

NEWS RELEASE



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PRODUCTIVITY AND COSTS BY INDUSTRY: SELECTED SERVICE-PROVIDING AND MINING INDUSTRIES, 2011

Labor productivity – defined as output per hour – rose in 63 percent of the 52 service-providing and mining industries studied in 2011, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was down from 67 percent in 2010. **Unit labor costs**, which reflect the total labor costs required to produce a unit of output, declined in 35 percent of the industries in 2011, compared to 44 percent in 2010.

More industries recorded gains in output and in hours in 2011 than in the previous year. (See chart 1 and table 1.) Output rose in 37 of the 52 service-providing and mining industries studied in 2011, an increase from 32 industries in 2010. Hours rose in 29 of the industries in 2011 compared to 14 in 2010. Both output and hours rose in more industries in 2011 than in any year since 2006.

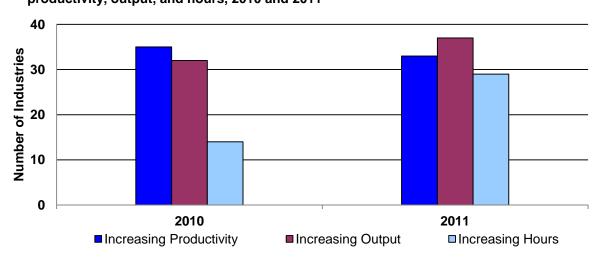


Chart 1. Number of service-providing and mining industries with increases in productivity, output, and hours, 2010 and 2011

Unit labor costs fell in 17 of 47 service-providing industries in 2011, down from 23 industries in 2010, but in only 1 of the 5 mining industries. Unit labor costs declined more frequently in industries where productivity rose, as productivity gains offset movements in hourly compensation. Almost 90 percent of the industries with declines in unit labor costs in 2011 posted gains in productivity.

Industry labor productivity measures are updated and revised as data become available. The latest productivity measures for service-providing and mining industries and industries in other sectors are available on the BLS Labor Productivity and Costs web site at http://www.bls.gov/lpc/iprprodydata.htm.

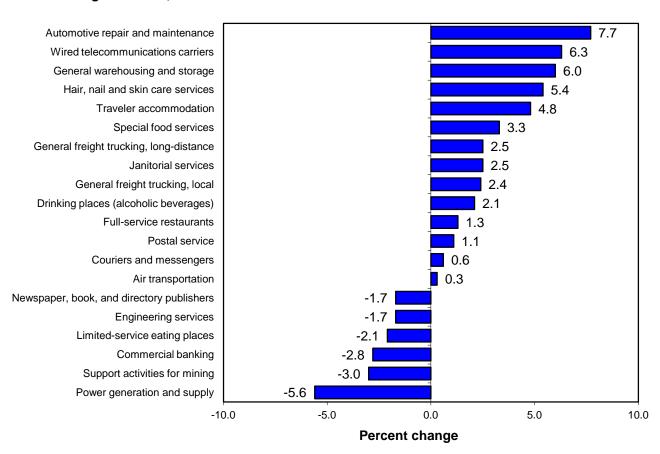
Service-Providing Industries: Output per hour increased in 2011 in 32 of the 47 industries studied. In most of these industries, productivity rose as output growth was accompanied by declines or more modest increases in hours. Several industries posted double-digit productivity gains as a result: wireless telecommunications carriers; passenger car rental; photography studios, portrait; and photofinishing.

In a few industries, productivity rose as declining output was met with even greater reductions in hours: postal service; couriers and messengers; video tape and disc rental; tax preparation services; drinking places (alcoholic beverages); reupholstery and furniture repair; and coin-operated laundries and drycleaners.

Mining Industries: Output per hour declined in four of the five detailed mining industries studied in 2011, as hours rose while output fell or grew more slowly. Only nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying posted a productivity increase. The overall mining sector experienced a double-digit decline in productivity, as labor hours increased more than four times as much as output.

Chart 2 shows the 2011 percent change in productivity in the 20 largest service-providing and mining industries. Among these industries, automotive repair and maintenance recorded the largest productivity increase, as output growth was accompanied by a modest decrease in hours. Productivity fell the most in power generation and supply, where hours rose while output declined.

Chart 2. Percent change in output per hour in the largest (by employment) service-providing and mining industries, 2010-2011



Long-Term Trends

More industries posted productivity gains over the 1987-2011 period than in 2011. Chart 3 contrasts the distribution of productivity changes over the long term with those in the most recent year. Between 1987 and 2011, labor productivity increased in 85 percent of the detailed service-providing and mining industries, with over 70 percent of industries recording average annual productivity growth between 0.1 and 4.0 percent per year. In 2011, only 27 percent of industries recorded productivity growth in that range. Industry productivity performance in 2011 was more widely distributed, with 37 percent of industries posting productivity declines and 37 percent posting productivity gains of 4.1 percent or more.

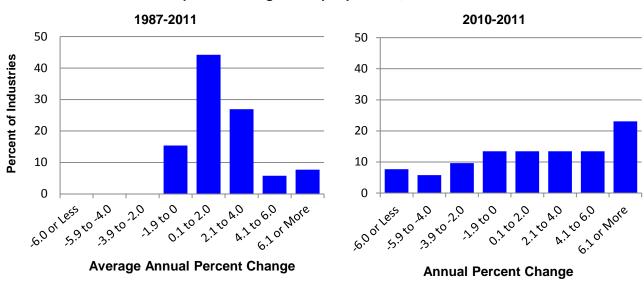


Chart 3. Distribution of percent change in output per hour, 1987-2011 and 2010-2011

The measures in this news release incorporate data from the 2011 Service Annual Survey published by the Census Bureau, as well as the March 2013 annual benchmark revision of the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. All of the measures for 2011 in this release are preliminary and subject to revision. The industries included in this release are classified according to the 2007 NAICS. While the rates of change reported in this news release are rounded to one decimal place, all industry productivity percent changes are calculated using index numbers rounded to three decimal places.

Year-to-year movements in industry productivity may be erratic, particularly in smaller industries. The annual measures based on sample data may differ from measures generated by a census of establishments in the industry. Annual changes in an industry's output and use of labor may reflect cyclical changes in the economy as well as long-term trends. As a result, long-term productivity trends tend to be more reliable indicators of industry performance than year-to-year changes.

Customers can subscribe to the industry productivity program's news releases on the BLS website at https://subscriptions.bls.gov/accounts/USDOLBLS/subscriber/new. More detailed data, including indexes, annual rates of change, and levels are available on the Labor Productivity and Costs web site at www.bls.gov/lpc. Additional information is available by calling the Division of Industry Productivity Studies (202-691-5618) or by sending a request by email to dipsweb@bls.gov. Information in this report will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5618; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Technical Note

Labor Productivity: The industry labor productivity measures describe the relationship between industry output and the labor time involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per hour. Although the labor productivity measures relate output to hours of all persons in an industry, they do not measure the specific contribution of labor or any other factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effects of many influences, including changes in technology; capital investment; utilization of capacity, energy, and materials; the use of purchased services inputs, including contract employment services; the organization of production; managerial skill; and the characteristics and effort of the workforce.

Output: Industry output is measured as an annual-weighted index of the changes in the various products or services (in real terms) provided for sale outside the industry. Real industry output is usually derived by deflating nominal sales or values of production using BLS price indexes, but for some industries it is measured by physical quantities of output.

Industry output measures are constructed primarily using data from the economic censuses and annual surveys of the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, together with information on price changes primarily from BLS. Other data sources include the Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy; the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation; the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior; the U.S. Postal Service; the Postal Rate Commission; and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Labor Hours: The primary source of industry employment and hours data is the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. The CES provides monthly data on the number of total and nonsupervisory worker jobs held by wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments, as well as data on the average weekly hours of nonsupervisory workers in those establishments. CES data are supplemented with data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) to estimate employment and hours of self-employed and unpaid family workers in each industry. Data from the CPS, together with CES data, are also used to estimate the historical average weekly hours of supervisory workers for each industry. CES and CPS data are supplemented or further disaggregated for some industries using data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), the Census Bureau, or other sources. Other sources of employment and hours data for some service industries include the Association of American Railroads, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the U.S. Postal Service. Hours of all persons in an industry are treated as homogeneous and are directly aggregated.

Unit Labor Costs: Unit labor costs represent the cost of labor required to produce one unit of output. The unit labor cost indexes are computed by dividing an index of industry labor compensation by an index of real industry output. Unit labor costs also describe the relationship between compensation per hour and real output per hour (labor productivity). Increases in hourly compensation increase unit labor costs; increases in labor productivity offset compensation increases and lower unit labor costs.

Labor Compensation: Labor compensation, defined as payroll plus supplemental payments, is a measure of the cost to the employer of securing the services of labor. Payroll includes salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind. Supplemental payments include legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation, such as the employer portion of private health insurance and pension plans.

Table 1. Percent change in output per hour, unit labor costs, and related data, 2010-2011

Table 1. Percent change in output per nour, unit lab		2011	Percent change, 2010-2011					
Industry	NAICS code	Employment (thousands)	Output per hour	Output	Hours	Labor compensation	Unit labor costs	
Mining Industries								
Mining	21	759.3	-11.3	4.2	17.5	16.6	11.9	
Oil and gas extraction.	1	173.0	-11.0	4.7	17.6	10.3	5.4	
Oil and gas extraction	1	173.0	-11.0	4.7	17.6	10.3	5.4	
Mining, except oil and gas	1	221.2	-5.1	2.7	8.2	10.2	7.3	
Coal mining		87.5	-4.6	5.0	10.1	12.3	6.9	
Metal ore mining	1	42.4	-18.5	-2.0	20.2	19.8	22.3	
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	2123	91.3	2.8	4.3	1.4	0.9	-3.3	
Support activities for mining	213	365.1	-3.0	19.9	23.6	27.3	6.2	
Support activities for mining	2131	365.1	-3.0	19.9	23.6	27.3	6.2	
Utilities								
Power generation and supply	2211	398.4	-5.6	-4.5	1.1	3.9	8.8	
Natural gas distribution	2212	107.9	4.3	0.7	-3.4	3.9	3.2	
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air transportation	481	425.2	0.3	1.9	1.6	3.7	1.7	
Line-haul railroads	1	179.4	-2.7	3.8	6.8	10.5	6.4	
Truck transportation	484	1,495.8	1.1	5.1	4.0	7.5	2.3	
General freight trucking	4841	1,078.7	2.3	5.3	2.9	6.5	1.1	
General freight trucking, local	48411	281.8	2.4	7.7	5.2	7.0	-0.7	
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	796.9	2.5	4.8	2.2	6.3	1.4	
Used household and office goods moving	48421	86.6	-12.1	-3.5	9.8	5.7	9.5	
Postal service.	491	630.9	1.1	-2.7	-3.8	-0.5	2.3	
Postal service.	4911	630.9	1.1	-2.7	-3.8	-0.5	2.3	
Couriers and messengers	1	561.3	0.6	-0.5	-1.1	5.0	5.6	
Warehousing and storage	1	659.4	3.3	8.1	4.6	4.1	-3.7	
Warehousing and storage	1	659.4	3.3	8.1	4.6	4.1	-3.7	
General warehousing and storage	49311	552.6	6.0	10.1	3.9	3.8	-5.8	
Refrigerated warehousing and storage	49312	51.0	-11.8	-1.8	11.3	5.5	7.5	
Information								
Publishing.		788.8	1.0	2.4	1.4	6.2	3.7	
Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	1	517.2	-1.7	-2.5	-0.8	1.6	4.2	
Software publishers	1	271.6	1.0	6.4	5.3	10.3	3.7	
Motion picture and video exhibition	1	124.3 291.4	-0.1	-2.3 2.9	-2.2 -0.6	-1.4 3.6	0.9 0.7	
Radio and television broadcasting.	5151	291.4	3.5 0.5	0.8	0.3	2.8	2.1	
Cable and other subscription programming.		75.5	7.5	4.8	-2.5	5.1	0.3	
Wired telecommunications carriers.	1	590.1	6.3	0.9	-5.2	-2.8	-3.7	
Wireless telecommunications carriers.	1	169.6	10.0	10.5	0.5	5.6	-4.5	
Finance and Insurance								
Commercial banking	52211	1,314.5	-2.8	-1.0	1.8	5.2	6.3	
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Passenger car rental	532111	101.0	15.2	12.9	-2.0	2.7	-9.1	
Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing		55.8	5.9	4.1	-1.7	3.9	-0.2	
Video tape and disc rental		41.2	43.3	-16.0	-41.4	-30.4	-17.1	
Professional and Technical Services								
Tax preparation services	541213	147.7	1.2	-0.4	-1.6	7.7	8.1	
Architectural services	1	177.4	5.3	3.9	-1.4	2.6	-1.2	
Engineering services	54133	921.9	-1.7	1.9	3.6	3.6	1.7	
Advertising agencies	54181	194.6	-0.8	5.0	5.9	9.8	4.5	
Photography studios, portrait	541921	69.0	11.7	1.4	-9.2	-0.4	-1.9	
Administrative and Waste Services								
Employment placement agencies		237.9	9.0	15.7	6.1	8.0	-6.7	
Travel arrangement and reservation services	5615	213.9	-2.0	5.4	7.5	6.7	1.3	

Table 1. Percent change in output per hour, unit labor costs, and related data, 2010-2011 — Continued

Industry	NAICS code	2011	Percent change, 2010-2011					
		Employment (thousands)	Output per hour	Output	Hours	Labor compensation	Unit labor costs	
Travel agencies	56151	98.2	3.5	6.5	2.9	9.6	2.9	
Janitorial services	56172	1,262.2	2.5	4.0	1.5	3.5	-0.5	
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	243.6	-2.2	3.9	6.3	3.4	-0.5	
Medical laboratories	621511	168.0	-1.1	7.2	8.4	3.8	-3.2	
Diagnostic imaging centers	621512	75.7	-2.6	-1.4	1.3	2.8	4.2	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation								
Amusement and theme parks	71311	144.3	-0.9	4.6	5.5	5.0	0.3	
Bowling centers		68.6	-0.6	4.3	4.9	1.0	-3.1	
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation and food services	72	11,698.6	0.8	3.6	2.7	4.9	1.3	
Accommodation	721	1,825.3	4.9	3.6	-1.3	5.1	1.5	
Traveler accommodation	7211	1,752.2	4.8	3.5	-1.2	5.1	1.5	
Food services and drinking places	722	9,873.3	-0.1	3.6	3.6	4.9	1.2	
Full-service restaurants	7221	4,647.7	1.3	5.0	3.7	5.0	0.0	
Limited-service eating places	7222	4,165.5	-2.1	2.8	5.0	3.7	0.9	
Special food services	7223	692.4	3.3	2.5	-0.8	8.6	6.0	
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	7224	367.7	2.1	-0.3	-2.4	3.3	3.7	
Other Services								
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	1,034.9	7.7	3.4	-4.0	-0.9	-4.1	
Reupholstery and furniture repair	81142	19.7	5.5	-0.3	-5.5	2.7	3.0	
Personal care services	8121	1,104.3	6.6	3.2	-3.2	-3.0	-6.0	
Hair, nail and skin care services	81211	923.1	5.4	2.1	-3.2	-2.7	-4.7	
Funeral homes and funeral services	81221	104.3	-4.5	0.3	5.0	2.8	2.4	
Drycleaning and laundry services	8123	320.4	9.4	3.6	-5.3	0.7	-2.8	
	81231	41.9	15.7	-0.3	-13.8	2.0	2.3	
Drycleaning and laundry services	81232	155.1	9.4	1.9	-6.9	-2.0	-3.8	
Linen and uniform supply	1	123.4	7.5	6.5	-0.9	2.4	-3.8	
Photofinishing.	81292	14.4	16.6	10.4	-5.3	13.9	3.2	

Table 2. Average annual percent change in output per hour, unit labor costs, and related data, 1987-2011

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Industry	NAICS		age annu	ai percen		1	
	code	Output per hour	Output	Hours	Labor compensation	Unit labor costs	
Mining Industries							
Mining	21	-0.4	0.1	0.5	5.2	5.1	
Oil and gas extraction		0.5	-0.2	-0.7	5.5	5.7	
Oil and gas extraction	2111	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	5.5	5.7	
Mining, except oil and gas	212	1.5	0.4	-1.1	2.3	1.9	
Coal mining	2121	1.6	-0.1	-1.7	1.3	1.5	
Metal ore mining	2122	1.5	1.9	0.4	5.0	3.0	
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	2123	0.7	-0.3	-1.0	2.5	2.8	
Support activities for mining	213	1.3	4.1	2.7	8.4	4.1	
Support activities for mining	2131	1.3	4.1	2.7	8.4	4.1	
Utilities							
Power generation and supply	2211	1.9	0.7	-1.2	2.9	2.2	
Natural gas distribution	2212	2.7	1.2	-1.5	3.4	2.1	
Transportation and Warehousing							
Air transportation.	481	3.1	2.7	-0.4	2.8	0.1	
Line-haul railroads	482111	3.9	2.0	-1.8	1.5	-0.5	
Truck transportation ¹	484	0.6	1.7	1.1	2.5	0.8	
General freight trucking ¹		1.4	2.3	0.9	3.0	0.7	
General freight trucking, local ¹		3.0	3.6	0.6	3.7	0.1	
General freight trucking, long-distance		1.4	2.3	0.9	2.3	0.0	
Used household and office goods moving		-1.2	-1.1	0.1	1.9	3.0	
Postal service		0.9	-0.3	-1.2	3.5	3.8	
Postal service		0.9	-0.3	-1.2	3.5	3.8	
Couriers and messengers		-0.8	1.2	2.0	4.6	3.3	
Warehousing and storage ¹		2.9	5.8	2.8	5.2	-0.5	
Warehousing and storage ¹		2.9	5.8	2.8	5.2	-0.5	
General warehousing and storage ¹		5.2 -0.2	8.0 3.1	2.7 3.3	5.7 4.3	-2.2 1.1	
Refrigerated warehousing and storage ¹	49312	-0.2	3.1	ა.ა	4.3	1.1	
Publishing	E11	3.8	3.5	-0.3	5.1	1.5	
Newspaper, book, and directory publishers		0.0	-1.8	-0.3 -1.8	2.2	4.1	
Software publishers		13.0	19.7	6.0	11.6	-6.8	
Motion picture and video exhibition.		1.4	1.6	0.0	3.2	1.6	
Broadcasting, except internet.		2.1	2.6	0.5	4.4	1.8	
Radio and television broadcasting.		1.0	0.7	-0.4	3.0	2.3	
Cable and other subscription programming		3.9	7.5	3.5	10.5	2.8	
Wired telecommunications carriers		4.3	3.3	-1.0	2.0	-1.2	
Wireless telecommunications carriers	5172	10.4	20.7	9.3	12.2	-7.1	
Finance and Insurance							
Commercial banking	52211	3.6	3.6	-0.1	5.5	1.9	
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing							
Passenger car rental		2.6	2.7	0.1	4.8	2.0	
Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing		2.9	2.0	-0.9	2.9	0.9	
Video tape and disc rental	53223	6.4	1.7	-4.4	-0.7	-2.4	
Professional and Technical Services							
Tax preparation services.		0.6	2.7	2.1	4.3	1.6	
Architectural services.		1.2	2.0	0.8	4.1	2.1	
Engineering services.		0.9	2.7	1.7	6.1	3.4	
Advertising agencies.		2.2	2.5	0.3	4.7	2.1	
Photography studios, portrait.	541921	0.8	1.8	1.0	3.7	1.9	
Administrative and Waste Services	E64044	6.4	7.0	0.0	5 F	-1.6	
Employment placement agencies ²		6.4 7.5	7.2 3.5	0.8 -3.6	5.5 1.2	-1.6	
Travor arrangement and reservation services		'.5	3.5	-3.0	1.2	-2.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Average annual percent change in output per hour, unit labor costs, and related data, 1987-2011 — Continued

Industry	NAICS code	Average annual percent change, 1987-2011					
		Output per hour	Output	Hours	Labor compensation	Unit labo costs	
Travel agencies	. 56151	5.9	4.2	-1.6	3.1	-1.1	
Janitorial services.	. 56172	2.0	3.7	1.6	5.3	1.5	
Health Care and Social Assistance							
Medical and diagnostic laboratories ²	. 6215	2.9	6.2	3.2	5.9	-0.2	
Medical laboratories ²		2.5	5.7	3.1	5.5	-0.3	
Diagnostic imaging centers ²	I	3.3	6.9	3.5	7.0	0.1	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation							
Amusement and theme parks	. 71311	-0.5	2.3	2.8	6.0	3.6	
Bowling centers	. 71395	0.2	-1.6	-1.8	1.0	2.7	
Accommodation and Food Services							
Accommodation and food services.	. 72	0.8	2.1	1.2	4.9	2.8	
Accommodation	. 721	1.7	2.3	0.6	4.6	2.2	
Traveler accommodation	. 7211	1.7	2.4	0.6	4.6	2.1	
Food services and drinking places	. 722	0.6	2.0	1.4	5.1	3.0	
Full-service restaurants.	. 7221	0.6	2.1	1.4	5.9	3.7	
Limited-service eating places	. 7222	0.6	2.1	1.6	4.9	2.7	
Special food services	. 7223	1.4	2.4	0.9	3.7	1.2	
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	I	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	2.4	3.1	
Other Services							
Automotive repair and maintenance	. 8111	1.0	1.2	0.1	3.4	2.2	
Reupholstery and furniture repair	. 81142	-0.6	-3.2	-2.6	0.2	3.6	
Personal care services.	. 8121	2.2	3.3	1.0	4.9	1.6	
Hair, nail and skin care services	. 81211	2.2	3.0	0.8	4.7	1.7	
Funeral homes and funeral services	. 81221	-0.7	-0.5	0.2	3.8	4.3	
Drycleaning and laundry services	. 8123	1.6	0.5	-1.2	2.4	2.0	
Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners		2.5	0.4	-2.0	2.2	1.8	
Drycleaning and laundry services	. 81232	1.1	-1.1	-2.2	1.0	2.1	
Linen and uniform supply	I	1.2	1.8	0.6	3.9	2.1	
Photofinishing		2.8	-4.3	-6.9	-2.5	1.9	

¹ For NAICS industries 484, 4841, 48411, 493, 4931, 49311, and 49312, average annual percent changes are for 1992-2011. 2 For NAICS industries 561311, 6215, 621511, and 621512, average annual percent changes are for 1994-2011.

³ For NAICS industry 5615, average annual percent changes are for 1997-2011.