, the first step in the analysis is to link the current JOLTS job openings data with the historical Help Wanted Index (HWI). The HWI was created in 1951 by the Conference Board, and measures the lines of help-wanted classified ads from over 50 major U.S. newspapers. The HWI was discontinued in 2008 because employers increasingly post their vacancies on the Internet instead of in newspapers. (The Conference Board now publishes the Help Wanted Online index, which measures the number of new online jobs posted on the Internet.) The author links the current JOLTS data to the historical HWI to create a vacancy series running from 1951 to the present. Using a variety of statistical methods, the author finds that the linked HWI-JOLTS job openings series is the best

single leading indicator of employment. The job openings series is a better leading indicator than other measures such as manufacturing and trade sales, initial claims for unemployment insurance, GDP, industrial production, and many others.

JOLTS as a timely source of data by establishment size. The paper by Alan Krueger and Sarah Charnes uses the experimental size-class data from the JOLTS to examine the economic performance of small businesses following the financial crisis of 2008. The U.S. Treasury Department asked the BLS to produce tabulations of JOLTS hires and separations by size class; these tabulations provided policy makers with the only timely government source of evidence on employment trends by establishment size. The JOLTS tabulations by size class were used in testimony by the Chief Economist of the U.S. Treasury (at the time, Alan B. Krueger) to the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) on May 5, 2010.¹¹ The JOLTS size-class data, regularly updated to include recent months of data, are available to the public through the JOLTS Web site.¹²

The authors' analysis of the JOLTS size-class data shows that employment in small establishments was particularly hard hit during the recession, and that employment continued to contract at small establishments in the early phase of the recovery, whereas employment was increasing in the early phase of the recovery at medium and large establishments. This finding is consistent with the authors' hypothesis that the financial crisis has had a more adverse impact on small businesses.

The authors then examine the quality of the JOLTS size-class data by comparing employment trends in

the JOLTS series with employment trends in other series, most notably the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data produced by the BLS. The BED size-class data are tabulated from the BLS business universe of establishments, but these BED data are published with an approximately 8-month lag. This 8-month lag is too long for timely policy analysis. It is important to note that the JOLTS size-class data are tabulated by establishment size whereas the published BED data are tabulated by firm size, but the authors show that the correspondence between the BED and JOLTS data by size is fairly strong. The authors conclude that there is no evidence from the available BED data that one would have reached dubious conclusions by relying on the JOLTS data to infer comparative job growth trends by business size category. Furthermore, an important benefit of the JOLTS size-class data is that they can be produced with much less of a lag than the BED size-class data.

The authors state that given the timeliness of the JOLTS data and the apparent reliability of the data, there would be considerable value to data users if BLS produced the experimental JOLTS series by establishment size on a regular basis. This assertion is reinforced by the minimal costs involved because the JOLTS data are already being collected, and tabulations by establishment size should only require changes in the processing system. However, the authors also express a note of caution and recommend that the JOLTS staff research alternative ways of benchmarking and aligning the experimental JOLTS size-class data. This issue arises because the JOLTS data by establishment size cannot be benchmarked to CES employment estimates because the CES data are

not available by establishment size. There is ongoing research by the BLS into the best way to benchmark JOLTS size-class tabulations.

Roundtable

The final session of the JOLTS Symposium was the roundtable. The goal of the roundtable was to receive input and gain insight into ways to improve the JOLTS program. The authors of the research papers presented in the morning, as well as Professor Robert Hall of Stanford University, were invited to make short presentations at the roundtable. They were asked to identify issues and research opportunities, and to prioritize improvements that would position JOLTS to better serve the research and policy-making communities. In addition, people who registered to attend the JOLTS Symposium were also invited to submit their ideas, concerns, and recommendations for the JOLTS program.

The comments received from the authors of the research papers and from the audience fell into three categories: (1) what could be done within the existing program, (2) what could be done with a larger sample, and (3) what could be done if more questions were on the survey form.

Improvements within the existing program. With regard to what could be done with no additional sample and with no changes to the questionnaire, three specific suggestions were offered. The first, building on the Krueger and Charnes paper, was that the BLS research the size-class benchmarking issue and publish the JOLTS size-class estimates every month. Several participants, and particularly those involved with real-time analysis of the U.S. labor

market, suggested that JOLTS establishment-based size-class statistics would be an important addition to the monthly data available to policy makers.

The second suggestion offered was that the labor market dynamics statistics published by the BLS be integrated. The BLS publishes three broad sets of labor market dynamic statistics from establishment data—the monthly net employment change measure from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, the monthly hires and separations data from the JOLTS program, and the quarterly gross job gains and losses data from the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program. The specific suggestion here is that BLS compute gross job gains (expansions, but not openings) and gross job losses (contractions, but not closings) from the monthly CES and align the expansions and contractions data that could be calculated from the JOLTS microdata to the CES expansions and contractions data. Currently, the JOLTS monthly net employment change, computed as hires minus separations, is aligned with the CES monthly net employment change; this suggestion proposes aligning the distribution of monthly net employment change from the JOLTS to the distribution of monthly net employment change from the CES. With such an integration, the BLS could publish monthly measures of net employment change, gross job gains and losses (expansions and contractions, not openings and closings), and hires and separations that are timely and consistent with each other.

The third suggestion for what the JOLTS program could do with current resources was that BLS create public-use microdata. For decades, BLS and Census have made CPS

microdata (without key identifying information) available to researchers. The availability of CPS microdata has advanced many topics in empirical labor economics, such as our understanding of wage inequality, gender wage differentials, employment polarization, and the returns to education. However, because of the lack of publicly available establishment and firm-level datasets, research into understanding businesses has lagged behind research into understanding individuals. Statistical agencies do not release microdata collected from businesses because respondents to government surveys are promised confidentiality, and it is relatively easy to identify businesses in survey microdata. Business surveys are certain to include nearly all very large businesses and there are only a limited number of very large businesses in many industries. BLS needs to do further research on the costs and benefits of preparing business level microdata for public release—for example, by determining the costs and benefits of removing identifying information such as industry and State from public use microdata, or adding “noise” to key data elements such as employment and wages in order to disguise respondent identity.

Improvements requiring more sample. Almost everyone who spoke at the roundtable or submitted suggestions in advance mentioned the advantages of greater industry detail and greater geographical detail in the JOLTS published statistics. The only way to obtain greater detail in published output is to have a larger sample, and a larger sample would require additional funding for the JOLTS program.

Many persons who suggested greater industry and geographical

detail put their suggestion in the context of the Beveridge curve. The recent upward movement in the Beveridge curve is causing concern among economists and policy makers. The position of the Beveridge curve is determined by the efficiency of the labor market, and a greater mismatch between available jobs and the unemployed in terms of industry or location would cause the curve to shift outward. This outward shift, with the associated interpretation of declining matching efficiency, was the subject of several of the research papers presented at the JOLTS Symposium. There is also a possibility that the Beveridge curve is “looping” as the economy emerges from the severe 2007–09 recession; “looping” refers to the possibility that the economy’s location may eventually return to the Beveridge curve as mapped out by the early and mid-2000’s data points. But trying to distinguish between this temporary “looping” hypothesis, versus a sustained outward shift in the Beveridge curve as a result of geographical or industrial mismatch in the labor market, motivated the suggestion by the roundtable participants for more industrial and geographical detail from the JOLTS.

Improvements requiring more questions on the survey form. There were many suggestions by the roundtable participants and the Symposium attendees for adding additional questions to the JOLTS survey form. Many of the suggestions were motivated by an effort to understand the increased mismatch (or equivalently, the decreased matching efficiency) that might explain the recent outward shift in the Beveridge curve.

The roundtable participants offered many suggestions that would result in more detailed data about job

openings. There was great interest in the skill level associated with the vacancies. If the JOLTS survey form asked about the occupation or education associated with vacancies, and if we assume that skill can be measured by either occupation or education, then analysts could create Beveridge curves by skill level. (The CPS tabulates counts of the unemployed by occupation and education.) Following up on the Davis, Faberman, and Haltiwanger paper, many roundtable participants suggested that the JOLTS collect information about employer’s recruiting intensity. There were also several suggestions that the JOLTS collect information on the duration of job openings, or how many of the job openings posted on the last day of the month are new in that month and how many are continued from the previous month.

There also were quite a few suggestions by the roundtable participants for expanding the amount of information collected about new hires. For example, what are the occupations of the new hires, and what are the basic demographic characteristics (age, race, gender, and education) of the new hires? What is the wage being paid to the new hires? Are these hires for a permanent position, or for a seasonal or temporary position? Where did the new hires come from—from unemployment or from a different job? How many of the new hires are to replace workers who quit or retired, versus how many of the new hires are filling new positions to meet the demands of a growing business? And following up on the empirical result that the average vacancy yield exceeds one (one vacancy yields more than one hire), several of the roundtable participants want to know how many of the new hires resulted from formal vacancy postings as opposed

to how many were informally hired without a posted vacancy.

There were also several suggestions that the JOLTS obtain additional information about separations. One of the findings from the research papers presented at the Symposium is that matching efficiency is procyclical: it is easier to match unemployed workers to vacant jobs during expansions. Is this because much of the turnover during expansions, when both quits and hires are high, results from job changing among high-turnover workers in high-turnover jobs? A similar question is that, during recessions, when both quits and hires are low, are employers more focused on creating long-term, high-productivity matches? Several of the roundtable participants suggested that the JOLTS survey inquire about the tenure, occupations, and demographics of the workers involved in quits and layoffs.

The roundtable discussion concluded with two topics about how to implement any possible changes to the questionnaire. First, it was recommended that the BLS conduct an employer record check to determine if the suggested data elements are easily accessible to the person filling out the JOLTS questionnaire, and what is the reliability of the available information. Second, the BLS, in cooperation with data users,

should prioritize all of the suggested new questions and make recommendations about which ones could be added to the monthly survey form and which ones could be asked occasionally in a supplement. These recommendations should take into account employer burden and the possibility of lower response rates.

Conclusion

The purpose of the December 10th 2010 JOLTS Symposium was to bring together leading academic and policy users of JOLTS. Five research papers using JOLTS data were presented, and there was a roundtable discussion of the strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations for the future of the JOLTS program. The Symposium clearly demonstrated that the JOLTS data are playing a fundamental role in understanding the most recent recession: vacancy yields and Beveridge curves are empirical constructs now in the tool kit of economists and policy makers, the JOLTS data have been shown to have leading indicator properties, and timely JOLTS data on the employment growth of small versus large establishments assisted in policy creation. The Symposium also resulted in many suggestions for improving the JOLTS program and positioning the JOLTS program as a key economic indicator for understanding the U.S. labor market. □

Notes

¹ See JOLTS Graphs and Highlights, Chart 1, p. 1, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/jlt/jolts_dec2010_supp_toc.htm.

² Ibid. Chart 2, p. 2.

³ Ibid. Chart 3, p. 3.

⁴ Ibid. Chart 4, p. 4.

⁵ Ibid. Chart 5, p. 5.

⁶ For more information, see Researcher Access to Confidential Data Files at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/blsresda.htm>.

⁷ For more information, see Experimental JOLTS Estimates by Establishment Size Class, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/sizeclassmethodology.htm>.

⁸ An earlier (August 2010) version of the Davis, Faberman, and Haltiwanger paper can be found on the National Bureau of Economic Research Web site at <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16265> (accessed February 4, 2011).

⁹ An earlier (August 2010) version of this paper can be found at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System Web site at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/feds/2010/201048/201048pap.pdf> (accessed February 4, 2011).

¹⁰ The December 2010 version of this paper can be found online at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Web site at <http://www.frbsf.org/publications/economics/papers/2010/wp10-32bk.pdf> (accessed February 4, 2011).

¹¹ A transcript of this testimony can be found on the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee Web site at http://jec.senate.gov/public/?a=Files.Serve&File_id=6f298a71-cac8-44fa-95cb-7a47fcae63ee (accessed February 4, 2011).

¹² See Experimental JOLTS Estimates by Establishment Size Class, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/sizeclassmethodology.htm>.

Immigration and emigration: wages gained and lost

Immigration is a highly charged issue in many developed countries. A leading thesis is that immigrants depress the wages of native workers, especially the low skilled. In a paper titled “The Wage Effects of Immigration and Emigration” (Working Paper 16646, National Bureau of Economic Research, December 2010), Frédéric Docquier, Çağlar Özden, and Giovanni Peri not only rebut this notion, but also find that *emigration*, a little-studied phenomenon in developed countries, has exactly the effect wrongly attributed to immigration.

Using an aggregate production model well known in the literature, the authors simulate the wage effects of both immigration and emigration, apart from other changes in the economy, to assess the impact of global labor movements during 1990–2000 on the wages of those who do not migrate. The chief focus is on Australia, Canada, the United States, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. In each country, wage effects are examined separately on highly educated and less educated nonmigrants so that distributional effects become apparent.

The main results of the authors’ analysis are threefold. First, in the countries studied, the long-run effect that *immigration* had on the average wages of nonmigrants ranged from no effect in Italy to a 1.7-percent increase in Australia. The effect, however, was different for the highly educated and the less educated, with

the former exhibiting a small percent decrease in wages (except in the United States) and the latter finding their wages increased by a small or large percentage, depending on the country.

Second, the effect that *emigration* had on the averages wages of nonmigrants ranged from no effect in the United States (chiefly because few emigrate from that country) to a statistically significant –0.8 percent in the United Kingdom. As with immigration, however, the effect differed for the highly educated and the less educated, and in fact was just the opposite of the effect of immigration: those with more education saw their wages rise somewhat with emigration, while those with less education saw their wages fall, sometimes considerably, again depending on the country.

Third, *immigration* tended to improve, whereas *emigration* tended to worsen, the income distribution during 1990–2000 in the countries selected for study. That is, immigration generally decreased the wage gap between highly educated and less educated nonmigrants, and emigration generally increased the gap. The United Kingdom, Portugal, and Belgium showed declines due to emigration of 2.5 percent, 2.3 percent, and 1.3 percent, respectively, in the wages of less educated nonmigrants and increases due to immigration of 2.8 percent, 0.2 percent, and 1.1 percent, respectively, in the wages of less educated nonmigrants. Those same countries exhibited increases due to emigration of 1.3 percent, 1.6 percent, and 0.5 percent, respectively, in the wages of more educated nonmigrants and declines due to immigration of 1.2 percent, 0.11 percent, and 0.2

percent, respectively, in the wages of more educated nonmigrants.

The model used by Docquier, Özden, and Peri makes four key assumptions: that aggregate labor is combined with physical capital to produce output, that there is constant elasticity of substitution (CES) at a value ranging from 1.3 to 2.0 between the labor of the highly educated and that of the less educated, that immigrants and nonmigrants with roughly the same education are imperfect substitutes within a CES structure, and that human capital intensity has a productivity externality that arises as immigration and emigration alter the ratio of the highly educated to the less educated. All of these assumptions are tested for sensitivity, and it is shown that the results remain essentially unchanged.

Finally, the authors address five potential shortcomings of the model: that it fails to account for (1) undocumented immigrants, (2) differences in the quality of education between immigrants and nonmigrants with the same degree, (3) both the positive and negative effects of density (crowding) externalities on the efficiency of production, (4) the different employment rates of immigrants and nonmigrants, and (5) short-run effects due to imperfect capital adjustment. Taking these circumstances into account yields the following results: (1) adding into the model even the highest estimates of undocumented immigrants leaves the original conclusions unchanged, except as regards Greece and Italy, which now suffer small immigration costs of 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively; (2) taking into account differences in immigrants’ and nonmigrants’

quality of education does not change the original results (with the caveat that education quality is based on U.S. and Canadian, and not European, schooling); (3) accounting for positive (negative) crowding externalities *marginally* increases (decreases) the average wage effects of immigrants; (4) incorporating

the different employment rates of immigrants and nonmigrants into the model leaves the original results essentially unchanged; and (5) allowing for sluggish capital adjustment in the short run produces a small negative effect of immigration in some European countries in the short run, *but the original long-run*

positive effects still obtain.

In sum, for a number of North American and European countries, immigration produces, on average, wage gains for nonmigrants and emigration produces, on average, wage losses for nonmigrants—and the losses are generally larger than the gains. □

Employee Retention in the Day Care Industry

By A Thread: How Child Care Centers Hold On to Teachers, How Teachers Build Lasting Careers. By Marcy Whitebook and Laura Sakai, Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute, 2004, 145 pp., \$16.00/paperback.

How do child care centers retain the staff necessary to provide quality care in light of the low pay and status of workers in the child care sector? That is the question that the authors address in this book. The demand for child care for preschool children has grown rapidly over the past 35 years as the labor force participation of women with young children has increased. This increased demand comes at a time when it is recognized that the quality of child care provided before age five is vital to the educational and social development of children. Finding and retaining workers to provide this care has become a critical issue. This book focuses on two other crucial retention questions as well: “Why do individuals choose to work in child care?” and “Why do they choose to stay or leave the field?”

The data for the book comes from an in-depth study of day care centers in the San Francisco Bay area conducted by the authors. The study was done in three phases in 1994, 1996, and 2000, with each phase including interviews with staff members. The sample included 92 child care centers, 75 of which participated in all three phases. About sixty-five percent of the centers were located in middle income areas, but the ethnicity of the child population of the centers was diverse: roughly 40

percent were children of color, and around half of the classrooms had children whose native language was not English.

The authors found that teachers were attracted to child care by the challenge of working with children and the importance they place on their own role in the social and cognitive development of the children. Teachers also placed importance on their working relationship with other staff members and the opportunities for professional development.

Low wages and the accompanying low status were important reasons why workers left child care jobs. Wages varied among the centers in the study, but the mean hourly wage was \$13.52 an hour for day care teachers, (\$24,606 annually), well below the \$46,236 average annual public school salary in California; the average hourly wage for assistant teachers at the child care centers was just \$9.35 an hour. Workers who left their jobs were earning less on average than those who stayed, and this relationship held across all educational levels and job titles. Financial and emotional stresses created problems for child care workers. Those who had other sources of income, such as a spouse with a good paying job, were more likely to remain in child care; those who were dependent solely on their child care income were less likely to stay. The authors found that family support was important for those workers to remain in child care, and that those who did not have small children of their own for whom they had to arrange day care were more likely to stay. Many child care workers reported that they felt overextended by their job responsibilities and by the cultural and linguistic diversity

they encountered. Many also felt that their work was not fully appreciated, and that their job skills were invisible to family, friends, associates, and even the parents in the program.

Only 42 percent of those who left child care jobs in the centers participating in the survey took a teaching job at a different child care center. Fifteen percent became “stay-at-home moms” and another 13 percent were still working in other jobs associated with children e.g., elementary school teacher, family child care provider, day care director at a different facility, or nanny. Of the remainder, 21 percent found employment outside the field—the rest found work in other types of child services (such as resource and referral) or became full-time students or retired. While money was the reason most often cited for leaving child care work, other reasons included greater autonomy and shorter hours.

The authors identified staff turnover as a serious problem in providing quality care; between 1999 and 2000, the average turnover rate was 30 percent for teaching staff. High turnover creates staff training burdens, disrupts staff cohesion, and limits the ability of the staff to build emotional bonds with the children. When staff turnover is high it typically exacerbates existing tensions, causing even more people to leave and creating further turnover problems. A lack of collegiality, in fact, was often cited as a reason for leaving. Turnover appeared to be at least somewhat a function of wages; centers with no turnover had an average teaching staff wage of \$17.28 per hour while those that had turnover in excess of twenty percent had an average teaching staff wage of

\$11.65 hourly.

The authors conclude with three recommendations:

1. Expand the focus of K-12 educational reforms, including those focused on teacher retention, to include the pre-school years, and finance them adequately.
2. Sponsor National legislation that encourages and augments

state and local investments to improve compensation, linked to educational attainment, for those who work with young children.

3. Encourage those working with young children to organize and strengthen their voice for increased pay, improved benefits, and greater access to education and training.

This volume is a valuable addition to the literature on child care workers. The authors offer useful information on why people choose work in child care, why they stay, why they leave and what happens to them after they leave. □

—Richard Schumann
Office of Compensation and
Working Conditions

Where are you publishing your research?

The *Monthly Labor Review* welcomes articles on the labor force, labor-management relations, business conditions, industry productivity, compensation, occupational safety and health, demographic trends, and other economic developments. Papers should be factual and analytical, not polemical, in tone. For guidelines on how to submit papers, go to www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/guidelines.htm. Potential articles, as well as comments on material published in the *Review*, should be submitted to:

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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 positions. 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/cbs/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 measure called “sectoral output,” which is gross output less intra-sector transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2009	2010	2008	2009					2010			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Employment data												
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹												
Labor force participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3	64.9	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.5	
Employment-population ratio.....	59.3	58.5	61.3	60.3	59.7	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	
Men.....	10.3	10.5	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	16.5	18.1	19.9	20.7	22.0	21.5	20.9	20.7	20.2	
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	
Women.....	8.1	8.6	6.2	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	11.7	13.2	14.6	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.0	15.5	16.4	
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹												
Total nonfarm.....	130,920	130,262	134,328	132,070	130,640	129,857	129,588	129,849	130,419	130,328	130,712	
Total private.....	108,371	107,791	111,767	109,510	108,075	107,377	107,107	107,343	107,696	108,068	108,453	
Goods-producing.....	18,620	17,987	20,294	19,233	18,503	18,124	17,906	17,905	17,994	18,038	18,041	
Manufacturing.....	11,883	11,644	12,822	12,212	11,782	11,634	11,534	11,591	11,672	11,672	11,670	
Service-providing.....	112,300	112,275	114,031	112,837	112,137	111,733	111,682	111,944	112,425	112,290	112,671	
Average hours:												
Total private.....	33.1	33.4	33.3	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	
Manufacturing.....	39.8	41.1	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.9	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.2	
Overtime.....	2.9	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	
Employment Cost Index^{1, 2, 3}												
Total compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	1.4	2.0	.3	.4	.3	.5	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	
Goods-producing ⁵	1.0	2.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.0	.5	.6	.1	
Service-providing ⁵	1.3	2.0	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.4	.4	.4	
State and local government.....	2.3	1.8	.3	.6	.4	1.0	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):												
Union.....	2.9	3.3	.6	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	
Nonunion.....	.9	1.8	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.7	.5	.4	.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	2009	2010	2008	2009					2010			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}												
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	
Private nonfarm.....	1.2	2.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm.....	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	
Private nonfarm.....	1.3	1.8	.3	.4	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	
Price data¹												
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	-4	1.6	-3.9	1.2	1.4	.1	.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	
Producer Price Index:												
Finished goods.....	-2.6	4.3	-7.4	.2	3.1	-6	1.6	1.8	-1	.7	1.6	
Finished consumer goods.....	-3.9	5.6	-10.0	.3	4.3	-7	1.9	2.4	-1	.9	1.8	
Capital equipment.....	1.9	.4	1.9	-2	-2	-4	.8	.0	-1	.0	.5	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	-8.4	6.4	-13.6	-2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.2	.6	2.0	
Crude materials.....	-30.4	21.0	-32.1	-7.2	12.3	-3.5	12.7	8.8	-4.2	2.5	8.2	
Productivity data⁴												
Output per hour of all persons:												
Business sector.....	3.5	3.6	-.3	3.5	8.3	7.2	6.1	3.5	-1.8	2.6	2.4	
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.5	3.6	-.1	3.4	8.4	7.0	6.0	3.9	-1.8	2.4	2.6	
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	1.8	-	1.0	-4.2	4.3	5.9	12.8	8.7	.1	-3.5	-	

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—				
	2009	2010				2009	2010			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation: ¹										
All persons, business sector.....	1.5	-1.1	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.5	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.5
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	1.5	-.9	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.5
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.2	.7	.4	.5	.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0
Private nonfarm.....	.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1
Union.....	.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3
Nonunion.....	.2	.7	.5	.4	.3	.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
State and local government.....	.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²										
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Private nonfarm.....	.2	.5	.4	.4	.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
Union.....	.6	.5	.5	.5	.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8
Nonunion.....	.3	.5	.4	.4	.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
State and local government.....	.3	.2	.2	.6	.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	235,801	237,830	236,924	236,832	236,998	237,159	237,329	237,499	237,690	237,890	238,099	238,322	238,530	238,715	238,889
Civilian labor force.....	154,142	153,889	153,172	153,353	153,558	153,895	154,520	154,237	153,684	153,628	154,117	154,124	153,960	153,950	153,690
Participation rate.....	65.4	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.9	65.1	64.9	64.7	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3
Employed.....	139,877	139,064	137,960	138,511	138,698	138,952	139,382	139,353	139,092	138,991	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206
Employment-population ratio ²	59.3	58.5	58.2	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.7	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.3
Unemployed.....	14,265	14,825	15,212	14,842	14,860	14,943	15,138	14,884	14,593	14,637	14,849	14,746	14,876	15,041	14,485
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4
Not in the labor force.....	81,659	83,941	83,752	83,479	83,440	83,264	82,809	83,262	84,006	84,262	83,983	84,198	84,570	84,765	85,199
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	105,493	106,596	106,125	105,998	106,100	106,198	106,301	106,407	106,522	106,641	106,761	106,887	107,007	107,114	107,216
Civilian labor force.....	78,897	78,994	78,463	78,386	78,568	78,841	79,279	79,178	79,094	78,993	79,295	79,289	79,016	78,980	78,906
Participation rate.....	74.8	74.1	73.9	74.0	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.4	74.3	74.1	74.3	74.2	73.8	73.7	73.6
Employed.....	71,341	71,230	70,479	70,525	70,707	70,977	71,348	71,451	71,329	71,340	71,505	71,559	71,365	71,130	71,480
Employment-population ratio ²	67.6	66.8	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.0	66.9	66.7	66.4	66.7
Unemployed.....	7,555	7,763	7,983	7,861	7,861	7,864	7,931	7,728	7,765	7,653	7,789	7,729	7,651	7,849	7,426
Unemployment rate.....	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4
Not in the labor force.....	26,596	27,603	27,662	27,612	27,531	27,357	27,022	27,229	27,428	27,648	27,467	27,599	27,991	28,134	28,310
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	113,265	114,333	113,832	113,796	113,886	113,974	114,066	114,160	114,264	114,372	114,481	114,596	114,704	114,801	114,894
Civilian labor force.....	68,856	68,990	68,635	68,958	69,026	68,976	69,167	69,057	68,826	68,797	68,883	69,082	69,018	69,151	69,027
Participation rate.....	60.8	60.3	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.5	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.2	60.2	60.1
Employed.....	63,699	63,456	63,037	63,549	63,516	63,479	63,501	63,487	63,483	63,340	63,379	63,562	63,400	63,385	63,428
Employment-population ratio ²	56.2	55.5	55.4	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.7	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.4	55.5	55.3	55.2	55.2
Unemployed.....	5,157	5,534	5,598	5,409	5,509	5,497	5,665	5,570	5,343	5,458	5,504	5,520	5,618	5,766	5,599
Unemployment rate.....	7.5	8.0	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1
Not in the labor force.....	44,409	45,343	45,198	44,838	44,861	44,998	44,899	45,103	45,438	45,575	45,598	45,514	45,687	45,651	45,867
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	17,043	16,901	16,967	17,038	17,012	16,987	16,962	16,932	16,904	16,877	16,857	16,839	16,819	16,800	16,780
Civilian labor force.....	6,390	5,906	6,075	6,009	5,964	6,078	6,074	6,002	5,764	5,838	5,939	5,754	5,927	5,820	5,757
Participation rate.....	37.5	34.9	35.8	35.3	35.1	35.8	35.8	35.4	34.1	34.6	35.2	34.2	35.2	34.6	34.3
Employed.....	4,837	4,378	4,444	4,438	4,475	4,497	4,533	4,416	4,279	4,312	4,383	4,256	4,319	4,393	4,298
Employment-population ratio ²	28.4	25.9	26.2	26.0	26.3	26.5	26.7	26.1	25.3	25.5	26.0	25.3	25.7	26.2	25.6
Unemployed.....	1,552	1,528	1,631	1,572	1,490	1,581	1,542	1,586	1,485	1,526	1,556	1,497	1,607	1,426	1,460
Unemployment rate.....	24.3	25.9	26.8	26.2	25.0	26.0	25.4	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4
Not in the labor force.....	10,654	10,995	10,892	11,028	11,048	10,908	10,888	10,931	11,140	11,039	10,918	11,085	10,893	10,980	11,022
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	190,902	192,075	191,628	191,454	191,552	191,648	191,749	191,856	191,979	192,109	192,245	192,391	192,527	192,641	192,749
Civilian labor force.....	125,644	125,084	124,703	124,735	124,957	125,103	125,739	125,327	124,964	125,094	125,358	125,333	124,914	124,824	124,700
Participation rate.....	65.8	65.1	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.3	65.6	65.3	65.1	65.1	65.2	65.1	64.9	64.8	64.7
Employed.....	114,996	114,168	113,439	113,940	113,958	114,165	114,465	114,350	114,176	114,312	114,457	114,433	113,975	113,728	114,079
Employment-population ratio ²	60.2	59.4	59.2	59.5	59.5	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.2	59.2
Unemployed.....	10,648	10,916	11,264	10,795	10,999	10,939	11,275	10,977	10,788	10,782	10,901	10,899	10,940	11,096	10,620
Unemployment rate.....	8.5	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5
Not in the labor force.....	65,258	66,991	66,925	66,719	66,595	66,545	66,009	66,529	67,015	67,016	66,887	67,058	67,612	67,817	68,049
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	28,241	28,708	28,437	28,526	28,559	28,591	28,624	28,653	28,685	28,718	28,755	28,794	28,831	28,865	28,896
Civilian labor force.....	17,632	17,862	17,616	17,765	17,763	17,901	17,967	17,961	17,745	17,676	17,876	17,777	17,946	18,020	17,958
Participation rate.....	62.4	62.2	61.9	62.3	62.2	62.6	62.8	62.7	61.9	61.5	62.2	61.7	62.2	62.4	62.1
Employed.....	15,025	15,010	14,760	14,843	14,952	14,939	14,996	15,175	15,020	14,908	14,972	14,920	15,127	15,142	15,119
Employment-population ratio ²	53.2	52.3	51.9	52.0	52.4	52.3	52.4	53.0	52.4	51.9	52.1	51.8	52.5	52.5	52.3
Unemployed.....	2,606	2,852	2,856	2,922	2,811	2,962	2,971	2,785	2,725	2,767	2,904	2,857	2,818	2,878	2,839
Unemployment rate.....	14.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8
Not in the labor force.....	10,609	10,846	10,822	10,761	10,796	10,690	10,657	10,692	10,941	11,043	10,879	11,017	10,885	10,845	10,939

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	32,891	33,713	33,379	33,251	33,335	33,414	33,498	33,578	33,662	33,747	33,836	33,927	34,014	34,102	34,188
Civilian labor force.....	22,352	22,748	22,408	22,595	22,639	22,697	22,674	22,739	22,677	22,737	22,733	22,896	22,814	22,915	22,868
Participation rate.....	68.0	67.5	67.1	68.0	67.9	67.9	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.1	67.2	66.9
Employed.....	19,647	19,906	19,532	19,764	19,849	19,854	19,854	19,913	19,867	19,980	19,991	20,042	19,936	19,899	19,906
Employment-population ratio ²	59.7	59.0	58.5	59.4	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.3	59.0	59.2	59.1	59.1	58.6	58.4	58.2
Unemployed.....	2,706	2,843	2,876	2,831	2,791	2,843	2,820	2,826	2,810	2,757	2,742	2,854	2,878	3,016	2,962
Unemployment rate.....	12.1	12.5	12.8	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0
Not in the labor force.....	10,539	10,964	10,971	10,656	10,695	10,716	10,824	10,839	10,986	11,010	11,102	11,031	11,201	11,188	11,320

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		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,877	139,064	137,960	138,511	138,698	138,952	139,382	139,353	139,092	138,991	139,267	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206
Men.....	73,670	73,359	72,609	72,667	72,884	73,163	73,526	73,603	73,385	73,466	73,600	73,594	73,470	73,337	73,600
Women.....	66,208	65,705	65,351	65,844	65,813	65,789	65,856	65,750	65,706	65,526	65,667	65,784	65,613	65,572	65,605
Married men, spouse present.....	43,998	43,292	43,323	43,174	43,210	43,152	43,248	43,343	43,341	43,372	43,418	43,701	43,301	43,130	43,081
Married women, spouse present.....	35,207	34,582	34,962	34,999	35,207	34,810	34,592	34,231	34,359	34,345	34,271	34,469	34,553	34,543	34,612
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,913	8,874	9,093	8,367	8,793	9,012	9,146	8,776	8,631	8,533	8,883	9,506	9,100	8,960	8,931
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,648	6,174	6,397	5,831	6,188	6,174	6,247	6,141	6,172	6,164	6,357	6,732	6,174	6,025	6,011
Could only find part-time work.....	1,966	2,375	2,362	2,271	2,174	2,351	2,492	2,299	2,123	2,301	2,379	2,478	2,564	2,557	2,568
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,710	18,251	18,359	18,521	18,326	18,334	18,035	17,977	17,963	18,219	18,566	18,256	18,230	18,326	18,184
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	8,791	8,744	8,993	8,239	8,659	8,903	9,048	8,630	8,482	8,384	8,752	9,380	8,991	8,822	8,789
Slack work or business conditions.....	6,556	6,087	6,327	5,761	6,085	6,093	6,186	6,038	6,080	6,051	6,276	6,649	6,108	5,941	5,911
Could only find part-time work.....	1,955	2,358	2,340	2,286	2,169	2,378	2,480	2,282	2,098	2,235	2,347	2,454	2,534	2,555	2,542
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	18,372	17,911	18,020	18,141	17,987	18,001	17,733	17,691	17,694	17,886	18,175	17,911	17,848	17,929	17,829

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		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.8	26.2	25.0	26.0	25.4	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	8.0	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.1
White, total ¹	8.5	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	21.8	23.2	23.6	23.4	22.6	23.7	23.4	24.2	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.3	23.4	21.1	22.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	25.2	26.3	27.2	27.6	24.9	27.0	27.2	26.6	27.1	26.2	27.0	26.8	26.0	23.3	25.7
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	18.4	20.0	20.0	18.9	20.2	20.4	19.6	21.8	19.3	20.4	20.4	19.9	20.8	18.7	19.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.3
Black or African American, total ¹	14.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	15.8	16.5	16.5	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	15.7	16.0	15.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	39.5	43.0	47.7	43.0	41.8	41.1	38.3	38.5	40.4	41.3	45.7	49.2	47.7	46.3	44.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	46.0	45.4	52.6	47.4	44.4	46.8	37.0	36.4	43.7	44.6	51.2	48.3	51.3	49.5	42.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	33.4	40.5	42.7	38.7	39.2	35.1	39.7	40.2	37.0	37.7	39.5	50.1	44.0	43.1	45.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	16.3	17.3	16.8	17.7	17.8	19.0	17.7	17.1	17.4	16.7	17.2	17.4	16.2	16.6	16.5
Women, 20 years and older.....	11.5	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.1	12.4	13.8	12.4	11.8	12.9	13.2	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	12.1	12.5	12.8	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.0
Married men, spouse present.....	6.6	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6
Married women, spouse present.....	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6
Full-time workers.....	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.2
Part-time workers.....	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.0
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.1	15.5	14.4	14.7	14.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	15.4	15.3	15.7	15.3
High school graduates, no college ³	9.7	10.3	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8
Some college or associate degree.....	8.0	8.4	8.8	8.5	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.1
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.8

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Less than 5 weeks.....	3,165	2,771	2,908	2,915	2,729	2,654	2,695	2,763	2,779	2,833	2,756	2,872	2,659	2,824	2,725
5 to 14 weeks.....	3,828	3,267	3,483	3,346	3,380	3,210	3,000	3,060	3,138	3,098	3,604	3,329	3,427	3,336	3,184
15 weeks and over.....	7,272	8,786	8,913	8,916	8,834	8,966	8,933	8,884	8,900	8,709	8,471	8,517	8,734	8,843	8,647
15 to 26 weeks.....	2,775	2,371	2,781	2,614	2,703	2,449	2,274	2,174	2,209	2,171	2,210	2,364	2,500	2,515	2,205
27 weeks and over.....	4,496	6,415	6,133	6,302	6,131	6,517	6,659	6,710	6,691	6,539	6,261	6,153	6,234	6,328	6,441
Mean duration, in weeks.....	24.4	33.0	29.3	30.5	29.8	31.7	33.1	34.3	34.8	33.9	33.5	33.4	33.9	33.9	34.2
Median duration, in weeks.....	15.1	21.4	20.4	20.0	19.6	20.3	21.6	22.8	25.5	21.7	20.6	20.5	21.3	21.7	22.4

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		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Job losers ¹	9,160	9,250	9,688	9,287	9,493	9,368	9,237	9,194	9,097	9,090	9,285	9,286	9,070	9,471	8,923
On temporary layoff.....	1,630	1,431	1,530	1,452	1,541	1,570	1,356	1,448	1,403	1,268	1,505	1,340	1,293	1,430	1,402
Not on temporary layoff.....	7,530	7,819	8,158	7,835	7,953	7,798	7,881	7,746	7,694	7,822	7,780	7,947	7,777	8,042	7,521
Job leavers.....	882	889	916	908	878	893	933	966	897	896	868	809	854	864	914
Reentrants.....	3,187	3,466	3,385	3,603	3,444	3,523	3,749	3,430	3,272	3,417	3,418	3,441	3,498	3,427	3,408
New entrants.....	1,035	1,220	1,244	1,210	1,220	1,185	1,217	1,192	1,147	1,197	1,260	1,193	1,278	1,269	1,311
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	64.2	62.4	63.6	61.9	63.1	62.6	61.0	62.2	63.1	62.3	62.6	63.0	61.7	63.0	61.3
On temporary layoff.....	11.4	9.6	10.0	9.7	10.2	10.5	9.0	9.8	9.7	8.7	10.1	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.6
Not on temporary layoff.....	52.8	52.7	53.6	52.2	52.9	52.1	52.1	52.4	53.4	53.6	52.5	54.0	52.9	53.5	51.7
Job leavers.....	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3
Reentrants.....	22.3	23.4	22.2	24.0	22.9	23.5	24.8	23.2	22.7	23.4	23.0	23.4	23.8	22.8	23.4
New entrants.....	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.7	8.4	9.0
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants.....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
New entrants.....	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.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		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total, 16 years and older.....	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4
16 to 24 years.....	17.6	18.4	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.7	19.5	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.6	18.3	18.1
16 to 19 years.....	24.3	25.9	26.8	26.2	25.0	26.0	25.4	26.4	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.1	24.5	25.4
16 to 17 years.....	25.9	29.1	29.8	28.1	28.5	29.8	29.2	29.8	29.3	30.4	31.2	30.0	30.3	24.9	27.1
18 to 19 years.....	23.4	24.2	25.5	25.1	23.6	24.2	24.1	24.9	24.0	23.7	23.8	23.3	24.7	24.2	24.5
20 to 24 years.....	14.7	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.7	17.1	14.6	15.3	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.3	15.9	15.3
25 years and older.....	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.1
25 to 54 years.....	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.5
55 years and older.....	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	10.3	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.1
16 to 24 years.....	20.1	20.8	22.0	22.1	21.1	21.4	22.4	19.4	20.9	21.1	20.6	20.3	20.1	20.5	19.9
16 to 19 years.....	27.8	28.8	30.7	30.2	27.7	29.5	29.2	28.2	29.2	29.0	29.5	29.3	29.4	26.6	27.8
16 to 17 years.....	28.7	31.8	33.1	31.1	30.7	31.1	32.3	32.4	33.0	32.4	32.8	33.3	33.8	28.5	29.0
18 to 19 years.....	27.4	27.4	29.7	29.9	27.3	28.8	27.7	26.4	27.3	26.7	27.8	26.2	26.8	25.5	27.4
20 to 24 years.....	17.0	17.8	18.6	18.9	18.5	18.2	19.8	16.1	17.8	18.2	17.3	17.1	16.5	18.1	16.9
25 years and older.....	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6
25 to 54 years.....	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.9
55 years and older.....	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.2
Women, 16 years and older.....	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7
16 to 24 years.....	14.9	15.8	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.7	16.3	16.4	15.3	15.7	15.4	15.4	17.0	15.9	16.1
16 to 19 years.....	20.7	22.8	22.9	21.9	22.2	22.4	21.5	24.7	22.2	23.2	22.9	22.8	24.8	22.3	22.8
16 to 17 years.....	23.1	26.5	26.6	25.1	26.4	28.5	26.1	27.3	25.8	28.4	29.6	26.8	27.0	21.2	25.2
18 to 19 years.....	19.4	20.9	21.0	20.1	19.7	19.4	20.2	23.3	20.5	20.6	19.7	20.4	22.6	22.8	21.5
20 to 24 years.....	12.3	13.0	12.5	12.3	13.1	13.0	14.2	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.9	13.5	13.5
25 years and older.....	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5
25 to 54 years.....	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9
55 years and older ¹	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.8

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010 ^P	Nov. 2010 ^P	State	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010 ^P	Nov. 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	10.9	8.9	9.0	Missouri.....	9.6	9.4	9.5
Alaska.....	8.5	7.9	8.0	Montana.....	6.6	7.3	7.2
Arizona.....	9.3	9.5	9.4	Nebraska.....	4.6	4.7	4.6
Arkansas.....	7.6	7.8	7.9	Nevada.....	12.9	14.2	14.3
California.....	12.3	12.4	12.4	New Hampshire.....	6.9	5.4	5.4
Colorado.....	7.4	8.4	8.6	New Jersey.....	9.9	9.2	9.2
Connecticut.....	8.7	9.1	9.0	New Mexico.....	8.1	8.4	8.5
Delaware.....	8.6	8.3	8.4	New York.....	8.9	8.2	8.3
District of Columbia.....	11.6	9.7	9.8	North Carolina.....	10.9	9.6	9.7
Florida.....	11.6	11.9	12.0	North Dakota.....	4.3	3.8	3.7
Georgia.....	10.2	9.8	10.0	Ohio.....	10.8	9.9	9.8
Hawaii.....	6.9	6.4	6.4	Oklahoma.....	6.8	6.9	6.9
Idaho.....	9.0	9.1	9.4	Oregon.....	10.7	10.5	10.5
Illinois.....	10.9	9.8	9.6	Pennsylvania.....	8.7	8.8	8.6
Indiana.....	9.8	9.9	9.8	Rhode Island.....	12.5	11.4	11.6
Iowa.....	6.5	6.7	6.6	South Carolina.....	12.3	10.7	10.6
Kansas.....	6.7	6.7	6.8	South Dakota.....	4.7	4.4	4.5
Kentucky.....	10.7	10.0	10.2	Tennessee.....	10.7	9.4	9.4
Louisiana.....	7.3	8.1	8.2	Texas.....	8.2	8.1	8.2
Maine.....	8.1	7.4	7.3	Utah.....	6.6	7.6	7.5
Maryland.....	7.3	7.4	7.4	Vermont.....	6.7	5.7	5.7
Massachusetts.....	9.2	8.1	8.2	Virginia.....	6.8	6.8	6.7
Michigan.....	14.4	12.8	12.4	Washington.....	9.2	9.2	9.2
Minnesota.....	7.6	7.1	7.1	West Virginia.....	8.9	9.3	9.3
Mississippi.....	10.4	9.7	10.0	Wisconsin.....	8.6	7.8	7.6
				Wyoming.....	7.5	6.7	6.6

^P = preliminary

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

State	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010 ^P	Nov. 2010 ^P	State	Nov. 2009	Oct. 2010 ^P	Nov. 2010 ^P
Alabama.....	2,067,052	2,126,055	2,132,108	Missouri.....	3,008,542	2,991,597	2,998,527
Alaska.....	362,146	362,848	363,068	Montana.....	496,686	495,577	494,868
Arizona.....	3,137,679	3,183,256	3,181,096	Nebraska.....	980,896	971,355	971,456
Arkansas.....	1,374,140	1,344,566	1,350,808	Nevada.....	1,374,414	1,335,462	1,333,726
California.....	18,125,514	18,228,104	18,236,960	New Hampshire.....	741,546	745,510	747,410
Colorado.....	2,652,673	2,659,312	2,663,865	New Jersey.....	4,529,947	4,494,746	4,490,722
Connecticut.....	1,890,854	1,893,107	1,895,498	New Mexico.....	958,583	957,186	957,649
Delaware.....	428,939	422,191	422,460	New York.....	9,651,037	9,668,673	9,656,911
District of Columbia.....	332,565	330,880	331,483	North Carolina.....	4,520,288	4,469,691	4,468,393
Florida.....	9,206,073	9,234,416	9,237,682	North Dakota.....	363,961	367,672	367,972
Georgia.....	4,708,922	4,658,894	4,663,903	Ohio.....	5,915,134	5,911,706	5,909,312
Hawaii.....	634,245	632,794	632,864	Oklahoma.....	1,776,000	1,754,388	1,755,095
Idaho.....	750,851	755,944	756,394	Oregon.....	1,939,251	1,976,065	1,986,346
Illinois.....	6,593,593	6,641,139	6,666,190	Pennsylvania.....	6,393,613	6,366,742	6,363,460
Indiana.....	3,117,091	3,116,196	3,120,821	Rhode Island.....	572,976	571,506	572,191
Iowa.....	1,676,475	1,673,442	1,674,014	South Carolina.....	2,172,352	2,152,729	2,154,607
Kansas.....	1,517,229	1,494,342	1,499,527	South Dakota.....	445,409	443,090	443,292
Kentucky.....	2,070,661	2,083,608	2,088,363	Tennessee.....	2,994,988	3,057,800	3,063,572
Louisiana.....	2,066,714	2,113,175	2,112,258	Texas.....	12,028,204	12,141,477	12,179,050
Maine.....	704,117	694,568	696,269	Utah.....	1,347,167	1,354,991	1,357,141
Maryland.....	2,960,028	2,963,266	2,971,645	Vermont.....	358,362	356,598	357,392
Massachusetts.....	3,470,435	3,480,049	3,489,008	Virginia.....	4,146,418	4,173,595	4,176,893
Michigan.....	4,844,674	4,818,365	4,800,000	Washington.....	3,514,431	3,544,193	3,551,244
Minnesota.....	2,962,254	2,954,794	2,954,165	West Virginia.....	788,315	777,634	777,441
Mississippi.....	1,289,935	1,308,474	1,316,724	Wisconsin.....	3,035,017	3,033,333	3,040,948
				Wyoming.....	293,017	292,142	292,804

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

^P = preliminary

Current Labor Statistics: Labor Force Data

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	130,920	130,262	129,588	129,602	129,641	129,849	130,162	130,594	130,419	130,353	130,352	130,328	130,538	130,609	130,712
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	108,371	107,791	107,107	107,123	107,185	107,343	107,584	107,635	107,696	107,813	107,956	108,068	108,261	108,340	108,453
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18,620	17,987	17,906	17,876	17,848	17,905	17,972	17,993	17,994	18,031	18,048	18,038	18,048	18,043	18,041
Natural resources and															
mining.....	700	729	676	684	691	702	709	720	726	733	742	749	759	764	768
Logging.....	49.8	47.7	46.9	47.0	47.2	48.3	48.9	48.7	48.2	48.3	48.2	47.2	47.1	46.8	47.7
Mining.....	650.0	681.3	629.4	637.2	644.1	653.4	659.8	671.1	677.7	684.6	694.1	701.8	711.8	716.8	720.0
Oil and gas extraction.....	161.6	165.4	159.8	160.9	161.5	163.0	164.1	165.3	164.7	165.0	167.2	167.8	169.8	168.7	167.7
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	211.6	214.9	207.7	209.3	211.2	212.8	212.4	213.3	214.1	214.5	216.0	217.3	218.3	219.6	219.1
Coal mining.....	82.2	82.9	79.2	79.6	80.7	81.3	81.5	82.8	82.9	83.2	83.5	84.1	84.8	84.9	85.3
Support activities for mining.....	276.7	301.0	261.9	267.0	271.4	277.6	283.3	292.5	298.9	305.1	310.9	316.7	323.7	328.5	333.2
Construction.....	6,037	5,614	5,696	5,636	5,585	5,612	5,634	5,605	5,596	5,594	5,628	5,617	5,621	5,619	5,603
Construction of buildings.....	1,365.6	1,263.1	1,282.5	1,266.3	1,255.4	1,268.5	1,278.3	1,271.2	1,264.9	1,260.3	1,260.7	1,262.3	1,256.2	1,257.5	1,251.2
Heavy and civil engineering.....	846.9	813.5	797.9	800.8	793.4	800.8	810.8	802.8	807.9	809.9	824.3	827.2	829.2	828.7	816.0
Specialty trade contractors.....	3,824.4	3,536.9	3,615.1	3,568.4	3,535.7	3,542.5	3,544.4	3,530.8	3,523.5	3,524.1	3,543.1	3,527.9	3,535.2	3,532.8	3,536.1
Manufacturing.....	11,883	11,644	11,534	11,556	11,572	11,591	11,629	11,668	11,672	11,704	11,678	11,672	11,668	11,660	11,670
Production workers.....	8,350	8,164	8,089	8,113	8,118	8,129	8,159	8,188	8,196	8,214	8,187	8,180	8,170	8,157	8,165
Durable goods.....	7,309	7,151	7,036	7,062	7,071	7,095	7,123	7,159	7,166	7,201	7,180	7,185	7,186	7,184	7,194
Production workers.....	5,008	4,894	4,801	4,828	4,830	4,850	4,872	4,901	4,914	4,938	4,916	4,920	4,914	4,913	4,917
Wood products.....	360.7	347.9	348.9	348.3	348.9	350.2	352.9	353.3	354.2	349.2	346.5	344.8	343.8	344.1	344.3
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	397.7	383.3	383.9	382.2	383.1	382.5	383.4	386.0	384.5	383.3	382.6	383.8	383.3	382.0	379.6
Primary metals.....	364.7	369.1	351.8	353.5	358.9	362.8	366.7	370.0	372.7	374.0	373.9	374.8	374.6	374.2	375.1
Fabricated metal products.....	1,317.5	1,304.7	1,266.8	1,268.4	1,273.3	1,282.7	1,290.1	1,300.2	1,306.1	1,316.1	1,317.1	1,321.0	1,322.4	1,324.8	1,328.9
Machinery.....	1,029.3	994.7	973.2	975.6	979.8	984.9	991.0	996.3	999.3	1,000.5	1,000.0	1,000.8	1,001.2	1,001.6	998.8
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,136.3	1,098.7	1,093.3	1,091.6	1,091.9	1,093.2	1,093.1	1,096.0	1,098.0	1,100.4	1,102.6	1,103.4	1,103.2	1,104.0	1,107.6
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	166.0	160.2	158.3	158.2	158.2	158.0	158.1	158.9	159.2	160.1	161.2	161.3	162.3	162.6	163.3
Communications equipment.....	121.4	121.3	119.0	118.1	118.7	119.7	119.5	120.5	121.5	121.4	122.4	122.6	123.3	123.1	123.6
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	377.0	365.9	359.7	360.0	361.6	362.3	364.1	365.1	366.4	368.0	369.8	368.6	368.8	368.9	370.7
Electronic instruments.....	421.3	405.4	408.9	408.2	406.9	405.9	404.6	404.7	404.6	405.0	404.1	406.0	403.9	404.6	405.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	376.7	370.2	361.8	362.5	364.5	365.9	368.2	369.7	369.5	372.4	372.4	373.7	374.7	373.1	375.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,353.0	1,348.3	1,316.6	1,343.6	1,333.6	1,337.2	1,342.4	1,351.7	1,345.8	1,371.2	1,351.1	1,349.1	1,351.0	1,351.6	1,357.1
Furniture and related products.....	385.7	359.0	363.9	361.0	361.2	359.9	360.5	360.1	361.6	358.6	358.4	357.3	356.1	354.1	352.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	587.0	575.4	575.6	575.1	575.5	575.3	575.1	575.6	574.0	575.1	575.0	576.2	575.8	574.7	573.9
Nondurable goods.....	4,574	4,493	4,498	4,494	4,501	4,496	4,506	4,509	4,506	4,503	4,498	4,487	4,482	4,476	4,476
Production workers.....	3,341	3,271	3,288	3,285	3,288	3,279	3,287	3,287	3,282	3,276	3,271	3,260	3,256	3,244	3,248
Food manufacturing.....	1,459.0	1,455.2	1,455.6	1,450.6	1,455.0	1,456.0	1,459.7	1,460.9	1,461.8	1,461.9	1,458.7	1,454.2	1,449.9	1,448.4	1,450.8
Beverages and tobacco products.....	187.7	183.1	183.6	182.3	184.1	184.9	183.9	183.2	182.4	180.6	182.0	182.9	184.9	185.4	183.5
Textile mills.....	125.6	123.3	124.2	121.1	123.5	123.1	123.6	123.5	123.6	123.9	122.7	122.8	123.6	123.8	124.8
Textile product mills.....	126.6	121.3	122.1	121.6	122.0	121.8	122.5	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.0	121.5	119.9	117.7	117.7
Apparel.....	169.6	164.8	166.0	168.9	167.9	165.9	165.8	164.9	163.9	163.8	163.9	163.2	164.4	163.7	165.0
Leather and allied products.....	29.4	29.0	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.5	27.7	28.3	28.8	28.4	29.3	29.2	29.8	30.0	30.3
Paper and paper products.....	407.4	397.9	397.6	397.2	398.8	397.2	399.0	399.0	398.7	397.4	398.0	397.8	398.3	396.6	396.8
Printing and related support activities.....	523.8	493.7	501.0	499.6	499.9	496.0	497.2	497.3	495.5	495.6	492.6	490.0	488.5	488.8	484.8
Petroleum and coal products.....	115.3	113.3	112.3	113.3	113.6	113.4	114.8	113.8	113.9	113.5	113.6	113.4	113.9	112.4	110.6
Chemicals.....	802.8	779.6	791.2	788.7	785.0	782.5	781.7	782.1	779.6	778.7	778.4	777.7	775.1	773.6	772.7
Plastics and rubber products.....	627.4	631.9	616.4	622.4	622.4	626.5	630.4	632.6	634.3	636.4	636.3	634.3	634.1	635.4	639.0
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	112,300	112,275	111,682	111,726	111,793	111,944	112,190	112,601	112,425	112,322	112,304	112,290	112,490	112,566	112,671
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	89,751	89,804	89,201	89,247	89,337	89,438	89,612	89,642	89,702	89,782	89,908	90,030	90,213	90,297	90,412
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24,949	24,763	24,653	24,666	24,667	24,714	24,741	24,742	24,741	24,771	24,779	24,795	24,849	24,849	24,880
Wholesale trade.....	5,625.3	5,585.9	5,564.0	5,556.3	5,559.5	5,570.8	5,576.2	5,575.2	5,579.9	5,587.1	5,589.4	5,593.9	5,605.0	5,610.2	5,619.0
Durable goods.....	2,827.0	2,776.6	2,766.7	2,761.9	2,764.3	2,765.4	2,768.1	2,772.2	2,767.6	2,776.6	2,776.6	2,781.3	2,787.5	2,793.3	2,800.5
Nondurable goods.....	1,980.0	1,974.5	1,974.3	1,975.1	1,971.8	1,978.2	1,978.8	1,971.5	1,973.9	1,972.6	1,974.5	1,973.2	1,976.0	1,974.0	1,974.3
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	818.4	834.9	823.0	819.3	823.4	827.2	829.3	831.5	838.4	837.9	838.3	839.4	841.5	842.9	844.2
Retail trade.....	14,527.8	14,443.9	14,360.0	14,409.1	14,416.2	14,438.9	14,453.3	14,447.5	14,431.3	14,442.4	14,448.8	14,444.9	14,483.1	14,463.7	14,475.7
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,640.0	1,635.7	1,624.0	1,622.5	1,622.7	1,626.4	1,631.0	1,633.3	1,631.7	1,628.2	1,636.1	1,640.4	1,649.5	1,656.9	1,664.4
Automobile dealers.....	1,021.8	1,019.6	1,014.0	1,013.6	1,014.0	1,015.3	1,016.9	1,014.5	1,016.5	1,015.2	1,019.4	1,021.7	1,027.9	1,033.2	1,038.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	450.0	441.5	439.0	439.8	440.6	442.9	441.4	441.2	441.3	439.9	437.8	440.3	444.9	443.8	447.6
Electronics and appliance stores.....	487.1	484.2	477.2	481.0	481.5	482.0	479.5	480.3	479.6	480.2	483.7	486.5	491.7	491.4	490.2

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,162.6	1,149.3	1,150.0	1,154.6	1,162.2	1,173.8	1,173.4	1,163.3	1,145.7	1,144.4	1,143.7	1,141.1	1,137.1	1,133.8	1,134.5
Food and beverage stores.....	2,829.0	2,806.8	2,799.8	2,813.3	2,804.7	2,804.2	2,809.8	2,807.2	2,803.3	2,805.6	2,808.1	2,808.9	2,807.7	2,806.8	2,807.3
Health and personal care stores.....	984.2	973.0	978.7	980.9	977.1	974.5	974.7	976.2	974.5	972.7	971.4	971.4	971.0	968.4	960.8
Gasoline stations.....	827.0	820.9	822.5	820.9	819.7	819.7	821.3	822.8	820.4	824.3	820.9	820.6	818.6	818.9	819.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,368.9	1,392.9	1,360.9	1,371.6	1,375.4	1,383.4	1,393.0	1,390.1	1,391.0	1,391.8	1,392.1	1,393.8	1,415.6	1,412.9	1,419.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	616.4	606.6	606.9	608.8	612.4	610.8	611.5	609.0	609.8	609.0	609.4	604.4	602.4	600.2	600.8
General merchandise stores ¹	2,956.1	2,942.8	2,911.8	2,927.8	2,930.3	2,929.4	2,925.9	2,933.6	2,941.8	2,954.9	2,954.6	2,949.9	2,955.0	2,943.9	2,945.3
Department stores.....	1,471.2	1,484.9	1,458.7	1,471.0	1,477.4	1,477.3	1,479.3	1,482.0	1,488.7	1,492.9	1,494.0	1,488.9	1,490.8	1,483.8	1,484.5
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	784.6	769.7	769.4	772.6	772.7	772.6	770.9	769.5	768.3	769.4	768.6	766.7	768.3	767.0	764.9
Nonstore retailers.....	421.8	420.4	419.8	415.3	416.9	419.2	420.9	421.0	423.9	422.0	422.4	420.9	421.3	419.7	421.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,235.3	4,178.4	4,171.8	4,142.5	4,133.5	4,146.2	4,153.6	4,162.3	4,174.4	4,188.9	4,187.8	4,204.3	4,208.2	4,223.5	4,232.3
Air transportation.....	459.7	454.2	453.8	454.1	454.5	454.0	453.3	452.9	453.8	453.6	453.5	453.9	454.7	454.9	455.6
Rail transportation.....	219.4	218.8	213.7	213.2	213.6	215.3	215.6	216.4	218.9	219.6	220.8	221.3	222.4	223.0	223.6
Water transportation.....	63.7	63.8	63.3	62.9	62.3	63.6	62.9	63.7	64.1	63.7	63.7	63.8	64.9	65.1	65.2
Truck transportation.....	1,265.9	1,237.6	1,231.3	1,232.1	1,227.9	1,227.2	1,231.3	1,234.5	1,234.5	1,240.8	1,242.3	1,242.1	1,243.9	1,247.5	1,250.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	419.3	425.1	414.6	414.8	410.7	415.7	414.8	414.6	418.1	431.2	426.1	435.6	437.1	436.6	439.1
Pipeline transportation.....	41.7	39.5	40.7	41.0	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.2	38.9	39.3	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.8	28.2	28.1	27.5	28.4	27.8	28.8	29.1	28.8	28.4	28.5	28.8	28.2	27.7	26.5
Support activities for transportation.....	549.0	543.4	538.5	538.2	535.2	538.7	540.7	545.2	546.5	548.4	547.2	546.2	546.2	545.7	545.4
Couriers and messengers.....	547.1	523.4	553.6	523.8	521.7	520.8	522.3	521.3	523.1	520.7	522.1	527.4	524.2	533.1	536.4
Warehousing and storage.....	641.6	644.4	634.2	634.9	638.4	643.4	644.2	645.5	647.4	643.6	644.3	646.4	647.7	651.0	651.3
Utilities.....	561.1	554.7	557.2	558.5	558.2	557.8	557.7	556.6	555.0	552.9	553.1	551.6	552.8	551.8	552.9
Information.....	2,807	2,723	2,748	2,745	2,739	2,728	2,727	2,725	2,711	2,717	2,724	2,717	2,713	2,715	2,711
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	796.4	761.9	769.3	770.8	763.9	763.0	762.9	762.5	760.9	761.3	761.7	760.3	759.9	759.8	759.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	350.4	351.7	341.7	341.9	347.4	343.8	349.2	354.8	345.1	351.5	358.6	355.5	351.4	353.5	354.9
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	301.0	296.1	294.3	295.2	296.0	295.9	295.9	294.9	294.8	296.4	297.3	297.8	297.8	297.3	296.7
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	974.8	927.4	956.9	951.9	945.4	941.1	933.9	927.5	925.5	921.0	920.5	916.7	916.3	916.0	911.5
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	250.0	246.3	250.2	249.7	249.8	248.0	247.4	246.6	245.5	245.5	244.7	245.1	245.2	245.2	245.4
Other information services.....	134.5	139.6	135.3	135.8	136.2	136.5	137.3	138.9	139.3	140.8	141.1	141.7	141.9	142.7	142.7
Financial activities.....	7,758	7,597	7,657	7,635	7,628	7,609	7,611	7,602	7,591	7,581	7,578	7,582	7,585	7,581	7,585
Finance and insurance.....	5,762.7	5,654.7	5,693.7	5,677.0	5,670.6	5,659.3	5,656.6	5,653.4	5,649.9	5,645.6	5,643.7	5,649.0	5,650.8	5,650.2	5,650.8
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.1	21.4	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.8	21.9
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,597.3	2,567.6	2,570.9	2,565.5	2,567.9	2,566.9	2,563.2	2,562.7	2,562.3	2,562.3	2,564.8	2,570.3	2,575.4	2,575.0	2,575.1
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,760.5	1,756.7	1,750.3	1,748.5	1,750.0	1,751.6	1,752.4	1,752.2	1,753.8	1,755.6	1,757.6	1,760.1	1,766.5	1,766.8	1,768.3
Commercial banking.....	1,318.8	1,316.5	1,310.8	1,310.1	1,311.4	1,311.9	1,312.4	1,312.3	1,313.0	1,315.7	1,317.8	1,319.0	1,324.4	1,324.8	1,326.9
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	809.7	796.9	795.9	792.6	793.0	790.5	797.1	797.4	797.9	798.0	795.7	800.8	797.3	798.6	803.0
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,246.7	2,183.6	2,219.6	2,212.1	2,203.5	2,196.0	2,190.0	2,186.9	2,183.4	2,178.6	2,176.9	2,171.6	2,171.6	2,169.3	2,165.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	87.8	85.2	86.2	85.6	85.0	84.7	85.1	85.2	85.1	85.5	85.1	84.9	85.0	85.5	85.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1,995.3	1,941.7	1,963.3	1,958.3	1,956.9	1,950.1	1,954.4	1,948.4	1,941.2	1,935.0	1,934.1	1,933.3	1,934.2	1,930.9	1,934.5
Real estate.....	1,416.7	1,384.4	1,403.5	1,399.4	1,397.9	1,388.9	1,393.5	1,387.8	1,379.8	1,375.9	1,378.0	1,379.7	1,379.8	1,378.8	1,384.7
Rental and leasing services.....	552.4	533.0	534.2	533.7	534.1	536.4	536.5	536.3	537.4	535.2	532.2	529.7	530.0	527.9	525.6
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	26.3	24.3	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.8	24.4	24.3	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.9	24.4	24.2	24.2
Professional and business services.....	16,580	16,697	16,488	16,511	16,567	16,568	16,638	16,664	16,697	16,692	16,730	16,758	16,798	16,847	16,854
Professional and technical services ¹	7,508.5	7,419.8	7,431.5	7,417.7	7,416.7	7,404.0	7,418.8	7,405.5	7,407.5	7,416.0	7,433.8	7,420.4	7,428.0	7,436.0	7,437.4
Legal services.....	1,122.4	1,105.8	1,104.5	1,105.0	1,105.2	1,105.9	1,104.1	1,104.3	1,101.1	1,102.9	1,105.5	1,107.6	1,107.6	1,106.7	1,105.7
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	920.4	893.3	915.8	919.0	917.4	909.3	908.8	898.1	894.5	893.1	896.5	882.9	875.3	873.2	862.5
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,324.6	1,277.9	1,291.7	1,283.7	1,279.9	1,279.7	1,280.0	1,278.2	1,277.0	1,278.3	1,279.0	1,276.9	1,275.4	1,276.1	1,274.8

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,426.3	1,455.3	1,428.3	1,433.4	1,439.4	1,436.1	1,443.7	1,446.5	1,447.2	1,454.8	1,460.7	1,463.1	1,473.6	1,475.7	1,481.0
Management and technical consulting services.....	992.5	989.2	993.3	986.3	983.3	983.6	984.4	979.3	987.6	988.9	989.3	992.6	996.2	1,000.8	1,003.7
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,856.0	1,828.4	1,819.8	1,819.2	1,822.6	1,822.9	1,824.0	1,825.5	1,825.5	1,828.0	1,830.3	1,835.5	1,834.9	1,835.1	1,836.4
Administrative and waste services.....	7,214.9	7,448.7	7,236.4	7,273.6	7,327.2	7,340.8	7,395.2	7,432.7	7,463.6	7,447.7	7,465.9	7,501.9	7,535.5	7,575.5	7,580.1
Administrative and support services ¹	6,864.3	7,095.3	6,888.7	6,927.0	6,980.2	6,992.5	7,046.1	7,078.9	7,108.9	7,090.0	7,108.1	7,145.5	7,179.8	7,220.2	7,224.9
Employment services ¹	2,497.6	2,775.1	2,575.0	2,629.3	2,666.1	2,701.9	2,730.6	2,764.1	2,791.8	2,769.6	2,776.4	2,821.5	2,844.9	2,880.4	2,888.7
Temporary help services.....	1,827.7	2,098.7	1,911.0	1,960.2	1,996.1	2,028.4	2,051.7	2,082.1	2,100.7	2,094.0	2,116.5	2,143.8	2,172.4	2,203.5	2,219.4
Business support services.....	816.8	797.9	805.3	801.5	798.3	794.1	794.7	793.2	793.7	797.2	799.7	798.2	800.8	803.1	805.3
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,748.5	1,726.6	1,725.9	1,710.9	1,725.8	1,706.6	1,726.5	1,730.3	1,728.8	1,731.5	1,734.1	1,732.0	1,730.7	1,725.6	1,723.7
Waste management and remediation services.....	350.7	353.4	347.7	346.6	347.0	348.3	349.1	353.8	354.7	357.7	357.8	356.4	355.7	355.3	355.2
Educational and health services.....	19,191	19,560	19,350	19,370	19,400	19,449	19,477	19,502	19,532	19,558	19,599	19,625	19,691	19,728	19,772
Educational services.....	3,089.9	3,150.0	3,107.3	3,111.5	3,121.2	3,130.5	3,133.6	3,138.9	3,146.4	3,144.8	3,154.5	3,146.6	3,170.4	3,180.9	3,187.4
Health care and social assistance.....	16,100.8	16,409.8	16,242.5	16,258.2	16,279.2	16,318.4	16,343.8	16,362.6	16,385.2	16,413.0	16,444.3	16,478.5	16,520.6	16,547.2	16,584.3
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,777.3	5,927.1	5,847.2	5,855.0	5,864.1	5,885.3	5,892.8	5,905.4	5,911.8	5,930.1	5,945.1	5,962.0	5,980.5	5,986.8	6,007.4
Offices of physicians.....	2,279.8	2,319.6	2,306.5	2,309.7	2,310.8	2,312.9	2,312.5	2,314.4	2,315.4	2,317.7	2,322.6	2,326.0	2,330.7	2,331.9	2,335.2
Outpatient care centers.....	543.0	554.0	546.2	544.7	545.9	548.6	551.2	550.5	551.9	554.1	556.7	557.0	559.6	559.8	566.3
Home health care services.....	1,023.9	1,070.1	1,051.0	1,050.9	1,051.9	1,058.2	1,063.4	1,064.5	1,064.8	1,070.8	1,073.2	1,079.8	1,083.6	1,087.5	1,091.8
Hospitals.....	4,677.1	4,716.9	4,694.4	4,702.5	4,704.3	4,705.6	4,710.3	4,708.9	4,714.6	4,712.7	4,717.4	4,722.9	4,728.8	4,736.5	4,744.5
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	3,081.2	3,124.9	3,099.0	3,096.5	3,099.6	3,108.5	3,113.5	3,117.3	3,121.7	3,129.5	3,134.4	3,137.3	3,143.6	3,147.4	3,154.5
Nursing care facilities.....	1,643.9	1,656.8	1,648.2	1,644.9	1,646.7	1,650.8	1,653.0	1,654.3	1,655.3	1,658.9	1,659.1	1,661.3	1,663.6	1,665.6	1,667.5
Social assistance ¹	2,565.2	2,640.9	2,601.9	2,604.2	2,611.2	2,619.0	2,627.2	2,631.0	2,637.1	2,640.7	2,647.4	2,656.3	2,667.7	2,676.5	2,677.9
Child day care services.....	857.0	864.8	858.9	859.8	861.7	862.8	867.6	863.9	864.3	861.5	865.3	868.0	870.1	871.2	869.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,102	13,112	12,991	13,003	13,026	13,049	13,085	13,070	13,100	13,111	13,135	13,173	13,172	13,184	13,231
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,914.5	1,903.6	1,886.5	1,884.8	1,893.1	1,888.2	1,905.0	1,889.4	1,907.1	1,913.0	1,904.6	1,917.4	1,898.6	1,898.3	1,916.5
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	397.2	409.8	391.8	390.1	396.0	396.8	404.6	408.3	407.8	415.5	415.3	423.6	407.9	415.8	417.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	129.9	128.7	129.0	128.2	128.9	129.8	129.2	128.9	129.4	129.6	128.3	128.4	127.6	127.9	128.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,387.4	1,365.1	1,365.7	1,366.5	1,368.2	1,361.6	1,371.2	1,352.2	1,369.9	1,367.9	1,361.0	1,365.4	1,363.1	1,354.6	1,370.7
Accommodations and food services.....	11,187.5	11,208.4	11,104.5	11,117.7	11,133.3	11,160.8	11,180.0	11,180.1	11,193.3	11,198.2	11,230.2	11,255.9	11,272.9	11,285.5	11,314.6
Accommodations.....	1,759.7	1,749.7	1,733.1	1,726.1	1,728.4	1,733.4	1,740.3	1,749.2	1,762.2	1,768.6	1,774.3	1,761.6	1,754.1	1,750.2	1,754.8
Food services and drinking places.....	9,427.8	9,458.7	9,371.4	9,391.6	9,404.9	9,427.4	9,439.7	9,430.9	9,431.1	9,429.6	9,455.9	9,494.3	9,518.8	9,535.3	9,559.8
Other services.....	5,364	5,353	5,314	5,317	5,310	5,321	5,333	5,337	5,330	5,352	5,363	5,380	5,405	5,393	5,379
Repair and maintenance.....	1,153.7	1,148.1	1,139.8	1,138.5	1,136.1	1,142.3	1,146.1	1,150.2	1,145.2	1,147.7	1,151.8	1,152.7	1,157.4	1,153.7	1,150.9
Personal and laundry services.....	1,282.3	1,272.3	1,269.6	1,268.4	1,271.5	1,273.0	1,273.1	1,273.5	1,269.3	1,268.4	1,267.8	1,271.8	1,281.9	1,276.6	1,280.8
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,927.6	2,932.3	2,904.4	2,910.5	2,902.1	2,905.7	2,914.1	2,913.1	2,915.8	2,935.6	2,943.0	2,955.1	2,965.4	2,962.8	2,947.7
Government.....	22,549	22,471	22,481	22,479	22,456	22,506	22,578	22,959	22,723	22,540	22,396	22,260	22,277	22,269	22,259
Federal.....	2,828	2,959	2,824	2,857	2,860	2,910	2,988	3,396	3,173	3,030	2,919	2,843	2,838	2,842	2,852
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	2,124.2	2,302.7	2,160.1	2,181.4	2,192.9	2,246.3	2,326.8	2,738.2	2,518.0	2,378.4	2,268.6	2,194.2	2,190.8	2,198.4	2,208.7
U.S. Postal Service.....	703.2	655.7	663.7	675.9	666.6	663.9	661.1	657.9	655.3	651.5	650.6	648.4	646.9	643.6	643.6
State.....	5,180	5,175	5,178	5,169	5,175	5,174	5,169	5,157	5,159	5,175	5,158	5,170	5,182	5,184	5,184
Education.....	2,370.5	2,408.3	2,383.7	2,383.2	2,392.5	2,391.9	2,392.0	2,387.2	2,394.5	2,415.2	2,403.2	2,415.4	2,427.1	2,429.3	2,430.9
Other State government.....	2,809.2	2,766.2	2,794.5	2,785.8	2,782.7	2,782.0	2,777.3	2,769.3	2,764.8	2,759.8	2,754.8	2,754.9	2,754.4	2,754.8	2,753.4
Local.....	14,542	14,338	14,479	14,453	14,421	14,422	14,421	14,406	14,391	14,335	14,319	14,247	14,257	14,243	14,223
Education.....	8,062.1	7,960.8	8,040.0	8,025.1	8,000.7	8,007.4	8,009.2	8,007.5	8,005.6	7,972.7	7,945.8	7,893.4	7,914.5	7,906.9	7,899.7
Other local government.....	6,479.8	6,377.1	6,438.9	6,427.9	6,419.8	6,414.5	6,411.7	6,398.1	6,385.6	6,362.6	6,373.2	6,353.4	6,342.2	6,335.9	6,323.6

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

Industry	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.1	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.6
GOODS-PRODUCING	39.2	40.4	39.6	40.0	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.5
Natural resources and mining	43.3	44.6	43.4	44.2	43.6	44.2	44.7	45.4	44.8	44.8	45.5	44.6	44.5	44.6	44.6
Construction	37.6	38.4	37.5	37.9	37.0	37.8	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.6	39.0	38.8	38.6	38.7
Manufacturing	39.8	41.1	40.5	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
Overtime hours.....	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Durable goods.....	39.9	41.3	40.6	40.9	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.4
Overtime hours.....	2.7	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
Wood products.....	37.4	39.1	38.2	39.2	38.3	39.4	39.7	40.0	38.8	38.4	38.5	39.3	39.2	39.9	39.2
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	40.9	41.6	40.2	41.4	40.0	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	41.8	41.6
Primary metals.....	40.7	43.6	42.7	42.9	42.9	43.2	43.9	44.2	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.8	44.0	43.9	44.1
Fabricated metal products.....	39.4	41.4	40.1	40.5	40.4	41.0	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9
Machinery.....	40.1	42.0	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.6
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.9	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.7	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	39.3	41.3	40.5	40.8	39.7	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.7	41.0	41.6	41.7	41.9
Transportation equipment.....	41.2	42.8	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.9	43.2	42.8	42.9	42.6	42.7	42.8	42.8	42.3
Furniture and related products.....	37.7	38.3	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.8	38.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.4	38.7	38.8	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.6
Nondurable goods	39.8	40.8	40.4	40.8	40.2	40.8	40.9	41.1	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.9
Overtime hours.....	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8
Food manufacturing.....	40.0	40.8	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.8	40.7	40.8
Beverage and tobacco products.....	35.7	37.5	34.7	35.4	35.0	36.0	35.5	38.2	36.4	38.0	39.0	38.4	39.7	38.2	38.5
Textile mills.....	37.7	41.1	39.4	40.5	39.7	41.3	42.4	42.5	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.5	40.5	40.3	40.6
Textile product mills.....	37.9	38.9	38.9	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.2	39.1	37.8	38.3	38.0	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.3
Apparel.....	36.0	36.6	36.2	36.7	36.1	36.2	36.4	35.9	36.3	35.9	36.9	36.4	37.1	36.9	37.3
Leather and allied products.....	33.6	39.1	36.2	38.3	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.9	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.3	39.8	40.3
Paper and paper products.....	41.8	42.9	42.1	42.9	42.1	42.7	42.8	43.2	42.5	42.8	42.9	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0
Printing and related support activities.....	38.0	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.2	38.0	37.9
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.4	43.2	42.7	42.4	42.0	43.1	43.9	43.5	42.5	42.5	43.3	43.3	44.2	44.0	43.7
Chemicals.....	41.4	42.1	42.7	42.8	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.3	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.2
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.2	41.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	42.2	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.9
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.3	32.9	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.7
Wholesale trade.....	37.6	37.9	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.3
Retail trade.....	29.9	30.2	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.3	30.2	30.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.0	37.2	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.8	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.7
Utilities.....	42.1	42.2	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.8	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.2
Information	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.4	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.3
Financial activities	36.1	36.1	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.1	36.2
Professional and business services	34.7	35.1	34.8	34.9	34.8	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.0	35.1	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.5
Education and health services	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.2
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.7
Other services	30.5	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$18.62	\$19.04	\$18.85	\$18.90	\$18.92	\$18.90	\$18.95	\$19.00	\$19.02	\$19.04	\$19.09	\$19.11	\$19.18	\$19.19	\$19.21
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.88	8.90	8.85	8.85	8.86	8.84	8.88	8.93	8.95	8.93	8.92	8.92	8.92	8.92	8.87
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	19.90	20.27	20.04	20.10	20.14	20.16	20.17	20.21	20.22	20.25	20.31	20.34	20.40	20.43	20.44
Natural resources and mining.....	23.29	23.83	23.47	23.29	23.71	23.87	23.83	23.81	23.91	23.98	23.86	24.11	23.85	23.96	23.96
Construction.....	22.67	23.26	22.95	23.08	23.13	23.12	23.09	23.12	23.17	23.21	23.28	23.24	23.42	23.50	23.55
Manufacturing.....	18.23	18.57	18.38	18.42	18.47	18.47	18.48	18.56	18.54	18.57	18.59	18.64	18.66	18.66	18.66
Excluding overtime.....	17.58	17.74	17.64	17.64	17.70	17.67	17.67	17.73	17.70	17.75	17.77	17.80	17.82	17.80	17.80
Durable goods.....	19.35	19.75	19.57	19.63	19.69	19.65	19.66	19.73	19.70	19.71	19.73	19.81	19.83	19.86	19.87
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.77	16.64	16.64	16.66	16.71	16.72	16.80	16.78	16.82	16.87	16.86	16.86	16.81	16.80
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	18.35	18.78	18.60	18.64	18.66	18.64	18.69	18.74	18.76	18.79	18.83	18.84	18.93	18.92	18.95
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.50	16.87	16.73	16.78	16.78	16.77	16.83	16.87	16.85	16.85	16.88	16.96	17.03	17.01	17.00
Wholesale trade.....	20.85	21.54	21.35	21.49	21.42	21.37	21.48	21.49	21.51	21.56	21.56	21.66	21.84	21.72	21.75
Retail trade.....	13.02	13.26	13.16	13.18	13.20	13.18	13.22	13.22	13.23	13.24	13.26	13.32	13.37	13.39	13.38
Transportation and warehousing.....	18.80	19.18	19.00	19.14	19.10	19.16	19.18	19.31	19.15	19.15	19.20	19.19	19.23	19.16	19.25
Utilities.....	29.56	30.35	29.91	29.79	29.88	29.93	30.04	30.42	30.31	30.42	30.50	30.63	30.76	30.78	30.68
Information.....	25.45	25.87	25.64	25.58	25.63	25.65	25.62	25.77	25.75	26.03	25.89	26.00	26.20	26.18	26.22
Financial activities.....	20.83	21.44	21.11	21.37	21.27	21.34	21.36	21.36	21.39	21.45	21.48	21.40	21.61	21.66	21.67
Professional and business services.....	22.35	22.80	22.58	22.62	22.66	22.63	22.67	22.77	22.79	22.85	22.92	22.93	22.98	22.98	22.99
Education and health services.....	19.49	20.00	19.76	19.76	19.83	19.80	19.88	19.92	19.97	20.02	20.08	20.09	20.19	20.17	20.24
Leisure and hospitality.....	11.11	11.31	11.27	11.28	11.30	11.31	11.31	11.34	11.34	11.31	11.34	11.26	11.30	11.31	11.34
Other services.....	16.59	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.87	16.79	16.81	16.81	16.89	16.84	16.82	16.86	16.91	16.95	16.98

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2010												
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$18.62	\$19.04	\$18.85	\$18.98	\$18.98	\$18.91	\$18.97	\$19.02	\$18.89	\$18.94	\$19.03	\$19.11	\$19.21	\$19.19	\$19.23
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	18.85	18.90	18.92	18.90	18.95	19.00	19.02	19.04	19.09	19.11	19.18	19.19	19.21
GOODS-PRODUCING	19.90	20.27	20.08	20.02	20.00	20.05	20.13	20.18	20.19	20.32	20.38	20.44	20.51	20.47	20.48
Natural resources and mining	23.29	23.83	23.73	23.43	23.74	24.10	23.96	23.63	23.59	23.80	23.72	24.08	23.76	23.89	24.16
Construction	22.67	23.26	23.03	23.00	23.03	23.04	22.99	23.05	23.03	23.26	23.39	23.36	23.57	23.57	23.64
Manufacturing	18.23	18.57	18.46	18.47	18.47	18.44	18.49	18.54	18.51	18.53	18.54	18.71	18.67	18.67	18.73
Durable goods.....	19.35	19.75	19.67	19.64	19.70	19.63	19.65	19.70	19.65	19.68	19.69	19.89	19.85	19.88	19.98
Wood products	14.93	14.87	15.16	14.97	14.79	14.80	14.89	14.91	14.83	14.86	14.86	14.93	14.78	14.87	14.99
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.28	17.47	17.25	17.28	17.21	17.30	17.53	17.49	17.56	17.53	17.54	17.55	17.48	17.58	17.56
Primary metals	20.08	20.02	20.19	20.06	20.08	20.11	20.11	20.03	19.92	20.09	19.78	20.14	20.03	19.88	20.02
Fabricated metal products	17.49	17.94	17.87	17.79	17.84	17.92	17.95	17.89	17.91	17.92	17.91	17.99	18.03	17.99	18.13
Machinery	18.38	18.94	18.76	18.81	18.71	18.56	18.78	18.86	19.02	19.05	19.00	19.02	19.09	19.14	19.19
Computer and electronic products	21.88	22.77	22.42	22.52	22.87	22.45	22.59	22.91	22.56	22.78	22.95	22.89	22.76	23.01	22.94
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.27	16.84	16.65	16.76	16.69	16.72	16.60	16.63	16.69	16.81	16.78	16.93	17.15	16.99	17.32
Transportation equipment	24.93	25.08	24.96	24.89	24.85	24.94	24.90	24.94	24.91	24.96	24.87	25.48	25.33	25.38	25.46
Furniture and related products	15.04	15.04	15.05	15.04	14.95	14.89	14.96	15.07	14.98	14.96	15.07	15.25	15.09	15.04	15.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.13	16.53	16.30	16.22	16.45	16.38	16.40	16.43	16.46	16.48	16.60	16.62	16.76	16.77	16.79
Nondurable goods.....	16.56	16.77	16.67	16.72	16.63	16.65	16.72	16.79	16.76	16.78	16.81	16.93	16.87	16.81	16.79
Food manufacturing	14.40	14.41	14.46	14.41	14.30	14.35	14.38	14.41	14.45	14.42	14.35	14.44	14.44	14.45	14.47
Beverages and tobacco products	20.49	21.79	21.71	22.12	21.99	22.13	22.29	22.45	22.20	21.41	21.85	21.69	20.88	21.34	21.21
Textile mills	13.71	13.56	13.64	13.50	13.57	13.50	13.42	13.34	13.48	13.65	13.69	13.79	13.50	13.59	13.74
Textile product mills	11.44	11.78	11.72	11.95	11.67	11.61	11.77	11.93	11.66	11.83	11.71	11.76	11.77	11.92	11.82
Apparel	11.37	11.45	11.55	11.28	11.36	11.32	11.30	11.30	11.42	11.46	11.37	11.61	11.64	11.69	11.61
Leather and allied products	13.90	13.00	13.49	13.56	13.37	13.19	13.24	12.90	13.12	12.74	12.58	12.69	12.84	13.22	12.66
Paper and paper products	19.28	19.99	19.55	19.60	19.55	19.78	20.26	20.22	20.16	20.22	20.03	20.28	19.98	19.79	19.96
Printing and related support activities.....	16.75	16.92	16.93	17.01	17.08	17.04	16.76	16.86	16.71	16.69	16.76	17.07	17.06	16.94	17.12
Petroleum and coal products	29.63	31.43	30.81	31.49	31.30	31.56	31.49	31.45	30.65	30.68	31.51	31.53	31.57	31.58	32.45
Chemicals	20.30	21.08	20.68	20.62	20.61	20.55	20.72	20.93	21.05	21.05	21.70	21.81	21.54	21.26	21.20
Plastics and rubber products	16.01	15.68	15.72	15.90	15.68	15.65	15.60	15.64	15.60	15.80	15.59	15.67	15.69	15.68	15.70
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.35	18.78	18.59	18.76	18.78	18.68	18.73	18.77	18.60	18.64	18.73	18.82	18.92	18.92	18.96
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.50	16.87	16.57	16.83	16.85	16.76	16.87	16.89	16.79	16.80	16.88	17.00	17.04	16.94	16.84
Wholesale trade	20.85	21.54	21.40	21.55	21.46	21.26	21.47	21.47	21.35	21.49	21.50	21.60	21.79	21.74	21.81
Retail trade	13.02	13.26	12.99	13.20	13.23	13.18	13.27	13.25	13.21	13.23	13.27	13.41	13.38	13.30	13.21
Transportation and warehousing	18.80	19.18	18.98	19.14	19.15	19.13	19.15	19.26	19.13	19.16	19.27	19.19	19.24	19.15	19.22
Utilities	29.56	30.35	30.09	29.80	29.91	30.02	30.15	30.47	30.16	30.19	30.30	30.70	30.88	30.90	30.67
Information	25.45	25.87	25.50	25.60	25.59	25.52	25.55	25.93	25.56	25.97	25.95	26.10	26.37	26.20	26.10
Financial activities	20.83	21.44	21.08	21.35	21.27	21.35	21.39	21.51	21.26	21.35	21.53	21.38	21.60	21.61	21.63
Professional and business services	22.35	22.80	22.63	22.76	22.87	22.66	22.68	22.91	22.55	22.68	22.90	22.78	22.82	22.90	23.04
Education and health services	19.49	20.00	19.79	19.83	19.83	19.80	19.90	19.87	19.90	20.07	20.03	20.13	20.21	20.17	20.30
Leisure and hospitality	11.11	11.31	11.41	11.34	11.39	11.33	11.31	11.33	11.25	11.19	11.22	11.25	11.32	11.36	11.46
Other services	16.59	16.85	16.85	16.86	16.90	16.87	16.83	16.89	16.83	16.70	16.73	16.86	16.87	16.92	17.00

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		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$617.11	\$636.15	\$623.94	\$626.34	\$622.54	\$625.92	\$631.70	\$640.97	\$630.93	\$636.38	\$647.02	\$638.27	\$645.46	\$642.87	\$644.21
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	625.82	629.37	628.14	629.37	632.93	636.50	635.27	635.94	639.52	640.19	644.45	642.87	645.46
GOODS-PRODUCING	779.83	818.72	799.18	794.79	776.00	800.00	813.25	819.31	819.71	820.93	835.58	827.82	840.91	835.18	835.58
Natural resources and mining	1007.85	1062.67	1027.51	1026.23	1020.82	1050.76	1056.64	1068.08	1066.27	1059.10	1100.61	1064.34	1071.58	1075.05	1079.95
CONSTRUCTION	852.45	894.10	849.81	855.60	822.17	861.70	892.01	887.43	895.87	911.79	928.58	899.36	933.37	912.16	910.14
Manufacturing	725.87	762.96	758.71	749.88	738.80	752.35	759.94	767.56	760.76	756.02	765.70	772.72	772.94	776.67	781.04
Durable goods.....	771.03	815.80	812.37	799.35	791.94	806.79	811.55	819.52	815.48	808.85	817.14	821.46	827.75	830.98	837.16
Wood products.....	559.05	582.14	580.63	571.85	551.67	572.76	588.16	602.36	590.23	576.57	582.51	582.27	583.81	596.29	584.61
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	706.16	727.27	686.55	691.20	650.54	698.92	732.75	731.08	739.28	750.28	755.97	745.88	753.39	748.91	716.45
Primary metals.....	816.93	872.53	878.27	862.58	853.40	870.76	880.82	881.32	874.49	861.86	858.45	874.08	881.32	878.70	890.89
Fabricated metal products.....	689.35	742.28	727.31	716.94	713.60	731.14	741.34	744.22	741.47	740.10	750.43	746.59	751.85	759.18	766.90
Machinery.....	737.88	796.25	782.29	776.85	765.24	775.81	786.88	792.12	800.74	792.48	796.10	798.84	815.14	821.11	830.93
Computer and electronic products.....	883.07	930.69	932.67	921.07	935.38	924.94	921.67	941.60	922.70	927.15	938.66	929.33	930.88	936.51	938.25
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	639.50	694.81	695.97	685.48	650.91	685.52	692.22	685.16	699.31	687.53	696.37	685.67	715.16	716.98	736.10
Transportation equipment.....	1026.61	1073.22	1085.76	1055.34	1048.67	1064.94	1065.72	1077.41	1071.13	1050.82	1066.92	1093.09	1091.72	1091.34	1099.87
Furniture and related products.....	566.48	576.12	577.92	559.49	548.67	571.78	574.46	584.72	578.23	575.96	581.70	581.03	577.95	580.54	599.15
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	620.78	639.46	640.59	629.34	626.75	633.91	637.96	645.70	637.00	637.78	640.76	636.55	645.26	649.00	653.13
Nondurable goods.....	658.36	684.22	681.80	677.16	661.87	674.33	680.50	690.07	680.46	677.91	689.21	699.21	693.36	692.57	693.43
Food manufacturing.....	575.89	587.53	592.86	585.05	569.14	579.74	578.08	589.37	585.23	584.01	588.35	603.59	594.93	593.90	597.61
Beverages and tobacco products.....	731.37	817.56	744.65	774.20	763.05	787.83	793.52	882.29	814.74	815.72	871.82	852.42	843.55	810.92	797.50
Textile mills.....	517.15	557.98	541.51	544.05	529.23	556.20	566.32	566.95	556.72	565.11	577.72	576.42	544.05	551.75	560.59
Textile product mills.....	433.13	458.55	461.77	467.25	455.13	459.76	459.03	466.46	448.91	451.91	444.98	458.64	459.03	467.26	464.53
Apparel.....	408.92	418.36	420.42	410.59	405.55	412.05	415.84	407.93	415.69	410.27	419.55	413.32	433.01	437.21	441.18
Leather and allied products.....	466.73	508.03	499.13	517.99	504.05	509.13	516.36	499.23	509.06	493.04	503.20	497.45	505.90	526.16	515.26
Paper and paper products.....	805.86	856.82	836.74	836.92	813.28	836.69	865.10	869.46	854.78	865.42	859.29	882.18	863.14	860.87	874.25
Printing and related support activities.....	635.72	647.34	656.88	644.68	638.79	647.52	643.58	650.80	638.32	630.88	650.29	660.61	656.81	652.19	653.98
Petroleum and coal products.....	1285.64	1357.52	1303.26	1332.03	1302.08	1338.14	1350.92	1364.93	1314.89	1328.44	1373.84	1374.71	1398.55	1398.99	1408.33
Chemicals.....	841.33	888.16	889.24	880.47	861.50	865.16	868.17	879.06	875.68	875.68	913.57	920.38	908.99	907.80	903.12
Plastics and rubber products.....	643.81	657.25	660.24	658.26	641.31	655.74	666.12	667.83	659.88	650.96	650.10	653.44	654.27	660.13	668.82
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	588.07	605.11	594.88	596.57	597.20	597.76	601.23	610.03	598.92	603.94	614.34	606.00	611.12	611.12	612.41
Trade, transportation, and utilities	542.36	562.28	546.81	548.66	547.63	551.40	558.40	565.82	560.79	567.84	572.23	569.50	570.84	565.80	567.51
Wholesale trade.....	784.75	817.02	802.50	805.97	800.46	797.25	811.57	824.45	809.17	812.32	827.75	820.80	832.38	828.29	833.14
Retail trade.....	388.72	400.24	392.30	389.40	390.29	392.76	396.77	401.48	398.94	408.81	408.72	406.32	404.08	399.00	405.55
Transportation and warehousing.....	677.44	713.78	690.87	689.04	681.74	696.33	702.81	716.47	715.46	722.33	736.11	721.54	723.42	729.62	728.44
Utilities.....	1243.76	1279.59	1245.73	1224.78	1247.25	1242.83	1266.30	1288.88	1275.77	1271.00	1281.69	1301.68	1334.02	1331.79	1291.21
Information	931.93	941.69	930.75	931.84	928.92	923.82	924.91	954.22	930.38	942.71	960.15	944.82	959.87	953.68	944.82
Financial activities	751.21	773.67	754.66	766.47	761.47	764.33	770.04	793.72	767.49	764.33	798.76	769.68	777.60	775.80	774.35
Professional and business services	775.81	799.52	783.00	785.22	789.02	788.57	793.80	815.60	789.25	793.80	817.53	795.02	807.83	803.79	813.31
Education and health services	628.56	643.31	637.24	638.53	634.56	633.60	636.80	641.80	638.79	646.25	648.97	648.19	650.76	649.47	651.63
Leisure and hospitality	275.80	280.36	278.40	272.16	277.92	279.85	279.36	284.38	281.25	284.23	288.35	276.75	280.74	279.46	278.48
Other services	506.28	518.73	512.24	514.23	513.76	516.22	516.68	523.59	516.68	517.70	523.65	520.97	521.28	519.44	520.20

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:												
2006.....	65.1	66.9	66.0	61.0	49.6	53.0	56.5	54.3	52.0	52.4	55.8	58.2
2007.....	58.4	59.1	55.4	51.5	56.7	49.1	49.1	43.1	52.4	52.2	53.7	50.6
2008.....	48.9	48.9	51.1	44.1	38.8	33.3	35.1	32.3	27.3	30.7	22.3	18.2
2009.....	19.7	17.1	16.5	20.6	27.3	23.0	26.4	32.9	32.9	31.0	46.8	39.6
2010.....	48.9	57.4	60.4	68.0	56.1	53.7	57.2	58.7	54.5	60.4	52.0	60.0
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	67.8	69.0	69.5	62.5	60.6	55.0	57.4	52.6	49.3	54.8	58.0
2007.....	60.2	59.7	62.8	58.7	57.1	52.2	53.7	45.5	49.6	49.1	53.5	54.6
2008.....	56.3	48.1	48.5	46.3	39.6	33.1	31.6	29.0	27.1	26.8	20.8	18.8
2009.....	17.7	12.3	12.6	10.8	14.9	20.8	21.6	21.7	28.4	27.3	33.8	36.1
2010.....	42.4	40.9	57.6	63.4	63.2	61.2	55.6	58.0	59.5	61.5	58.0	61.3
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	64.1	65.1	66.7	67.3	66.9	69.1	62.5	60.8	58.2	57.2	58.2	55.2
2007.....	58.6	57.1	62.5	61.9	59.5	59.1	56.7	54.8	56.3	51.5	53.5	51.3
2008.....	49.1	50.6	51.7	49.6	43.9	39.2	36.1	31.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	21.4
2009.....	17.5	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.5	13.4	13.2	15.8	20.4	20.4	21.0	24.7
2010.....	31.6	31.8	41.8	52.4	55.4	61.9	62.1	63.9	64.3	60.8	60.0	64.3
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	67.7	66.0	66.4	63.4	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.5	66.7	65.8	65.1	66.0
2007.....	63.4	59.5	61.2	59.7	59.3	58.4	57.2	57.4	59.9	59.3	58.6	60.0
2008.....	54.8	56.5	53.0	47.4	48.1	44.2	41.1	39.8	36.4	33.1	29.0	26.8
2009.....	24.9	17.7	15.4	15.1	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.5	14.1	13.0	13.4	13.0
2010.....	14.5	16.5	23.4	27.3	35.5	40.0	46.3	49.6	53.2	58.9	58.6	63.2
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2006.....	59.1	56.1	55.5	50.0	39.6	51.8	48.8	40.9	34.1	39.0	36.0	41.5
2007.....	55.5	45.7	31.7	28.7	42.7	36.0	40.2	22.6	32.3	37.2	51.8	42.1
2008.....	40.9	39.6	45.1	37.2	42.7	23.2	21.3	21.3	16.5	20.1	12.8	4.9
2009.....	4.9	10.4	9.1	16.5	11.0	11.0	19.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	45.7	41.5
2010.....	42.7	67.1	60.4	67.1	65.9	48.8	52.4	46.3	52.4	49.4	45.7	53.7
Over 3-month span:												
2006.....	54.9	58.5	54.9	54.3	48.8	53.7	43.9	41.5	33.5	28.0	29.3	27.4
2007.....	39.6	40.2	45.7	32.3	31.7	34.1	31.7	25.0	24.4	25.0	32.9	39.0
2008.....	48.2	36.6	35.4	38.4	39.6	30.5	20.1	9.8	14.0	17.1	13.4	6.1
2009.....	4.9	2.4	2.4	7.3	8.5	11.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	17.7	21.3	29.9
2010.....	37.2	42.7	55.5	62.8	67.1	64.6	55.5	50.6	53.0	50.6	48.2	50.6
Over 6-month span:												
2006.....	43.3	47.6	48.2	51.2	53.0	52.4	47.0	48.8	43.9	39.6	34.1	29.9
2007.....	34.8	31.7	32.3	32.9	35.4	39.0	34.1	27.4	28.7	24.4	30.5	25.6
2008.....	27.4	29.9	42.1	38.4	38.4	31.7	26.2	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	12.2
2009.....	7.3	4.9	2.4	6.1	2.4	6.1	7.3	6.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	15.2
2010.....	24.4	26.2	33.5	50.6	56.7	57.3	61.0	62.8	59.1	50.6	48.2	54.3
Over 12-month span:												
2006.....	44.5	41.5	41.5	40.2	40.2	45.7	42.7	43.3	47.6	48.8	46.3	43.9
2007.....	40.2	37.2	37.8	31.1	29.3	29.9	31.1	29.3	33.5	29.3	34.8	36.0
2008.....	28.0	29.3	26.2	25.6	31.1	26.8	23.2	19.5	24.4	20.1	16.5	14.6
2009.....	7.9	3.7	4.9	6.7	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2010.....	6.1	6.1	7.3	12.8	25.0	34.8	41.5	43.9	48.2	54.3	51.8	55.5

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2010							2010							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	
Total ²	2,864	3,141	3,092	3,011	3,328	3,202	3,063	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,537	2,821	2,752	2,658	2,998	2,888	2,635	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	
Construction.....	53	101	65	71	79	91	28	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.5	
Manufacturing.....	226	238	190	203	209	214	198	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	449	485	449	472	481	461	505	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	
Professional and business services.....	514	564	590	559	680	702	602	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.4	
Education and health services.....	487	515	487	529	638	558	538	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	317	365	381	307	321	306	314	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	
Government.....	327	320	341	354	330	314	428	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	
Region³															
Northeast.....	631	639	666	565	678	594	592	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	
South.....	982	1,100	1,159	1,101	1,283	1,050	1,054	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	
Midwest.....	604	617	647	552	633	725	631	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.1	
West.....	632	696	730	665	821	764	777	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	

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

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

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

West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2010							2010							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	
Total ²	4,250	4,275	4,156	4,208	4,249	4,214	4,184	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,946	3,985	3,891	3,953	3,963	3,907	3,883	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	
Construction.....	289	361	357	336	370	347	377	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.7	
Manufacturing.....	267	297	274	260	271	274	265	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	876	864	798	863	838	855	804	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	
Professional and business services.....	825	810	831	818	804	777	788	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7	
Education and health services.....	523	515	492	514	483	524	495	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	691	712	688	714	686	656	677	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	
Government.....	304	289	264	254	287	308	301	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	718	731	702	787	756	703	678	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	
South.....	1,505	1,531	1,541	1,562	1,598	1,643	1,539	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	
Midwest.....	1,013	1,011	946	924	996	929	921	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	
West.....	923	923	870	950	944	902	834	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2010							2010							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	
Total ²	4,436	4,390	4,210	4,139	4,084	4,154	4,162	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,884	3,940	3,796	3,761	3,798	3,834	3,842	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
Construction.....	314	361	321	334	348	363	473	5.6	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	8.4	
Manufacturing.....	260	271	279	261	279	293	257	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	874	855	814	813	802	832	768	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	
Professional and business services.....	777	830	808	774	795	721	759	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.5	
Education and health services.....	493	491	454	487	424	487	473	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	
Leisure and hospitality.....	668	701	663	675	694	646	650	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	
Government.....	552	450	414	378	286	319	320	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	748	775	731	707	748	749	683	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	
South.....	1,606	1,533	1,602	1,553	1,419	1,474	1,592	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	
Midwest.....	981	1,018	930	984	914	923	936	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	
West.....	928	929	889	910	868	882	866	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2010							2010							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^P	
Total ²	1,951	1,974	1,998	1,983	1,997	1,921	1,991	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	1,819	1,855	1,881	1,860	1,889	1,814	1,884	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Construction.....	67	72	81	85	81	67	68	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	
Manufacturing.....	105	97	107	95	108	115	121	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	443	451	425	452	417	435	404	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	
Professional and business services.....	325	357	385	350	411	336	371	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	
Education and health services.....	268	258	249	245	243	261	241	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	
Leisure and hospitality.....	373	401	407	394	412	362	421	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.2	
Government.....	131	119	117	124	108	107	106	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	341	318	333	271	288	279	312	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	
South.....	796	749	791	804	777	755	824	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	
Midwest.....	438	475	452	410	481	436	481	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	
West.....	437	404	425	411	420	387	400	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	

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 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, first quarter 2010.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10 ²	First quarter 2010	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 ²
United States ³	9,043.6	126,281.7	-2.1	\$889	0.8
Private industry	8,746.4	104,193.4	-2.5	890	1.0
Natural resources and mining	125.9	1,615.4	-3.3	1,019	2.7
Construction	806.6	5,192.5	-12.4	894	-1.3
Manufacturing	345.6	11,343.0	-6.2	1,081	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,875.7	23,997.7	-2.4	727	-.7
Information	144.0	2,707.0	-5.2	1,468	2.1
Financial activities	824.9	7,380.6	-3.4	1,711	7.2
Professional and business services	1,528.2	16,314.2	-1.2	1,153	2.0
Education and health services	880.9	18,587.8	1.7	770	-.8
Leisure and hospitality	740.1	12,534.9	-1.5	353	.6
Other services	1,267.8	4,296.4	-1.5	540	-.4
Government	297.2	22,088.3	-.1	883	-.2
Los Angeles, CA	431.4	3,863.3	-3.4	978	1.0
Private industry	425.9	3,280.3	-3.4	958	1.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.1	-5.0	1,635	10.3
Construction	13.1	104.6	-16.0	966	-.5
Manufacturing	13.6	373.5	-6.6	1,080	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	51.6	720.9	-2.8	764	-1.0
Information	8.4	190.6	-2.9	1,805	2.0
Financial activities	22.5	208.0	-4.3	1,736	9.4
Professional and business services	41.2	524.0	-3.6	1,178	1.1
Education and health services	28.4	510.9	.7	859	-.8
Leisure and hospitality	26.7	374.8	-2.9	520	.6
Other services	205.5	248.6	-4.0	421	-.7
Government	5.5	583.0	-3.1	1,093	.3
Cook, IL	142.9	2,311.0	-2.9	1,083	-.1
Private industry	141.5	2,002.3	-3.1	1,088	-.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	.8	-7.1	840	5.7
Construction	12.1	58.6	-15.8	1,289	-1.1
Manufacturing	6.7	192.0	-6.4	1,028	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	420.1	-3.5	777	-2.0
Information	2.6	51.1	-5.4	1,676	2.5
Financial activities	15.4	189.0	-4.5	2,465	2.2
Professional and business services	29.7	389.6	-2.8	1,417	.9
Education and health services	14.6	389.0	.6	815	-2.7
Leisure and hospitality	12.2	215.0	-1.3	402	-.5
Other services	15.2	92.3	-3.7	720	-1.5
Government	1.4	308.7	-1.3	1,045	2.2
New York, NY	118.3	2,255.5	-1.7	2,404	11.9
Private industry	118.0	1,806.6	-1.9	2,743	13.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	-15.7	2,233	-.7
Construction	2.2	30.2	-13.2	1,532	3.7
Manufacturing	2.6	26.4	-10.5	1,503	9.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	225.6	-2.2	1,175	3.8
Information	4.3	127.6	-4.5	2,504	2.4
Financial activities	18.7	341.6	-3.7	7,709	22.7
Professional and business services	24.7	446.9	-3.2	2,422	10.9
Education and health services	8.9	300.2	2.1	1,013	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	215.6	1.9	707	-1.9
Other services	18.2	85.6	-3.2	1,174	18.1
Government .....	.3	448.9	-.8	1,045	2.8
Harris, TX	99.5	1,970.8	-2.5	1,168	2.2
Private industry	98.9	1,704.4	-3.1	1,204	2.6
Natural resources and mining	1.6	71.7	-3.6	3,911	12.9
Construction	6.5	133.4	-10.4	1,039	-1.1
Manufacturing	4.5	167.1	-7.4	1,490	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	410.7	-2.9	1,084	1.4
Information	1.3	28.7	-6.3	1,284	-2.1
Financial activities	10.5	112.0	-3.5	1,645	7.7
Professional and business services	19.8	310.1	-4.0	1,333	.2
Education and health services	10.9	233.9	4.4	841	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.9	176.6	-1.6	381	1.9
Other services	13.0	59.0	.2	617	-2.5
Government .....	.5	266.3	2.0	937	.9
Maricopa, AZ	95.1	1,606.6	-3.8	848	-.8
Private industry	94.4	1,386.6	-4.0	854	.2
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	7.6	-11.6	971	13.7
Construction	9.1	80.2	-20.7	866	-1.8
Manufacturing	3.3	105.6	-9.1	1,272	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.8	331.0	-3.0	796	.0
Information	1.5	27.0	-2.3	1,156	-2.4
Financial activities	11.4	133.2	-3.1	1,176	2.5
Professional and business services	21.6	258.1	-4.4	893	.0
Education and health services	10.2	224.7	3.7	862	-1.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	172.1	-3.6	403	1.3
Other services	6.8	46.1	-.8	549	-2.3
Government .....	.7	219.9	-2.7	811	-6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10 ²	First quarter 2010	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 ²
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,392.8	-1.9	\$1,093	0.7
Private industry	67.2	1,223.5	-2.3	1,113	.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.6	7.8	.6	3,466	14.2
Construction	4.2	66.6	-12.6	955	1.0
Manufacturing	3.0	113.2	-8.2	1,271	(⁴)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	276.3	-2.7	954	.1
Information	1.6	45.1	-3.9	1,852	1.2
Financial activities	8.5	135.6	(⁴)	1,729	(⁴)
Professional and business services	14.8	253.2	-.6	1,228	-.5
Education and health services	6.9	161.5	4.4	919	-.4
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	125.3	-.8	487	-2.2
Other services	7.0	38.0	.1	607	-2.7
Government .....	.5	169.3	.8	952	.1
Orange, CA	101.6	1,342.8	-4.2	1,001	1.2
Private industry	100.2	1,194.0	-4.2	976	1.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	5.0	-2.3	524	-6.9
Construction	6.5	66.4	-15.2	1,038	-3.3
Manufacturing	5.0	149.3	-7.3	1,209	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.3	239.9	-3.7	896	-.7
Information	1.3	25.1	-10.4	1,814	15.2
Financial activities	9.9	103.3	(⁴)	1,579	5.5
Professional and business services	18.5	235.4	(⁴)	1,132	.5
Education and health services	10.1	154.5	1.2	852	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	162.4	-2.9	391	3.2
Other services	20.5	47.5	-1.2	502	-2.3
Government	1.4	148.8	-3.8	1,197	.8
San Diego, CA	98.5	1,229.8	-2.8	930	-.6
Private industry	97.2	1,004.0	-3.3	912	-.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.7	9.8	-2.5	530	-2.6
Construction	6.5	55.1	-14.3	982	.6
Manufacturing	3.0	92.6	-6.2	1,354	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	192.9	-2.9	740	(⁴)
Information	1.2	25.3	-5.9	1,423	1.9
Financial activities	8.7	67.1	-4.0	1,233	-2.1
Professional and business services	15.9	204.0	-4.0	1,260	.2
Education and health services	8.3	146.2	1.5	844	-.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	149.7	-1.6	381	-2.8
Other services	27.9	57.0	-1.2	479	.4
Government	1.3	225.8	-.6	1,010	-.7
King, WA	79.0	1,098.9	-3.1	1,120	-.6
Private industry	78.5	941.8	-3.7	1,129	-.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	2.8	2.9	1,491	-5.0
Construction	5.8	45.7	-19.4	1,112	-1.8
Manufacturing	2.3	96.9	-6.8	1,383	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	199.1	-3.2	961	-.4
Information	1.7	78.4	-3.2	2,136	.2
Financial activities	6.5	64.6	-7.5	1,542	-2.3
Professional and business services	13.5	170.1	-3.5	1,350	2.4
Education and health services	6.7	130.2	-.2	857	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	104.0	-1.4	434	2.6
Other services	21.0	50.0	8.3	574	-4.5
Government .....	.5	157.1	.6	1,066	-.8
Miami-Dade, FL	84.8	947.4	-2.0	845	-1.3
Private industry	84.4	801.0	-1.9	819	.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	9.7	-5.7	379	-5.3
Construction	5.5	31.7	-17.1	831	-2.7
Manufacturing	2.6	34.6	-10.8	827	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.6	234.6	-1.3	763	-.3
Information	1.5	17.7	-4.7	1,370	3.3
Financial activities	9.2	60.6	-4.0	1,439	6.2
Professional and business services	17.7	122.9	-1.8	988	.3
Education and health services	9.6	148.2	2.1	792	-.9
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	105.5	1.3	466	-1.7
Other services	7.6	34.8	-1.4	519	-1.9
Government .....	.4	146.4	-2.8	988	-7.9

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, first quarter 2010.

State	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10	First quarter 2010	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10
United States ²	9,043.6	126,281.7	-2.1	\$889	0.8
Alabama	117.0	1,803.7	-2.1	737	.0
Alaska	21.2	304.4	-.2	878	-.9
Arizona	148.9	2,373.3	-3.5	800	-.9
Arkansas	86.0	1,133.6	-1.0	674	-2.9
California	1,367.1	14,280.4	-3.0	1,003	.9
Colorado	171.7	2,151.3	-2.7	912	-.1
Connecticut	111.6	1,566.7	-3.2	1,206	1.3
Delaware	28.5	388.4	-2.9	971	-.5
District of Columbia	34.3	685.2	1.2	1,505	2.8
Florida	595.5	7,162.0	-2.6	766	-.5
Georgia	269.0	3,728.2	-2.6	837	.6
Hawaii	39.3	585.6	-2.4	767	-.9
Idaho	55.3	591.8	-1.6	634	-.6
Illinois	376.9	5,406.6	-2.6	946	-.4
Indiana	160.2	2,666.1	-1.3	739	.0
Iowa	94.0	1,410.0	-1.6	707	-.1
Kansas	87.8	1,286.4	-2.9	718	-.1
Kentucky	109.2	1,690.8	-1.1	712	.0
Louisiana	128.6	1,827.6	-2.1	762	-1.4
Maine	48.9	557.7	-.9	691	.4
Maryland	162.1	2,414.4	-1.6	977	1.5
Massachusetts	216.7	3,071.0	-1.2	1,098	-.2
Michigan	250.9	3,677.2	-2.3	815	-1.2
Minnesota	168.8	2,493.9	-1.8	883	.2
Mississippi	69.9	1,068.6	-1.8	633	.0
Missouri	173.1	2,554.7	-2.4	762	-.9
Montana	42.2	411.0	-.6	634	1.0
Nebraska	59.4	880.4	-1.7	694	-.7
Nevada	73.9	1,097.8	-4.6	780	-3.7
New Hampshire	47.7	589.9	-1.7	833	-.6
New Jersey	269.6	3,710.7	-1.5	1,121	1.8
New Mexico	54.2	777.3	-2.0	716	-.8
New York	586.1	8,239.4	-1.1	1,281	6.1
North Carolina	250.8	3,752.2	-2.5	791	3.1
North Dakota	25.8	347.2	1.5	684	2.5
Ohio	285.3	4,806.4	-2.7	783	-.8
Oklahoma	102.7	1,474.2	-3.0	705	-.4
Oregon	130.3	1,570.1	-1.9	776	.5
Pennsylvania	341.3	5,376.6	-1.3	858	-.3
Rhode Island	35.1	437.1	-1.1	836	.7
South Carolina	111.9	1,742.0	-1.9	692	-.1
South Dakota	30.8	377.2	-1.4	634	.6
Tennessee	139.9	2,535.5	-1.7	764	1.6
Texas	569.5	10,101.3	-1.3	893	.8
Utah	82.7	1,135.8	-2.2	729	.3
Vermont	24.3	288.6	-1.0	716	-.4
Virginia	231.6	3,489.1	-1.3	932	1.3
Washington	226.0	2,752.4	-2.2	899	-.4
West Virginia	48.5	682.3	-1.1	693	-1.6
Wisconsin	156.8	2,565.5	-2.1	741	-.8
Wyoming	25.0	262.2	-3.8	775	-.4
Puerto Rico	49.2	943.4	-2.6	497	.0
Virgin Islands	3.6	44.9	.5	720	5.1

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2008	2009	Percent change, 2008-09
Ocean City, NJ	\$33,529	\$33,477	-0.2
Odessa, TX	44,316	42,295	-4.6
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	34,778	35,562	2.3
Oklahoma City, OK	39,363	39,525	0.4
Olympia, WA	40,744	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	38,063	1.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	40,521	41,480	2.4
Terre Haute, IN	33,562	33,470	-0.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	35,002	35,288	0.8
Toledo, OH	39,686	39,098	-1.5
Topeka, KS	36,714	37,651	2.6
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	60,135	59,313	-1.4
Tucson, AZ	39,973	40,071	0.2
Tulsa, OK	40,205	40,108	-0.2
Tuscaloosa, AL	37,949	38,309	0.9
Tyler, TX	38,817	38,845	0.1
Utica-Rome, NY	34,936	35,492	1.6
Valdosta, GA	29,288	29,661	1.3
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	45,264	47,287	4.5
Vero Beach, FL	36,557	35,937	-1.7
Victoria, TX	39,888	38,608	-3.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	40,709	41,145	1.1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	38,696	39,614	2.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	32,018	32,125	0.3
Waco, TX	35,698	36,731	2.9
Warner Robins, GA	40,457	41,820	3.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62,653	64,032	2.2
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	37,363	37,919	1.5
Wausau, WI	36,477	36,344	-0.4
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	35,356	34,113	-3.5
Wenatchee, WA	30,750	31,200	1.5
Wheeling, WV-OH	32,915	33,583	2.0
Wichita, KS	40,423	40,138	-0.7
Wichita Falls, TX	34,185	33,698	-1.4
Williamsport, PA	33,340	34,188	2.5
Wilmington, NC	35,278	36,204	2.6
Winchester, VA-WV	37,035	38,127	2.9
Winston-Salem, NC	39,770	39,874	0.3
Worcester, MA	45,955	45,743	-0.5
Yakima, WA	30,821	31,366	1.8
Yauco, PR	19,821	20,619	4.0
York-Hanover, PA	39,379	39,798	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	34,403	33,704	-2.0
Yuba City, CA	36,538	37,289	2.1
Yuma, AZ	31,351	32,474	3.6

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total private employment.....	110,995	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,371	107,791
Total nonfarm employment.....	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,920	130,262
Goods-producing.....	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,531	22,233	21,334	18,620	17,987
Natural resources and mining.....	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	700	729
Construction.....	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,037	5,614
Manufacturing.....	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,883	11,644
Private service-providing.....	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,947	89,751	89,804
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,949	24,763
Wholesale trade.....	5,933	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,625	5,586
Retail trade.....	15,280	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,528	14,444
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,410	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,235	4,178
Utilities.....	601	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	561	555
Information.....	3,630	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,807	2,723
Financial activities.....	7,687	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,758	7,597
Professional and business services.....	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,580	16,697
Education and health services.....	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,191	19,560
Leisure and hospitality.....	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,102	13,112
Other services.....	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,364	5,353
Government.....	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,549	22,471

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

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.6	33.1	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.8	17.4	18.1	18.6	19.0
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	481.0	493.8	506.8	518.1	529.1	544.3	567.9	590.0	608.0	617.1	636.2
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours.....	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2	39.2	40.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.7	19.3	19.9	20.3
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	621.9	630.0	651.6	669.1	688.1	705.3	730.2	757.3	776.7	779.8	818.7
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours.....	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.1	43.3	44.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.6	17.0	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.7	19.9	21.0	22.5	23.3	23.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	734.9	757.9	742.0	765.9	803.8	853.7	908.0	962.6	1014.7	1007.9	1062.7
Construction:											
Average weekly hours.....	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5	37.6	38.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.5	20.0	21.0	21.9	22.7	23.3
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	685.8	695.9	711.8	726.8	735.6	750.2	781.2	816.7	842.6	852.5	894.1
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours.....	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8	39.8	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.3	14.8	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.6	16.8	17.3	17.8	18.2	18.6
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	590.8	595.2	618.8	636.0	658.5	673.3	691.0	711.6	724.5	725.9	763.0
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.1	32.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.6	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.7	16.4	17.1	17.8	18.4	18.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	445.7	461.1	473.8	484.7	494.2	509.6	532.8	554.9	574.4	588.1	605.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.3	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.4	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.9
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.9	459.5	471.3	481.1	488.4	498.4	514.3	526.1	536.1	542.4	562.3
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.6	37.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.3	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.7	18.2	18.9	19.6	20.1	20.9	21.5
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.4	643.5	644.4	657.3	667.1	685.0	718.6	748.9	769.6	784.8	817.0
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours.....	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	631.4	643.5	644.4	657.3	667.1	685.0	718.6	748.9	769.6	784.8	817.0
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours.....	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.4	36.0	37.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.1	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.3	17.7	18.4	18.8	19.2
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	562.3	562.7	579.9	598.4	615.0	618.6	637.0	655.0	670.4	677.4	713.8
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours.....	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.7	42.1	42.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	22.8	23.6	24.0	24.8	25.6	26.7	27.4	27.9	28.8	29.6	30.4
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	955.7	977.2	979.1	1017.3	1048.4	1095.9	1135.3	1182.7	1230.7	1243.8	1279.6
Information:											
Average weekly hours.....	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	19.1	19.8	20.2	21.0	21.4	22.1	23.2	24.0	24.8	25.5	25.9
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	700.9	730.9	737.8	760.5	777.3	805.1	850.4	874.7	909.0	931.9	941.7
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours.....	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1	36.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.0	15.6	16.2	17.1	17.5	18.0	18.8	19.6	20.3	20.8	21.4
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	537.4	557.9	575.5	609.1	622.9	645.0	672.2	705.1	727.1	751.2	773.7
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours.....	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	35.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.5	16.3	16.8	17.2	17.5	18.1	19.1	20.2	21.2	22.4	22.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	535.1	557.8	574.7	587.0	597.6	618.9	662.3	700.8	737.7	775.8	799.5
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.3	32.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	14.0	14.6	15.2	15.6	16.2	16.7	17.4	18.1	18.9	19.5	20.0
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	449.3	473.4	492.7	505.7	523.8	544.6	564.9	590.1	613.7	628.6	643.3
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours.....	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.8	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.3
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	217.2	220.7	227.2	230.4	234.9	241.4	250.3	265.5	273.4	275.8	280.4
Other services:											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.7	13.3	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.8	15.4	16.1	16.6	16.9
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	413.4	428.6	439.8	434.4	433.0	443.4	456.5	477.1	495.6	506.3	518.7

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	2008	2009				2010				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2010										
Civilian workers²	109.5	109.9	110.2	110.8	111.0	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	0.3	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.4	110.9	111.0	111.5	111.6	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	.3	1.9
Management, business, and financial.....	109.8	110.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	.4	2.1
Professional and related.....	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.2	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	.2	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.3	108.4	108.7	109.3	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	.4	2.2
Sales and related.....	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.4	105.8	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	.7	2.2
Office and administrative support.....	110.0	110.8	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	.3	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.8	110.1	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	.2	1.9
Construction and extraction.....	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.5	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	.1	1.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.6	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.4	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	.4	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.2	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.2	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	.2	2.5
Production.....	106.2	107.2	107.6	108.1	108.3	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	.1	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	108.4	108.9	109.4	110.2	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	.4	2.6
Service occupations.....	110.6	111.5	111.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	.3	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	107.5	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	.1	2.3
Manufacturing.....	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	.1	2.8
Service-providing.....	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	.3	1.9
Education and health services.....	111.1	111.7	112.1	113.1	113.4	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance.....	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	.3	1.7
Hospitals.....	110.8	111.7	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	.6	2.2
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	109.6	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	.0	1.2
Education services.....	111.3	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	111.4	111.9	112.1	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	.0	1.2
Public administration ³	112.0	113.0	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	.2	1.9
Private industry workers	108.9	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	.3	2.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	109.9	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.7	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	.3	2.1
Management, business, and financial.....	109.5	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.9	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	.3	2.2
Professional and related.....	110.3	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	.2	1.9
Sales and office.....	107.9	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.2	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	.5	2.2
Sales and related.....	105.5	104.3	104.5	105.3	105.8	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	.7	2.2
Office and administrative support.....	109.6	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.6	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	.3	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.2	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	.2	1.9
Construction and extraction.....	110.8	110.9	111.5	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	.1	1.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	.3	1.9
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.9	107.7	108.1	108.6	108.9	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	.2	2.4
Production.....	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.0	108.2	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	.1	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	107.9	108.4	108.9	109.6	109.7	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	.3	2.6
Service occupations.....	109.8	110.7	110.9	111.7	111.8	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	.2	1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	107.5	107.9	108.2	108.4	108.6	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	.1	2.3
Management, professional, and related.....	106.6	106.8	106.7	106.5	106.4	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	-.1	2.5
Sales and office.....	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.5	107.8	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	.5	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.4	110.4	110.9	111.3	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	.1	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	106.2	107.0	107.5	107.8	108.0	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	.2	2.6
Construction.....	110.9	110.9	111.2	111.5	111.7	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	-.1	.9
Manufacturing.....	105.9	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	.1	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.4	105.5	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	.0	3.1
Sales and office.....	107.0	107.3	107.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	.5	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	106.0	106.6	107.1	107.4	107.7	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	.0	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.8	106.7	107.2	107.5	107.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	.2	2.6
Service-providing industries.....	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	.4	2.0
Management, professional, and related.....	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	.3	1.9
Sales and office.....	108.0	108.0	108.4	109.0	109.4	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	.4	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	108.4	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.4	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	.4	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.8	108.5	109.0	109.7	109.9	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	.2	2.4
Service occupations.....	109.8	110.7	111.0	111.7	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	.2	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.6	108.8	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	.3	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008		2009				2010				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2010											
Wholesale trade.....	106.8	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.0	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	0.7	2.3	
Retail trade.....	108.1	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	.0	1.8	
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	.4	2.9	
Utilities.....	108.9	109.6	110.9	111.2	112.0	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	-3	4.9	
Information.....	107.4	107.7	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	-2	1.6	
Financial activities.....	107.1	106.8	107.9	108.3	108.6	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	.7	2.6	
Finance and insurance.....	107.2	106.9	108.1	108.6	108.8	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	.7	2.8	
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.4	107.7	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	.6	1.6	
Professional and business services.....	111.6	111.9	111.9	112.0	112.4	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	.5	2.0	
Education and health services.....	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	.3	1.7	
Education services.....	111.3	111.9	112.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	.3	1.6	
Health care and social assistance.....	110.5	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	.4	1.6	
Hospitals.....	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	.5	2.1	
Leisure and hospitality.....	111.4	112.2	112.0	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	.2	1.2	
Accommodation and food services.....	112.1	113.0	112.6	113.4	113.5	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	.2	1.1	
Other services, except public administration.....	109.9	110.8	110.8	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	-1	1.5	
State and local government workers.....	111.6	112.3	112.8	113.9	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	.3	1.8	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	111.6	112.0	112.5	113.6	113.8	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	.2	1.5	
Professional and related.....	111.4	111.9	112.4	113.6	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	.2	1.4	
Sales and office.....	111.3	112.4	112.8	114.1	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	.2	1.9	
Office and administrative support.....	111.8	112.8	113.1	114.4	114.7	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	.1	1.9	
Service occupations.....	112.4	113.4	113.8	114.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	.3	2.3	
Workers by industry												
Education and health services.....	111.5	111.9	112.4	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	.2	1.5	
Education services.....	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	.2	1.4	
Schools.....	111.2	111.8	112.1	113.5	113.7	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	.2	1.4	
Elementary and secondary schools.....	111.4	112.0	112.2	114.0	114.1	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	.0	1.3	
Health care and social assistance.....	113.2	113.3	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	.6	2.2	
Hospitals.....	111.3	112.4	113.4	113.9	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	.8	2.4	
Public administration ³	112.0	113.0	113.4	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	.2	1.9	

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	2008		2009				2010				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
	Dec. 2010											
Civilian workers¹	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.9	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0		0.4	1.6
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	110.5	111.0	111.1	111.5	111.7	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7		.3	1.8
Management, business, and financial.....	110.1	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.9	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2		.4	2.1
Professional and related.....	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9		.2	1.5
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.2	109.6	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7		.5	1.9
Sales and related.....	105.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6		.8	2.3
Office and administrative support.....	109.8	110.6	111.1	111.5	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6		.3	1.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4		.2	1.2
Construction and extraction.....	111.3	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9		.1	1.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.6	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8		.3	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5		.2	1.5
Production.....	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	109.3	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6		.0	1.2
Transportation and material moving.....	108.5	108.8	109.4	110.2	110.4	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5		.4	1.9
Service occupations.....	110.3	111.2	111.5	112.4	112.6	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9		.2	1.2
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing.....	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.1	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6		.1	1.4
Manufacturing.....	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7		.1	1.7
Service-providing.....	109.7	110.2	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2		.3	1.6
Education and health services.....	110.5	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0		.3	1.3
Health care and social assistance.....	110.9	111.7	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7		.3	1.4
Hospitals.....	111.3	112.0	112.6	113.2	113.6	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4		.4	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6		.0	.9
Education services.....	110.2	110.5	110.7	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4		.2	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.1	110.4	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4		.0	1.2
Public administration ²	110.4	111.3	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0		.2	1.1
Private industry workers	109.4	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8		.4	1.8
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related.....	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.3	111.5	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7		.3	2.0
Management, business, and financial.....	110.0	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.8	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2		.4	2.2
Professional and related.....	110.9	111.6	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1		.2	1.8
Sales and office.....	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5		.5	1.9
Sales and related.....	105.7	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7		.8	2.4
Office and administrative support.....	109.7	110.6	111.1	111.4	111.8	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6		.3	1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	110.5	110.6	111.0	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3		.2	1.2
Construction and extraction.....	111.5	111.4	111.7	112.3	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0		.1	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	109.3	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5		.4	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3		.2	1.6
Production.....	107.4	108.1	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5		.0	1.1
Transportation and material moving.....	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2		.4	1.9
Service occupations.....	110.1	111.0	111.2	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5		.2	1.1
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries.....	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6		.1	1.5
Management, professional, and related.....	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.4	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4		-.2	1.8
Sales and office.....	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.7	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5		.5	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5		.0	1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5		.1	1.3
Construction.....	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7		-.1	.7
Manufacturing.....	107.7	108.1	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7		.1	1.7
Management, professional, and related.....	107.8	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2		.0	2.3
Sales and office.....	108.1	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.6	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1		.6	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.0	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4		.0	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2		.1	1.2
Service-providing industries.....	109.6	110.0	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1		.4	1.8
Management, professional, and related.....	110.8	111.4	111.5	111.7	111.9	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1		.4	2.0
Sales and office.....	108.0	107.9	108.3	109.0	109.5	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6		.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.2	111.6	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0		.4	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	108.1	108.6	109.3	110.0	110.2	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2		.3	1.8
Service occupations.....	110.1	111.0	111.3	112.2	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5		.2	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	107.4	107.8	108.2	108.7	108.9	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0		.4	1.9

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008	2009				2010				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2010										
Wholesale trade.....	106.4	106.8	106.5	106.2	106.4	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	0.7	2.0
Retail trade.....	108.1	108.3	108.9	110.0	110.4	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	.0	1.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	106.9	107.2	107.9	108.3	108.3	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	.4	2.5
Utilities.....	109.6	111.0	112.0	112.2	113.3	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	.2	2.0
Information.....	107.5	107.8	108.1	108.7	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	-.3	1.3
Financial activities.....	107.2	106.8	107.9	108.5	108.9	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	.8	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	107.6	107.1	108.5	109.0	109.4	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	.9	3.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.8	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	.6	1.2
Professional and business services.....	111.9	112.3	112.2	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	.6	2.0
Education and health services.....	110.6	111.4	111.8	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	.4	1.5
Education services.....	110.8	111.1	111.2	112.2	112.6	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	.3	1.7
Health care and social assistance.....	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	.3	1.4
Hospitals.....	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	.4	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	112.3	113.1	112.8	113.7	113.8	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	.2	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	112.8	113.7	113.2	114.2	114.3	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	.2	.9
Other services, except public administration.....	110.4	111.4	111.4	112.5	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	-.2	1.0
State and local government workers.....	110.4	110.9	111.4	112.2	112.5	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	.2	1.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	110.4	110.7	111.1	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	.2	1.2
Professional and related.....	110.3	110.6	111.0	112.0	112.3	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	.3	1.2
Sales and office.....	109.7	110.5	111.0	111.9	112.1	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	.1	1.0
Office and administrative support.....	110.1	111.0	111.4	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	.1	1.0
Service occupations.....	110.9	112.0	112.4	113.1	113.5	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	.2	1.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	110.5	110.7	111.1	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	.2	1.2
Education services.....	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	.2	1.2
Schools.....	110.1	110.4	110.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	.2	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	110.1	110.3	110.5	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance.....	113.4	113.1	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	.5	1.4
Hospitals.....	112.1	112.8	113.9	114.2	114.7	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	.5	1.4
Public administration ²	110.4	111.3	111.9	112.5	112.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	.2	1.1

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2008	2009				2010				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2010										
Civilian workers.....	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.5	110.7	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	0.3	2.9
Private industry workers.....	107.7	108.2	108.4	108.7	108.7	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	.2	2.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	108.5	108.8	108.8	108.9	108.8	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	.2	2.2
Sales and office.....	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.5	108.7	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	.2	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.2	109.5	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	.2	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	105.1	106.4	106.8	107.1	107.4	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	.2	4.3
Service occupations.....	108.8	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.5	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	.3	2.7
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	104.7	105.4	105.7	105.7	105.8	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	.1	4.1
Manufacturing.....	102.5	103.5	103.6	103.4	103.6	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	.1	5.0
Service-providing.....	108.9	109.3	109.5	109.9	109.9	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	.3	2.5
State and local government workers.....	114.2	115.2	115.7	117.4	117.7	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	.3	2.9

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	2008	2009				2010				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Dec. 2010										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	108.0	109.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	0.2	3.3
Goods-producing.....	106.9	108.0	108.9	109.5	110.0	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	.1	3.5
Manufacturing.....	102.8	104.4	104.8	105.3	105.8	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	.0	4.4
Service-providing.....	108.8	109.9	110.6	111.3	111.9	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	.3	3.2
Nonunion.....	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.1	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	.3	1.8
Goods-producing.....	107.7	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	.1	1.8
Manufacturing.....	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	.1	2.3
Service-providing.....	109.4	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	.4	1.9
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.0	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	.4	2.3
South.....	109.3	109.8	110.1	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	.3	1.9
Midwest.....	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.6	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	.3	2.5
West.....	109.4	109.9	110.0	110.3	110.6	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	.2	1.7
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	108.1	108.8	109.6	110.2	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	.2	1.8
Goods-producing.....	107.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	.1	1.3
Manufacturing.....	105.5	106.0	106.4	107.0	107.3	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	.1	1.3
Service-providing.....	108.3	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	.4	2.3
Nonunion.....	109.6	110.0	110.2	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	.3	1.6
Goods-producing.....	109.3	109.5	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	.1	1.5
Manufacturing.....	108.2	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	.1	1.7
Service-providing.....	109.7	110.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	.4	1.8
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	109.6	109.9	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	.4	2.1
South.....	110.0	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.5	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	.4	1.7
Midwest.....	108.0	108.4	108.6	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	.3	1.8
West.....	110.1	110.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	.1	1.3

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

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

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	214.537	218.056	215.949	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179
All items (1967 = 100).....	642.658	653.198	646.887	649.098	649.259	651.925	653.059	653.564	652.926	653.066	653.966	654.346	655.162	655.438	656.563
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278
Food.....	217.955	219.625	217.637	218.874	218.778	219.032	219.218	219.374	219.218	219.121	219.491	220.216	220.616	220.617	220.946
Food at home.....	215.124	215.836	213.359	215.404	215.118	215.623	215.737	215.793	215.361	215.256	215.382	216.161	216.698	216.538	216.955
Cereals and bakery products.....	252.567	250.449	251.019	250.725	251.361	250.930	250.425	251.269	250.260	250.172	249.736	250.085	249.890	249.944	250.592
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.805	207.694	201.003	201.870	202.343	202.812	205.178	205.679	208.171	208.989	208.854	211.280	212.170	212.957	212.019
Dairy and related products ¹	197.013	199.245	194.792	198.949	198.800	198.814	197.308	197.749	197.947	198.991	198.712	199.042	201.291	201.277	202.056
Fruits and vegetables.....	272.945	273.458	273.189	279.119	274.963	280.431	279.272	277.887	271.907	265.967	265.914	268.832	270.200	269.917	277.089
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	163.034	161.602	161.216	163.684	162.775	162.666	162.128	160.982	160.361	161.121	161.764	161.771	161.313	161.427	159.229
Other foods at home.....	191.220	191.124	189.921	190.994	191.572	190.991	191.017	191.461	191.001	191.529	192.026	191.289	191.311	190.152	190.147
Sugar and sweets.....	196.933	201.242	198.712	199.777	201.942	199.917	200.775	202.123	199.737	201.180	200.335	202.469	202.962	200.586	203.098
Fats and oils.....	201.224	200.587	197.391	200.220	200.919	198.567	197.749	199.510	199.375	200.506	201.764	201.971	203.614	202.375	200.476
Other foods.....	205.497	204.553	203.832	204.719	205.008	204.952	204.947	205.036	204.874	205.166	205.857	204.322	203.990	202.988	202.776
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.393	121.683	122.422	121.564	121.172	122.318	122.298	120.607	121.551	122.052	121.787	122.106	121.698	120.623	122.419
Food away from home ¹	223.272	226.114	224.789	224.916	225.081	224.991	225.276	225.573	225.797	225.710	226.422	227.075	227.287	227.512	227.722
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.852	159.276	156.990	157.517	158.569	158.657	158.738	158.529	159.271	159.338	159.517	160.072	160.036	160.392	160.681
Alcoholic beverages.....	220.751	223.291	222.082	222.401	222.496	222.521	222.299	222.463	222.680	223.639	223.536	224.043	224.705	224.490	224.215
Housing.....	217.057	216.256	215.523	215.925	215.841	216.023	215.798	215.981	216.778	217.076	216.976	216.602	216.100	215.830	216.142
Shelter.....	249.354	248.396	247.863	247.950	248.001	248.052	248.031	248.100	248.470	248.677	248.595	248.522	248.646	248.738	248.972
Rent of primary residence.....	248.812	249.385	248.999	249.144	249.017	249.089	249.012	248.925	248.999	249.126	249.024	249.368	249.618	250.317	250.986
Lodging away from home.....	134.243	133.656	122.638	125.778	128.991	133.075	134.331	136.121	140.476	143.358	139.999	135.800	133.580	126.704	125.665
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	256.610	256.584	256.727	256.591	256.483	256.272	256.170	256.163	256.352	256.395	256.509	256.590	256.823	257.202	257.452
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	121.487	125.682	123.812	124.360	124.439	124.416	124.879	125.036	125.289	125.865	126.463	126.627	127.111	127.501	126.194
Fuels and utilities.....	210.696	214.187	208.760	211.381	210.819	212.295	211.726	212.773	217.820	219.614	219.602	217.695	213.031	210.978	212.505
Fuels.....	188.113	189.286	184.886	187.330	186.345	187.864	187.054	188.017	193.678	195.268	194.865	192.635	187.271	184.764	186.338
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	239.778	275.132	262.649	280.850	277.284	276.027	278.080	272.606	265.521	261.257	263.196	265.812	276.551	286.367	298.037
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	193.563	192.886	188.724	190.439	189.549	191.280	190.284	191.628	198.207	200.177	199.632	197.049	190.603	187.335	188.443
Household furnishings and operations.....	128.701	125.490	127.119	127.209	126.945	126.750	125.997	126.029	125.589	125.239	125.005	124.535	124.524	124.121	123.931
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071
Men's and boys' apparel.....	113.628	111.914	110.633	109.762	111.351	113.104	113.692	113.885	112.446	109.670	110.229	112.201	114.090	112.824	109.711
Women's and girls' apparel.....	108.091	107.081	108.304	103.353	106.818	111.730	110.816	108.686	104.746	100.659	102.702	109.217	110.723	109.778	105.739
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	114.489	114.180	112.695	113.248	114.318	115.920	116.469	114.412	112.930	112.882	113.245	114.413	114.663	115.106	112.558
Footwear.....	126.854	127.988	128.492	127.205	127.737	128.525	129.432	128.738	127.196	125.212	125.656	129.303	130.896	129.368	126.585
Transportation.....	179.252	193.396	188.318	190.512	189.577	192.130	193.994	194.761	192.651	193.038	193.454	192.412	194.283	195.659	198.280
Private transportation.....	174.762	188.747	183.766	186.308	185.274	187.796	189.503	190.071	187.593	188.028	188.616	187.646	189.674	190.915	193.545
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.486	97.149	96.421	96.660	97.020	97.032	96.815	96.890	97.176	97.620	97.891	97.502	97.203	96.936	97.046
New vehicles.....	135.623	138.005	138.857	138.743	138.851	138.600	138.174	137.750	137.503	137.323	137.119	137.365	137.849	138.222	138.567
Used cars and trucks ¹	126.973	143.128	137.406	139.174	140.218	140.797	141.315	142.537	144.399	146.379	147.909	146.065	144.040	142.250	142.454
Motor fuel.....	201.978	239.178	224.730	234.106	227.674	237.671	244.801	246.671	234.868	234.642	235.690	232.518	240.303	245.165	256.025
Gasoline (all types).....	201.555	238.594	224.260	233.727	227.198	237.356	244.347	246.080	234.214	234.091	235.110	231.819	239.527	244.345	255.319
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.050	136.995	134.781	135.277	135.649	135.523	135.701	136.135	136.686	137.236	137.646	137.802	138.289	138.768	139.223
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	243.337	247.954	245.417	245.567	245.969	246.624	247.355	247.311	247.635	247.536	248.390	249.231	249.824	249.872	250.134
Public transportation.....	236.348	251.351	245.203	241.058	241.967	244.766	249.135	253.275	257.825	257.337	254.717	252.525	251.435	254.995	257.172
Medical care.....	375.613	388.436	379.516	382.688	385.907	387.142	387.703	387.762	388.199	387.898	388.467	390.616	391.240	391.660	391.946
Medical care commodities.....	305.108	314.717	308.221	310.494	312.864	314.023	314.535	314.923	314.888	314.113	314.881	315.804	316.082	316.794	317.199
Medical care services.....	397.299	411.208	401.452	404.937	408.447	409.687	410.256	410.173	410.802	410.710	411.182	413.807	414.564	414.850	415.079
Professional services.....	319.372	328.186	321.827	324.397	325.969	326.206	327.015	327.121	327.938	328.899	329.318	330.149	330.057	330.508	330.651
Hospital and related services.....	567.879	607.679	581.968	588.631	598.549	603.850	604.756	605.313	606.378	604.291	605.859	614.667	618.936	619.747	621.176
Recreation ²	114.272	113.313	113.212	113.310	113.345	113.339	113.781	113.684	113.802	113.689	113.521	113.120	112.984	112.839	112.345
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.276	99.122	99.873	99.940	99.532	99.915	100.074	99.572	99.814	99.244	98.852	98.638	98.503	98.214	97.167
Education and communication ²	127.393	129.919	128.883	129.072	129.105	129.236	129.344	129.270	129.263	129.586	130.599	131.154	130.959	130.894	130.548
Education ²	190.857	199.337	195.672	195.850	196.137	196.470	196.798	196.917	197.284	198.206	201.476	203.353	203.071	203.139	203.343
Educational books and supplies.....	482.072	505.569	496.580	500.551	502.812	502.273	501.170	502.345	504.870	504.856	504.635	508.892	510.335	510.185	513.904
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	548.971	573.174	562.610	562.841	563.544	564.613	565.709	565.983	566.910	569.750	579.833	585.271	584.286	584.509	584.840
Communication ^{1,2}	84.954	84.681	84.809	84.974	84.905	84.940	84.947	84.809	84.657	84.703	84.699	84.665	84.531		

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average			2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	344.469	354.052	348.697	349.605	350.780	352.028	352.779	353.522	353.941	354.533	355.429	355.964	356.508	357.061	356.475
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	169.698	174.566	172.572	173.646	173.419	174.798	175.333	175.333	173.899	173.503	173.925	174.282	175.225	175.415	176.015
Food and beverages.....	218.249	219.984	218.049	219.223	219.140	219.378	219.536	219.693	219.562	219.539	219.877	220.586	221.005	220.991	221.278
Commodities less food and beverages.....	144.395	150.392	148.441	149.439	149.162	150.953	151.621	151.559	149.648	149.116	149.558	149.761	150.882	151.148	151.854
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	178.959	189.916	185.689	187.484	186.882	190.674	192.335	192.201	188.237	187.006	187.890	188.770	191.332	192.320	193.856
Apparel.....	120.078	119.503	119.357	116.678	118.869	122.073	122.143	121.006	118.319	115.248	116.667	121.011	122.454	121.498	118.071
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	219.592	238.053	231.169	235.821	233.447	237.683	240.381	240.876	236.028	235.935	236.498	235.211	238.530	240.762	245.458
Durables.....	109.859	111.324	111.477	111.731	111.753	111.694	111.450	111.454	111.443	111.555	111.587	111.174	110.966	110.573	110.512
Services.....	259.154	261.274	259.055	259.459	259.792	260.196	260.420	260.756	261.756	262.241	262.421	262.320	261.927	261.921	262.074
Rent of shelter ³	259.924	258.823	258.303	258.382	258.435	258.489	258.457	258.525	258.910	259.115	259.015	258.934	259.054	259.142	259.418
Transportation services.....	251.031	259.823	256.014	255.216	256.365	257.337	258.384	259.325	260.525	261.054	260.944	260.577	261.625	263.265	263.264
Other services.....	303.992	309.602	306.436	306.916	307.171	307.451	308.493	308.870	309.349	310.033	311.443	311.802	311.375	311.499	310.824
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	214.008	217.828	215.703	216.362	216.440	217.430	217.839	218.010	217.788	217.857	218.147	218.179	218.431	218.538	218.921
All items less shelter.....	203.301	208.643	205.888	206.892	206.948	208.181	208.722	208.932	208.486	208.469	208.925	209.133	209.467	209.560	209.996
All items less medical care.....	206.555	209.689	207.860	208.499	208.432	209.301	209.669	209.841	209.605	209.664	209.952	210.001	210.257	210.336	210.712
Commodities less food.....	147.071	152.990	151.052	152.035	151.767	153.516	154.163	154.106	152.247	151.754	152.182	152.395	153.508	153.761	154.443
Nondurables less food.....	181.453	191.927	187.864	189.578	189.015	192.601	194.159	194.041	190.306	189.196	190.025	190.885	193.344	194.266	195.703
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	218.687	235.601	229.250	233.498	231.353	235.198	237.626	238.090	233.711	233.710	234.212	233.089	236.158	238.165	242.401
Nondurables.....	198.548	205.271	202.064	203.588	203.219	205.409	206.393	206.391	204.157	203.471	204.111	204.920	206.518	207.053	208.028
Services less rent of shelter ³	278.064	284.368	279.896	280.730	281.432	282.297	282.851	283.541	285.371	286.238	286.775	286.640	285.588	285.467	285.481
Services less medical care services.....	248.122	249.569	247.793	248.023	248.178	248.531	248.733	249.087	250.094	250.605	250.766	250.516	250.066	250.044	250.191
Energy.....	193.126	211.449	202.301	208.026	204.455	209.999	212.977	214.363	211.660	212.372	212.663	210.003	210.947	211.970	217.953
All items less energy.....	218.433	220.458	219.048	219.287	219.708	220.133	220.252	220.298	220.336	220.316	220.619	221.030	221.236	221.235	221.045
All items less food and energy.....	219.235	221.337	220.025	220.086	220.602	221.059	221.166	221.193	221.265	221.258	221.551	221.907	222.079	222.077	221.795
Commodities less food and energy.....	142.041	143.588	143.383	143.125	143.711	144.399	144.169	143.888	143.376	142.864	143.206	143.866	144.028	143.594	142.830
Energy commodities.....	205.281	242.636	228.186	238.069	231.735	241.239	248.165	249.680	238.032	237.602	238.702	235.797	243.784	248.928	259.903
Services less energy.....	265.875	268.278	266.237	266.519	266.967	267.248	267.587	267.829	268.308	268.655	268.903	269.034	269.208	269.509	269.572
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	209.630	213.967	211.703	212.568	212.544	213.525	213.958	214.124	213.839	213.898	214.205	214.306	214.623	214.750	215.262
All items (1967 = 100).....	624.423	637.342	630.600	633.176	633.105	636.025	637.316	637.809	636.962	637.138	638.052	638.353	639.296	639.673	641.200
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508
Food.....	217.118	218.730	216.679	217.900	217.837	218.066	218.319	218.427	218.291	218.276	218.696	219.376	219.736	219.768	220.062
Food at home.....	213.908	214.638	212.041	214.049	213.839	214.291	214.498	214.501	214.143	214.212	214.392	215.058	215.511	215.414	215.748
Cereals and bakery products.....	253.214	251.024	251.570	251.195	251.757	251.493	251.031	251.920	250.742	250.670	250.327	250.654	250.429	250.648	251.419
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	203.394	207.431	200.623	201.411	202.139	202.540	204.878	205.228	207.883	208.784	208.676	211.109	211.978	210.693	211.858
Dairy and related products ¹	195.679	197.992	193.546	197.663	197.583	197.370	195.958	196.490	196.663	197.782	197.651	197.812	199.880	200.284	200.958
Fruits and vegetables.....	270.562	270.713	270.279	276.025	271.974	277.347	276.727	275.080	269.040	263.715	263.946	266.461	267.466	266.802	273.977
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	162.598	161.214	160.745	163.439	162.524	162.499	161.721	160.694	159.938	160.862	161.353	161.210	160.678	160.999	158.654
Other foods at home.....	190.519	190.294	189.197	190.354	190.831	190.232	190.299	190.643	190.164	190.675	191.226	190.318	190.351	189.265	189.176
Sugar and sweets.....	195.702	200.035	197.258	198.694	200.880	198.720	199.665	200.979	198.560	199.857	198.872	200.971	201.469	199.542	202.206
Fats and oils.....	202.003	200.909	198.165	200.741	201.356	198.808	198.454	200.054	199.676	200.656	201.786	202.118	203.670	202.668	200.925
Other foods.....	205.573	204.577	203.972	204.957	205.117	205.081	205.048	205.031	204.877	205.206	206.021	204.234	203.935	202.901	202.520
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	122.753	121.872	122.796	122.051	121.482	122.543	122.712	120.869	121.830	122.217	121.804	122.164	121.806	120.723	122.267
Food away from home ¹	223.383	226.204	224.940	225.015	225.168	225.072	225.395	225.657	225.846	225.707	226.481	227.188	227.412	227.634	227.871
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	155.607	159.794	156.830	157.670	158.826	159.023	159.088	158.901	159.601	159.725	159.866	160.755	160.988	161.428	161.657
Alcoholic beverages.....	221.325	224.368	223.168	223.565	223.621	223.452	223.305	223.515	223.718	224.772	224.749	224.828	225.531	225.771	225.592
Housing.....	213.144	212.880	212.142	212.529	212.401	212.604	212.368	212.518	213.469	213.743	213.603	213.294	212.681	212.490	212.861
Shelter.....	242.637	242.309	241.991	242.019	242.002	242.019	241.987	241.964	242.253	242.396	242.295	242.338	242.513	242.806	243.120
Rent of primary residence.....	247.401	247.725	247.465	247.574	247.448	247.555	247.474	247.352	247.389	247.442	247.250	247.589	247.823	248.553	249.246
Lodging away from home ²	135.163	135.119	124.222	127.150	130.571	134.632	135.793	137.067	142.529	145.768	140.967	136.488	134.787	128.305	127.369
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	232.499	232.461	232.603	232.463	232.354	232.179	232.108	232.068	232.235	232.271	232.373	232.472	232.680	233.047	233.278
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	121.935	126.739	124.415	125.299	125.367	125.374	125.872	126.051	126.345	126.950	127.526	127.718	128.130	128.556	127.674
Fuels and utilities.....	209.595	212.885	207.329	209.691	209.171	210.775	210.326	211.426	217.007	218.770	218.703	216.787	211.649	209.449	210.860
Fuels.....	186.229	187.272	182.701	184.843	183.918	185.557	184.918	185.946	192.105	193.671	193.259	191.066	185.262	182.634	184.079
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	243.003	277.433	265.130	284.061	281.157	279.384	280.770	274.630	267.671	263.269	264.904	267.263	278.516	287.994	299.558
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	191.981	191.552	187.125	188.607	187										

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2010												
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New vehicles.....	136.711	139.044	139.962	139.857	139.905	139.653	139.192	138.794	138.639	138.387	138.152	138.353	138.806	139.224	139.567
Used cars and trucks ¹	127.687	144.007	138.242	140.023	141.079	141.657	142.173	143.396	145.257	147.247	148.782	146.959	144.952	143.176	143.377
Motor fuel.....	202.695	240.094	225.584	235.083	228.569	238.769	245.949	247.688	235.670	235.399	236.436	233.370	241.218	245.957	257.025
Gasoline (all types).....	202.375	239.629	225.223	234.825	228.207	238.583	245.626	247.224	235.124	234.959	235.966	232.783	240.558	245.250	256.443
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	134.133	136.998	134.892	135.383	135.694	135.573	135.914	136.182	136.719	137.218	137.612	137.728	138.153	138.654	139.150
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	245.795	250.543	247.812	247.975	248.479	249.127	249.873	249.841	250.142	250.143	251.084	251.938	252.546	252.610	252.759
Public transportation.....	234.661	248.713	243.453	239.739	240.418	242.942	246.535	250.119	254.023	253.625	251.634	249.816	249.169	252.230	254.312
Medical care.....	376.064	389.766	380.302	383.443	386.919	388.330	389.050	389.029	389.513	389.335	389.905	392.028	392.749	393.277	393.616
Medical care commodities.....	296.724	306.257	299.777	301.890	304.320	305.532	306.117	306.458	306.440	305.764	306.541	307.322	307.539	308.332	308.823
Medical care services.....	399.165	414.273	403.791	407.286	411.114	412.568	413.325	413.145	413.834	413.883	414.344	416.993	417.913	418.307	418.568
Professional services.....	322.127	331.456	324.763	327.439	329.020	329.294	330.228	330.396	331.323	332.219	332.656	333.547	333.450	333.868	334.032
Hospital and related services.....	565.029	608.516	580.567	587.101	598.149	604.070	605.497	605.593	606.700	605.634	607.181	615.785	620.670	622.116	623.692
Recreation ²	111.015	109.812	109.851	109.964	110.076	110.073	110.342	110.195	110.339	110.076	109.967	109.626	109.449	109.082	108.561
Video and audio ^{1,2}	101.602	99.643	100.400	100.473	100.084	100.547	100.568	99.977	100.239	99.660	99.385	99.199	99.054	98.774	97.753
Education and communication ²	123.017	124.891	124.156	124.293	124.334	124.455	124.559	124.459	124.430	124.687	125.425	125.818	125.617	125.526	125.089
Education ²	188.143	196.606	192.760	193.049	193.641	193.965	194.275	194.332	194.746	195.550	198.537	200.329	200.129	200.228	200.496
Educational books and supplies.....	485.025	508.386	499.478	503.416	505.356	505.642	504.436	504.458	506.168	506.799	508.150	512.303	512.956	513.546	515.937
Tuition, other school fees, and child care... ¹	529.316	552.958	542.036	542.531	544.155	545.120	546.192	546.319	547.366	549.874	558.909	563.998	563.319	563.563	564.149
Communication ^{1,2}	87.662	87.317	87.541	87.617	87.501	87.548	87.581	87.453	87.306	87.376	87.391	87.343	87.170	87.040	86.472
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	85.571	85.126	85.404	85.433	85.314	85.362	85.394	85.263	85.115	85.186	85.201	85.154	84.978	84.846	84.271
Telephone services ^{1,2}	102.341	102.086	102.585	102.504	102.038	102.048	102.132	102.101	102.021	102.185	102.239	102.325	102.135	101.975	101.327
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.178	9.960	9.935	9.978	10.077	10.099	10.087	10.028	9.976	9.957	9.947	9.891	9.864	9.849	9.767
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	82.104	76.273	77.821	78.278	77.939	78.474	78.420	76.736	75.631	75.929	75.848	75.356	74.970	74.615	73.078
Other goods and services.....	391.628	409.278	403.970	404.632	404.722	405.641	405.786	406.973	408.610	411.793	412.453	412.690	411.655	412.383	414.002
Tobacco and smoking products.....	735.056	812.347	789.173	791.959	790.710	792.452	793.243	803.019	811.325	824.198	827.609	828.794	826.468	825.644	832.741
Personal care ¹	202.490	204.299	203.454	203.575	203.824	204.294	204.294	203.828	203.922	204.575	204.604	204.620	204.142	204.830	205.084
Personal care products ¹	162.557	161.174	162.231	161.689	162.073	162.417	161.604	160.289	159.900	161.416	161.376	161.132	160.174	160.801	161.217
Personal care services ¹	227.804	229.824	228.614	228.793	228.169	228.500	229.857	230.263	230.472	230.769	230.625	230.624	229.635	229.855	230.332
Miscellaneous personal services.....	346.500	355.502	349.851	351.329	352.366	353.667	354.593	354.725	355.101	355.667	356.582	357.423	357.784	358.407	358.380
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	171.452	177.545	175.127	176.413	176.118	177.591	178.269	178.359	176.848	176.554	177.003	177.267	178.283	178.504	179.331
Food and beverages.....	217.480	219.182	217.186	218.354	218.299	218.502	218.730	218.844	218.730	218.784	219.175	219.817	220.199	220.245	220.508
Commodities less food and beverages.....	147.327	155.064	152.532	153.834	153.444	155.417	156.268	156.345	154.282	153.847	154.309	154.406	155.663	155.953	156.997
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	185.579	198.517	193.667	195.981	195.059	199.133	201.091	201.141	196.614	195.484	196.297	197.015	199.991	201.110	203.292
Apparel.....	119.847	118.733	118.984	116.310	118.607	121.347	121.293	120.267	117.630	114.464	115.600	119.942	121.587	120.628	117.127
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	230.503	252.481	244.413	249.801	246.914	251.912	255.140	255.839	250.039	250.103	250.745	249.301	253.167	255.572	261.243
Durables.....	109.610	112.513	112.165	112.511	112.618	112.618	112.432	112.533	112.781	112.995	113.125	112.646	112.294	111.813	111.789
Services.....	254.267	256.628	254.519	254.918	255.199	255.634	255.796	256.048	257.138	257.595	257.745	257.663	257.198	257.219	257.382
Rent of shelter ³	233.917	233.507	233.241	233.252	233.234	233.250	233.210	233.184	233.460	233.588	233.478	233.516	233.679	233.956	234.278
Transportation services.....	250.960	259.985	256.007	255.577	256.809	257.728	258.501	259.113	260.032	260.674	260.904	260.813	262.219	263.804	263.648
Other services.....	291.572	296.066	293.470	293.972	294.230	294.564	295.327	295.551	296.070	296.475	297.576	297.815	297.397	297.313	296.508
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	208.128	212.938	210.639	211.440	211.423	212.535	213.000	213.175	212.865	212.937	213.224	213.223	213.532	213.675	214.225
All items less shelter.....	199.860	205.943	202.951	204.128	204.101	205.441	206.048	206.283	205.788	205.817	206.276	206.399	206.770	206.838	207.428
All items less medical care.....	202.810	206.828	204.800	205.589	205.461	206.420	206.841	207.010	206.706	206.771	207.068	207.107	207.409	207.523	208.036
Commodities less food.....	149.780	157.422	154.918	156.200	155.820	157.742	158.569	158.650	156.641	156.245	156.695	156.792	158.308	158.328	159.342
Nondurables less food.....	187.718	200.147	195.487	197.701	196.831	200.682	202.529	202.587	198.309	197.295	198.309	198.749	201.606	202.679	204.737
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	228.679	248.965	241.513	246.455	243.829	248.369	251.298	251.953	246.685	246.832	247.415	246.106	249.688	251.899	257.051
Nondurables.....	201.628	209.360	205.823	207.611	207.092	209.370	210.526	210.607	208.127	207.547	208.167	208.853	210.627	211.249	212.541
Services less rent of shelter ³	245.814	251.210	247.174	247.985	248.586	249.464	249.847	250.398	252.319	253.109	253.551	253.335	252.181	251.894	251.847
Services less medical care services.....	243.796	245.533	243.838	244.090	244.205	244.586	244.719	244.987	246.079	246.547	246.681	246.476	245.955	245.958	246.115
Energy.....	192.594	211.926	202.398	208.222	204.494	210.425	213.728	215.104	212.049	212.674	212.996	210.386	211.514	212.622	218.896
All items less energy.....	212.652	215.173	213.780	214.048	214.472	214.857	214.945	214.964	215.015	215.005	215.312	215.742	215.961	215.970	215.786
All items less food and energy.....	212.126	214.835	213.572	213.647	214.172	214.589	214.643	214.645	214.733	214.724	215.009	215.388	215.580	215.584	215.303
Commodities less food and energy.....	143.099	145.728	145.253	145.065	145.722	146.319	146.094	145.591	145.603	145.205	145.557	146.170	146.268	145.757	145.037
Energy commodities.....	205.325	242.805	228.303	238.217	231.808	241.599	248.594	250.038	238.151	237.720	238.785	235.913	243.933	248.880	260.026
Services less energy.....	261.022	263.713	261.871	262.146	262.559	262.830	263.097	263.218	263.631</						

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					
		2010						2010					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U.S. city average.....	M	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179	213.898	214.205	214.306	214.623	214.750	215.262
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	233.885	234.150	234.027	234.671	235.094	235.141	231.380	231.694	231.566	232.396	232.962	233.082
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	235.770	236.089	235.995	236.560	236.806	236.828	231.615	231.995	231.881	232.672	233.031	233.092
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	139.274	139.348	139.229	139.746	140.282	140.351	140.283	140.390	140.295	140.848	141.452	141.598
Midwest urban ⁴	M	208.211	208.639	208.788	208.689	208.816	209.270	203.877	204.273	204.442	204.329	204.468	205.024
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	208.556	208.912	209.253	209.182	209.344	209.936	203.363	203.593	203.946	203.906	204.064	204.731
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.130	134.375	134.275	134.074	134.058	134.267	134.136	134.426	134.361	134.093	134.112	134.454
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	203.992	204.985	205.100	205.565	206.014	206.136	201.950	202.896	203.086	203.548	203.937	204.132
South urban.....	M	210.988	211.308	211.775	212.026	211.996	212.488	208.440	208.740	209.155	209.376	209.352	209.994
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	212.696	212.947	213.493	213.589	213.424	213.850	210.592	210.831	211.393	211.409	211.222	211.712
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	134.130	134.335	134.658	134.890	134.892	135.240	133.227	133.420	133.680	133.923	133.927	134.405
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	214.639	215.266	215.172	215.390	215.736	216.189	214.840	215.354	215.346	215.451	215.822	216.477
West urban.....	M	221.331	221.523	221.384	221.708	221.671	222.081	215.824	216.048	215.804	216.273	216.267	216.847
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	225.574	225.790	225.726	226.058	225.847	226.112	218.499	218.784	218.524	219.017	218.817	219.273
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	133.685	133.704	133.544	133.745	133.930	134.328	133.471	133.480	133.346	133.622	133.777	134.306
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	199.224	199.477	199.617	199.842	199.844	200.123	197.908	198.168	198.278	198.576	198.598	198.979
B/C ³	M	134.753	134.908	134.987	135.174	135.289	135.579	134.420	134.581	134.644	134.840	134.969	135.379
D.....	M	210.882	211.606	211.524	211.831	212.124	212.541	209.161	209.863	209.864	210.160	210.529	210.959
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	212.535	212.784	213.339	213.332	213.066	213.778	206.307	206.338	206.897	206.894	206.632	207.479
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	225.991	226.373	226.048	226.794	225.941	226.639	218.367	218.752	218.427	219.339	218.694	219.619
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	241.147	241.569	241.485	241.981	241.960	241.874	236.330	236.820	236.725	237.483	237.606	237.575
Boston—Brookton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	236.132	—	236.474	—	238.103	—	236.657	—	236.844	—	238.891	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	203.989	—	205.492	—	206.168	—	195.477	—	196.787	—	197.530	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	200.227	—	201.882	—	201.168	—	203.537	—	205.602	—	204.918	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	141.966	—	142.738	—	142.915	—	141.926	—	142.755	—	142.938	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	204.511	—	202.913	—	202.519	—	203.745	—	201.887	—	201.390
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	205.412	—	205.824	—	206.384	—	201.359	—	201.864	—	202.280
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	195.165	—	195.094	—	194.479	—	193.276	—	193.110	—	192.863
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	222.803	—	223.631	—	224.907	—	220.790	—	221.497	—	222.510
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	228.500	—	228.543	—	228.017	—	228.523	—	228.676	—	228.072
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	227.954	—	228.107	—	227.658	—	224.195	—	224.352	—	224.152
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	227.645	—	227.251	—	226.862	—	223.444	—	223.112	—	222.853

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2009	2010											
	2009	2010	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
Finished goods.....	172.5	179.9	176.0	178.0	177.0	179.1	179.5	179.8	179.0	179.5	179.9	180.2	181.2	181.9	183.0
Finished consumer goods.....	179.1	189.2	183.8	186.5	185.1	188.3	188.8	189.2	188.2	188.9	189.4	189.9	191.0	191.9	193.4
Finished consumer foods.....	175.5	182.5	179.8	180.1	180.9	185.6	184.2	184.1	179.5	180.5	180.1	182.8	182.0	184.0	186.1
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	179.4	190.5	184.2	187.7	185.6	188.2	189.4	190.0	190.1	190.8	191.6	191.3	193.0	193.5	194.9
Nondurable goods less food.....	194.1	210.3	200.9	205.9	202.8	206.8	208.7	209.6	210.1	211.2	212.3	211.9	213.8	214.4	216.7
Durable goods.....	144.3	144.9	144.9	145.4	145.2	145.0	144.8	145.0	144.3	144.2	144.3	144.3	145.5	145.7	145.3
Capital equipment.....	156.7	157.3	157.1	157.5	157.3	157.1	157.1	157.2	157.0	156.9	157.1	157.0	157.8	158.0	157.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	172.5	183.6	176.6	179.4	179.2	181.2	183.2	184.3	183.3	183.1	183.9	184.4	185.7	187.1	188.1
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	162.7	174.0	167.5	169.4	171.0	172.6	175.0	175.4	173.6	172.6	173.1	174.1	175.6	177.2	178.2
Materials for food manufacturing.....	165.1	174.5	168.5	168.9	169.8	170.4	172.7	175.1	173.2	172.9	174.5	179.0	178.3	180.3	179.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	191.6	215.4	202.9	207.3	211.7	214.8	217.7	216.9	212.7	211.4	212.9	214.4	217.4	222.0	225.2
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	168.9	186.5	176.5	179.4	180.6	183.5	189.3	190.8	188.3	185.2	184.7	185.9	189.3	190.5	191.1
Components for manufacturing.....	141.0	142.2	141.0	141.1	141.3	141.6	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.4	142.6	142.7	142.7	142.6	142.7
Materials and components for construction.....	202.9	205.6	202.0	202.3	203.5	204.6	206.1	207.4	206.6	206.3	206.2	205.7	205.8	206.1	207.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	161.9	185.7	171.4	180.2	174.9	180.0	183.1	185.9	185.2	186.3	188.4	188.2	190.2	192.4	193.9
Containers.....	195.8	202.4	193.2	194.2	196.1	198.8	200.1	201.6	204.1	204.4	205.0	206.2	206.1	205.8	206.2
Supplies.....	172.2	174.9	172.5	172.9	173.1	173.3	173.8	174.7	174.5	174.8	175.1	175.6	176.4	177.3	177.9
Crude materials for further processing.....	175.2	212.0	195.5	212.8	208.5	212.7	211.0	208.3	203.7	208.7	211.8	208.7	215.2	216.7	225.8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	134.5	152.3	138.9	142.0	142.3	146.9	148.6	153.0	146.3	150.7	152.5	157.9	160.6	162.3	164.6
Crude nonfood materials.....	197.5	249.0	231.2	260.3	252.2	255.5	250.7	241.5	239.3	244.4	248.5	237.5	246.9	248.2	262.9
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	171.1	178.4	174.3	176.7	175.3	176.9	177.6	178.1	178.1	178.5	179.1	178.8	180.2	180.6	181.4
Finished energy goods.....	146.9	167.3	156.0	162.7	157.7	163.3	165.9	166.7	166.8	168.0	169.6	168.8	171.1	171.8	174.6
Finished goods less energy.....	172.3	175.5	174.0	174.6	174.7	175.8	175.5	175.7	174.6	174.9	174.9	175.5	176.1	176.7	177.2
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	179.2	183.9	181.6	182.3	182.6	184.4	184.0	184.2	182.6	183.1	183.1	184.1	184.5	185.4	186.3
Finished goods less food and energy.....	171.5	173.5	172.4	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.0	173.3	173.2	173.3	173.5	173.5	174.5	174.7	174.7
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	181.6	185.0	183.0	183.9	184.0	184.2	184.2	184.6	184.7	184.9	185.1	185.2	186.3	186.6	186.8
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	214.3	220.7	216.4	217.6	218.1	218.8	219.1	219.7	220.7	221.4	221.4	221.8	222.7	223.0	223.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	173.0	184.5	177.2	180.2	180.1	182.3	184.4	185.4	184.4	184.2	184.9	185.2	186.5	187.8	188.9
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	166.0	171.8	168.0	168.7	168.3	167.7	168.5	170.8	169.7	170.0	171.2	174.5	175.5	178.1	178.4
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.5	188.4	173.8	183.2	177.4	182.9	185.8	188.5	187.3	188.4	190.8	190.5	192.8	195.2	197.5
Intermediate goods less energy.....	172.8	180.1	175.0	176.2	177.5	178.5	180.3	181.0	180.0	179.4	179.7	180.5	181.5	182.7	183.4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	173.4	180.8	175.7	176.8	178.3	179.6	181.5	181.9	181.0	180.4	180.5	181.1	182.0	183.0	183.8
Crude energy materials.....	176.8	216.4	208.6	241.5	229.8	226.8	216.0	205.9	207.7	216.1	217.7	198.4	209.0	205.9	221.5
Crude materials less energy.....	164.8	196.9	176.3	183.0	183.7	191.5	195.2	197.6	189.4	192.1	196.0	202.9	206.3	210.3	214.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	248.4	329.0	285.3	304.0	306.0	324.6	335.3	330.0	317.1	313.2	324.1	335.5	340.8	352.6	365.3

^p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2010												
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P	Dec. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	208.4	231.3	222.3	219.8	213.4	204.9	204.8	209.0	211.6	203.6	214.3	214.7	226.4
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	235.5	271.6	257.3	250.9	240.0	226.8	226.7	232.7	235.5	222.2	238.0	236.7	255.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	194.2	196.9	195.8	200.5	201.3	200.1	199.0	200.1	203.9	204.8	208.0	212.9	213.3
213	Mining support activities.....	99.1	99.3	100.0	100.4	100.6	100.7	101.1	102.7	102.3	102.7	104.8	104.4	104.4
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	170.8	173.1	172.2	173.9	175.2	176.1	174.8	174.7	175.3	175.5	177.1	178.2	179.4
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	171.2	172.2	172.4	172.6	173.6	175.8	174.6	174.6	175.3	178.2	178.1	179.4	179.8
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	121.3	121.8	122.0	122.4	122.1	123.5	123.9	123.6	123.4	123.5	124.9	124.7	125.7
313	Textile mills.....	112.4	112.6	113.2	114.1	114.6	115.3	115.7	116.0	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.0	117.8
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	103.6	103.5	103.4	103.3	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.2	103.6	103.5	103.5
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	152.8	153.1	153.6	154.0	155.3	155.8	155.9	156.4	156.9	157.4	158.5	158.5	158.9
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	103.5	103.6	105.6	107.3	110.0	112.5	109.3	108.8	107.6	107.2	106.8	106.6	107.3
322	Paper manufacturing.....	122.0	121.9	122.8	124.2	125.1	126.7	128.0	128.7	128.8	130.0	129.7	129.7	129.9
323	Printing and related support activities.....	109.4	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.5	109.5	109.8	110.0	109.9	109.9	110.3	110.5	110.8
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	254.3	275.6	261.0	278.2	287.8	292.0	280.4	278.8	284.4	282.0	295.5	302.4	314.3
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	227.3	228.7	231.3	232.0	234.1	233.4	232.6	233.5	233.7	234.5	236.6	238.7	238.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	162.0	162.3	163.1	164.3	165.6	166.2	167.1	166.8	166.9	166.7	166.7	167.6	168.1
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	182.2	186.5	188.1	191.8	198.7	200.5	198.8	194.3	193.6	196.2	200.7	202.4	203.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	174.2	174.4	175.0	175.6	176.3	177.0	177.1	177.2	177.7	177.3	177.2	177.5	177.9
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	120.3	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.3	120.5	120.6	120.8	120.9	120.9	121.0
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	91.7	91.5	91.5	91.6	91.4	91.3	91.1	91.1	90.9	90.8	90.2	90.0	90.0
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	130.5	130.7	131.1	131.1	131.7	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.8	131.2	132.4	133.2	133.8
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	110.2	110.8	110.7	110.3	110.3	110.3	109.9	109.7	109.9	109.8	110.7	111.1	110.8
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	176.4	176.2	176.0	176.4	176.9	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.6	177.5	177.6	178.0	177.8
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	112.0	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	112.6	112.7	113.2	113.3	113.1	113.3	113.6	113.3
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	121.5	123.9	123.8	123.9	124.4	123.9	123.9	124.6	125.1	125.4	125.7	125.5	125.2
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	121.1	120.0	120.9	120.3	121.7	121.7	120.5	119.8	121.0	120.9	120.8	121.7	122.5
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	92.3	103.2	105.8	101.0	105.4	104.1	105.3	105.8	104.2	104.4	101.8	99.1	95.6
446	Health and personal care stores.....	139.0	138.7	141.0	141.8	142.1	142.5	143.1	136.1	128.8	128.7	128.2	128.0	127.3
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	82.9	74.1	75.3	64.3	74.1	82.8	67.6	71.6	73.7	69.8	69.8	71.1	67.2
454	Nonstore retailers.....	145.0	142.9	154.7	144.5	142.8	142.7	138.7	141.3	137.2	140.8	139.9	138.9	140.5
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	194.7	199.6	199.5	203.2	205.8	202.9	208.0	209.1	205.2	195.6	201.9	201.2	201.0
483	Water transportation.....	118.3	120.0	121.5	119.8	121.0	123.1	124.1	129.3	130.0	128.4	128.7	128.2	127.9
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	186.8	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7	187.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	129.4	132.2	133.0	132.2	131.0	131.3	134.5	137.1	138.8	135.9	132.1	131.1	132.5
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	127.6	128.5	128.6	128.9	129.0	129.0	129.7	129.9	130.2	130.0	130.6	130.5	130.5
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	108.0	108.3	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.4	108.6	108.6	108.6
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	128.8	129.2	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.5	129.6	129.9	129.9	130.0
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	171.5	172.4	172.7	172.9	173.0	172.8	172.9	173.1	173.2	173.4	173.9	174.4	175.2
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	124.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.0	125.3	125.1	125.8	126.2	126.2	126.3
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	127.1	128.1	127.9	128.1	128.7	128.7	129.5	130.0	130.1	129.9	131.3	131.7	132.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	109.7	110.3	110.2	110.4	110.3	110.4	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.5	110.5
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	104.6	105.0	104.0	106.3	108.7	109.5	113.5	109.2	108.3	108.4	112.2	113.7	112.3
517	Telecommunications.....	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.2	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.3	101.3	101.5	101.4	101.4
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.7	101.8	101.7	101.7
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	116.5	117.2	115.7	116.1	117.6	121.2	119.7	118.5	119.5	119.7	122.0	124.4	123.8
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.9	109.5	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.6	109.5	109.7	109.8	109.4	109.7	109.5	109.6
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	101.9	101.7	101.0	100.8	100.6	100.3	100.1	99.8	99.5	99.1	99.1	98.4	98.4
5313	Real estate support activities.....	109.3	108.1	108.3	107.9	107.4	106.9	106.9	106.4	106.5	107.0	107.3	107.1	107.8
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	129.8	130.2	134.3	132.2	133.1	128.9	134.2	144.4	136.6	135.4	134.7	133.4	129.4
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	166.8	169.6	170.0	170.0	171.5	171.5	171.5	171.9	173.1	172.2	172.3	172.3	173.3
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	114.0	113.6	114.3	113.6	113.7	112.9	112.7	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.5
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	143.0	142.9	142.7	143.1	143.1	143.2	143.6	143.8	143.7	143.6	143.9	144.0	144.1
54181	Advertising agencies.....	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.4	105.4	105.1	105.0	105.5	105.5
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	122.8	123.9	123.6	123.7	124.5	124.9	125.2	125.7	125.8	125.8	126.0	125.6	125.3
56151	Travel agencies.....	98.1	98.1	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.5	100.8	100.5	101.0	100.8
56172	Janitorial services.....	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.4	110.5	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.5	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.3
5621	Waste collection.....	116.1	116.0	115.5	117.1	117.9	118.7	118.6	118.2	118.7	119.1	119.1	118.8	117.9
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	137.2	139.3	140.6	140.3	140.5	140.8	141.2	141.8	141.2	140.1	142.0	141.1	139.6

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009	2010											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	119.7	120.7	120.3	121.2	122.5	123.1	122.2	122.0	123.0	123.7	124.7	126.6	127.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	165.1	167.6	160.8	163.4	162.6	165.1	164.5	164.0	171.1	174.6	178.8	189.4	190.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	167.9	170.6	162.9	165.7	164.6	167.4	166.7	166.1	173.9	177.6	181.9	193.4	194.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	140.9	140.9	144.8	145.9	147.8	147.3	147.2	147.7	147.2	149.4	152.8	153.3	160.5
Industrial supplies and materials.....	150.1	152.8	152.6	155.1	160.0	162.2	159.8	158.8	161.2	162.6	165.4	169.6	172.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	152.5	152.1	150.4	155.7	157.1	159.1	162.5	163.9	166.6	173.2	181.5	206.4	222.4
Fuels and lubricants.....	189.6	200.0	190.4	197.0	209.2	215.2	208.0	203.7	214.7	213.1	219.6	227.3	232.6
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	147.3	148.9	150.5	152.2	156.2	157.8	155.8	155.2	156.2	158.0	160.0	162.6	164.6
Selected building materials.....	113.5	114.8	115.8	116.0	117.8	118.2	118.7	117.9	117.3	117.1	116.6	116.9	116.3
Capital goods.....	103.3	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.9	103.8	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.4	103.8	103.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	109.3	109.9	110.0	109.8	108.8	109.1	109.3	108.5	108.6	108.7	109.3	109.9	109.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.7	95.0	94.7	94.3	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.4	94.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.2	108.5	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	109.4	109.5	110.0	110.2	110.9	110.8	110.4	110.8	110.7	111.8	112.4	112.9	113.1
Nondurables, manufactured.....	110.0	110.9	111.9	111.9	112.3	112.2	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.9	113.4	114.2	114.0
Durables, manufactured.....	109.2	107.8	107.5	107.7	108.1	108.0	108.2	109.1	108.2	109.9	110.9	111.0	111.0
Agricultural commodities.....	164.7	166.8	160.2	163.3	162.7	165.3	165.3	165.0	172.0	176.1	181.0	194.7	198.0
Nonagricultural commodities.....	116.5	117.3	117.4	118.1	119.6	120.0	119.1	118.9	119.5	120.0	120.7	121.7	122.4

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2009	2010											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	124.4	125.9	125.8	126.3	127.7	126.7	125.2	125.2	125.7	125.7	127.1	129.0	130.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	143.7	145.6	145.3	147.4	149.0	151.1	148.7	149.2	152.4	153.3	156.5	160.4	162.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	160.8	163.9	163.1	165.8	167.4	169.8	166.1	166.3	170.3	171.1	174.8	180.0	182.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	104.9	104.2	104.7	105.6	107.3	108.7	109.2	110.6	111.9	113.0	115.0	116.1	117.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	196.2	202.7	202.8	205.0	210.7	205.6	199.5	199.7	201.0	200.1	206.5	213.7	219.7
Fuels and lubricants.....	249.7	260.6	258.8	262.4	269.3	255.6	245.8	248.2	250.8	247.1	257.7	268.4	279.5
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	269.3	279.6	277.4	284.2	294.5	278.9	267.4	269.6	273.4	269.8	282.4	294.7	306.1
Paper and paper base stocks.....	103.1	104.3	106.4	107.6	109.5	112.7	115.5	116.5	116.2	117.5	117.1	118.4	118.5
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	140.6	142.6	142.9	144.6	147.8	148.4	146.2	146.0	146.5	147.7	150.4	154.1	156.3
Selected building materials.....	120.9	122.5	124.7	127.6	130.1	133.7	131.9	126.3	125.0	124.6	125.3	126.6	127.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	221.5	227.8	233.7	233.4	246.5	253.8	244.6	238.8	239.2	244.2	251.3	262.7	265.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.1	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.9	108.6	108.4
Capital goods.....	91.9	91.9	91.7	91.4	91.5	91.6	91.5	91.4	91.6	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	111.3	111.7	111.8	111.0	111.4	111.2	111.4	111.6	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.5	113.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.4	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.0	85.8	86.0	86.1	86.3	86.2	86.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	108.8	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	109.1	109.3	109.6	110.0	110.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	104.3	104.4	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.4	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.7	104.0	104.0
Nondurables, manufactured.....	107.9	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.7	109.9	110.0	109.5	109.8	110.1
Durables, manufactured.....	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.8	99.1	98.6	98.7	98.1	98.4	98.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	102.1	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.0	103.0	102.4	101.9	103.1	103.0	103.6	103.6	103.7

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2008	2009				2010				
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	
Import air freight.....	138.5	132.9	132.8	134.8	163.9	158.3	162.5	163.2	169.2	
Export air freight.....	135.0	124.1	117.4	121.6	122.9	124.0	126.3	125.7	127.9	
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	157.3	134.9	147.3	137.9	152.3	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100).....	164.6	141.7	138.2	141.3	156.1	157.7	176.3	172.2	166.7	

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2007	2008				2009				2010			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.6	103.5	104.4	106.5	108.4	110.0	111.0	110.4	111.2	111.8
Compensation per hour.....	109.8	111.0	111.0	112.0	112.2	111.2	113.6	114.6	115.1	114.7	115.5	116.2	116.8
Real compensation per hour.....	101.9	101.8	100.6	99.9	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.9	103.6	102.9	103.8	104.1	103.9
Unit labor costs.....	105.7	107.1	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.6	105.8	104.6	103.4	104.6	104.6	104.4
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.5	105.0	108.1	109.6	107.3	110.8	110.0	112.0	113.4	116.0	115.9	117.5	117.5
Implicit price deflator.....	106.1	106.3	107.3	108.7	108.0	108.2	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.4	109.1	109.7	109.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	103.9	103.5	103.8	103.5	103.5	104.3	106.5	108.3	109.9	110.9	110.4	111.0	111.8
Compensation per hour.....	109.7	111.0	110.9	111.9	112.2	111.1	113.6	114.5	115.0	114.7	115.5	116.2	116.8
Real compensation per hour.....	101.8	101.8	100.5	99.8	102.5	102.1	103.9	103.8	103.5	102.9	103.8	104.0	103.9
Unit labor costs.....	105.6	107.2	106.8	108.1	108.4	106.5	106.7	105.8	104.7	103.4	104.7	104.6	104.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	106.1	104.2	107.5	109.1	107.3	111.2	110.4	112.6	113.5	116.2	116.1	117.4	117.0
Implicit price deflator.....	105.8	106.0	107.1	108.5	108.0	108.4	108.2	108.5	108.2	108.5	109.2	109.7	109.4
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	102.6	101.8	101.4	102.5	102.8	101.7	102.7	104.2	107.4	109.7	109.7	108.7	-
Compensation per hour.....	108.2	108.9	109.4	110.6	111.5	110.5	112.3	113.5	113.9	113.7	114.2	114.9	-
Real compensation per hour.....	100.4	99.9	99.1	98.7	101.9	101.5	102.8	102.9	102.5	102.0	102.7	102.9	-
Total unit costs.....	107.0	108.6	109.9	110.3	111.4	112.2	112.4	111.4	108.6	106.2	106.3	107.6	-
Unit labor costs.....	105.4	107.0	107.9	108.0	108.5	108.7	109.3	108.9	106.0	103.6	104.1	105.7	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	111.1	112.8	115.1	116.2	119.2	121.4	120.4	117.8	115.3	112.7	111.8	112.6	-
Unit profits.....	93.0	84.1	82.8	97.2	86.6	85.5	80.3	84.2	91.2	103.3	108.0	108.4	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	104.9	103.0	104.1	109.7	108.0	109.1	106.6	106.3	107.0	109.5	110.5	111.2	-
Implicit price deflator.....	105.2	105.5	106.5	108.6	108.3	108.8	108.4	107.9	106.4	105.8	106.5	107.7	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	106.5	106.3	104.6	104.2	103.5	103.1	104.6	108.8	110.9	111.4	112.9	113.3	114.9
Compensation per hour.....	107.0	107.6	108.5	110.1	112.0	113.1	114.9	115.9	117.1	115.2	116.5	116.9	117.7
Real compensation per hour.....	99.3	98.7	98.3	98.2	102.4	103.9	105.1	105.0	105.4	103.3	104.7	104.7	104.7
Unit labor costs.....	100.5	101.2	103.8	105.7	108.2	109.8	109.9	106.5	105.6	103.4	103.2	103.2	102.4

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.1	79.5	82.3	85.2	87.9	91.9	95.5	98.3	100.0	101.0	102.9	105.0	109.0
Output per unit of capital services.....	107.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	99.2	97.8	98.2	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	96.7	92.3
Multifactor productivity.....	86.6	87.9	89.5	91.0	91.7	93.9	96.4	99.0	100.0	100.5	101.0	101.1	101.9
Output.....	75.3	79.2	83.6	87.4	88.2	90.0	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.5	105.4	101.7
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	95.5	97.7	100.0	101.2	99.5	97.5	97.1	98.1	100.0	102.3	103.5	102.0	95.0
Capital services.....	70.0	74.4	79.5	84.8	89.0	92.0	94.5	96.9	100.0	103.1	106.2	109.1	110.3
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	87.0	90.1	93.4	96.0	96.2	95.8	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.3	99.9
Capital per hour of all persons.....	71.7	74.7	78.2	82.6	88.6	94.0	97.3	98.5	100.0	101.0	103.6	108.7	118.2
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	77.6	80.0	82.6	85.4	88.1	92.2	95.7	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.9	105.0	109.0
Output per unit of capital services.....	108.7	107.3	105.9	103.5	99.5	98.0	98.2	99.9	100.0	99.8	98.9	96.1	91.6
Multifactor productivity.....	87.1	88.4	89.9	91.3	91.9	94.2	96.5	99.0	100.0	100.4	100.9	101.0	101.7
Output.....	75.3	79.3	83.7	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.8	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.6	105.5	101.6
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	94.9	97.2	99.8	101.0	99.4	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.7	101.9	94.9
Capital services.....	69.3	73.9	79.1	84.5	88.8	91.9	94.5	96.8	100.0	103.4	106.8	109.7	111.0
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	86.5	89.7	93.2	95.8	96.1	95.7	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.7	104.4	100.0
Capital per hour of all persons.....	71.4	74.5	78.0	82.5	88.6	94.1	97.4	98.5	100.0	101.2	104.0	109.3	119.1
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	69.5	73.3	77.0	80.4	81.9	87.9	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.7	—
Output per unit of capital services.....	101.2	101.7	102.1	102.3	95.9	94.6	95.3	97.2	100.0	100.6	101.9	96.4	—
Multifactor productivity.....	104.6	107.3	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.3	96.8	93.2	—
Output.....	87.4	92.1	95.9	98.9	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.6	100.0	101.5	104.0	99.4	—
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	125.8	125.5	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.0	—
Capital services.....	86.4	90.5	93.9	96.7	98.3	99.2	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.2	—
Energy.....	68.7	72.1	75.4	78.6	85.4	92.9	98.0	98.3	100.0	100.2	103.1	108.6	—
Nonenergy materials.....	92.4	95.4	117.7	128.4	140.3	108.6	97.0	90.8	100.0	92.2	97.7	95.2	—
Purchased business services.....	96.1	102.3	108.7	106.7	100.0	101.0	99.3	98.5	100.0	98.3	91.3	86.4	—
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	104.5	104.1	105.1	103.7	102.0	98.7	98.1	91.8	100.0	98.4	97.6	92.3	—

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1965	1975	1985	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	43.1	54.8	63.8	74.1	92.1	95.6	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.3	111.1
Compensation per hour.....	10.3	21.4	44.1	64.7	88.8	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.5	113.6	115.8
Real compensation per hour.....	58.2	70.8	76.3	82.3	96.3	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.1	103.4	103.7
Unit labor costs.....	23.9	39.0	69.1	87.4	96.4	97.3	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.4	107.6	105.9	104.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	21.4	34.9	62.4	81.6	88.0	90.0	95.4	100.0	103.1	106.0	107.5	111.6	116.8
Implicit price deflator.....	22.9	37.4	66.4	85.1	93.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.7	107.6	108.1	109.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	45.3	56.3	64.5	75.0	92.4	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.6	107.2	111.0
Compensation per hour.....	10.6	21.6	44.5	65.2	88.9	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.5	113.5	115.8
Real compensation per hour.....	59.7	71.6	76.9	82.9	96.5	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.1	103.3	103.7
Unit labor costs.....	23.3	38.4	68.9	87.0	96.2	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	107.6	105.9	104.3
Unit nonlabor payments.....	20.9	33.4	61.3	81.3	88.4	89.9	94.8	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.0	111.9	116.7
Implicit price deflator.....	22.4	36.4	65.9	84.8	93.1	94.3	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.5	107.4	108.3	109.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	46.0	54.5	64.2	74.2	91.7	95.3	98.3	100.0	101.5	101.8	102.1	104.0	–
Compensation per hour.....	12.1	24.0	48.2	67.8	90.7	94.7	96.9	100.0	102.8	106.4	110.1	112.5	–
Real compensation per hour.....	68.3	79.4	83.3	86.3	98.4	100.6	100.2	100.0	99.6	100.2	99.8	102.4	–
Total unit costs.....	24.6	43.0	74.1	89.9	98.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.7	110.0	111.1	–
Unit labor costs.....	26.2	44.1	75.0	91.5	98.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.5	107.8	108.2	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	20.3	40.3	71.5	85.8	97.0	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.0	115.8	118.7	–
Unit profits.....	38.7	37.8	62.4	85.4	59.4	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	99.8	87.7	85.3	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	26.6	39.4	68.4	85.7	84.1	86.2	93.1	100.0	105.9	105.9	106.2	107.3	–
Implicit price deflator.....	26.4	42.4	72.6	89.3	93.5	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.0	107.2	107.9	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	–	–	–	63.6	87.8	93.4	95.5	100.0	100.8	105.0	104.7	106.8	113.1
Compensation per hour.....	–	–	–	65.2	88.9	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.5	115.2	116.6
Real compensation per hour.....	–	–	–	83.0	96.5	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.3	104.9	104.4
Unit labor costs.....	–	–	–	102.6	101.2	102.8	101.4	100.0	101.2	100.3	104.6	107.9	103.0
Unit nonlabor payments.....	–	–	–	87.3	83.4	84.9	91.3	100.0	104.4	107.6	116.0	–	–
Implicit price deflator.....	–	–	–	91.5	88.2	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.6	105.6	112.9	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mining													
21	Mining.....	75.0	88.3	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	85.0	77.0	71.2	69.0	-
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction.....	64.9	81.0	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.6	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	62.3	90.2	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	93.7	-
2121	Coal mining.....	51.7	89.7	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	-
2122	Metal ore mining.....	50.5	72.1	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.7	77.0	74.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying.....	84.3	96.0	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.2	116.8	103.8	103.9	-
213	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
2131	Support activities for mining.....	76.1	97.0	99.7	104.5	100.0	121.9	141.6	104.1	87.1	117.7	145.7	-
Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply.....	63.7	97.2	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.6	-
2212	Natural gas distribution.....	58.7	86.6	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.6	-
Manufacturing													
311	Food.....	81.0	86.9	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	101.0	106.2	104.1	101.9	101.4	-
3111	Animal food.....	58.6	70.4	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.2	103.5	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling.....	66.0	80.8	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	105.6	101.8	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products.....	80.4	92.5	102.3	100.3	100.0	100.4	107.3	120.4	113.5	103.4	95.5	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty.....	73.1	78.7	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.5	103.1	-
3115	Dairy products.....	77.4	94.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.6	108.6	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing.....	90.1	93.0	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.3	109.0	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging.....	72.5	58.9	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	100.7	87.8	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing.....	85.5	87.5	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	93.8	-
3119	Other food products.....	87.5	89.7	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	95.1	96.4	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products.....	94.3	121.1	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.1	107.4	-
3121	Beverages.....	77.2	100.5	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.4	113.6	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	107.2	149.3	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.7	119.8	-
313	Textile mills.....	59.8	81.3	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	126.0	124.0	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills.....	50.0	75.2	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	116.4	117.9	-
3132	Fabric mills.....	56.0	82.5	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	143.2	150.8	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	76.5	83.6	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.2	86.4	-
314	Textile product mills.....	82.0	91.3	101.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	115.1	121.3	111.2	100.3	97.2	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills.....	85.7	94.1	100.2	97.9	100.0	105.7	115.3	119.1	108.4	101.9	99.2	-
3149	Other textile product mills.....	78.8	93.2	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.9	104.5	-
315	Apparel.....	73.1	100.3	116.9	117.2	100.0	106.7	94.2	94.4	86.0	56.5	55.4	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills.....	71.3	92.8	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	65.1	62.9	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel.....	70.4	99.6	119.2	119.7	100.0	109.7	96.4	91.9	82.4	52.9	52.1	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel.....	129.9	132.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	74.0	74.0	-
316	Leather and allied products.....	83.9	119.1	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	128.8	133.4	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing.....	138.4	153.7	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	165.0	160.6	-
3162	Footwear.....	77.3	99.3	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	110.7	130.8	-
3169	Other leather products.....	116.7	134.7	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	166.6	158.6	-
321	Wood products.....	83.1	87.5	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.6	110.9	111.9	109.6	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation.....	67.3	86.9	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	108.3	113.4	108.4	112.2	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products.....	90.3	90.4	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	109.0	104.7	-
3219	Other wood products.....	89.9	87.3	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	116.5	112.5	-
322	Paper and paper products.....	75.5	87.9	93.5	93.8	100.0	104.4	108.1	108.6	109.9	114.0	113.4	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	61.9	75.6	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.0	114.6	-
3222	Converted paper products.....	84.4	94.8	96.0	95.3	100.0	104.0	107.5	108.8	110.5	115.7	114.3	-
323	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1	-
3231	Printing and related support activities.....	87.6	88.8	94.8	95.1	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.4	119.1	-
324	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products.....	60.8	85.6	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.3	103.2	-
325	Chemicals.....	75.0	87.4	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.3	108.5	-
3251	Basic chemicals.....	76.1	80.2	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	156.0	132.4	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers.....	62.9	81.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.1	98.9	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals.....	80.8	100.6	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	140.0	138.5	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines.....	89.6	102.8	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	104.2	102.8	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives.....	81.6	91.4	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	105.5	101.3	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries.....	68.2	80.4	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	135.2	127.7	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations.....	62.3	82.6	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	102.3	103.1	-
326	Plastics and rubber products.....	67.3	82.7	91.1	92.8	100.0	103.8	105.9	108.7	108.6	107.9	102.2	-
3261	Plastics products.....	67.3	80.8	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	105.1	100.0	-
3262	Rubber products.....	71.3	93.2	94.8	95.5	100.0	103.5	106.4	109.4	114.2	118.8	109.8	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	83.6	95.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.6	-
3271	Clay products and refractories.....	90.6	102.7	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	119.9	118.2	-

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3272	Glass and glass products.....	75.6	91.1	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.0	114.2	-
3273	Cement and concrete products.....	90.5	97.0	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.5	99.0	-
3274	Lime and gypsum products.....	89.3	101.2	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.6	110.6	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products.....	79.4	94.9	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.8	113.2	-
331	Primary metals.....	70.4	86.9	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.3	112.5	116.2	121.9	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production.....	51.9	80.1	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.1	151.0	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel.....	81.9	102.9	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	70.7	67.4	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production.....	72.7	80.3	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.5	125.3	123.2	123.9	122.0	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production.....	90.8	93.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.7	123.1	-
3315	Foundries.....	69.4	85.5	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	112.3	104.3	-
332	Fabricated metal products.....	78.3	90.1	94.7	94.5	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.8	110.3	-
3321	Forging and stamping.....	68.8	80.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	124.2	124.4	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools.....	76.1	88.1	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.4	102.0	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals.....	83.5	94.0	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.0	106.1	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.....	86.7	100.6	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	104.7	102.5	-
3325	Hardware.....	77.0	86.8	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	93.0	100.2	-
3326	Spring and wire products.....	65.4	79.6	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	111.5	116.3	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products.....	65.2	87.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.3	109.2	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	64.1	85.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.9	119.3	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	85.5	93.9	93.9	90.6	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	116.7	121.5	-
333	Machinery.....	70.0	85.8	95.7	93.7	100.0	107.7	108.7	114.7	117.9	119.8	118.1	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery.....	69.1	96.1	96.1	95.3	100.0	112.3	120.8	124.0	125.1	125.6	128.4	-
3332	Industrial machinery.....	63.4	84.8	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	117.0	105.7	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	88.9	102.1	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	115.7	122.9	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment.....	70.6	84.1	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	109.8	109.2	-
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	75.8	89.6	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	118.2	118.3	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	61.5	76.6	88.1	97.3	100.0	110.5	96.6	101.0	96.9	96.7	94.0	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	70.5	84.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.4	121.9	-
334	Computer and electronic products.....	15.1	53.0	96.2	96.3	100.0	114.0	127.3	133.9	144.7	159.9	170.6	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	3.7	33.5	78.4	84.4	100.0	121.5	133.9	172.7	233.1	292.4	388.4	-
3342	Communications equipment.....	31.2	78.2	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	146.2	139.3	-
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	41.6	67.0	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	110.8	93.5	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	6.4	37.8	87.5	87.1	100.0	121.0	133.8	140.7	137.7	160.1	167.1	-
3345	Electronic instruments.....	59.3	84.4	98.4	100.4	100.0	106.1	122.4	124.4	128.8	142.9	146.1	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction.....	77.0	89.7	93.3	88.7	100.0	114.5	128.8	129.7	124.9	132.7	158.3	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances.....	66.0	88.1	98.3	98.2	100.0	103.5	109.2	114.3	114.7	118.3	115.0	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	80.6	88.6	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.5	108.1	112.7	121.6	122.5	125.0	-
3352	Household appliances.....	53.5	76.0	89.3	93.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	126.8	121.9	-
3353	Electrical equipment.....	67.3	98.1	97.5	98.9	100.0	102.1	110.7	117.9	119.7	126.0	120.7	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	68.7	87.3	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.3	101.5	107.3	104.8	-
336	Transportation equipment.....	65.5	78.7	85.7	89.2	100.0	109.0	108.3	113.8	114.8	125.5	118.6	-
3361	Motor vehicles.....	60.4	79.5	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	135.1	122.5	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	81.0	95.2	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.3	111.7	105.3	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	60.3	76.9	86.1	88.1	100.0	104.8	105.5	109.8	108.4	114.3	108.9	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	73.5	84.2	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.2	93.9	102.6	97.3	115.2	104.7	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	38.0	68.5	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.9	110.7	-
3366	Ship and boat building.....	73.3	76.6	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.8	102.4	97.8	101.7	114.8	-
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	48.7	65.5	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	187.0	194.1	-
337	Furniture and related products.....	75.9	88.7	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.3	107.5	109.2	108.2	112.3	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	77.3	89.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	108.2	113.3	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	74.0	86.3	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.3	110.4	112.4	107.2	105.7	106.6	-
3379	Other furniture related products.....	77.4	89.6	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	121.4	124.4	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	64.5	79.3	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.9	106.4	114.8	118.4	117.4	119.3	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	57.7	76.6	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.6	108.6	116.2	117.8	118.3	121.5	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.....	71.8	83.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.7	114.0	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade.....	59.2	80.9	94.4	95.4	100.0	103.9	109.2	110.0	111.5	111.0	108.5	104.9
423	Durable goods.....	44.1	70.8	88.8	91.8	100.0	105.2	116.4	120.7	124.7	124.1	121.5	113.5
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	55.9	75.0	87.5	90.0	100.0	103.0	107.2	109.3	116.9	112.4	98.9	84.4
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	69.5	86.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.2	123.1	117.6	99.5	102.4
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	88.0	80.6	86.9	94.1	100.0	108.7	115.1	117.4	115.0	112.3	110.2	100.9
4234	Commercial equipment.....	10.0	35.9	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.3	133.7	150.7	164.2	176.7	193.0	196.5
4235	Metals and minerals.....	105.4	103.7	97.3	97.7	100.0	102.3	112.2	110.0	106.1	98.7	89.8	79.9
4236	Electric goods.....	26.8	62.6	95.7	92.5	100.0	105.1	124.5	131.8	142.6	151.5	151.5	155.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	80.2	97.6	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.3	112.3	114.2	119.3	119.0	112.3	102.3
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	73.9	99.8	105.2	102.6	100.0	102.9	111.8	119.5	122.0	116.0	120.3	103.7

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

[2002=100]

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

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

[2002=100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2008	2009	2008				2009				2010
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
United States.....	5.8	9.3	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7
Canada.....	5.3	7.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.7	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4
Australia.....	4.2	5.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3
Japan.....	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.6
France.....	7.4	9.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.6	9.7
Germany.....	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7
Italy.....	6.8	7.9	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.7
Netherlands.....	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.1
Sweden.....	6.0	8.2	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.6	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8
United Kingdom.....	5.7	7.7	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.9	-

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

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Civilian labor force											
United States.....	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142
Canada.....	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696	17,987	18,098
Australia.....	9,414	9,590	9,746	9,901	10,085	10,213	10,529	10,771	11,021	11,254	11,448
Japan.....	66,730	66,710	66,480	65,866	65,495	65,366	65,386	65,556	65,909	65,660	65,362
France.....	26,342	26,591	26,867	27,113	27,285	27,424	27,616	27,881	28,028	28,021	28,331
Germany.....	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416	41,542	41,545
Italy.....	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459	24,836	24,710
Netherlands.....	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686	8,780	8,846
Sweden.....	4,429	4,490	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,693	4,746	4,822	4,875	4,888
United Kingdom.....	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,565	29,802	30,137	30,599	30,780	31,126	31,274
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4
Canada.....	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7	67.9	67.3
Australia.....	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6	66.5
Japan.....	62.0	61.7	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3
France.....	57.4	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.1	57.3
Germany.....	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.5	58.6
Italy.....	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4
Netherlands.....	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9	66.2	66.4
Sweden.....	62.7	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.6
United Kingdom.....	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.3
Employed											
United States.....	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877
Canada.....	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767	17,025	16,769
Australia.....	8,762	8,989	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,255	10,539	10,777	10,809
Japan.....	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,509	63,250	62,242
France.....	23,712	24,326	24,792	24,976	24,990	25,016	25,187	25,446	25,806	25,951	25,755
Germany.....	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	37,815	38,406	38,324
Italy.....	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,765
Netherlands.....	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408	8,537	8,542
Sweden.....	4,116	4,230	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,486
United Kingdom.....	27,058	27,375	27,604	27,815	28,077	28,380	28,674	28,929	29,129	29,346	28,880
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3
Canada.....	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2	64.2	62.3
Australia.....	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.6	63.3	63.8	62.8
Japan.....	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.3	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4
France.....	51.7	52.7	53.3	53.2	52.8	52.5	52.3	52.5	52.9	52.8	52.1
Germany.....	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	53.3	54.1	54.0
Italy.....	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6
Netherlands.....	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.7	64.3	64.1
Sweden.....	58.3	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.9	60.4	61.3	61.4	59.3
United Kingdom.....	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9	58.5
Unemployed											
United States.....	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265
Canada.....	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929	962	1,329
Australia.....	652	602	658	630	599	551	531	516	482	477	638
Japan.....	2,810	2,920	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120
France.....	2,630	2,265	2,075	2,137	2,295	2,408	2,429	2,435	2,222	2,070	2,576
Germany.....	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	3,601	3,136	3,222
Italy.....	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945
Netherlands.....	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278	243	304
Sweden.....	313	260	227	234	264	300	360	330	292	294	401
United Kingdom.....	1,728	1,587	1,489	1,528	1,488	1,423	1,463	1,670	1,652	1,780	2,395
Unemployment rate³											
United States.....	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3
Canada.....	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	7.3
Australia.....	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6
Japan.....	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8
France.....	10.0	8.5	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.9	7.4	9.1
Germany.....	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7	7.5	7.8
Italy.....	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9
Netherlands.....	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4
Sweden.....	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	8.2
United Kingdom.....	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7

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

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

³ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International*

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

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

[2002 = 100]

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

See notes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE 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 (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

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

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

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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