June 2012

BLS

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Time use of youths by immigrant and native-born parents: ATUS results

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MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW

Volume 135, Number 6
June 2012

Time use of youths by immigrant and native-born parents: ATUS results

A study based on the American Time Use Survey finds that, although native-born and immigrant youths pass their days in similar ways, Latino and Asian immigrant youths spend more time studying and less time in paid employment than do native-born youths; more time devoted to study may be a mechanism by which immigrants achieve educational mobility

Yelizavetta Kofman
and
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Classical and contemporary literature on immigration has been driven by questions concerning how and when immigrants assimilate to American society. Understanding the assimilation process is especially important with regard to adolescents, whose trajectory will drive the future incorporation of immigrant groups into U.S. society.

The literature presents two competing stories regarding the behaviors and life chances of immigrant youths. The dominant theory, called *segmented assimilation*, proposes that immigrant youths face a segmented path to assimilation, based on (1) the conditions of their parents' departure from the home country; (2) their parents' initial human capital; (3) the "mode of incorporation" that immigrants experience in the host country, including federal, state, and local immigration policies as well as reception by native groups; (4) cultural and economic barriers, including racial discrimination and, in the United States, the increasingly bifurcated labor market; and (5) the family and community resources that are available to confront such barriers.[1] Second-generation youths who have parents with high levels of initial human capital, who receive a positive reception by native groups, and who have access to strong co-ethnic communities (where resources developed by earlier immigrants are available) are poised for upward mobility. Many Asian immigrant groups fit this assimilation pathway. By contrast, a substantial portion of Latin American and Caribbean immigrants have parents with low human capital, are received less positively by the host country, have access to weaker co-ethnic communities, and often live in areas mired by poverty, crime, and negative peer influence; their children are at risk of falling behind.[2]

In contrast to segmented assimilation theory, *classical and neoclassical assimilation theory* highlights a more positive conclusion: that, for the most part, immigrant youths successfully assimilate to mainstream American society and experience upward mobility compared with their parents, despite different starting points among immigrant groups.[3] Adherents of classical assimilation admit that some immigrant groups experience downward mobility, but they emphasize that there may also be advantages to the second generation that stem from membership in an immigrant group.[4] A study of second-generation immigrants in New York, for example, found that Russians and Chinese were doing better economically than native-born Whites.[5]

Adolescence is a time of increased peer influence, and one central question about youths

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with an immigrant background is the extent to which they adopt behaviors similar to those of their peers in the host country. One measure of this adaptation is how similarly immigrant youths structure their daily lives relative to their native-born peers. This article draws on American Time Use Survey (ATUS) data to shed light on the immigration assimilation process by examining the time use of native-born youths and youths from different immigrant backgrounds in order to discern possible strategies undertaken in the teenage years that might help explain successful assimilation in the adult years.

Immigrant teens and the assimilation debate

Immigrant youths are the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population under age 18, representing almost a fourth of all U.S. youths.[6] Immigrant children start out in vastly different socioeconomic positions: poverty rates range from 9.5 percent among non-Latino White immigrant children, to 14.7 percent for Asians, 18.7 percent for non-Latino Africans, and 32.9 percent for Mexican immigrant children.[7] Given these different starting points, how well are immigrant children adapting to U.S. society?

On the whole, studies find that second-generation immigrants do much better than their parents in educational attainment, even when the educational attainment of the first generation is very low.[8] For example, 4.2 percent of first-generation Mexican immigrants are college graduates, whereas almost 15 percent of Mexican-Americans graduate from college by the second generation.[9] The second generation also is less concentrated in low-wage jobs than is the first generation. Among Mexican first-generation immigrants, a full 79 percent are in low-wage jobs, but the percentage drops quite substantially, to 37 percent, by the second generation.[10] Because some immigrant groups have even better outcomes than native-born Whites and almost all immigrant groups do better than their own parents, some scholars in the classical or neoclassical assimilation camp posit that there is a pattern of "second-generation advantage."[11] One mechanism by which immigrant youths may achieve second-generation advantage is education; for example, Andrew Fuligni found that, regardless of their country of origin, youths from immigrant families tend to place a higher value on doing well in school and tend to work harder in school than do youths from U.S.-born families.[12]

At the same time, other indicators suggest variation in the rates of successful incorporation into American society. For instance, a study by Joel Perlmann found that while 9 percent of White males and 16 percent of Black males dropped out of high school in 2000, the rate was 33 percent for second-generation Mexican-American males.[13] The same study found that females of Mexican origin are especially likely to give birth at a young age—48 percent before age 24, a figure that exceeds the rate of Black females (41 percent).[14] Similarly, Mexican and West Indian immigrant males have a higher incidence of arrests and incarceration than do other immigrant groups.[15] Finally, in a study of the 10 largest ethnic groups of foreign parentage in the United States, Ruben Rumbaut and Golnaz Komaie found that, whereas almost all groups experienced upward educational and job mobility, second-generation Koreans did worse than the first generation on both measures:[16] while 66.6 percent of first-generation Koreans have college degrees, the percentage goes down to 59 percent for the second generation, and although 15.1 percent of first-generation Koreans have low-wage jobs, the figure increases to 18.8 percent in the second generation (however, overall poverty rates decline for the second generation).

In addition, some qualitative works suggest that the generally positive relationship between educational achievement and immigrant parentage does not hold for some immigrant groups, such as native-born Mexican-Americans, who feel excluded from and exploited by American society; these youths see academic achievement as "acting White" and the educational system as a medium for continued exploitation.[17] John Ogbu offers a general theory to explain different outcomes by linking the degree to which an immigrant group assimilates to the group's social status in the receiving society. He argues that voluntary minorities (those who immigrated voluntarily for better opportunities, as well as their descendants) are more successful partly because they view adapting to the dominant cultural practices as additive and nonthreatening to their cultural identity. By contrast, says Ogbu, involuntary minorities (those who were conquered, colonized, or enslaved, as well as their descendants) view adaptation as threatening to their collective cultural identity.[18] Segmented-assimilation scholars argue that these quantitative and qualitative findings indicate a pattern of downward mobility and resistance to assimilation among some immigrant groups.

Although research on immigrant outcomes is well developed, there is less empirical analysis of what mechanisms may lead to outcomes consistent with either segmented assimilation or second-generation advantage (partly because of the paucity of nationally representative data that allow for sufficient disaggregation by immigration status and ethnicity). This article seeks to help fill that gap by focusing on the time use of a nationally representative sample of immigrant youths

compared with their native-born counterparts.

The analysis that follows focuses on the time teenagers spend on activities in five major categories: paid work, unpaid work in the home (housework and caregiving), personal care (sleep, eating, and grooming activities), education activities (including studying), and free-time activities. Special attention is paid to the three "productivity-related" time use activities: education activities, unpaid work in the home, and paid work outside the home.

It is widely believed that attending school is a crucial first step toward successful adaptation to U.S. society for children with immigrant backgrounds, because schooling leads to the attainment of knowledge, skills, and credentials that can later be capitalized on in the labor market.[19] Education, which is publicly available to all children, is traditionally seen as the key means of socioeconomic mobility; thus, schooling often occupies a key role in immigrant aspirations.[20]

Although youths gain work experience through employment and, it could be argued, learn responsibility for others through work in the home, the time that teenagers spend in paid work and in unpaid work in the home may reduce the amount of time teenagers have to devote to schooling. Some children may be forced into adult roles, including taking on substantial work and caregiving responsibilities, too early and at the expense of academic achievement.[21] In a 2007 article, Linda Burton argues that children in poor families take on some of the responsibility for managing their parents' financial and health problems at relatively young ages whereas their more affluent peers are protected from such adult concerns.[22] Welfare-to-work demonstration programs have found harmful effects of maternal employment on adolescents' educational attainment, with one conjecture being that older children (especially daughters) in these families must assume the burden of caregiving for younger siblings. This caregiving responsibility interferes with schooling by increasing tardiness or absences.[23] Immigrant youths may have the added responsibility of serving as the family interpreter, particularly in families in which the parental generation has low English-language ability.

A number of researchers also have found that employment during high school diminishes teenagers' school outcomes.[24] For example, in a 1995 article, Linda Worley found that grades decline as hours worked during the school year increase[25] (although another study[26] found little difference once background measures were controlled). Similarly, a 1991 study by Herbert Marsh found an inverse correlation between total hours worked during high school and 17 of 22 senior-year and postsecondary measures, including academic achievement, grade point average, academic track, amount of time devoted to homework, social and academic self-concept, and educational aspirations.[27] The detrimental consequences of hours of paid employment during high school also have been shown to last beyond high school. For example, two studies conducted 15 years apart found that hours worked during high school are inversely correlated with the probability of attending college and of completing college.[28] Some scholars argue that work intensity during high school is attributable to preemployment differences, such as being initially less engaged in school and having more autonomy from parents.[29] However, a recent study by Charlene Marie Kalenkoski and Sabrina Pabilonia, using ATUS data, found that employment decreases the time high school students spend on homework and extracurricular activities, two activities that build human capital.[30] The authors found that students who worked on the day about which they reported in their diary (their diary day) spent 49 minutes less on homework than students who did not work on their diary day. Combined with Julian Betts's finding that an additional half hour of homework per night in grades 7 to 11 increases math scores by two full grade levels,[31] Kalenkoski and Pabilonia's results suggest that too much employment may in fact reduce academic outcomes.

Hypotheses. To the extent that teens with immigrant backgrounds come from families with lower socioeconomic status than do families of native-born teens, we expect to find higher levels of paid work and household work among immigrant teens. Similarly, the lesser resources of youths from immigrant households lead us to expect that they will spend less time in school and extracurricular activities. However, the high premium placed on intergenerational mobility may mitigate this expectation, and we might actually find higher investment in school-related activities—such as time spent studying—among immigrant than native-born youths. This phenomenon could occur even in the face of higher paid and unpaid workloads if youths in immigrant households trade off leisure with work and schooling activities to a greater extent than youths in nonimmigrant households do.

The analysis also seeks evidence of cultural differences between immigrant and nonimmigrant youths—for example, whether youths with foreign-born parents spend more time with family than teens with native-born parents. The family is one of the most important institutions for the socialization of youths. A number of quantitative and qualitative studies have attributed the academic suc-

cess of some immigrants to integration within the family, which places high values on education and a work ethic.[32] In addition, Marcelo and Carola Suárez-Orozco found that European-American adolescents are more ambivalent toward authority and schooling, and are more peer oriented, than Latino-American adolescents, who are more respectful of authority and more family oriented; these differences lead to more intergenerational conflicts among European-American adolescents.[33] In turn, higher levels of intergenerational conflict lead to less parental authority and insufficient family communication and thus have negative effects on youths' self-esteem, psychosocial well-being, and academic aspirations.[34] Thus, in the category of family time, adaptation to American cultural norms may actually be undesirable for immigrant youths. In the analysis that follows, it is hypothesized that teens from immigrant backgrounds spend more time with family; hence, the analysis goes on to examine whether time spent with family is a characteristic of immigrant families or is mostly the result of their family composition and lower socioeconomic status. Also examined is whether youths with immigrant parents engage in different leisure pursuits than adolescents with native-born parents do, although no strong hypotheses about potential differences are presented.

Finally, time allocation by gender is examined within the two groups of adolescents; it is expected that teens of immigrant parents will show greater differentiation in activities by gender than teens of native-born parents, because immigrant parents may have more traditional gender expectations.

Data and analysis

This study takes advantage of the first-ever U.S. time use data with sufficiently large sample sizes to examine differences in teenagers' time allocation by whether or not they have parents who immigrated to the United States. The data source is the ATUS, a nationally representative cross-sectional time use survey launched in 2003 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and conducted by the Census Bureau. The ATUS interviews randomly selected individuals age 15 years and older from a subset of households that have completed their eighth and final interview for the Current Population Survey (CPS). Interviews for the ATUS typically take place between 2 and 5 months after the household's final CPS interview.[35]

The ATUS collects information on all the activities that took place during a 24-hour period in an individual's life—including the time each activity started, the time it ended, the nature of the activity, and where and with whom it took place[36]—thereby providing a comprehensive and contextualized picture of time allocation. During a computer-assisted telephone interview, researchers ask respondents what they did between 4 a.m. of the previous day and 4 a.m. of the interview day. The diary method has been shown to yield more reliable estimates of time use than do stylized questions about time spent performing a certain activity during a reference period.[37] ATUS interviewing occurs continuously over the course of the year, with each respondent interviewed once. Data files are released annually. In the analysis to be presented, data are pooled from the 2003–2010 ATUS to increase sample sizes. The response rate ranged from 53 percent to 58 percent during those years. Fifty percent of the sample is interviewed about the respondents' time use on a weekday (Monday through Friday) and 50 percent about time use on a weekend. Weights are applied that adjust for nonresponse and for oversampling of some groups and that equally weight all 7 days of the week. Evidence suggests that using the weights helps to correct for sources of nonresponse bias.[38]

The sample[39] includes 5,198 respondents who were 15–17 years of age at the time of the ATUS interview and who were living with at least one parent: 4,203 youths with a native-born background and 995 youths with an immigrant background (i.e., the respondent and/or at least one co-resident parent were born outside the United States). One hundred sixty-eight cases in which the 15- to 17-year-old adolescent did not live with at least one parent were deleted. All teenagers ages 15-17 who lived with at least one parent—even those teenagers who were not enrolled in school—were included, so as not to artificially reduce gaps in educational behavior between youths with immigrant parentage and those with native-born parentage. Previous studies have found that a nontrivial share of adolescents who were born in Mexico never enroll in U.S. schools because they migrated to the United States for work.[40]

Variables: immigrant and native background. This study specifically compares teenagers with immigrant backgrounds with teenagers who have no immigrant background. Yet, immigrant status and native status are in no way self-evident and could be construed in a number of ways.[41] Herein, teenagers who are themselves foreign born (commonly known as first-generation immigrants) or who have at least one parent who is foreign born (second-generation immigrants) are categorized as youths with immigrant backgrounds; teens who are not living with a foreign-born parent are classified as native born. The place

of birth of the parents in the household is used to make this determination. In families in which the respondent lives with only one parent, only the place of birth of that parent is known. Hence, some of the respondents classified as having U.S.-born parents may also have an immigrant parent who is not living with them. However, there is no way to identify this situation with the available data. Children are classified as children of native-born parents in these households because we have information on only one parent's immigrant status. The alternative would have been to restrict the analysis to children in two-parent families, thereby severely restricting the sample size.

Variables: race or ethnicity and place of birth. In addition to the broad distinction between teenagers with native-born parentage and those with immigrant parentage, the sample of teenagers is further disaggregated by race or ethnicity (for those with a native-born household background) and by parental place of birth (for those with an immigrant household background). A considerable amount of research has uncovered differences in the socioeconomic status among native-born non-Hispanic Whites and minority youths. In this article, the native-born group is disaggregated into four categories: non-Hispanic White, Black, Hispanic, and "other" (which includes third-generation and later Asians and Native Americans). Small sample sizes do not permit disaggregation of the "other" group.

Immigration to the United States has been substantial in recent decades, with particularly large flows from Latin America and Asia. On average, immigrants from Asia are much more highly educated than immigrants from Latin America.[42] Given differences in the average socioeconomic status of youths, depending on where their parents were born, we might expect differences in the productive activities of paid work and study. On average, the families from Latin America might have a greater need for youths to be employed. Although all immigrant groups tend to experience upward mobility across generations, given the higher educational attainment, on average, of immigrant Asian families, youths with immigrant Asian parents are expected to be especially likely to commit more time to educational activities, such as studying.

The group of youths with an immigrant parent was disaggregated into three categories: those with a parent (or parents) born in Latin America (including Mexico, with Mexicans being the largest immigrant group in the United States), those with a parent born in an Asian country, and "other."[43] The "other" category is a heterogeneous mixture of those with foreign-born parents, mostly from Europe, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, or one of the Pacific Islands. Small sample sizes do not permit further elaboration of immigrant backgrounds. In sum, the full race–immigrant status variable comprises seven categories: native-born non-Hispanic White, native-born Hispanic, native-born Black, native born of some other race, Latin American immigrant, Asian immigrant, and other immigrant family background.

Variables: age, gender, and region of residence of the adolescent. Because we focus on adolescents living with at least one parent, we restrict the age range of adolescents to those ages 15–17 because it is far more common for youths to reside apart from parents after they reach age 18, the age of majority in the United States. Parental characteristics are not available in the ATUS for those who do not coreside with parents. Multivariate models include a control for single years of age. Estimates of time use are disaggregated by gender. Regression models include a control for gender, labeled *female* and coded as 1, with *male* as the omitted category.

The regional distribution of immigrant and nonimmigrant families is quite distinct. Region of residence is captured with a four-category variable that identifies those in the Northeast (the reference group), Midwest, South, and West.

Variables: teen's family composition. The analysis distinguishes youths who are living in a single-parent family and youths living in a two-parent family. Two-parent families are further disaggregated by whether the mother is not employed, employed part time, or employed full time. In the regression models, two-parent families with a mother who is employed full time serves as the reference category for the family-type variable.

The number of siblings under 18 years who live in the adolescent's household is captured with an indicator variable of 0, 1, 2, and 3 or more. In the regressions, 0 (the adolescent is the only child present in the household) is the reference category.

Variables: socioeconomic status of the adolescent's family. Three indicators of the socioeconomic status of the adolescent's household are also examined: an indicator of parental educational attainment, an indicator of family income, and an indicator of whether the family owns a business. Parental educational attainment is coded into three categories: less than high school diploma (the omitted category in the regressions), high school diploma or some college, and college degree or higher. In two-parent families, the parental educational attainment variable is

based on the parent with the higher level of educational attainment. An indicator variable of family income is disaggregated into five categories: less than $25,000 (the reference category in the regressions), $25,000–$49,999, $50,000–$74,999, $75,000–$99,999, and $100,000 or more. Income data are missing for 12 percent of the respondents; cases of missing respondents are assigned to the modal category ($25,000–$49,000). A dummy flag for missing income is included in the regressions and is not significant in any of the models.

Measuring time: the total day. This study analyzes the time teenagers spend on activities in five major categories: contracted time or paid work, committed time or unpaid work in the home (housework and caregiving), personal care (sleeping, eating, grooming, and other personal care activities), free-time activities, and educational activities. Unlike most studies of adults, this study considers education separately because adolescents spend a substantial amount of time in school and related activities and because education is central to upward mobility.[44]

Measuring time: teens' productive activities. The analysis considers three activities to be the "productive" activities of teens: paid work, household work, and educational activities. *Paid work* is measured as minutes spent on the diary day in paid work and in commuting to or from paid work. *Total household work* comprises minutes per day spent on housework and on caregiving. *Educational activities* captures three activities: minutes per day spent in school, studying, and in extracurricular activities. The time spent in extracurricular activities is classified into productive activities rather than leisure because of the importance of these activities for teenagers vying for college admission.

Measuring time: teenagers' time spent in leisure activities and personal care. The category of *personal care* includes the number of minutes per day spent sleeping, eating meals, and grooming. Total minutes spent in *free-time activities* are assessed and are disaggregated into a number of categories of interest, including watching television, computer use and games (but not computer games), reading, sports activities, religious activities, and volunteering.

Measuring time: time spent with family. Qualitative studies consistently highlight the central role that family plays in the lives of immigrants and their children.[45] To test whether youths with immigrant parents are embedded in a denser social network of family and kinship ties than are youths with native-born parents, the "with whom" data in the time diary are used to construct indicators of the number of minutes per day that the adolescent spends with a parent; the number of minutes the adolescent spends with relatives other than parents, excluding siblings; and the number of minutes the adolescent spends with relatives other than parents, including siblings. That is, in addition to asking respondents what they were doing, the ATUS asks them who was with them while they were doing an activity. The number of minutes spent in that manner are summed across the entire diary day to construct the number of minutes per day spent with a parent, with relatives other than siblings, and with any relatives (including siblings).

Table 1 shows the distribution of the sample by family characteristics.[46] Approximately 1 in 5 adolescents lives with a parent who was born outside the United States. Compared with those who live with native-born parents, adolescents with an immigrant parent are characterized by a slightly higher percentage of males, have parents with much lower levels of educational attainment and lower family incomes, are more often in two-parent families, and have a greater number of siblings. The percentage of adolescents in immigrant households who reside in the West is far higher than the percentage of adolescents who live with native-born parents and reside in the West.

Measuring time: analysis plan. The next section describes the total number of minutes per day, on average, that teenagers spend in each of their activities. These averages are broken down by immigrant background and by gender and immigrant background. Then, weighted ordinary least squares regressions are used to standardize for differences in family characteristics in order to assess whether, net of differences in family background, children of immigrants spend differential amounts of time in productive activities.

Results

Table 2 shows the number of minutes per day teenagers spend in each of their various activities. There are notable differences in the productive activities of youths who live with and without immigrant parents. Even though household income levels are lower in immigrant households, a factor that might increase the need for additional workers, adolescents with native-born parents spend more time in paid work than do adolescents with immigrant parents. The former average 52 minutes per day, compared with an average of 27 minutes for the latter (p <.001, two-tailed t-test). Conversely, immigrants and children of immigrant parents spend more time in education-related activities: an average of 26 minutes more per day, compared with

Table 1. Percent distribution of personal and family characteristics, 15- to 17-year-olds, 2003–2010

Characteristic	Total	Native-born household	Immigrant household
Household background			
Native-born parent(s)	77.6	...	...
Non-Hispanic White	56.9	73.3	...
Hispanic	6.3	8.2	...
Black	11.6	14.9	...
Other	2.8	3.6	...
Immigrant parent(s)	22.4	...	...
Latin America	15.0	...	66.9
Asia	3.9	...	17.3
Other	3.5	...	15.8
Gender of teen			
Male	51.1	49.9	55.2
Female	48.9	50.1	44.8
Age of teen			
15	27.2	27.2	27.1
16	36.7	36.9	35.9
17	36.2	35.9	37.0
Region of residence			
Northeast	17.6	17.5	18.0
Midwest	23.6	27.9	8.5
South	33.9	35.0	30.1
West	24.9	19.5	43.4
Parental education			
Less than high school diploma	12.8	6.6	34.3
High school diploma or some college	49.8	53.8	36.1
College degree or higher	37.4	39.6	29.5
Type of family			
Two-parent family, mother employed full time	41.3	41.2	41.5
Two-parent family, mother employed part time	15.1	15.4	14.3
Two-parent family, mother not employed	17.2	14.7	25.9
Single mother	22.2	23.9	16.3
Single father	4.2	4.8	2.1
Family business			
Family doesn't own a business	81.9	81.1	84.8
Family owns a business	18.1	18.9	15.2
Family income			
Less than $25,000	14.9	12.7	22.4
$25,000–$49,999	32.7	30.1	41.9
$50,000–$74,999	19.6	20.8	15.2
$75,000–$100,000	15.0	16.3	10.3
$100,000 or more	17.8	20.0	10.1
Missing income data			
Not missing income	88.1	88.4	87.0
Missing income	11.9	11.6	13.0
Number of siblings in household			
Teen is only child in household	37.7	39.9	29.8
1 sibling	34.1	35.0	31.2
2 siblings	17.7	15.8	24.1
3 or more siblings	10.5	9.3	14.9
Sample size	5,198	4,203	995

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

the time spent by youths living with native-born parents (p <.01, two-tailed t-test). As a group, immigrant teens spend about 8 minutes more on unpaid household activities than do teens with native-born parents (p <.05, two-tailed t-test).

Adolescents in immigrant households spend more time with relatives (including siblings) than do those in native-born households. Whereas time spent with parents does not differ between adolescents with immigrant parents and those with native-born parents, adolescents with immigrant parents average 250 minutes, or 4.2 hours, per day in the company of some family member, compared with 204 minutes, or 3.3 hours, per day for youths who live with native-born parents (p <.001, two-tailed t-test). However, when time spent with siblings is not included, it is actually native-born teenagers who spend more time with their relatives, averaging 173 minutes per day compared with 151 minutes per day for youths who live with immigrant parents (p <.05, two-tailed t-test).

Table 2 also disaggregates the time use of teens by gender, and table 3 provides further detail by showing the percentage of male and female respondents who report each activity on their diary day and the mean number of minutes for those who engage in the activity. The difference in time spent in paid work between those in immigrant households and those in native-born households is present for girls and boys alike, with both sons and daughters in native-born households averaging nearly an hour a day and with averages closer to a half hour a day in immigrant households (see table 2; p <.001, two-tailed t-test). About 20 percent of adolescents living with native-born parents report paid work on the diary day, compared with approximately 11-12 percent of youths in immigrant households (see table 3; p <.001, two-tailed t-test). Thus, the major source of the difference among teens with native-born backgrounds and teens with immigrant backgrounds is the fact that a smaller proportion of teenagers with immigrant backgrounds do any paid work on their diary day; on days when children with immigrant backgrounds report paid work, they average as much or more time at work as do their counterparts with native-born backgrounds.

The other striking difference—both an immigrant–native-born difference and a gender difference—is in time allocated to education-related activities: overall, immigrant teens report spending 237 minutes per day (an average of 27.7 hours per week) on educational activities, while native-born teenagers report 211 minutes per day (an average of 24.6 hours per week; p <.05, two-tailed t-test). Daughters in immigrant households report 238 minutes on educational activities, followed by sons in these households,

Table 2. Average number of minutes per day teenagers with native-born and immigrant parents spend in various activities, 15- to 17-year-olds, by gender, 2003–2010

Activity	All teens		Male		Female	
	Native-born parent(s)	Immigrant parent(s)	Native-born parent(s)	Immigrant parent(s)	Native-born parent(s)	Immigrant parent(s)
Total paid work	51.9	26.7	54.0	28.6	49.7	24.3
Total household work	49.9	57.6	41.0	44.3	58.8	74.0
Housework	38.4	40.8	32.6	31.6	44.2	52.1
Total caregiving	11.5	16.8	8.4	12.7	14.6	22.0
Caregiving, own household	5.3	8.7	3.2	6.2	7.4	11.8
Caregiving, outside of household	6.2	8.1	5.2	6.5	7.2	10.1
Total education	210.7	236.8	200.9	235.6	220.4	238.3
School	166.5	181.3	166.7	187.3	166.3	173.8
Study	37.9	50.0	29.2	44.2	46.5	57.1
Extracurricular activities	6.3	5.6	5.0	4.1	7.6	7.3
Total personal care	665.2	675.6	657.9	676.5	672.4	674.4
Eating	51.4	56.5	52.0	56.0	50.8	57.1
Sleeping	564.6	570.7	566.2	579.9	563.0	559.3
Grooming	47.3	48.0	37.3	40.1	57.3	57.8
Other personal care activities	1.8	.3	2.4	.4	1.3	.2
Total free time	380.8	359.8	407.0	377.1	354.7	338.5
Computer use	19.8	20.1	20.1	20.8	19.5	19.3
Visiting	52.8	51.0	47.3	51.5	58.3	50.3
Television	130.5	137.8	135.1	142.0	125.9	132.6
Games	32.8	23.3	52.5	35.0	13.2	8.9
Reading	8.6	6.2	6.2	4.4	11.0	8.3
Total sports	53.9	41.6	71.2	56.2	36.7	23.5
Sports or exercise	47.8	37.7	65.2	52.3	30.4	19.6
Attending sports	6.1	3.9	6.0	3.8	6.2	3.9
Religious and spiritual activities	8.0	5.9	7.4	5.9	8.6	5.8
Volunteer activities	10.5	8.7	11.6	7.5	9.4	10.3
Shopping	15.6	22.4	10.7	15.9	20.4	30.3
Telephone	15.7	13.6	12.7	8.4	18.7	20.1
Other leisure	29.7	26.5	30.1	28.0	29.3	24.6
Obtaining services	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.4	3.7	4.5
Time spent traveling to activities	70.5	70.5	69.7	67.3	71.3	74.5
Unaccounted minutes[1]	11.0	13.0	10.0	10.6	12.6	16.0
Total minutes	1,440.0	1,440.0	1,440.0	1,440.0	1,440.0	1,440.0
Time spent with at least one parent[2]	143.6	145.3	134.0	121.2	153.2	175.0
Time spent with any relative (not including siblings)[2]	172.6	150.5	170.6	142.0	174.5	161.1
Time spent with any relative (including siblings)[2]	203.5	249.5	191.6	218.0	215.4	288.2
N	4,203	995	2,107	544	2,096	451

[1] These minutes were not coded in the survey because of insufficient detail, incorrect words, missing travel information, simultaneous activities incorrectly recorded, refusal of the respondent to provide information, or a gap in memory.

[2] Respondents are not asked the "where" and "with whom" questions for sleeping, grooming, and personal activities, or for any times for which they could not remember what they were doing. From 2003 to 2009, respondents were not asked the "with whom" questions for work activities.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

Table 3. Percentage of youths who do selected activities, and average number of minutes per day engaged in each activity, conditional on doing the activity, 15- to 17- year-olds, by gender, 2003–2010

Activity	Male				Female			
	Native-born parents		Immigrant parents		Native-born parents		Immigrant parents	
	Percentage who do activity	Mean[1]	Percentage who do activity	Mean[1]	Percentage who do activity	Mean[1]	Percentage who do activity	Mean[1]
Total paid work	20.3	264.0	11.8	269.5	19.6	257.0	11.1	250.5
Total household work	56.9	74.0	55.0	80.7	70.1	82.8	71.3	103.1
Housework	47.9	69.2	44.9	71.4	59.4	73.8	61.9	85.9
Total caregiving	22.0	38.5	21.5	55.1	30.8	46.6	31.9	64.7
Caregiving (own household)	7.9	36.8	9.4	52.9	12.5	53.7	17.5	63.9
Caregiving (outside of household)	15.9	34.5	13.6	49.1	21.0	35.0	16.4	60.0
Total education	44.0	384.0	49.3	402.6	49.9	383.4	54.1	392.0
School	32.1	375.5	33.5	391.1	31.5	371.3	33.7	375.1
Study	26.7	98.2	36.9	108.1	36.1	119.9	43.5	57.1
Extracurricular activities	3.9	127.8	2.4	216.6	5.7	110.8	4.2	180.5

[1] Mean for those who participate in the activity.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

who average 236 minutes (not significantly different, $p = .30$). Daughters in native-born households average 220 minutes, about 20 minutes more than the average for sons in these households (see table 2; $p < .05$, two-tailed t-test). In other words, daughters in immigrant households end up committing about three-quarters of an hour per day more, or 4.4 hours more per week, to educational activities than do sons in native-born households.

One might argue that time spent in school is less discretionary and less under the influence of either the youth or his or her parents than is time studying (although immigrants tend to report more minutes of school time than do native-born youths (see table 2)). Table 3 shows that 44 percent of daughters in immigrant households report studying on their diary day, compared with 36 percent of daughters in native-born households ($p < .01$, two-tailed t-test) and 37 percent of sons in immigrant households ($p < .05$, two-tailed t-test). Only 27 percent of sons in native-born households report doing any studying on their diary day.

Daughters do more household work than sons, and daughters of immigrants spend more time in household work than do daughters of native-born parents. There is only a slight immigrant–nonimmigrant difference for sons, with both groups of sons averaging 41–44 minutes per day in unpaid household work, compared with 59 minutes per day for daughters of native-born parents and 74 minutes per day for daughters in immigrant households. (See table 2; the difference in means for females is significant at the $p < .001$ level, two-tailed t-test.) Relatively high percentages of youths report doing some household work on their diary day: 45 percent to 48 percent of sons and 59 percent to 62 percent of daughters. (See table 3.) This likelihood of doing unpaid household work is not what differs between daughters in immigrant and nonimmigrant households; rather, a difference exists regarding the amount of time spent doing housework and caregiving, with an average of 103 minutes per day for daughters who do some of this type of work in immigrant households, compared with 83 minutes per day for daughters in native-born households ($p < .05$, two-tailed t-test).

There are hints of other differences in time allocation in these tables as well, with time spent on games being much higher for boys than girls and higher by about 18 minutes per day for sons in native-born households compared with sons in immigrant households (see table 2; $p < .05$, two-tailed t-test). Boys spend more time in sports-related activities than girls do, and there is a suggestion that both sons and daughters in native-born households spend more time in these activities than do their counterparts in immigrant households. Overall, there is a gradient in free time, with all groups having a sizeable amount of free time on their diary day, but with immigrant girls having the least amount: an average of 339 minutes, followed by 355 minutes for native-born girls and 377

minutes for immigrant boys. Native-born boys have the most free time, 407 minutes, a half hour more each day than immigrant girls. (A Wald test indicates that the differences in means between girls and boys and between immigrants and nonimmigrants are significant, $F = 49.3$, $p < .001$).

Finally, time spent with parents and family members shows interesting differences once gender is disaggregated. Daughters in immigrant households appear to spend 22 minutes more per day with parents ($p < .01$, two-tailed t-test), and 73 minutes more per day with any relative ($p < .001$, two-tailed t-test), than do daughters in native-born households. Still, both groups spend a sizable amount of time in the company of parents and relatives in general. Sons spend less time than daughters with parents, with sons in immigrant households reporting the lowest number of minutes so spent: 121, compared with 134 for sons in native-born households (this difference between sons is not significant, $p = .24$, two-tailed t-test), 153 for daughters in native-born households, and 175 for daughters in immigrant households. (A Wald test indicates that the differences in means between daughters and sons and between immigrants and nonimmigrants are significant, $F = 11.3$, $p < .001$). As regards overall time spent with any relatives, daughters in immigrant households stand apart, spending much more time with family members than the other groups do when time spent with siblings is included. However, with time spent with siblings omitted from the analysis, immigrant girls spend less time with relatives than do native-born girls or boys.

To assess the extent to which differences between the time allocations of children of immigrant parents and children of native-born parents reflect differences in household structure and socioeconomic status, multivariate analysis is applied. Here, differences in observed characteristics of immigrant and nonimmigrant households are controlled in order to see if these factors explain or reduce the differences between groups in amounts of time allocated to productive activities.

Multivariate analysis. Table 4 shows ordinary least squares regression results for immigrant status in models predicting teenagers' time in the productive activities of (paid) work, total education, and the subcategory of study time. Table 5 gives regression results for time spent in total household work (including both housework and caregiving) and, separately, for housework and caregiving activities. Table 6 presents regression results for time spent with relatives not including siblings and time spent with relatives including siblings. In all three tables, Panel 1 shows results for models that include a bivariate indicator of immigrant status and Panel 2 shows results for models that include the seven-category variable for race or ethnicity and immigrant background. For each activity listed at the head of each pair of columns, results are shown from two models: a bivariate model ("no controls") that includes only the categorical variable for race or ethnicity and immigrant background, and a multivariate model ("with controls") that adjusts for family size, family structure, and family resources and that shows the relationship of living in an immigrant household (by race or ethnicity and place of origin), net of these factors. Control variables include type of family, parental level of education, family income, whether the family owns a business, number of siblings, gender, and region and age of the teenager.

Youths in immigrant households spend significantly less time in paid employment and more time in total educational activities, including studying; these differences remain significant for both Latin American and Asian immigrants once family compositional differences are controlled. (See table 4.) Youths in households with immigrant parents from Latin America and Asia average significantly less time in paid work than do youths in households with only native-born parents, and this difference remains sizable—about 24 minutes less per day for the Latin American youths and 23 minutes less for the Asian youths—after adjusting for differences in family socioeconomic status and composition.

Time spent in educational activities is significantly higher in immigrant households than in nonimmigrant households, even after adjusting for family compositional differences. Adjusting for such differences increases the size of the coefficient from (a nonsignificant) 18 minutes per day to a statistically significant 35 minutes per day for youths with Latin American immigrant backgrounds (compared with non-Hispanic native-born White youths). This increase most likely reflects the fact that Latino immigrant parents have characteristics, such as lower income and less education, that are typically associated with lower educational achievement of children. Adjusting for these "suppressor" variables actually somewhat widens the gap in time spent studying between youths in Latino immigrant households and those in native-born, non-Hispanic White households. For teens with an Asian immigrant background, controlling for compositional differences does not alter the coefficients for minutes per day spent in educational activities: in both the bivariate and multivariate models, the coefficient is

Table 4. Results from ordinary least squares regressions predicting number of minutes per day teenagers spend in productive activities, 15- to 17-year-olds, 2003–2010

Panel	Work		Total education		Study time	
	Without controls[1]	With controls[1]	Without controls[1]	With controls[1]	Without controls[1]	With controls[1]
Panel 1: Immigrant status						
Native born[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Immigrant	[3]–25.2 (4.3)	[3]–20.1 (4.4)	[4]26.1 (10.2)	[4]30.3 (11.2)	[3]12.1 (3.3)	[3]18.2 (3.5)
Panel 2: Race and immigrant status						
Native-born household:						
Non-Hispanic white[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hispanic	–12.6 (8.1)	–8.2 (8.2)	–19.7 (17.7)	–1.9 (17.8)	[4]–14.5 (4.3)	–5.4 (4.5)
Black	5.8 (9.7)	3.9 (10.0)	[5]–34.9 (13.8)	–7.9 (14.5)	[3]–20.7 (3.3)	–6.6 (3.4)
Other	[5] –17.3 (8.6)	–18.1 (8.8)	–9.4 (21.0)	5.7 (20.4)	–10.8 (5.9)	–5.0 (5.8)
Immigrant household:						
Latin American	[3]–28.9 (5.0)	[3]–23.5 (5.5)	18.1 (12.5)	[5]35.4 (14.8)	–2.2 (3.8)	[5]10.7 (4.3)
Asian	[4]–25.0 (8.3)	[4]–22.8 (8.6)	[5]51.1 (21.3)	[5]50.9 (21.4)	[3]36.8 (8.7)	[3]34.2 (8.4)
Other	–14.5 (9.4)	–14.0 (9.4)	–12.5 (21.9)	–12.2 (21.6)	[5]16.0 (7.4)	[5]14.9 (7.4)
N	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198

[1] Results are for coefficient *B*; standard errors are in parentheses.
[2] Reference category.
[3] $p < .001$.
[4] $p < .01$.
[5] $p < .05$.

NOTE: Controls include gender of teenager, age of teenager, region of residence of respondent, parental education, type of family, family income, family business ownership, and number of siblings.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

51 minutes per day. Time spent studying follows a similar pattern for both Latin American and Asian immigrant teens. Without controls, the study time of Latino immigrant youths is slightly less than that for native-born White youths. After controls, Latino immigrant youths average 11 minutes more per day, or over an hour more, studying per week than do native-born White youths. Asian immigrant youths average a half hour more per day than native-born White youths do, before and after controlling for family background.

Results for total household work, housework, and caregiving in table 5 show that time allocations to total household work are slightly higher (by about 7 minutes per day) for youths with immigrant parents, but this difference is no longer statistically significant once family compositional factors are controlled. Nonetheless, some of the results discussed earlier suggest that differences in these productive behaviors might be especially pronounced for girls. Hence, total household work, housework only, and caregiving were examined for the restricted sample of female adolescents (data not shown). Bivariate models suggested that immigrant girls—in particular, Latina immigrant girls—might do about 15 minutes more total household work per day than native-born girls. However, this difference in time spent in total household work becomes nonsignificant once family compositional factors are controlled. Moreover, no other differences emerge from the analysis.

Table 6 shows results for the time teenagers spend with relatives. When time spent with siblings is included, im-

Table 5. Results from ordinary least squares regressions predicting number of minutes per day teenagers spend in household work, 15- to 17-year-olds, 2003–2010

Panel	Total household work		Housework		Caregiving	
	Without controls[1]	With controls[1]	Without controls[1]	With controls[1]	Without controls[1]	With controls[1]
Panel 1: Immigrant status						
Native born[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Immigrant	[3]7.7 (3.7)	3.8 (4.2)	2.3 (2.9)	.3 (3.4)	[3]5.3 (2.2)	3.5 (3.6)
Panel 2: Race and immigrant status						
Native-born household:						
Non-Hispanic White[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hispanic	–8.8 (5.8)	[4]–14.8 (5.5)	[3]–11.1 (4.5)	[4] –13.4 (4.5)	2.4 (4.0)	–1.4 (3.6)
Black	[4]–12.2 (4.2)	[4]–14.8 (4.5)	[4]–9.5 (3.6)	[3]–9.0 (3.9)	–2.7 (1.7)	[3]–5.8 (1.8)
Other	5.1 (8.4)	.3 (8.1)	1.2 (7.0)	–1.2 (7.0)	3.9 (4.2)	1.4 (3.9)
Immigrant household:						
Latin American	5.7 (4.5)	–4.0 (5.2)	.8 (3.6)	–3.8 (4.4)	4.8 (2.7)	–.2 (2.9)
Asian	–1.7 (7.0)	–2.3 (7.4)	–6.0 (5.6)	–7.0 (5.8)	4.3 (4.4)	4.6 (4.5)
Other	11.5 (9.7)	13.5 (9.6)	3.4 (7.3)	4.7 (7.4)	8.1 (6.5)	8.8 (6.2)
N	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198

[1] Results are for coefficient *B*; standard errors are in parentheses.
[2] Reference category.
[3] $p < .05$.
[4] $p < .01$.
NOTE: Controls include gender of teenager, age of teenager, region of residence of respondent, parental education, type of family, family income, family business ownership, and region and number of siblings. Caregiving ($p < .05$) is restricted to teens with siblings.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

migrant teens appear to spend more time with relatives, even after controlling for family composition and socioeconomic status (although there is no statistically significant difference in models using the disaggregated race-or-ethnicity and immigrant status variables and including controls for family composition and socioeconomic status). However, if time spent with siblings is not included, immigrant teens actually spend *less* time with relatives than do native-born teens, although this difference, too, does not remain statistically significant once family compositional and socioeconomic factors are controlled. All these results suggest that immigrant teens spend more time caring for siblings than native-born teens do, but this difference is not picked up by the "caregiving" measure because caregiving may be done informally, at the same time that the immigrant teens are doing other activities. Given the attention paid by the assimilation literature to the role of family in the lives of immigrant youths, it is somewhat surprising that native-born teens spend more time with relatives other than siblings, but this seeming anomaly may be explained by the fact that the relatives of immigrant teens have to spend more time away from the household at work or that they live farther away (e.g., outside the United States).

Other covariates of adolescent time use. Tables A-1 through A-4 in the appendix present the full multivariate results. Girls do significantly more studying, housework, and caregiving than boys. Time in paid work increases with age of the teen: seventeen-year-olds average 47 more minutes per day in paid work than 15-year-olds, and 16-year-olds average 22 more minutes per day in paid work than 15-year-olds. Youths who live in two-parent households with a full-time employed mother (the reference group) do more paid work than those who live with two-parent households in which mothers are not employed. (See ta-

Table 6. Results from ordinary least squares regressions predicting number of minutes per day teenagers spend with relatives, 15- to 17-year-olds, 2003–2010[1]

Panel	Time spent with relatives, not including siblings		Time spent with relatives, including siblings	
	Without controls[2]	With controls[2]	Without controls[2]	With controls[2]
Panel 1: Immigrant status				
Native born[3]	...	...	...	...
Immigrant	[6] –22.0 (8.0)	–7.7 (9.0)	[4] 45.9 (9.1)	[5] 24.8 (9.9)
Panel 2: Race and immigrant status				
Native-born household:				
Non-Hispanic White[3]	...	...	...	...
Hispanic	–20.1 (15.0)	–5.1 (15.4)	21.8 (15.7)	6.9 (15.7)
Black	–15.3 (12.2)	–11.9 (13.0)	–18.3 (11.8)	–9.4 (12.0)
Other	–7.2 (19.7)	–.4 (19.0)	2.3 (17.6)	.6 (17.6)
Immigrant household:				
Latin American	[6] –28.9 (9.9)	–9.7 (12.0)	[4] 46.9 (10.5)	18.6 (11.9)
Asian	[5] –30.6 (14.1)	–22.0 (14.0)	34.6 (19.4)	25.8 (19.4)
Other	–10.1 (19.4)	1.4 (18.8)	48.6 (25.3)	40.9 (24.7)
N	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198

[1] Respondents are not asked the "where" and "with whom" questions for sleeping, grooming, and personal activities, or for any times for which they could not remember what they were doing. From 2003 to 2009, respondents were not asked the "with whom" questions for work activities.

[2] Results are for coefficient *B*; standard errors are in parentheses.

[3] Reference category.

[4] $p < .001$.

[5] $p < .05$.

[6] $p < .01$.

NOTE: Controls include gender of teenager, age of teenager, region of residence of respondent, parental education, type of family, family income, family business ownership, and region and number of siblings. Caregiving ($p < .05$) is restricted to teens with siblings.

SOURCE:: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

bles A-1 and A-2 for the full multivariate results.) Youths in households in which the family owns a business also do more paid work, presumably often working in the family business: teens whose parents own a business report 21 more minutes of paid work than do teens whose parents do not own a business. Finally, youths with one or more siblings spend more time in paid employment than do only children.

Older youths spend less time on total educational activities. Higher parental education is associated with more time spent studying: teens with a college-educated parent spend about half an hour more studying than teens whose parents have less than a high school degree. Likewise, youths in higher income households spend significantly more time studying than those in low-income households. Youths with one or more siblings spend somewhat less time studying than do only children.

Tables A-3 and A-4 show that most characteristics are not significantly related to time spent with relatives, especially when siblings are excluded. In models that include siblings, not surprisingly, time spent with relatives increases with family size. Time spent with relatives is lower in single-mother families, and is higher in two-parent families in which the mother is not employed or in which the mother is employed part time, compared with two-parent families in which the mother is employed full time.

THIS ARTICLE TAKES ADVANTAGE of the relatively large samples in the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) to explore whether the time allocation of youths differs by

the native-born versus immigrant status of their parents. Evidence is presented that is consistent with the overall conclusions of classical and neoclassical assimilation theory: that immigrant youths are successfully assimilating into mainstream American society. If similarity in daily behavior among native-born and immigrant youths is considered an indicator of assimilation, then the range of activities in which immigrant youths participate is reasonably similar to that of youths with native-born parents. On the whole, native-born and immigrant youths spend their days in similar ways: doing household chores, eating, sleeping, grooming, using the computer, socializing, watching television, engaging in religious activities, volunteering, talking on the phone, and traveling.

There are, however, intriguing differences between youths in immigrant and native-born households. The literature would lead one to expect to find immigrants spending more time in paid work, but that is not the case: both Latino and Asian immigrant youths spend more time studying and less time in paid employment than do native-born youths. This difference suggests that immigrant teens may be pursuing a strategy of successful assimilation into U.S. society through investment in their educational capital. The findings presented here also give some support to the "immigrant advantage" literature, by pointing to a potential mechanism—investment in schooling—through which some immigrants are able to achieve mobility.

The analysis also finds evidence of segmented assimilation, a theory which argues that some immigrant groups will have divergent rather than convergent outcomes, with some groups perhaps even experiencing downward mobility. Even with socioeconomic factors controlled, Asian immigrant youths study more than Latino immigrant youths and native-born youths. Thus, studying may be one mechanism by which immigrant youths experience segmented assimilation, in addition to or in concert with their parents' human capital, their parents' mode of incorporation into the nation, and community resources. Still, on the whole, a comparison of the actual behaviors of teens from different ethnic backgrounds yields little evidence to support John Ogbu's and others' argument that those ethnic groups which feel excluded or exploited are more likely to reject adapting to the dominant culture, especially with regard to schooling.[47]

A limitation of the study presented here is that it lacks outcome measures and therefore cannot say for certain that more study time is associated with greater achievement. It is possible, for example, that students who achieve less actually study more: their poor academic performance spurs them to increase their time spent studying. Still, gender differences suggest that study time is a positive, rather than negative, correlate of academic achievement: girls get better grades than boys in high school and college,[48] and girls spend more time studying than boys.[49]

Despite limitations, the look at time use afforded by the ATUS time diary data opens up the black box of how immigrants may achieve upward mobility. Time studying may be key, particularly for immigrant girls, for whom study time is high despite relatively high unpaid workloads (in the aggregate). Native-born boys spend the least time studying. A question for future research to consider is whether an assimilation pattern by gender is occurring, one that may harm immigrant boys' chances for mobility more so than immigrant girls' chances. That is, if immigrant boys assimilate to the patterns of native White male youths, they will spend less time studying and perhaps limit their chances of upward mobility. □

Notes

[1] Alejandro Portes, Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, and William Haller, "Segmented Assimilation on the Ground: The New Second Generation in Early Adulthood," *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, November 2005, pp. 1000–1040; Alejandro Portes and Rubén G. Rumbaut, *Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation* (Berkeley, CA, University of California Press and Russell Sage Foundation, 2001); and William Haller, Alejandro Portes, and Scott M. Lynch, "Dreams Fulfilled, Dreams Shattered: Determinants of Segmented Assimilation in the Second Generation," *Social Forces*, March 2011, pp. 733–762.

[2] Haller, Portes, and Lynch, "Dreams Fulfilled, Dreams Shattered"; Jeffrey Passel, *The Economic Downturn and Immigration Trends: What Has Happened and How Do We Know?* (Washington, DC, Pew Hispanic Center Report, 2009); Min Zhou, Jennifer Lee, Jody A. Vallejo, Rosaura Tafoya-Estrada, and Yang Sao Xiong, "Success Attained, Deterred, and Denied: Divergent Pathways to Social Mobility in Los Angeles' New Second Generation," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, November 2008, pp. 37–61; Frank D. Bean and Gillian Stevens, *America's Newcomers and the Dynamics of Diversity* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 2003); Portes and Rumbaut, *Legacies*; and Portes, Fernandez-Kelly, and Haller, "Segmented Assimilation on the Ground."

[3] Milton M. Gordon, *Assimilation in American Life: The Role of Race, Religion, and National Origins* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1964); Richard Alba and Victor Nee, *Remaking the American Mainstream: Assimilation and Contemporary Immigration* (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 2003); Richard Alba, Philip Kasinitz, and Mary C. Waters, "The Kids Are (Mostly) Alright: Second-Generation Assimilation," *Social Forces*, March 2011, pp. 763–774.

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[35] Households become eligible for selection into the ATUS sample 2 months after completing their eighth CPS interview. They are assigned a day of the week (Sunday through Saturday) and then are called on that day for up to 8 weeks until an interview is completed. A sample panel is not introduced at once, but is instead staggered; each sample panel is in rotation for up to 12 weeks. All interviews for the ATUS thus occur within 2 to 5 months after the household's final CPS interview.

[36] Respondents are not asked the "where" and "with whom" questions for sleeping, grooming, and personal activities, or for any times for which they could not remember what they were doing. From 2003 to 2009, respondents were not asked the "with whom" questions for work activities.

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APPENDIX: Supplementary tables

Table A–1. Results from Panel 1 ordinary least squares regressions predicting number of minutes per day teenagers spend in activities, 15- to17-year-olds, with controls, 2003–2010

Characteristic	Work[1]	Total education[1]	Study time[1]	Total housework[1]	Housework[1]	Caregiving[1]
Immigrant status						
Native born[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Immigrant	[3]–20.1 (4.4)	[4]30.3 (11.2)	[3]18.2 (3.5)	3.8 (4.2)	0.3 (3.4)	3.5 (3.2)
Gender of teen						
Male[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	–4.6 (4.0)	[5]15.8 (7.8)	[3]16.5 (2.4)	[3]20.5 (2.7)	[3]13.8 (2.3)	[3]6.7 (1.4)
Age of teen						
15[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	[3]22.1 (4.4)	[5]–23.6 (9.9)	1.5 (3.0)	4.2 (3.4)	2.9 (2.7)	1.2 (1.9)
17	[3]47.1 (5.1)	[3]–34.9 (9.9)	–2.6 (2.9)	6.3 (3.4)	5.3 (2.8)	1.0 (1.7)
Region of residence						
Northeast[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midwest	7.5` (6.8)	5.8 (11.9)	–4.6 (3.5)	.4 (4.1)	–.5 (3.4)	.9 (2.1)
South	2.2 (5.7)	3.5 (11.4)	[5]–7.8 (3.5)	4.7 (4.0)	2.2 (3.3)	2.5 (2.1)
West	.1 (6.2)	.4 (11.9)	1.1 (3.8)	7.1 (4.3)	[5]6.9 (3.5)	.3 (2.3)
Parental education						
Less than high school[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
High school diploma or some college	8.2 (6.2)	–16.0 (14.4)	7.0 (3.7)	–4.5 (5.6)	–3.8 (4.6)	–.6 (3.4)
College degree or higher	–4.1 (7.5)	26.7 (16.2)	[3]29.8 (4.6)	–11.6 (5.9)	–8.2 (5.0)	–3.3 (3.4)
Type of family						
Two-parent family, mother employed full time[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Two-parent family, mother employed part time	–5.2 (5.7)	–3.4 (11.8)	7.9 (4.0)	7.9 (4.6)	6.7 (4.0)	1.2 (2.0)
Two-parent family, mother not employed	[5]–11.2 (5.2)	–2.8 (12.1)	6.8 (3.8)	–.4 (4.0)	–3.7 (3.1)	3.3 (2.5)
Single mother	2.0 (6.5)	–21.5 (11.3)	–.8 (3.2)	–1.3 (4.0)	–3.3 (3.3)	2.0 (2.0)
Single father	2.8 (11.7)	–3.1 (18.2)	4.2 (5.6)	4.0 (5.9)	5.0 (5.6)	–1.0 (2.2)
Family business						
Family doesn't own a business[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family owns a business	21.2 (5.8)	12.8 (10.6)	.6 (3.8)	2.7 (3.6)	1.4 (3.1)	1.3 (1.8)
Family Income						
Less than $25,000[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
$25,000–$49,999	–7.6 (6.0)	22.1 (13.4)	1.5 (3.7)	5.9 (4.9)	3.0 (3.8)	2.8 (3.1)
$50,000–$74,999	14.4 (8.0)	2.0 (14.7)	2.2 (4.4)	5.2 (5.6)	5.3 (4.6)	–.1 (3.0)
$75,000–$100,000	6.3 (8.6)	31.2 (16.6)	[5]11.7 (5.1)	–.2 (5.7)	1.2 (4.8)	–1.4 (3.0)
$100,000 or more	3.6 (9.2)	20.1 (16.9)	[4]14.2 (5.4)	–1.3 (5.7)	1.1 (4.8)	–2.4 (2.9)

See notes at end of table.

Table A–1. Continued—Results from Panel 1 ordinary least squares regressions predicting number of minutes per day teenagers spend in activities, 15- to 17- year-olds, with controls, 2003–2010

Characteristic	Work[1]	Total education[1]	Study time[1]	Total housework[1]	Housework[1]	Caregiving[1]
Missing income data						
Not missing income[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missing income	13.3 (8.9)	–18.1 (14.5)	2.8 (4.1)	[5]–9.7 (4.8)	–2.7 (3.9)	[4]–7.0 (2.4)
Number of siblings in household						
Teen is only child in household[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 sibling	7.1 (4.5)	–2.2 (9.0)	[5]–5.9 (2.9)	4.1 (3.1)	–.7 (2.7)	[4]4.8 (1.4)
2 siblings	[5]16.0 (6.6)	–7.0 (11.6)	[4] –10.5 (3.6)	[4]11.1 (4.1)	2.3 (3.4)	[3]8.8 (2.2)
3 or more siblings	6.2 (6.6)	–18.4 (15.0)	–7.7 (4.8)	[5]12.5 (5.5)	–.1 (4.1)	[4]12.5 (3.6)
Constant	11.6 (9.3)	[3]212.5 (21.7)	[5]14.3 (6.0)	[3]32.3 (7.8)	[3]29.5 (6.5)	2.9 (4.4)
R squared	.0438	.0233	.0647	.0262	.0155	.0252
N	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198

[1] Results are for coefficient *B*; standard errors are in parentheses.
[2] Reference category.
[3] $p < .001$.
[4] $p < .01$.
[5] $p < .05$.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

Table A–2. Results from Panel 2 ordinary least squares regressions predicting number of minutes per day teenagers spend in activities, 15- to 17-year-olds, with controls, 2003–2010

Characteristic	Work[1]	Total education[1]	Study time[1]	Total housework[1]	Housework[1]	Caregiving[1]
Race and immigrant status						
Native-born household:						
Non-Hispanic White[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hispanic	–8.2 (8.2)	–1.9 (17.8)	–5.4 (4.5)	–8.2 (8.2)	–1.9 (17.8)	–1.4 (3.6)
Black	3.9 (8.2)	–7.9 (14.5)	–6.6 (3.4)	3.9 (10.0)	–7.9 (14.5)	[3]–5.8 (1.8)
Other	–18.1 (8.8)	5.7 (20.4)	–5.0 (5.8)	–18.1 (8.8)	5.7 (20.4)	1.4 (3.9)
Immigrant household:						
Latin American	[4]–23.5 (5.5)	[5]35.4 (14.8)	[5]10.7 (4.3)	[4]–23.5 (5.5)	[5]35.4 (14.8)	–.2 (2.9)
Asian	[3]–22.8 (8.6)	[5]50.9 (21.4)	[4]34.2 (8.4)	[3]–22.8 (8.6)	[5]50.9 (21.4)	4.6 (4.5)
Other	–14.0 (9.4)	–12.2 (21.6)	[5]14.9 (7.4)	–14.0 (9.4)	–12.2 (21.6)	8.8 (6.2)
Gender of teen						
Male[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	–4.4 (4.0)	15.1 (7.8)	[4]16.2 (2.4)	[4]20.1 (2.7)	[4]13.5 (2.3)	[4]6.6 (1.4)
Age of teen						
15[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	[4]22.2 (4.5)	[5]–23.3 (9.9)	1.7 (3.0)	4.4 (3.4)	3.0 (2.7)	1.3 (1.9)
17	[4]47.0 (5.1)	[4]–34.7 (9.9)	–2.6 (2.9)	6.4 (3.4)	5.4 (2.8)	1.0 (1.8)
Region of residence						
Northeast[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midwest	7.2 (6.7)	4.9 (11.9)	–4.9 (3.6)	.4 (4.1)	–.7 (3.4)	1.1 (2.1)
South	2.2 (5.8)	3.0 (11.5)	[5]–7.0 (3.5)	6.4 (3.9)	3.0 (3.3)	3.3 (2.1)
West	1.6 (6.3)	–2.1 (12.0)	1.4 (3.8)	[5]8.5 (4.2)	[5]7.9 (3.4)	.6 (2.2)
Parental education						
Less than high school diploma[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
High school or some college	6.9 (6.1)	–13.3 (10.6)	4.5 (3.8)	–6.5 (5.7)	–4.7 (4.7)	–1.7 (3.4)
College degree or higher	–5.7 (7.5)	29.7 (16.8)	[4]26.0 (4.6)	[5] –14.9 (6.1)	–9.9 (5.2)	–5.1 (3.4)

See notes at end of table.

Table A–2. Continued—Results from Panel 2 ordinary least squares regressions predicting number of minutes per day teenagers spend in activities,15- to 17- year-olds, with controls, 2003–2010

Characteristic	Work[1]	Total education[1]	Study time[1]	Total housework[1]	Housework[1]	Caregiving[1]
Type of family						
Two-parent family, mother employed full time[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Two-parent family, mother employed part time	–5.2 (5.7)	–4.3 (11.8)	7.3 (4.0)	6.7 (4.6)	5.9 (4.1)	.9 (2.0)
Two-parent, mother not employed	[5]–11.1 (5.2)	–3.7 (12.0)	6.5 (3.8)	–1.0 (4.0)	–4.2 (3.1)	3.1 (2.5)
Single mother	1.5 (6.4)	–19.9 (11.4)	–.4 (3.3)	.4 (3.9)	–2.1 (3.2)	2.6 (2.0)
Single father	2.5 (11.6)	–1.8 (18.2)	4.2 (5.6)	4.1 (5.8)	5.0 (5.6)	–1.0 (2.2)
Family business						
Family doesn't own a business[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family owns a business	[4]20.9 (5.8)	13.1 (10.6)	.1 (3.8)	1.3 (3.6)	.5 (3.1)	.8 (1.8)
Family income						
Less than $25,000[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
$25,000–$49,999	–7.2 (6.0)	21.5 (13.4)	1.2 (3.7)	5.0 (5.0)	2.4 (3.9)	2.5 (3.1)
$50,000–$74,999	14.1 (8.1)	1.9 (14.8)	1.1 (4.4)	3.2 (5.6)	4.0 (4.6)	–.8 (3.0)
$75,000-$100,000	6.0 (8.7)	31.1 (16.7)	[5]10.9 (5.1)	–2.3 (5.8)	–.3 (4.8)	–2.0 (3.0)
$100,000 or more	3.3 (9.5)	20.2 (17.0)	[5]13.1 (5.4)	–3.4 (5.7)	–.2 (4.8)	–3.2 (2.9)
Missing income data						
Not missing income[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missing income	12.4 (8.7)	–17.2 (14.5)	2.6 (4.1)	–9.4 (4.8)	–2.6 (3.9)	[3]–6.8 (2.4)
Number of siblings in household						
Teen is only child in household[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 sibling	7.3 (4.5)	–2.5 (9.1)	[5]–5.7 (2.9)	4.7 (3.1)	–.2 (2.7)	[3]4.9 (1.4)
2 siblings	[5]16.6 (6.6)	–7.4 (11.6)	[3]–10.0 (3.6)	[3]12.1 (4.1)	3.0 (3.4)	[4]9.1 (2.2)
3 or more siblings	6.2 (6.7)	–2.1 (12.0)	–6.7 (4.9)	[5]14.1 (5.5)	1.1 (4.1)	[4]13.0 (3.5)
Constant	13.6 (9.6)	[4]211.9 (22.0)	[3]19.1 (6.1)	[4]38.4 (1.7)	[4]33.3 (6.8)	5.1 (4.3)
R squared	.4490	.0249	.0680	.0307	.0187	.0278
N	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198	5,198

[1] Results are for coefficient *B*; standard errors are in parentheses.
[2] Reference category.
[3] $p < .01$.
[4] $p < .001$.
[5] $p < .05$.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

Table A–3. Results from Panel 1 ordinary least squares regressions predicting number of minutes per day teenagers spend with relatives, 15- to 17-year-olds, with controls, 2003–2010[1]

Characteristic	Time spent with relatives, not including siblings[2]	Time spent with relatives, including siblings[2]	Characteristic	Time spent with relatives, not including siblings[2]	Time spent with relatives, including siblings[2]
Immigrant status			**Type of family**		
Native born[3]	...	...	Two-parent family, mother employed full time[3]	...	...
Immigrant	–7.7 (9.0)	[4]24.8 (9.9)	Two-parent family, mother employed part time	12.7 (9.7)	[6]21.8 (10.0)
			Two-parent family, mother not employed	13.2 (9.5)	[6]24.7 (10.3)
Gender of teen			Single mother	.3 (9.7)	[6]–23.2 (9.0)
Male[3]	...	...	Single father	17.6. (16.5)	–26.8 (14.5)
Female	7.7 (6.5)	[5]34.5 (6.6)	**Family business**		
			Family doesn't own a business[3]	...	...
Age of teen			Family owns a business	3.5 (8.3)	11.5 (9.7)
15[3]			**Family income**		
16	–11.2 (8.2)	–8.7 (8.5)	Less than $25,000[3]	...	...
17	–5.0 (8.5)	[5]–36.9 (8.4)	$25,000–$49,999	–15.7 (11.7)	–20.0 (11.6)
			$50,000–$74,999	–15.5 (12.7)	5.3 (12.8)
Region of residence			$75,000-$100,000	–3.2 (13.8)	–14.1 (13.4)
Northeast[3]	...	...	$100,000 or more	–16.9 (13.8)	–12.9 (13.8)
Midwest	[6]22.1 (9.8)	–17.1 (9.6)			
South	16.9 (9.1)	7.5 (9.3)	**Missing income data**		
West	11.9 (9.2)	14.5 (10.0)	Not missing income[3]	...	...
			Missing income	15.8 (13.1)	6.8 (12.1)
Parental education			**Number of siblings in household**		
Less than high school[3]	...	...	Teen is only child in household[3]	...	...
High schooldiploma or some college	14.2 (11.6)	–4.7 (12.5)	1 sibling	[5]–73.7 (7.8)	[5]42.8 (7.4)
College degree or higher	3.8 (12.4)	1.2 (13.6)	2 siblings	–92.6 (9.5)	[5]81.8 (9.9)
			3 or more siblings	–101.8 (11.1)	[5]123.1 (13.6)
			Constant	205.5 (18.4)	[5]171.4 (18.0)
			R squared	.0441	.0727
			N	5,198	5,198

[1] Respondents are not asked the "where" and "with whom" questions for sleeping, grooming, and personal activities, or for any times for which they could not remember what they were doing. From 2003 to 2009, respondents were not asked the "with whom" questions for work activities.
[2] Results are for coefficient *B*; standard errors are in parentheses.
[3] Reference category.
[4] $p < .01$.
[5] $p < .001$.
[6] $p < .05$.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

Table A–4. Results from Panel 2 ordinary least squares regressions predicting number of minutes per day teenagers spend with relatives, 15- to 17-year-olds, with controls, 2003–2010[1]

Characteristic	Time spent with relatives, not including siblings[2]	Time spent with relatives, including siblings[2]	Characteristic	Time spent with relatives, not including siblings[2]	Time spent with relatives, including siblings[2]
Race and immigrant status			**Type of family**		
Native born household:			Two-parent family, mother employed full time[3]	...	...
Non-Hispanic White[3]	...	...	Two-parent family, mother employed part time	12.0 (9.8)	[5]21.5 (10.0)
Hispanic	–5.1 (15.4)	6.9 (15.7)	Two-parent family, mother not employed	12.7 (9.5)	[5]24.5 (10.3)
Black	–11.8 (13.0)	–9.4 (12.0)	Single mother	2.0 (9.8)	[5]–22.5 (9.0)
Other	–.4 (19.0)	.6 (17.6)	Single father	18.1 (16.6)	–26.6 (14.6)
Immigrant household:			**Family business**		
Latin American	–9.7 (12.0)	18.6 (11.9)	Family doesn't own a business[3]	...	...
Asian	–22.0 (14.0)	25.8 (19.4)	Family owns a business	2.6 (8.3)	10.9 (9.7)
Other	1.4 (18.8)	40.9 (24.7)	**Family income**		
Gender of teen			Less than $25,000[3]	...	...
Male[3]	...	...	$25,000–$49,999	–16.5 (11.7)	–20.4 (11.6)
Female	7.5 (6.5)	[4]34.4 (6.7)	$50,000–$74,999	–16.6 (12.7)	4.5 (12.8)
Age of teen			$75,000–$100,000	–4.7 (13.8)	–14.9 (13.5)
15[3]	...	...	$100,000 or more	–18.1 (13.9)	–13.9 (13.9)
16	–11.0 (8.2)	–8.6 (8.5)	**Missing income data**		
17	–4.7 (8.5)	[4]–36.7 (8.3)	Not missing income[3]	...	...
Region of residence			Missing income	16.5 (13.0)	7.4 (12.1)
Northeast[3]			**Number of siblings in household**		
Midwest	[5]22.6. (10.0)	–16.2 (9.6)	Teen is only child in household[3]	...	...
South	18.1 (9.2)	9.0 (9.3)	1 sibling	[4]–73.2 (7.6)	[4]43.0 (7.4)
West	12.7 (9.4)	15.0 (10.2)	2 siblings	[4]–92.2 (9.4)	[4]82.2 (10.0)
Parental education			3 or more siblings	[4]–100.9 (11.3)	[4]123.4 (13.7)
Less than high school diploma[3]	...	...	Constant	[4]207.5 (18.8)	[4]173.8 (18.2)
High school diploma or some college	14.4 (12.2)	–6.6 (12.7)	*R* squared	.0446	.0732
College degree or higher	3.5 (13.2)	–1.7 (13.8)	*N*	5,198	5,198

[1] Respondents are not asked the "where" and "with whom" questions for sleeping, grooming, and personal activities, or for any times for which they could not remember what they were doing. From 2003 to 2009, respondents were not asked the "with whom" questions for work activities.
[2] Results are for coefficient *B*; standard errors are in parentheses.
[3] Reference category.
[4] $p < .001$.
[5] $p < .05$.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey.

Which industries are shifting the Beveridge curve?

According to JOLTS data, the failure of the unemployment rate to improve much despite growth in the economy is attributable to a shortfall in hires per vacancy in all industries, especially construction; this shortfall is what is causing the current labor market's shift in the Beveridge curve, which measures the negative relationship between the unemployment rate and the job openings rate

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Although economic activity in the U.S. economy has grown, albeit slowly, since the summer of 2009, the unemployment rate has remained stubbornly high. This continued high level of unemployment is especially puzzling in light of the fact that, during the same period, U.S. employers have started to post substantially more vacancies.[1]

Historically, there has been a tight negative relationship between the unemployment rate and the job openings rate. This relationship is known as the Beveridge curve. However, since the summer of 2009, this relationship seems to have broken down.[2] In March 2012 the unemployment rate was 2.8 percentage points above its level implied by the Beveridge curve. The Beveridge curve can be interpreted as the job openings rate at which the current unemployment rate would be in its flow steady state. A flow steady state, so named because the Beveridge curve involves the measurement of flows from one labor force status (employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force) to another, occurs when these flows do not cause a change in the unemployment rate.

In this study we decompose the gap between the actual unemployment rate and that implied by the Beveridge curve into different parts using data from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). In order to implement our decomposition, we construct the Beveridge curve by solving a fitted flow-steady-state equation using data on job openings, hires, layoffs, and quits from JOLTS as well as data on entry and exit from the labor force from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Beveridge curve that we construct in this way fits the pre-2007-recession data very well.

We then use the estimated flow-steady-state equation to derive an approximate additive decomposition of deviations of the unemployment rate from the Beveridge curve into parts attributable to hires per vacancy, layoffs, and quits, as well as labor force entry and exit. We find that the current Beveridge curve gap is almost fully attributable to an unexplained shortfall in the vacancy yield—i.e., the number of hires per vacancy—while a lower-than-expected quits rate reduces the gap.

We further decompose the Beveridge curve gap in order to consider which industries account for the unexplained decline in the vacancy yield as well as for the behavior of the quits and layoffs rates. The result of this industry decomposition is that the shortfall in the vacancy yield is widespread across all industries. The vacancy-yield deficit is particularly pronounced in construction, manufacturing, trade and transportation, and leisure and hospitality, as well as in the industries not classified in JOLTS. From January 2012 through March 2012, the difference between the observed and predicted

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hires per vacancy in construction alone accounted for 0.5 percentage point of the 2.8 percentage points by which the actual unemployment rate exceeded that implied by the Beveridge curve.

Of course, our decomposition is merely an accounting exercise and does not directly provide any explanations for the deviations of the flow rates from their predicted levels. We discuss some potential explanations as well as how the shift in the Beveridge curve may translate into a higher natural rate of unemployment in the final part of this article.

JOLTS-based Beveridge curve

Because of the high levels of worker and job flows, the U.S. labor market has such fast dynamics that it very quickly tends towards its flow steady state.[3] Given this observation about U.S. labor markets, the Beveridge curve is often interpreted as the vacancy rate at which, for a given unemployment rate, the unemployment rate is in its steady state. We use a similar interpretation in this article. However, contrary to most studies of the Beveridge curve, which focus on the flow rates derived from labor market status flows, we use the JOLTS hires, layoffs, and quits rates for defining steady-state unemployment.[4]

The unemployment rate, u_t, is in a steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force, which we denote by $g_t^{(lf)}$, equals the growth rate of employment, denoted by $g_t^{(e)}$.[5] To derive a Beveridge curve from this steady-state condition, we have to relate these growth rates to the vacancy and unemployment rates. We do so by considering the gross flows that underlie these growth rates.

First, the growth rate of the labor force, $g_t^{(lf)}$, is given by n_t, calculated as the number of people who enter the labor force in a month as a fraction of the number of people in the labor force at the beginning of the month, minus x_t, calculated as the number of people who exit the labor force in a month divided by the number of people in the labor force at the beginning of the month. We measure both n_t and x_t from the CPS labor market status flows.

Secondly, the growth rate of employment, $g_t^{(e)}$, can be measured using JOLTS data.[6] Employment growth equals hires as a fraction of employment at the beginning of the month minus quits and layoffs as a fraction of that same employment level.[7] This insight allows us to write the growth rate of employment in terms of the hires, quits, and layoffs rates reported in JOLTS. We denote the latter two by q_t and l_t.

It is possible to rewrite the hires rate in terms of the job openings rate, v_t, and the number of hires per vacancy, h_t. We do so to be consistent with the prevailing methodology of estimating an empirical matching function—which focuses on the vacancy yield as a function of the ratio of the job openings and unemployment rates—for the construction of the empirical Beveridge curve.[8]

Now that we have measures of the gross flows that drive both $g_t^{(lf)}$ and $g_t^{(e)}$, we introduce the job openings rate and unemployment rate into the steady-state condition for unemployment by estimating how the five flows we measure, i.e., n_t, x_t, h_t, l_t, and q_t, depend on the ratio of the job openings rate to the unemployment rate, the v/u ratio. In a strong labor market, there are relatively few unemployed and many vacancies and the v/u ratio is high; the reverse is the case in a weak labor market. Therefore, we use the v/u ratio as a cyclical indicator of labor market tightness in order to capture the "normal" cyclical behavior of the five flows.[9] Specifically, we regress the logarithm of each of the flows on the logarithm of the v/u ratio. For these regressions we use monthly seasonally adjusted data that cover the prerecession sample starting from December 2000, the beginning of JOLTS, until the beginning of the recession. The results of the regressions are reported in table 1.

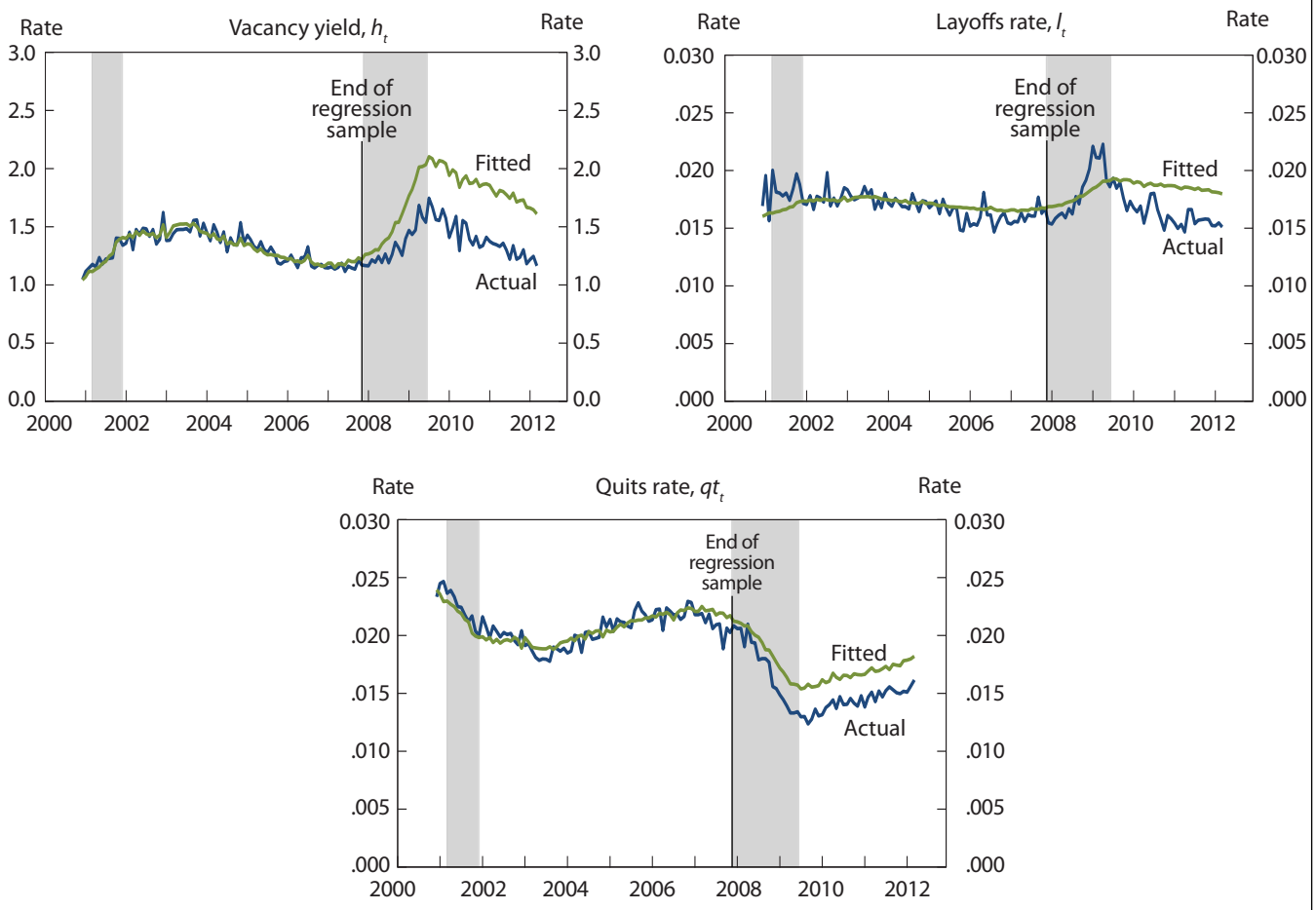
The table reveals the following facts: First of all, the vacancy yield moves closely together with the v/u ratio. Fluctuations in labor market tightness, i.e., variations in the v/u ratio, explain about 89 percent of the fluctuations

Table 1. Fitted flow rates as a function of the *v/u* ratio, December 2000–November 2007

Item	Employment growth, JOLTS–based			Labor force growth	
	Vacancy yield	Layoffs rate	Quits rate	Entry	Exit
Dependent variable	ln (h_t)	ln (l_t)	ln (q_t)	ln (n_t)	ln (x_t)
Constant	0.02	–4.14	–3.72	–3.25	–3.28
	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)
$\ln(v_t/u_t)$	–.41	–.11	.26	–.03	–.04
	(.02)	(.03)	(.02)	(.02)	(.02)
R^2	.89	.15	.67	.03	.07
$\hat{\sigma}$	.04	.06	.04	.04	.03

NOTES: Standard errors are in parentheses. Sample size $n = 84$. SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and authors' calculations.

Chart 1. Actual and fitted and forecasted employment growth flows from JOLTS



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and authors' calculations.

in the vacancy yield. The estimated elasticity of –0.41 is in line with commonly used models of search frictions in the labor market that assume that the probability of filling a vacancy decreases as the v/u ratio rises. Quits depend negatively on labor market tightness. When there are many job openings, workers are more likely to make job-to-job transitions.[10] This is reflected by the 0.26 elasticity of the quits rate with respect to labor market tightness. The variation in the latter explains two-thirds of the variation in the quits rate. Layoffs as a fraction of employment tend to decrease in tight labor markets. However, as shown in the second panel in chart 1, the link between labor market tightness and layoffs is less than for the other two employment flows. In fact, layoffs tend to lead movements in the v/u ratio.

The three panels in chart 1 plot the actual and fitted vacancy yields, layoffs rates, and quits rates.[11] The vertical line represents the end of the regression sample. Hence the fitted values to the right of this line are actual forecasts of these rates based on the prerecession relationship between these rates and the v/u ratio. Besides the wave of layoffs at the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009, chart 1 shows two more large deviations of the actual rates from the fit implied by their historical patterns. The first is that the March 2012 quits rate is about 13 percent below that predicted on the basis of the level of labor market tightness. Hence, workers hang onto their jobs even more than one would expect on the basis of the current weakness in the labor market. The second, and most profound, deviation is that hires per vacancy are about 38 percent less than predicted at the current v/u ratio. Hence, the JOLTS-based employment growth flows are deviating substantially from their predicted values, which are based on the current degree of labor market tightness.

Such large deviations are not observed for the flows that

underlie labor force growth, n_t and x_t. This is largely because, as can be seen from the last two columns of table 1, fluctuations in labor market tightness do not have any meaningful explanatory power for these flows.

The estimated flow rate functions now allow us to define the JOLTS-based Beveridge curve as follows: For a given level of the job openings rate, v, the Beveridge curve is determined by the level of the unemployment rate for which our estimated flow rate equations imply that unemployment is in its steady state—i.e., the fitted labor force growth rate equals the fitted employment growth rate.

Chart 2 plots the actual and fitted Beveridge curves. We split the observed Beveridge curve into two parts. The blue points are the prerecession observations on the basis of which the flow rates that underlie the curve are fitted. The orange points are the observations from December 2007 onwards. As can be seen, the estimated Beveridge curve does not only provide a good fit for the prerecession observations but also for some of the observations during the recession.

Note that our methodology does not rely on any regression of the job openings rate on the unemployment rate, but instead infers the Beveridge curve on the basis of separately fitted flow rates reported in JOLTS using a flow-steady-state unemployment relationship from the job openings rate.

The real anomaly here is the deviation from the Beveridge curve that occurred during the recovery. Since July 2009 the job openings rate has risen from 1.7 percent to 2.7 percent. However, during that same period, the unemployment rate has not fallen as much as the Beveridge curve would imply. The jobless rate actually initially increased from 9.5 percent at the National Bureau of Economic Research-determined end of the recession in July 2009 to 10.0 percent in October 2009 and has since come down to 8.2 percent in March 2012. The result is that, at the March 2012 job openings rate, the actual unemployment rate was 2.8 percentage points higher than the one implied by the Beveridge curve. We refer to this as the Beveridge curve gap. In the rest of this study, we decompose this gap into the various parts that contribute to it.

Decomposing the Beveridge curve gap

For a given job openings rate, we define the Beveridge curve as the unemployment rate for which our fitted flow rates imply that the unemployment rate is in steady state. However, as we show in chart 1, we are seeing large deviations in the flow rates from their fitted levels. This is especially true for the vacancy yield and quits rate.

In this section we analyze to what extent these deviations from the fitted flow rates contribute to the Beveridge curve gap. In order to perform the analysis, we use an approximate additive decomposition.[12] We use the approximation technique to find the answer to the following type of question.

The March 2012 level of the vacancy yield, h_t, is 38 percent lower than that implied by the estimates reported in table 1. At the March 2012 job openings rate, to what extent is the rise in the steady-state unemployment rate relative to the fitted Beveridge curve explained by the 38 percent shortfall in hiring?

The answer to this question can be interpreted as the part of the Beveridge curve gap attributable to the current shortfall in the vacancy yield relative to its historical pattern. We can answer this type of question not only for the vacancy yield, but also for the layoffs rate, quits rate, and for the labor force entry and exit rates.

The result is an approximate additive decomposition of the Beveridge curve gap. It decomposes the gap into parts attributable to deviations of the five actual flow rates from their fitted values and to a residual part. The residual reflects two main sources of approximation error. The first is that, in order for our decomposition to be additive, we are using a linear approximation. The second is that the actual unemployment rate might not be in steady state.[13]

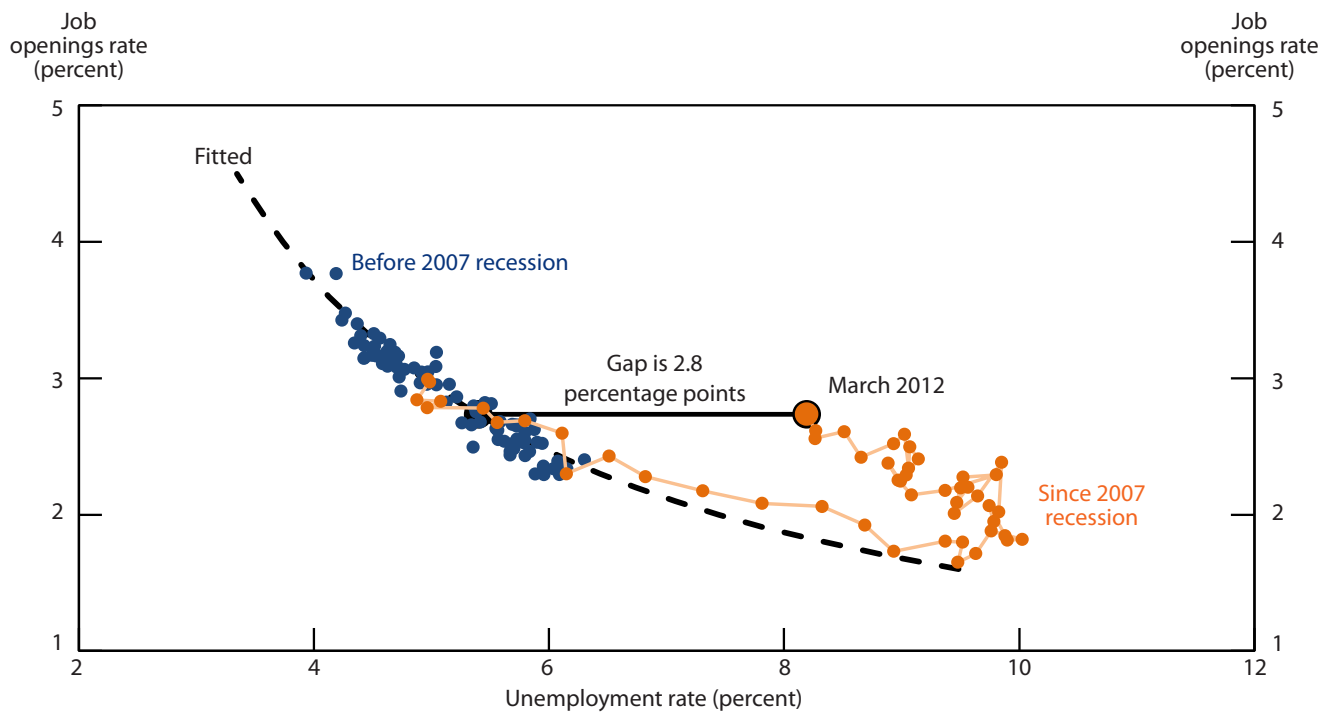
To smooth out some of the month-to-month fluctuations, we report the results of our decomposition in terms of 3-month moving averages. The decomposition of the average Beveridge curve gap in the latest 3 months in our sample is reported in table 2. On average from January 2012 through March 2012, the unemployment rate was 2.6 percentage points higher than the level implied by the Beveridge curve.

On the labor force growth side, the contributions of the gross flows offset each other. The Beveridge curve gap is due to the flows that drive net employment growth.

Because both layoffs and quits are below their fitted values, we find that they are less than expected and actually lessen the Beveridge curve gap, by 0.8 percentage points each. That is, if layoffs and quits were at their expected levels based on the estimates in table 1, then more persons would flow into unemployment and this would raise the unemployment rate. The reduction in these flows suppresses the unemployment rate and thus reduces the Beveridge curve gap.

The negative contributions of the layoffs and quits rates are more than offset by the contribution of the shortfall in the vacancy yield. When fewer persons are hired out of unemployment for a given job openings rate, more per-

Chart 2. Actual and fitted JOLTS-based Beveridge curve



SOURCES: JOLTS, CPS, and authors' calculations.

sons remain unemployed and this raises the unemployment rate. This is why the shortfall in the vacancy yield, depicted in the first panel of chart 1, translates into a 3.0 percentage-point positive contribution to the Beveridge curve gap. Thus, the 2.6 percentage-point gap is more than fully accounted for by the unprecedented shortfall in hires per job opening.

Finally, the residual is 1.1 percentage points. This residual is partly due to the linear approximation method used and partly due to the unemployment rate being above its flow steady state.

The two panels of chart 3 show the decomposition of the Beveridge curve gap over time, from the beginning of JOLTS to the latest observation in our sample. The first panel shows the Beveridge curve gap and its employment-growth flow determinants. The shortfall in the vacancy yield started before the substantial increase in the Beveridge curve gap and even before the spike in the layoffs rate signaled the beginning of the major downturn in the labor market. Initially, the reduction in hiring per job opening was mostly offset by a decline in quits. However, during the second half of 2008, at the height of the financial crisis, the shortfall in hires per vacancy increased so rapidly that it was not offset by quits but instead caused a very negative residual.

This can be seen from the second panel of chart 3, which plots the contributions of the labor force growth flows and of the residual. The large negative residual suggests that, during the second half of 2008, the unemployment rate was substantially below its steady-state value. That is, labor market fundamentals were deteriorating so quickly

Table 2. Aggregate decomposition of Beveridge curve gap, January–March 2012 averages

Item	Percentage points
Beveridge curve gap	2.6
Employment growth, JOLTS-based	
Vacancy yield, h_t	3.0
Layoffs, l_t	–.8
Quits, q_t	–.8
Labor force growth	
Entry, n_t	.5
Exit, x_t	–.3
Residual	1.1

NOTE: Numbers do not add up to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and authors' calculations.

that, in spite of the rapid dynamics of the U.S. labor market, the observed unemployment rate took about half a year to catch up with the new steady state.

To summarize, we have established that, at the aggregate level, deviations from employment growth flows measured in JOLTS account for the bulk of the Beveridge curve gap and that the gap is mostly fueled by a shortfall in hires per vacancy. The next step is to consider which industries contribute most to the deviations of the observed vacancy yield, quits rate, and layoffs rate from their fitted values.

Decomposing deviations from fitted flow rates by industry. In order to decompose the deviations from fitted flow rates by industry, we first construct predicted industry-level vacancy yields, layoffs rates, and quits rates. Just like for the aggregate flow rates, we estimate the industry-specific flow rates as a function of the ratio of the vacancy rate and the unemployment rate. To control for specific effects in the labor markets within which the industries operate, we also include the ratio of job openings in the industry, $v_{i,t}$, to the number of unemployed persons who were last employed in the industry, $u_{i,t}$. The i denotes which industry is being indexed.[14]

In particular, we use data for the seven main industries for which JOLTS reports seasonally adjusted job openings, layoffs, and quits. These industries are (1) construction, (2) manufacturing, (3) trade, transportation and utilities, (4) professional and business services, (5) education and health services, (6) leisure and hospitality, and (7) government. We construct data for the residual industry, "other," by subtracting the data for the seven industries from those reported for the total economy.

Mirroring our aggregate analysis, we use the prerecession sample to fit the flow rates. Table 3 reports the estimates of the parameters for the fitted flow rates by industry. Not surprisingly, because the aggregate flow rates are share-weighted averages of the industry flow rates, the main picture from table 1 also applies industry by industry.

The vacancy yield is the measure that is the most responsive to the degree of labor market tightness, except for the government sector. For each of the private industries, labor market tightness explains more than two-thirds of the variance of their vacancy yields. Quits also tend to respond quite elastically to the strength of the labor market, except in construction and manufacturing. In all other industries, workers are more likely to quit during a strong labor market. The strength of the labor market explains between approximately one-quarter and one-half of the variance of industry quits rates. The responsiveness to labor market tightness is lowest for layoffs. A notable exception is manufacturing.

The results of our decomposition by industry of the deviations of the aggregate vacancy yield, layoffs rate, and quits rate from their fitted values are presented in table 4. This table is split into two parts.

Part A shows how much the actual flow rates deviate from their fitted values, both for the total economy and for each of the industries. Reported are the average deviations for the last three months in our sample. From column II it can be seen that, in all industries, fewer workers quit than would be expected from the current strength of the job market. This column shows that the aggregate 13-percent shortfall in the quits rate is broad-based. Quits are especially low in construction and manufacturing. Column III reveals that, in all industries, hires per vacancy are lower than implied by the regression results reported in table 3. Hires per vacancy are especially low in construction, manufacturing, and the unclassified industries. The latter include finance and real estate, two industries that were particularly hard hit by the recession. Finally, the picture for layoffs rates is mixed. The most notable feature of current layoffs rates is the high level of layoffs in manufacturing and construction.

The bottom line of table 4, and of this article, is presented in part B. For each industry, the table shows how much the deviations of its layoffs rate, quits rate, and vacancy yield from their predicted values contribute to the aggregate Beveridge curve gap. Column VII of the table adds up the contributions of these three rates for each of the industries.[15]

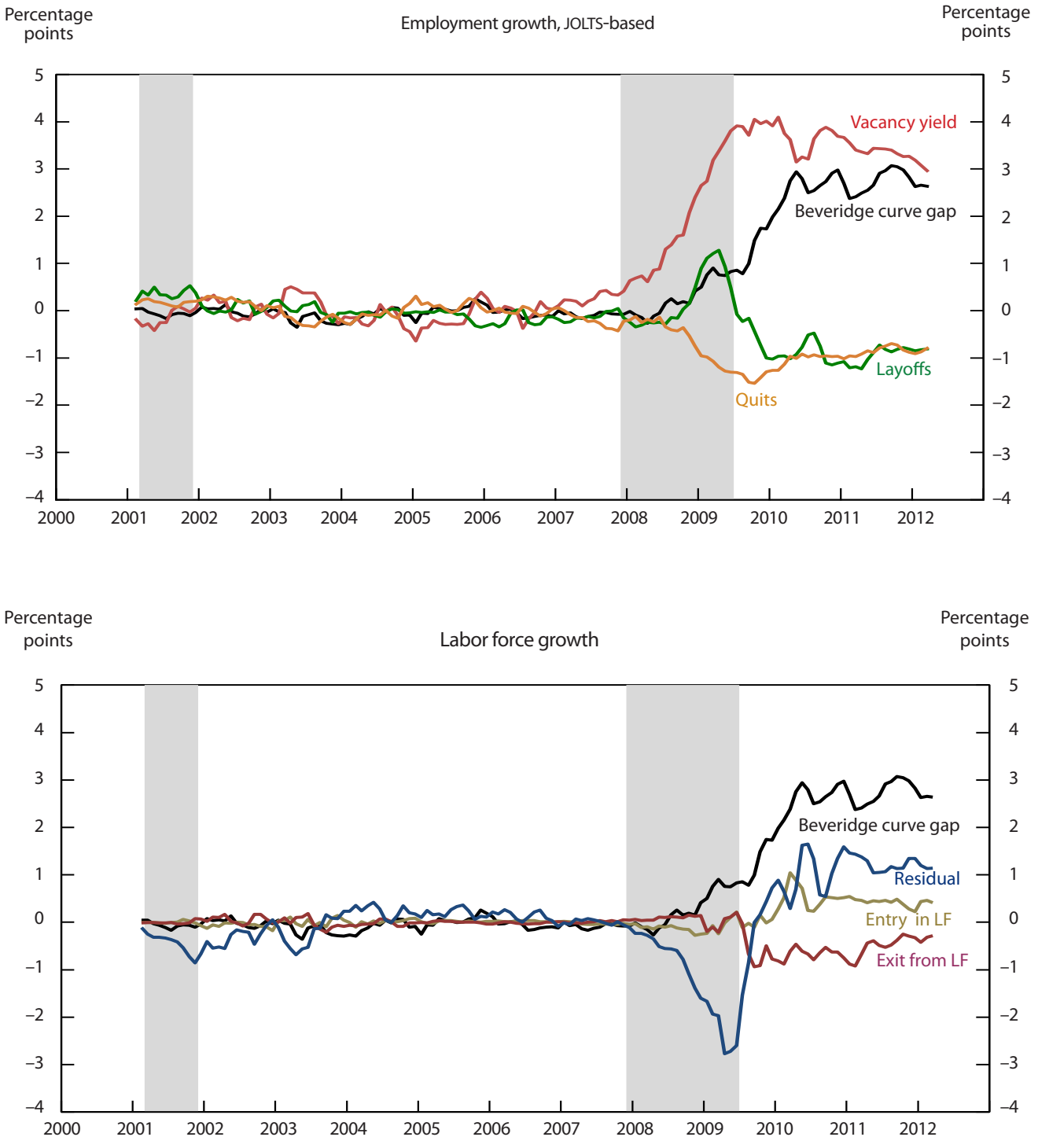
From this part it can be seen that the biggest contributors to the Beveridge curve gap are the vacancy yield deficits in construction, trade and transportation, leisure and hospitality, and "other" industries. This last category contains finance, insurance, and real estate. Education and health services as well as professional and business services do not seem to contribute much to the Beveridge curve gap. In fact, the latter industry actually reduces the gap slightly. The industry that contributes most to the gap is construction, which is shifting the Beveridge curve right by more than a percentage point.

Interpretation of results

Thus far, we have shown that a broad-based shortfall in the vacancy yield, in particular in construction, is the main culprit behind the current Beveridge curve gap. Here we focus on the potential causes of the low number of hires per vacancy.

The first potential cause is a mismatch between job open-

Chart 3. **Beveridge curve gap decomposition over time, February 2000–March 2012**



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and authors' calculations.

Table 3. Fitted flow rates by industry, December 2000–November 2007

Item	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Government	Other
	Layoffs rate, ln(l_t)							
Constant	–3.48	–4.36	–4.14	–3.70	–4.76	–3.85	–4.88	–4.41
	(.08)	(.03)	(.03)	(.06)	(.07)	(.05)	(.03)	(.09)
ln(v/u)	–.23	.97	.00	–.18	–.18	–.46	.12	–.01
	(.12)	(.11)	(.15)	(.10)	(.08)	(.20)	(.07)	(.23)
ln(v_i/u_i)	–.02	–.68	–.10	.04	.14	.31	–.19	–.06
	(.08)	(.06)	(.13)	(.09)	(.09)	(.19)	(.08)	(.19)
R^2	.18	.58	.09	.07	.05	.09	.07	.02
$\hat{\sigma}$	.14	.10	.09	.12	.12	.15	.10	.15
	Quits rate, ln(q_t)							
Constant	–3.64	–4.07	–3.53	–3.31	–4.01	–2.92	–4.84	–3.89
	(.08)	(.03)	(.02)	(.05)	(.04)	(.02)	(.03)	(.05)
ln(v/u)	–.07	–.10	.35	.51	.13	.31	.14	.29
	(.13)	(.09)	(.11)	(.09)	(.05)	(.09)	(.06)	(.14)
ln(v_i/u_i)	.11	.27	–.04	–.35	.08	–.02	.16	–.08
	(.09)	(.05)	(.09)	(.08)	(.05)	(.09)	(.06)	(.11)
R^2	.04	.56	.56	.29	.34	.53	.41	.25
$\hat{\sigma}$	.14	.08	.07	.11	.07	.07	.08	.09
	Vacancy yield, ln(h_t)							
Constant	–.02	–.20	.21	.44	–.18	.31	–.21	–.70
	(.07)	(.02)	(.02)	(.04)	(.03)	(.02)	(.02)	(.05)
ln(v/u)	.01	–.04	.37	.38	.10	.16	.07	.20
	(.12)	(.07)	(.10)	(.07)	(.04)	(.08)	(.05)	(.12)
ln(v_i/u_i)	–.71	–.39	–.75	–.65	–.41	–.61	–.31	–.71
	(.08)	(.04)	(.09)	(.06)	(.04)	(.08)	(.05)	(.10)
R^2	.81	.87	.80	.66	.68	.79	.40	.83
$\hat{\sigma}$	.13	.07	.06	.09	.05	.06	.07	.07

NOTES: Standard errors are in parentheses. Sample size is $n = 84$. SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and authors' calculations.

ings and the unemployed. If the pool of unemployed persons has very different qualifications from those required for the job openings posted, then it would be harder to fill these openings relative to other times when the degree of mismatch is less severe. The problem with using JOLTS data to assess the mismatch is that currently the only property of a job opening reported in JOLTS is which industry is posting it. Measures of mismatch based on JOLTS data show that industry mismatch initially increased at the onset of the recession but then rapidly reverted to levels only slightly higher than before the recession.[16]

A second possible reason for the shortfall in hires per vacancy is that firms' recruiting intensity declined after 2007; that is, firms made less effort (including advertising, screening, and wage offers) to fill open vacancies.[17] A substantial number of posted job openings are for replacement hires, and given the current level of weak demand and economic uncertainty, firms might simply put less effort into recruiting people for these open positions.

Moreover, because many workers are hired without the formal posting of a vacancy, the vacancy yield could decline with a change in the composition of hires. If there is a decline in labor demand for jobs that typically are filled through informal hiring, the number of hires per vacancy will decline. This is especially true for jobs in construction, where informal hiring is particularly prevalent. For example, if contractors do not post vacancies to hire craftsmen to work on construction sites but post vacancies to hire bookkeepers, then if there is a lull in building activity and few craftsmen are hired, hires per vacancy will decline because of a change in the composition of hires.

Another possible reason for the shortfall in hires per vacancy might be the search intensity of the unemployed. For example, if extensions of unemployment benefits (UI) reduce the effort an average unemployed person puts into looking for a job, or if they make workers pickier about which jobs to accept, the extended unemployment coverage program could have lowered hires per vacancy during

and after the 2007–2009 recession. This explanation relies on the effect of UI on the incentives for the unemployed to search for and accept job offers.[18]

The possibility that the amount of mismatch has increased is of most concern because it suggests that the shift in the Beveridge curve might be very persistent, potentially leading to an increase in the natural rate of unemployment.[19] Several points are important to realize when discussing the natural rate.

First, permanent changes in the constant terms in the regressions reported in table 1 do not imply a uniform rightward shift of the Beveridge curve. To illustrate this, we have constructed a new Beveridge curve assuming that the average deviations of these intercepts from their estimated values during the last 3 months in our sample are permanent.

This hypothetical "new" Beveridge curve is plotted in chart 4. At the 2.7-percent job openings rate that prevailed in August 2011, the outward shift of the "new" Beveridge curve relative to the fitted historical one is 2.4 percentage points. At a 3.5-percent job openings rate, the shift is 1.8 percentage points. At a 4.3-percent job openings rate, the shift is 1.5 percentage points. Also note that the 8.2-percent unemployment rate in March 2012 was 0.3 percentage points higher than implied by this "new" Beveridge curve. This suggests that the unemployment rate in March 2012 might have been a bit above its flow-steady-state value.

Moreover, one cannot solely use the shift in the Beveridge curve to infer the size of the increase in the natural rate of unemployment. What matters besides the shift in the Beveridge curve is the change in the natural vacancy rate. For the period before the 2007–2009 recession, estimates of the natural rate of unemployment are generally around 5 percent.[20] On the fitted Beveridge curve, this coincides with a 3-percent natural rate of job openings. On the "new" Beveridge curve, this 3-percent job openings rate coincides with a 7.1-percent unemployment rate. However, most equilibrium models of frictional unemployment[21] suggest that the natural vacancy rate increases when the Beveridge curve shifts out. Suppose that the new natural job openings rate were 3.5 percent instead of 3 percent. On the "new" Beveridge curve, this would imply a 6.1-percent natural rate of unemployment rather than the 7.1 percent associated with the lower vacancy rate.

Hence, one has to be very careful when trying to translate the measured shift in the Beveridge curve in terms of a shift in the natural rate of unemployment. First of all, because a large part of the mismatch in the labor market seems to be temporary and because UI extensions are set to expire, the current shift in the Beveridge curve is in all likelihood largely temporary. Secondly, even if it were persistent, the shift at the current level of the job openings rate is higher than at any plausible new natural vacancy rate. Finally, there are no good estimates of how the natural job openings rate changes when the Beveridge curve shifts outward. Such estimates, of course, will become available when we have several more decades of JOLTS data to analyze.

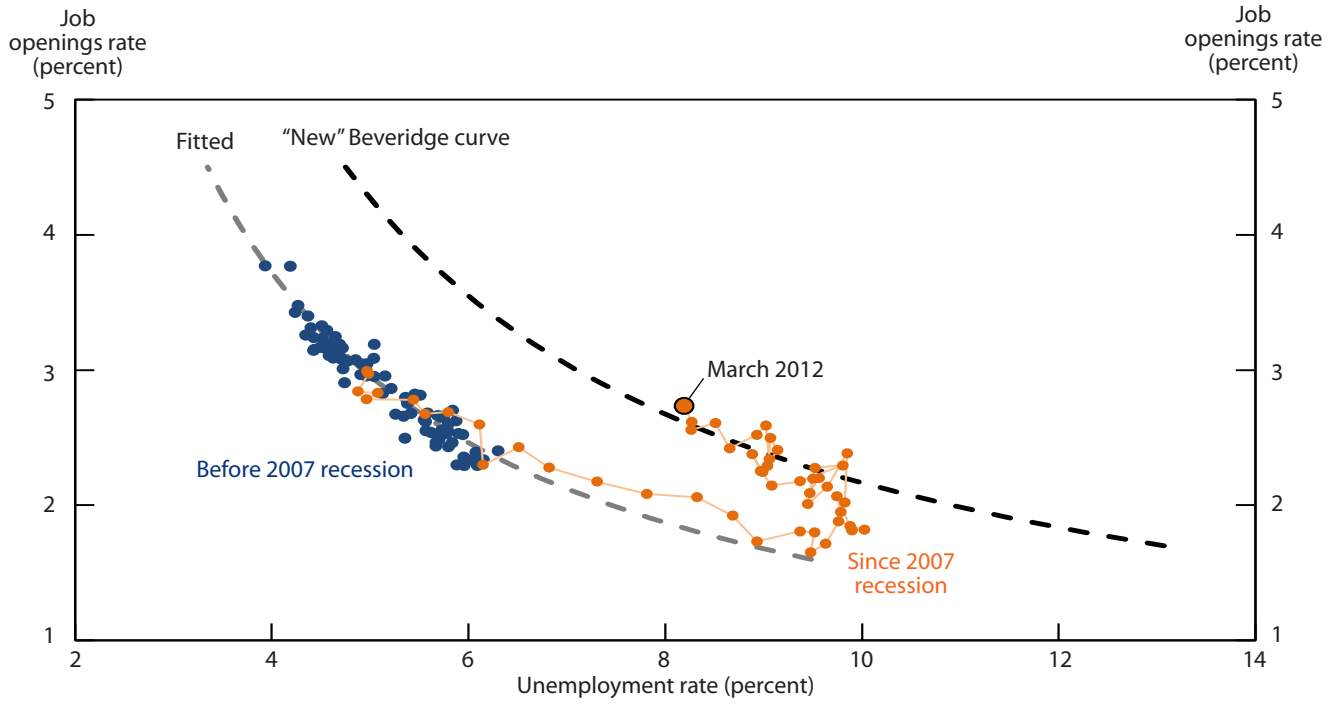
Table 4. Industry decomposition of deviations of aggregate flow rates from fitted values and Beveridge curve gap, January–March 2012

Industry	Part A			Part B			
	Industry-specific deviation from fit			Contribution to Beveridge curve gap			
	l_t	q_t	h_t	l_t	q_t	h_t	Total
Total	–16	–13	–26	–0.8	–0.8	3.0	1.4
Aggregation	—	—	—	–.2	.1	–.1	–
Composition	—	—	—	.0	.0	–.3	–.2
Industry deviations							
Construction	–7	–37	–42	.0	–.1	.7	.5
Manufacturing	6	–35	–40	.0	–.2	.3	.1
Trade, transportation and utilities	–22	–9	–31	–.2	–.1	.7	.4
Professional and business services	–18	–15	–15	–.2	–.2	.3	–.1
Education and health services	–3	–4	–17	.0	.0	.2	.2
Leisure and hospitality	–17	–15	–20	–.1	–.2	.4	.1
Government	0	0	–17	.0	.0	.1	.1
Other	–11	–16	–39	–.1	–.1	.6	.4

NOTE: Numbers do not add up to totals because of rounding. Part A reports the percentage deviation of the individual job flow rates from their fitted values. Part B reports the industry decomposition of the Beveridge curve job-flows part of the Beveridge curve gap in percentage points of the unemployment rate. The composition effect is measured relative to the average employment and vacancy distribution from December 2000 through November 2007.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and authors' calculations.

Chart 4. New Beveridge curve if current percentage deviations from fitted flow rates are permanent



SOURCES: JOLTS, CPS, and authors' calculations.

IN THIS ARTICLE WE CONSTRUCTED A BEVERIDGE CURVE based on estimated relationships between flow rates reported in JOLTS and the job-openings-to-unemployment ratio, which we used as a measure of labor market tightness. This Beveridge curve fits the pre-2007-recession data remarkably well. Moreover, the estimated flow rates allow us to decompose deviations from the Beveridge curve into parts due to deviations of the job-flow rates from their predicted levels.

Our decomposition reveals that most of the current deviation from the Beveridge curve—in March 2012, the unemployment rate exceeded the level implied by its historical relationship with the job openings rate by 2.8 percentage points—can be attributed to a shortfall in the vacancy yield, which measures hires per vacancy. This shortfall is broad-based across all industries and is particularly pronounced in construction, transportation, trade and utilities, leisure and hospitality, and industries not explicitly classified in JOLTS.

Whether this shortfall is due to (1) mismatch between job openings and unemployed workers, (2) reduced recruitment effort by employers, (3) a change in the composition of vacancies and hires, or (4) reduced search intensity of unemployed persons is difficult to parse from the data currently available in JOLTS.

More information about the regional and occupational composition of job openings, hires, and quits would go a long way in helping us distinguish among these issues. Moreover, additional data on search intensity of employers, such as information on the number of job offers made, would help us better understand the effort with which they pursue filling the job openings they have. □

NOTES

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: We would like to thank Mary Daly, Pieter Gautier, and Rob Valletta as well as the participants of the Bureau of Labor Statistics JOLTS Symposium for their comments and suggestions. We are grateful to Brian Lucking, Joseph Song, and Ted Wiles for their outstanding research assistance. A draft of this article was presented at the BLS JOLTS Symposium on December 10, 2010. This article uses JOLTS data through March 2012.

[1] A more detailed discussion of this development is in Michael Elsby, Bart Hobijn and Ayşegül Şahin, "The Labor Market in the Great Recession," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, Spring 2010, pp. 1–48.

[2] See Mark deWolf and Katherine Klemmer, "Job openings, hires, and

separations fall during the recession," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2010, pp. 36–44, for a discussion of JOLTS evidence during the 2007 recession.

[3] See Robert Shimer, "Reassessing the Ins and Outs of Unemployment," National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 13421, September 2007.

[4] Studies that use the labor market status flows to define the Beveridge curve are, among others, Olivier Blanchard and Peter Diamond, "The Beveridge Curve," *Brookings Paper on Economic Activity*, No. 1, 1989, pp. 1–60, and Regis Barnichon and Andrew Figura, "What Drives Movements in the Unemployment Rate? A Decomposition of the Beveridge Curve," *Finance and Economics Discussion Series 2010–48,* Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, August 2010.

[5] The technical derivations behind this result as well as other results in this article are available in an appendix in Regis Barnichon, Michael Elsby, Bart Hobijn, and Ayşegül Şahin, "Which Industries are Shifting the Beveridge Curve?" Federal Reserve Board of San Francisco, Working Paper 2010–32, June 2010.

[6] Throughout, we do not distinguish between the employment concepts in the Household Survey and the Establishment Survey. JOLTS is based on the latter. We discuss in detail how we deal with the definitional differences between these two concepts in this article's appendix.

[7] Besides quits and layoffs, the JOLTS data contain a third class of separations, which includes retirements, deaths, emigration, and other types of separations that are considered neither a layoff nor a quit. Because layoffs are not reported by detailed industry in JOLTS, we have added these other separations to layoffs. That is, our measure of layoffs is total separations minus quits.

[8] See Barbara Petrongolo and Christopher A. Pissarides, "Looking into the Black Box: A Survey of the Matching Function," *Journal of Economic Literature*, June 2001, pp. 390–431, for a survey of matching function estimates.

[9] JOLTS started in December 2000, so we can only use one business cycle, 2001–2007, to infer the "normal" cyclical behavior of the flows.

[10] This is, for example, also documented by Bruce Fallick and Charles A. Fleischman in "Employer-to-Employer Flows in the U.S. Labor Market: The Complete Picture of Gross Worker Flows," *Finance and Economics Discussion Series 2004–34,* Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 2004.

[11] For the transformation from the logarithm to the level plotted in the chart, we take the exponent of the fitted log flow rate and then correct for Jensen's inequality by assuming the residual is normally distributed.

[12] This decomposition is based on a log-linear approximation of the fitted Beveridge curve.

[13] Other sources of approximation error are the definitional differences between the Household Survey and Establishment Survey employment concepts and the assumption that the parameters in the estimated flow-rate regressions are constant.

[14] For example, how easy it is to hire a nurse does not only depend on how tight the overall labor market is but, more importantly, on how many unemployed nurses there are compared with job openings in health services.

[15] The "aggregation" line in table 4 reflects that the weighted sum of the fitted flow rates does not have to equal the aggregate flow rates. The "composition" line measures how much the aggregate flow rates would have changed because of the change in the industry composition of employment and job openings even if each of the industry flow rates were equal to its fitted values.

[16] For a detailed analysis of mismatch in the United States, see Ayşegül Şahin, Joseph Song, Giorgio Topa, and Gianluca Violante, "Measuring Mismatch in the U.S. Labor Market," manuscript, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 2011.

[17] This explanation is put forward by Steven Davis, Jason Faberman, and John Haltiwanger in "The Establishment-Level Behavior of Vacancies and Hiring," National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 16265, 2010.

[18] However, Rob Valletta and Katherine Kuang, in "Extended Unemployment and UI Benefits," *FRBSF Economic Letter 2010–12*, April 19, 2010, find that the effect of UI on the duration of unemployment is relatively small.

[19] An increase in the natural rate because of mismatch has been discussed by, among others, Narayana Kocherlakota, in "Inside the FOMC," speech at Marquette, Michigan, August 17, 2010.

[20] For estimates of the natural rate of unemployment, see Congressional Budget Office, *The Budget and Economic Outlook*, February 2011.

[21] Like the textbook model in Christopher A. Pissarides, *Equilibrium Unemployment Theory* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2000).

APPENDIX: Mathematical and data details

Construction of n_t and x_t from CPS labor market status flows

We construct $\boldsymbol{n_t}$ and $\boldsymbol{x_t}$ as the sum of all worker flows in a month from nonparticipation and from not being part of the civilian working-age population to employment or unemployment. We divide these flows by the size of the labor force during that month. Similarly, we construct $\boldsymbol{x_t}$ as the sum of all worker flows from employment and unemployment to nonparticipation and to not being part of the civilian working-age population.

Derivation of steady-state condition for the unemployment rate

Because the labor force in month $\boldsymbol{t}$, denoted by $\mathbf{LF_t}$, equals the sum of the number of employed persons, $\boldsymbol{E_t}$, and the number of unemployed persons, $\boldsymbol{U_t}$, the change in the number of unemployed can be written as the change in the labor force minus the change in the number of employed persons. That is,

$$U_t - U_{t-1} = \Delta U_t = \Delta \mathrm{LF}_t - \Delta E_t \tag{1}$$

Normalizing both sides of this expression by the labor force and using the fact that the unemployment rate, u_t, is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons and the size of the labor force, we can write

$$\frac{\mathrm{LF_t}}{\mathrm{LF}_{t-1}} u_t - u_{t-1} = \frac{\Delta \mathrm{LF}_t}{\mathrm{LF}_{t-1}} - \frac{E_{t-1}}{\mathrm{LF}_{t-1}} \frac{\Delta E_t}{E_{t-1}} \tag{2}$$

Defining the growth rates of the labor force and of employment as

$$g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})} = \Delta \mathrm{LF}_t / \mathrm{LF}_{t-1} \text{ and } g_t^{(e)} = \Delta E_t / E_{t-1}, \tag{3}$$

respectively, we can write (2) as

$$\begin{gathered} \left(1 + g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})}\right) u_t - u_{t-1} = g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})} - (1 - u_{t-1}) g_t^{(e)} \\ \left(1 + g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})}\right) u_t - \left(1 + g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})}\right) u_{t-1} = (1 - u_{t-1}) g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})} - (1 - u_{t-1}) g_t^{(e)} \\ \left(1 + g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})}\right) (u_t - u_{t-1}) = (1 - u_{t-1}) \left(g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})} - g_t^{(e)}\right). \end{gathered} \tag{4}$$

This simplifies to

$$u_t - u_{t-1} = \frac{1 - u_{t-1}}{1 + g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})}} \left(g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})} - g_t^{(e)}\right) \tag{5}$$

Hence, for the change in the unemployment rate to be zero, that is for unemployment to be in steady state, it must be the case that $g_t^{(\mathrm{lf})} = g_t^{(e)}$. Thus, the unemployment rate is in steady state whenever the growth rate of the labor force equals the growth rate of employment.

Hires as a fraction of the employment level at the beginning of the month

The number of hires in a month is denoted by H_t and the number of job openings reported is denoted by V_t. Note that the job openings rate, v_t, is defined as the number of job openings as a fraction of the sum of employment and job openings. The vacancy yield, h_t, is hires per job opening. Given these definitions, we can write

$$\frac{H_t}{E_{t-1}} = \frac{E_t}{E_{t-1}} \frac{E_t + V_t}{E_t} \frac{V_t}{E_t + V_t} \frac{H_t}{V_t} = \left(1 + g_t^{(e)}\right) \frac{v_t}{1 - v_t} h_t. \tag{6}$$

This gives us hires as a fraction of the employment level at the beginning of the month in terms of the employment growth rate, the job openings rate, and the vacancy yield.

Growth rate of employment in terms of JOLTS flow rates

The JOLTS layoffs and quits rates are defined as a fraction of the current month's employment level. That is, if L_t is the number of layoffs and Q_t the number of quits, then the layoffs rate can be written as $l_t = L_t / E_t$ and the quits rate as $q_t = Q_t / E_t$. Given these definitions, the growth rate of employment equals

$$g_t^{(e)} = \frac{E_t - E_{t-1}}{E_{t-1}} = \frac{H_t - L_t - Q_t}{E_{t-1}} = \frac{H_t}{E_{t-1}} - \frac{E_t}{E_{t-1}} q_t - \frac{E_t}{E_{t-1}} l_t = \left(1 + g_t^{(e)}\right) \left(\frac{v_t}{1 - v_t} h_t - q_t - l_t\right). \tag{7}$$

Solving the above expression with respect to the employment growth rate yields

$$g_t^{(e)} = \left\{\frac{v_t}{1 - v_t} h_t - l_t - q_t\right\} \Big/ \left\{1 - \frac{v_t}{1 - v_t} h_t + l_t + q_t\right\}, \tag{8}$$

which expresses the growth rate of employment in terms of the job openings rate, the quits rate, the layoffs rate, and the vacancy yield, which can all be calculated using data from JOLTS.

Differences between CPS employment and payroll employment

The employment concept used to construct the unemployment rate is based on the Current Population Survey, while the employment concept used in JOLTS is based on the Establishment Survey. These concepts differ conceptually as well as in terms of their sampling error. As a result, the employment growth implied by the Establishment Survey does not always coincide with that on which the unemployment statistics are based. Here, we briefly describe how we account for these differences in our calculation of the fitted Beveridge curve. Just like above, we denote CPS employment as E_t. We denote payroll employment as E_t^*. Because of the definitional discrepancies, $\Delta E_t \approx H_t - L_t - Q_t$. We take care of this approximation error as follows:

$$g_t^{(e)} = \left(\frac{\Delta E_t}{E_{t-1}} - \frac{E_{t-1}^*}{E_{t-1}}\frac{\Delta E_t^*}{E_{t-1}^*}\right) + \left(1 + g_t^{(e)}\right)\frac{E_t^*}{E_t}\left(\frac{v_t}{1-v_t}h_t - q_t - l_t\right). \quad (9)$$

When we define relative size of the employment measures and the adjusted difference in the two employment growth rates measures, respectively, as

$$z_t = \frac{E_t^*}{E_t} \text{ and } d_t = \left(\frac{\Delta E_t}{E_{t-1}} - z_{t-1}\frac{\Delta E_t^*}{E_{t-1}^*}\right), \quad (10)$$

we can write the growth rate of the number of employed workers as

$$g_t^{(e)} = \frac{d_t + z_t\left(\frac{v_t}{1-v_t}h_t - q_t - l_t\right)}{1 - z_t\left(\frac{v_t}{1-v_t}h_t - q_t - l_t\right)}. \quad (11)$$

We then solve for the Beveridge curve for the particular values $\bar{z}_t = z$ and $\bar{d}_t = d$, which are their sample average over the prerecession period.

Log-linear decomposition of the Beveridge curve gap

Given the regressions

$$\ln f_t = \hat{m}^{(f)} + \hat{\alpha}^{(f)}\ln\left(\frac{v_t}{u_t}\right) + \varepsilon_t^{(f)}, \text{ where } f = n, x, h, l, \text{ or } q, \quad (12)$$

the results of which are reported in table 1, the fitted Beveridge curve that we consider defines the unemployment rate u^* as an implicit function of the job openings rate, v, through the fitted steady state condition

$$0 = \hat{m}^{(n)}\left(\frac{v}{u^*}\right)^{\hat{\alpha}^{(n)}} - \hat{m}^{(x)}\left(\frac{v}{u^*}\right)^{\hat{\alpha}^{(x)}} - \frac{\bar{d} + \bar{z}\left(\frac{v}{1-v}\hat{m}^{(h)}\left(\frac{v}{u^*}\right)^{\hat{\alpha}^{(h)}} - \hat{m}^{(l)}\left(\frac{v}{u^*}\right)^{\hat{\alpha}^{(l)}} - \hat{m}^{(q)}\left(\frac{v}{u^*}\right)^{\hat{\alpha}^{(q)}}\right)}{1 - \bar{z}\left(\frac{v}{1-v}\hat{m}^{(h)}\left(\frac{v}{u^*}\right)^{\hat{\alpha}^{(h)}} - \hat{m}^{(l)}\left(\frac{v}{u^*}\right)^{\hat{\alpha}^{(l)}} - \hat{m}^{(q)}\left(\frac{v}{u^*}\right)^{\hat{\alpha}^{(q)}}\right)}. \quad (13)$$

The aim of our decomposition is to figure out how this implicit function would change when the m's change. This can be done through the application of the implicit function theorem. This yields that

$$\left[\hat{\alpha}^{(n)}\frac{\hat{n}}{u^*} - \hat{\alpha}^{(x)}\frac{\hat{x}}{u^*} - \frac{\bar{d} + \bar{z}\left(1 + \hat{g}_t^{(e)}\right)}{1 - \bar{z}\left(\frac{v}{1-v}\hat{h} - \hat{l} - \hat{q}\right)}\right](u - u^*) \approx \hat{n}\left(\frac{m^{(n)} - \hat{m}^{(n)}}{\hat{m}^{(n)}}\right) - \hat{n}\left(\frac{m^{(x)} - \hat{m}^{(x)}}{\hat{m}^{(x)}}\right) - \frac{\bar{d} + \bar{z}\left(1 + \hat{g}_t^{(e)}\right)}{1 - \bar{z}\left(\frac{v}{1-v}\hat{h} - \hat{l} - \hat{q}\right)}\left[\frac{v}{1-v}\hat{h}\left(\frac{m^{(h)} - \hat{m}^{(h)}}{\hat{m}^{(h)}}\right) - \hat{l}\left(\frac{m^{(l)} - \hat{m}^{(l)}}{\hat{m}^{(l)}}\right) - \hat{q}\left(\frac{m^{(q)} - \hat{l}^{(q)}}{\hat{m}^{(q)}}\right)\right]. \quad (14)$$

All variables denoted with a ^ in this equation refer to their values on the fitted Beveridge curve.

This linear approximation allows us to write the deviation of the unemployment rate from the Beveridge curve, $(u - u^*)$, as a linear function of the percentage deviations of the actual flow rates from their fitted values. These percentage deviations measure $(m^{(f)} - \hat{m}^{(f)}) / \hat{m}^{(f)}$ for $f = n, x, h, l,$ or q.

Decomposition of deviation from fitted flow rates by industry

Here we derive the decomposition for the vacancy yield. After the derivation we briefly discuss how it can also be applied to the layoffs and quits rates. The most important thing to realize for this decomposition is that the aggregate vacancy yield is a share-weighted average of the industry-specific vacancy yields, where the shares are the industry's share in total vacancies.

For this derivation we denote the aggregate vacancy yield again by h and its fitted value by $\hat{h}$. We use i as the industry index, h_i for the industry-specific vacancy yield, and $\hat{h}_i$ for the fitted value of the industry-specific vacancy yield. The share of industry i in total job openings is denoted by s_i, and its sample average over the prerecession period is $\bar{s}_i$. This allows us to write

$$h = \textstyle\sum_i s_i h_i, \quad (15)$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} h - \hat{h} &= \sum_i (s_i - \bar{s}_i)h_i + \sum_i \bar{s}_i(h_i - \hat{h}_i) + \sum_i \bar{s}_i(\hat{h}_i - \hat{h}) \\ &= \sum_i (s_i - \bar{s}_i)h_i - \sum_i (s_i - \bar{s}_i)\hat{h}_i + \underbrace{\sum_i \bar{s}_i(h_i - \hat{h}_i)} + \underbrace{\left(\sum_i s_i\hat{h}_i - \hat{h}\right)} \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_i (s_i - \bar{s}_i)(h_i - h)}_{\substack{\text{Actual composition} \\ \text{effect}}} - \underbrace{\sum_i (s_i - \bar{s}_i)(\hat{h}_i - \hat{h})}_{\substack{\text{Fitted composition} \\ \text{effect}}} + \underbrace{\sum_i \bar{s}_i(h_i - \hat{h}_i)}_{\substack{\text{Industry-specific} \\ \text{effects}}} + \underbrace{\left(\sum_i s_i\hat{h}_i - \hat{h}\right)}_{\substack{\text{Aggregation effect}}}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Hence, the deviation of the vacancy yield from the fitted vacancy yield can be decomposed into four parts: The first measures the difference between the current vacancy ancy yield and that which would have been observed if the distribution of vacancies across industries were constant at its prerecession average. The second term reflects the change in the fitted vacancy yield in case one corrects for the deviation of the current cross-industry distribution of vacancies from its prerecession average. The third term reflects the contribution of each of the industries to this difference because of their actual vacancy yields deviating from their historical average. The final part is the aggregation error that reflects that the vacancy-share-weighted fitted vacancy yields do not exactly aggregate to the aggregate fitted vacancy yield.

This decomposition is derived using the fact that the aggregate vacancy yield is a share-weighted average of the industry-specific vacancy yields. This is also true for layoffs and quits rates in the sense that the aggregate layoffs and quits rates are employment-share-weighted averages of the industry-specific ones. Hence, we can apply a similar decomposition to those flow rates.

The hard truth about telecommuting

Telecommuting has not permeated the American workplace, and where it has become commonly used, it is not helpful in reducing work-family conflicts; telecommuting appears, instead, to have become instrumental in the general expansion of work hours, facilitating workers' needs for additional worktime beyond the standard workweek and/or the ability of employers to increase or intensify work demands among their salaried employees

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Telecommuting, defined here as work tasks regularly performed at home, has achieved enough traction in the American workplace to merit intensive scrutiny, with 24 percent of employed Americans reporting in recent surveys that they work at least some hours at home each week.[1] The definitions of telecommuting are quite diverse. In this article, we define telecommuters as employees who work regularly, but not exclusively, at home. In our definition, at-home work activities do not need to be technologically mediated nor do telecommuters need a formal arrangement with their employer to work at home.

Telecommuting is popular with policy makers and activists, with proponents pointing out the multiple ways in which telecommuting can cut commuting time and costs,[2] reduce energy consumption and traffic congestion, and contribute to worklife balance for those with caregiving responsibilities.[3] Changes in the structure of jobs that enable mothers to more effectively compete in the workplace, such as telecommuting, may be needed to finally eliminate the gender gap in earnings and direct more earned income to children, both important public policy goals.[4]

Evidence also reveals that an increasing number of jobs in the American economy could be performed at home if employers were willing to allow employees to do so.[5] Often, employees can perform jobs at home without supervision in the "high-tech" sector, in the financial sector, and many in the communication sector that are technology dependent. The obstacles or barriers to telecommuting seem to be more organizational, stemming from the managers' reluctance to give up direct supervisory control of workers and from their fears of shirking among workers who telecommute.[6]

Where the impact of telecommuting has been empirically evaluated, it seems to boost productivity, decrease absenteeism, and increase retention.[7] But can telecommuting live up to its promise as an effective work-family policy that helps employees meet their nonwork responsibilities? To do so, telecommuting needs to be both (1) widely used by workers who most need it and (2) instrumental in substituting hours at home for hours onsite.[8] Popular perceptions of telecommuting conjure images of workers replacing hours worked onsite with hours more comfortably worked at home, for mothers and other care workers, especially. Yet, we know little about how telecommuting in practice has become institutionalized in American workplaces.

Which workers telecommute? Is telecom-

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muting an effective strategy that lowers employees' average hours worked onsite, or is telecommuting associated with longer average weekly work hours? To preview our results here, we find that telecommuting has *not* extensively permeated the American workplace, and where it *has* become commonly used, it is not unequivocally helpful in reducing work-family conflicts. Instead, telecommuting appears to have become instrumental in the general expansion of work hours, facilitating workers' needs for additional worktime beyond the standard workweek and/or the ability of employers to increase or intensify work demands among their salaried employees.

We use two nationally representative data sources, the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) 1979 panel (hereafter, noted as the NLSY) and special supplements from the U.S. Census Current Population Survey (CPS), to ascertain (1) trends over time in the use of telecommuting among employees in the civilian labor force, (2) who telecommutes across the population of employees, and (3) the relationship between telecommuting and longer work hours among employees. These two data sources provide information on telecommuting from the mid- to late 1990s through the mid-2000s, a period in which interest and capacity for telecommuting dramatically increased among U.S. businesses. (Note that we did not use more recent data because the Work Schedules and Work at Home May CPS supplement was not fielded after 2004.)

Together, these two datasets allow us to ascertain any general changes over time in the proportion of employees who telecommute and the time intensity of their telecommuting at their main job. We further disaggregate telecommuting hours into those hours that are *encapsulated* within the 40-hour workweek (such that, regardless of the day or time worked, these telecommuting hours do not raise total work hours per week above the statutory 40-hour threshold) and those hours that *extended* the total number of hours worked per week beyond 40. By dividing telecommuting hours into these two categories, we are able to determine whether telecommuting either *replaces* hours that otherwise would have been worked onsite during a standard 40-hour workweek or *expands* the workweek beyond the 40 or more hours already worked onsite.

In the following sections, we briefly describe our data sources and measures, provide results from our analysis of the data, and summarize the lessons learned from investigating the implementation of telecommuting in American workplaces.

Methods

The NLSY is a national probability sample of 12,686 women and men living in the United States and born between 1957 and 1964. The sample was interviewed annually from 1979 to 1994 and biennially thereafter. In 1989, the NLSY began asking questions about the amount of time respondents worked at home. To most closely match the years of the CPS supplements (described in the next paragraph), we pool 3 years from the NLSY for our analysis: 1998, 2002, and 2004.

The CPS is a monthly survey of about 50,000 households representing the nation's civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. We use data from the special Work Schedules and Work at Home supplement to the May 1997, 2001, and 2004 CPS, which asks workers whether they worked at home as part of their job. The advantage of the CPS data is that, unlike the NLSY, it covers a broader age range of workers so that we can compare a cohort similar in age with the NLSY, as well as a younger cohort of workers who might be more technologically sophisticated and more amenable to telecommuting. As such, we restrict the CPS sample to workers 22 to 40 years of age in 1997, 26 to 44 in 2001, and 29 to 47 in 2004.

We further restrict our sample to individuals who worked at least 20 hours per week in nonagricultural jobs and who provided valid data on all the key variables. Workers who were self-employed or worked exclusively at home are also excluded from the sample. The final sample sizes are 16,298 for the NLSY and 50,452 for the CPS.

Our two main variables of interest are *total hours worked per week for the main job* and *total hours worked per week at home for the main job*.[9] We use these two measures to create two dummy variables indicating respondents who *worked overtime* (i.e., more than 40, 50, and 60 hours per week) and who telecommuted (i.e., worked at least 1 hour at home per week), respectively. Finally, for those respondents who telecommuted, we disaggregate telecommuting hours into r*egular telecommuting hours* and *overtime telecommuting hours*. We create these two variables by first creating a variable equal to *hours worked per week onsite for the main job*. If total onsite work hours are less than 40, we categorize telecommuting hours that do not raise total work hours above 40 hours as regular telecommuting hours. If total onsite work hours equal 40 or more, we categorize all telecommuting hours as overtime telecommuting hours. We do not know the day or time that onsite and/or telecommuting hours were worked; instead, in our categorization, we assume that onsite hours are "worked first" and telecommuting hours come second. Note that some workers reported both types of telecommuting hours. For example, a worker reporting 45 total hours of work per week, of which 10 are worked exclusively at home,

would yield 5 hours of regular telecommuting and 5 hours of overtime telecommuting by our definitions.

Control variables include *occupation* (measured with three categories: managerial/professional, sales, and other), *education* (measured with four categories: less than high school, high school diploma, some college, and college degree or higher), *gender, race/ethnicity* (measured with three categories: other [White, Asian, etc.], Black, and Hispanic), *marital status* (measured with three categories: never married, married, and separated/divorced/widowed), *parental status* (dummy variable indicating whether a child 0 to 18 years old lives in household), and age.

Finally, we create synthetic age cohorts for the CPS data based on the age range of the NLSY sample (32 to 40 years old in 1997). We define the *older cohort* for the CPS as 32 to 40 years old in 1997, 36 to 44 years old in 2001, and 39 to 47 years old in 2004. The *younger cohort* from the CPS, by contrast, incorporated workers who were 22 to 29 years old in 1997, maturing to 26 to 33 in 2001 and 29 to 36 in 2004. These two cohorts effectively cover the career stages in which most earnings growth occurs, from the mid-20s to late 40s.

To begin our analysis, we present trends over time in the use of telecommuting for each sample as a whole and then for various demographic groups. Next, we present descriptive statistics on all variables by telecommuting status for the CPS sample and the NLSY sample. For each sample, we perform statistical tests to determine if differences exist between telecommuters and nontelecommuters. We pay special attention to the average hours of telecommuting among telecommuters and discuss how much telecommuting replaces onsite hours within the first 40 hours worked and how much telecommuting extends the workweek beyond 40 hours. Finally, we estimate logistic regression models to predict the likelihood of working overtime based on telecommuting status, including the control variables just described. Important to note is that neither the CPS nor the NLSY provides information on whether or not the employee has an option to telecommute. Our regression model assumes that all workers are able to telecommute and that "telecommuting status" is exogenous to work hours. In reality, the ability to telecommute is likely a function of one's occupational type and, within occupation, one's performance. Both occupation and employee performance are likely correlated with hours worked. We deal with this endogeneity problem by controlling for occupation in our models; data on employee performance are not available.

Results

To begin, we examine trends over time in telecommuting for all workers and then for various demographic groups. According to our NLSY and CPS estimates, approximately 10 percent of workers telecommuted in the mid-1990s (chart 1). The rate of telecommuting increased slightly to 17 percent in the early 2000s and then remained constant to the mid-2000s.[10] Our results suggest that telecommuting rates are not significantly different between younger and older cohorts of workers. Furthermore, no evidence suggests that, among telecommuters, the number of hours spent telecommuting has increased over time (results not shown). For the remainder of our analysis, we use a single CPS sample, not differentiated by age (i.e., the younger and older cohorts are pooled together).

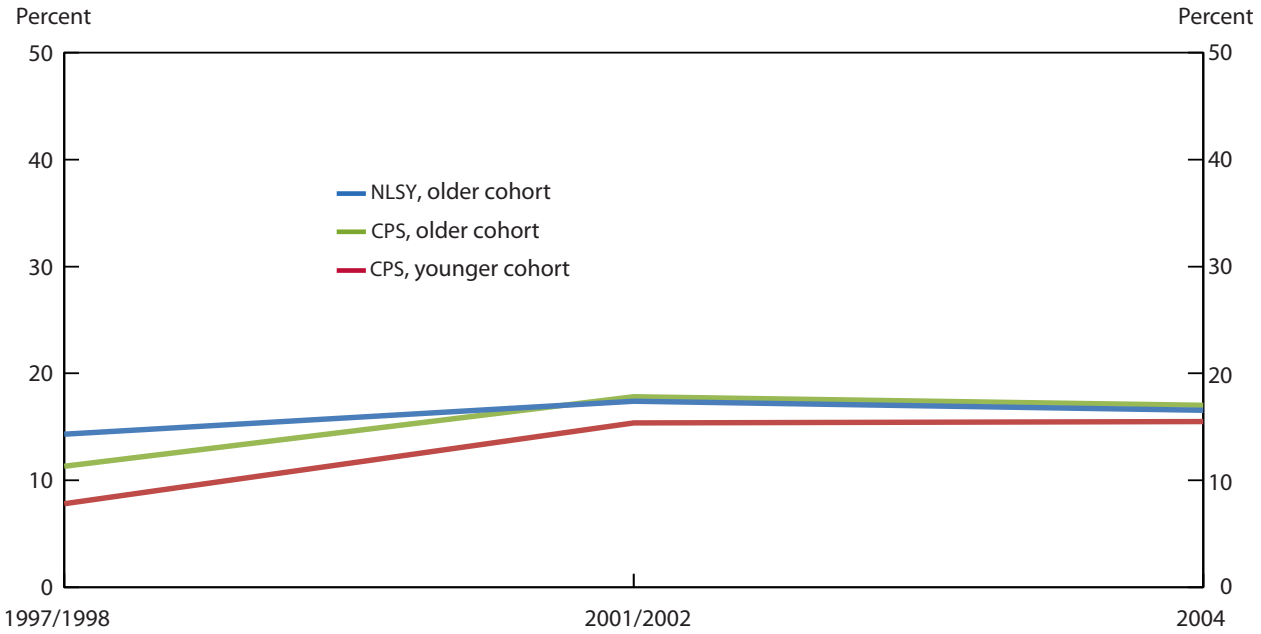
Next, we examine how telecommuting varies by educational attainment, occupation, and parental status (chart 2). Here, we present data from the CPS only; results from the NLSY are similar to the CPS results. CPS results show that parents are no more likely than the population as a whole to telecommute, and mothers do not telecommute more than fathers (about 17 percent for each group, results not shown). However, college-educated workers and those in managerial and professional occupations are significantly more likely to telecommute than the population as a whole.

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics on our key variables by telecommuting status for both datasets, NLSY (1998, 2002, 2004) and CPS (1997, 2001, 2004). Most notably, telecommuters worked between 5 and 7 total hours more per week than nontelecommuters. Telecommuters were significantly less likely to work a regular schedule (i.e., between 20 and 40 hours per week) and were more likely to work overtime, regardless of how overtime is defined (i.e., as working more than 40, 50, or 60 hours per week).

Among telecommuters, the average number of hours spent telecommuting each week is relatively modest, approximately 6 hours per week in both the CPS and NLSY samples. But fully 67 percent (i.e., 4.17/6.20) of telecommuting hours in the NLSY and almost 50 percent (i.e., 3.21/6.75) in the CPS occur in the overtime portion of the weekly hours distribution (see table 1, "Hours worked by location"). This finding suggests that telecommuting is not being predominately used as a substitute for working onsite during the first 40 hours worked per week.

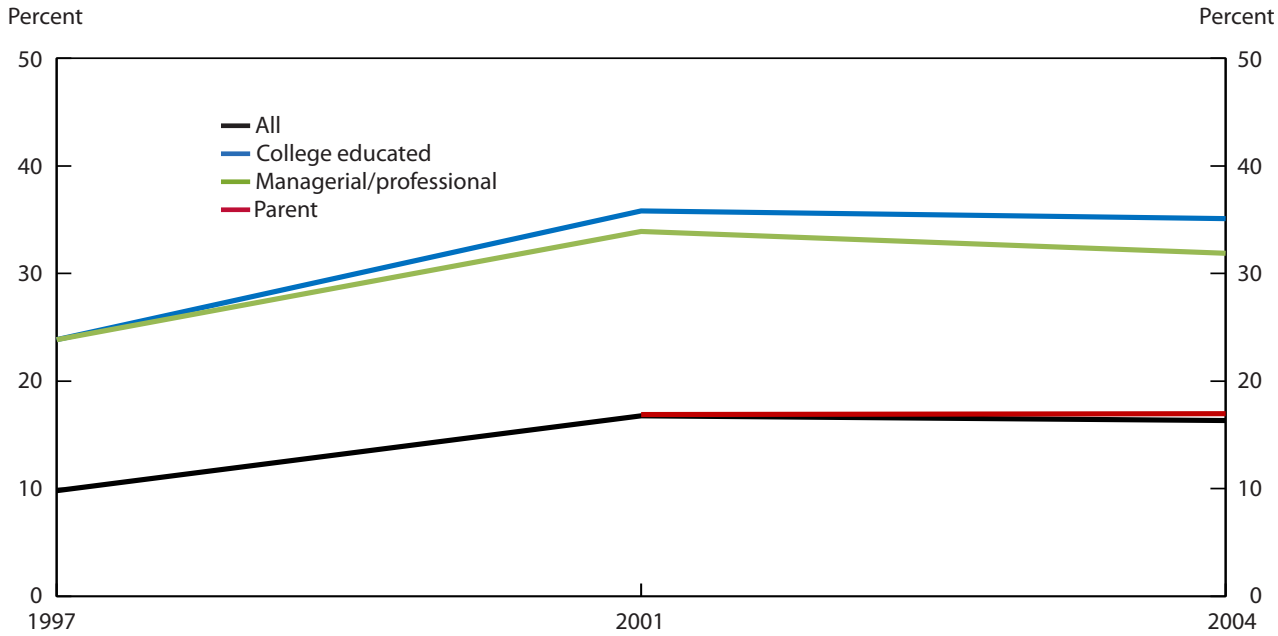
Telecommuters are significantly more likely to have a college degree and to work in managerial/professional occupations compared with those who do not work at home. Interestingly, parents are only slightly more predominant among telecommuters than nontelecommuters. Telecommuters are less likely to be Black or Hispanic and less likely to be married compared with those not telecommuting.

Chart 1. **Percentage of workers telecommuting over time, by cohort**



NOTES: Younger cohort is 22–29 years old in 1997. Older cohort is 32–40 years old in 1997.
SOURCES: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) 1979 panel and special supplement from the U.S. Census Current Population Survey (CPS).

Chart 2. **Percentage of workers telecommuting over time, by education, occupation, and parental status**



SOURCE: Special supplement from the U.S. Census Current Population Survey (CPS).

Table 1. Descriptive statistics by telecommuting status

Variable	NLSY (1998, 2002, 2004) Telecommuting status		Statistical test	CPS (1997, 2001, 2004) Telecommuting status		Statistical test
	No	Yes		No	Yes	
Total hours worked per week	41.11	47.81	[1]	40.79	45.45	[1]
Hours worked per week (percent)						
20–40	73	22	[1]	72	47	[1]
41 or more	27	78	[1]	28	53	[1]
51 or more	7	30	[1]	9	22	
61 or more	2	7	[1]	2	6	[1]
Hours worked by location						
Onsite	41.11	41.61	[2]	40.79	38.70	[1]
At home	—	6.20	—	—	6.75	—
Regular	—	2.03	—	—	3.54	—
Overtime	—	4.17	—	—	3.21	—
Occupation (percent)						
Managerial/professional	26	70	[1]	27	71	[1]
Sales	7	12	[1]	10	14	[1]
Other	67	18	[1]	63	15	[1]
Education (percent)						
Less than high school	8	2	[1]	11	1	[1]
High school diploma	47	17	[1]	35	11	[1]
Some college	25	20	[1]	30	20	[1]
College degree or higher	21	60	[1]	24	68	[1]
Gender (percent)						
Male	51	54	[3]	55	53	[3]
Female	49	46	[3]	45	47	[3]
Race/ethnicity (percent)						
Other (White, Asian, etc.)	78	88	[1]	73	88	[1]
Black	16	8	[1]	12	6	[1]
Hispanic	7	5	[1]	14	6	[1]
Marital status (percent)						
Never married	15	11	[1]	26	20	[1]
Married	63	75	[1]	60	69	[1]
Separated/divorced/widowed	22	14	[1]	14	11	[1]
Parental status (percent)						
Parent (1 = yes)	65	74	[1]	75	77	[1]
Age	40.24	40.54	[3]	34.88	36.30	[1]
Number	14,100	2,198	—	43,188	7,264	—

[1] $p < .001$.
[2] $p < .10$.
[3] $p < .01$.

NOTES: All statistics are weighted. Sample includes respondents who were not self-employed, worked at least 20 hours per week, and worked at least 1 hour onsite. In Current Population Survey (CPS) data, the parental status question is only asked in 2001 and 2004; statistics for this variable represent only these years.

SOURCES: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) 1979 panel and special supplement from the U.S. Census CPS.

Table 2 presents the results of our logistic regression models predicting the likelihood of working overtime as a function of telecommuting status. We model three versions of overtime: working more than 40 total hours per week, more than 50 total hours per week, and more than 60 total hours per week. In each model, we control for occupation, education, gender, race/ethnicity, marital status, and age. Since the 2001 CPS did not collect data on parental status, we do not include this variable in the models. Because logistic regression coefficients do not

Table 2. Logistic regression coefficients predicting working overtime

Variable	NLSY hours worked per week (1998, 2002, 2004)			CPS hours worked per week (1997, 2001, 2004)		
	41 or more	51 or more	61 or more	41 or more	51 or more	61 or more
Telecommute status (1 = yes)	2.17	1.79	1.70	0.89	0.95	0.85
	[1](.07)	[1](.08)	[1](.16)	[1](.03)	[1](.04)	[1](.08)
Occupation						
Managerial/professional	.39	.18	–.43	.36	.23	.11
	[1](.06)	[2](.09)	[3](.19)	[1](.03)	[1](.05)	(.09)
Sales	.42	.07	–.46	.46	.39	.17
	[1](.09)	(.13)	[2](.26)	[1](.04)	[1](.06)	(.10)
Other	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Education						
Less than high school	–.17	.36	.31	–.28	–.17	–.04
	[2](.10)	[3](.15)	(.29)	[1](.05)	[3](.08)	(.15)
High school diploma	–.10	.30	.32	–.06	–.02	.05
	(.06)	[5](.10)	[2](.20)	(.03)	(.05)	(.09)
Some college	–.19	.17	.17	–.06	–.05	.00
	[5](.07)	[2](.10)	(.21)	[2](.03)	(.05)	(.09)
College degree or higher	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Gender						
Female	–1.32	–1.33	–1.40	–1.07	–1.20	–1.18
	[1](.05)	[1](.07)	[1](.15)	[1](.02)	[1](.04)	[1](.07)
Male	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Race/ethnicity						
White	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Black	–.26	.01	.38	–.51	–.32	–.12
	[1](.05)	(.07)	[1](.13)	[1](.04)	[1](.07)	(.12)
Hispanic	–.21	–.02	–.01	–.46	–.42	–.42
	[1](.06)	(.08)	(.15)	[1](.04)	[1](.07)	[1](.13)
Marital status						
Never married	–.18	–.04	.05	–.13	–.16	–.07
	[5](.07)	(.10)	(.17)	[1](.03)	[1](.05)	(.08)
Married	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
Separated/divorced/widowed	.12	.20	.29	.06	–.04	.17
	[3](.06)	[3](.08)	[2](.16)	(.03)	(.05)	[2](.09)
Age	–.01	–.01	.02	.00	.00	–.01
	(.01)	(.01)	(.02)	(.01)	(.01)	(.01)
Constant	–.14	–2.04	–4.51	–.44	–1.95	–3.04
	(.27)	[5](.40)	[5](.79)	[1](.08)	[1](.12)	[1](.20)
Number	16,298	16,298	16,298	50,452	50,452	50,452

[1] $p < .001$.
[2] $p < .10$.
[3] $p < .05$.
[4] Omitted category.
[5] $p < .01$.

NOTES: All statistics are weighted. Sample includes respondents who were not self-employed, worked at least 20 hours per week, and worked at least 1 hour onsite. Parental status not included in regression models because it is not available in the 1997 Current Population Survey (CPS).

SOURCES: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) 1979 panel and special supplement from the U.S. Census CPS.

show how much the probability of an event changes when the predictors change, we translate the coefficients into predicted probabilities for four "ideal types" (cases) in table 3. For each case, we calculate the probability of working overtime, assuming the individual is *not* a telecommuter and again assuming the individual *is* a telecommuter. In both datasets and in all models, the probability of working overtime is higher for telecommuters compared with nontelecommuters. The difference in the probability of working overtime between the two groups is largest when we define overtime as 41 hours or more, and smaller, but still significant, when overtime is defined as working 61 hours or more.

OUR ANALYSIS OF TELECOMMUTING has yielded several surprising findings. Though more and more employers claim to be offering flexible work options, the proportion of workers who telecommute has been essentially flat over the mid-1990s to mid-2000s and is no larger among younger cohorts of workers than older cohorts. Moreover, the average number of hours spent telecommuting each week is relatively modest, around 6 hours per week in both the CPS and NLSY samples. No evidence suggests that the number of hours spent telecommuting is increasing over time.

Our descriptive results suggest that labor demand for work-family accommodation does not seem to propel the distribution of telecommuting hours. None of the expected relationships under such a scenario are present in the data—parents of dependent children, for example, are no more likely to telecommute than the population as a whole. Meanwhile, indicators that suggest a supply-side explanation—such as occupational sector and work hours—are more strongly related to telecommuting hours. As others have noted, the ability to work at home appears to be systematically related to authority and status in the workplace. Managerial and professional workers are more likely than others to have the type of tasks and autonomous control of their work schedule necessary to perform work at home. While telecommuting may in theory be a solution to the dilemmas of combining work and family, telecommuting in practice does not unequiv-

Table 3. Predicted probability of working overtime as a function of telecommuting status and other variables

[In percent]

Case	NLSY hours worked per week (1998, 2002, 2004)			CPS hours worked per week (1997, 2001, 2004)		
	41 or more	51 or more	61 or more	41 or more	51 or more	61 or more
Case 1:						
Man, college degree, managerial/professional						
No telecommuting	49	10	1	47	16	4
Yes telecommuting	90	40	8	68	33	8
Difference	40	30	6	21	17	5
Case 2:						
Man, high school diploma, other occupation						
No telecommuting	37	11	3	37	13	4
Yes telecommuting	84	43	15	59	27	8
Difference	47	32	12	22	15	4
Case 3:						
Woman, college degree, managerial/professional						
No telecommuting	21	3	0	23	5	1
Yes telecommuting	70	15	2	42	13	3
Difference	49	12	2	19	7	2
Case 4:						
Woman, high school diploma, other occupation						
No telecommuting	14	3	1	17	4	1
Yes telecommuting	58	17	4	33	10	3
Difference	45	13	3	16	6	1

NOTES: In all predictions, the worker is White, married, and 40 years old. Predictions based on estimated coefficients from table 2.

SOURCES: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) 1979 panel and special supplement from the U.S. Census Current Population Survey (CPS).

ocally meet the needs of workers with significant caregiving responsibilities.

The most telling problem with telecommuting as a worklife solution is its strong relationship to long work hours and the "work devotion schema."[11] Fully 67 percent of telecommuting hours in the NLSY and almost 50 percent in the CPS push respondents' work hours above 40 per week and essentially occur as overtime work. This dynamic suggests that telecommuting in practice expands to meet workers' needs for additional worktime beyond the standard workweek. As a strategy of resistance to longer work hours at the office, telecommuting appears to be somewhat successful in relocating those hours but not eliminating them. A less sanguine interpretation is that the ability of employees to work at home may actually allow employers to raise expectations for work availability during evenings and weekends and foster longer workdays and workweeks. Future research employing longitudinal data should explore whether employees increase their work hours after initiation of telecommuting.

Since telecommuting is intrinsically linked to information technologies that facilitate 24/7 communication between clients, coworkers, and supervisors, telecommuting can potentially increase the penetration of work tasks into home time. Bolstering this interpretation, the 2008 Pew Networked Workers survey reports that the majority of wired workers report telecommuting technology has increased their overall work hours and that workers use technology, especially email, to perform work tasks even when sick or on vacation.[12] Careful monitoring of this blurred boundary between work and home time and the erosion of "normal working hours" in many professions can help us understand the expansion of work hours overall among salaried workers. □

NOTES

[1] See *American Time Use Survey—2010 Results*, USDL-11-0919 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 22, 2011).

[2] See Aleksandra Todorova, "Company Programs Help Employees Save on Gas," *Smart Money*, May 29, 2008, **http://www.smartmoney.com/spend/family-money/company-programs-help-employees-save-on-gas-23179**.

[3] For review, see Ravi S. Gajendran and David A. Harrison, "The Good, the Bad, and the Unknown about Telecommuting: Meta-Analysis of Psychological Mediators and Individual Consequences," *Journal of Applied Psychology* 92, no. 6 (2007), pp. 1,524–1,541.

[4] See Nancy Folbre, *Who Pays for the Kids? Gender and the Structure of Constraint* (New York: Routledge, 1995), and see Joan Williams, *Unbending Gender: Why Family and Work Conflict and What to Do about It* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000).

[5] See Gartner, Inc., "Dataquest Insight: Teleworking, The Quiet Revolution (2007 Update)," *Gartner* (May 14, 2007).

[6] See Mary Blair-Loy, *Competing Devotions: Career and Family among Women Executives* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2003). See Arlie Hochschild, *The Time Bind* (New York: Metropolitan Books, 1995); See Pamela Stone, *Opting Out? Why Women Really Quit Careers and Head Home* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2007).

[7] See Gajendran and Harrison, "The Good, the Bad, and the Unknown about Telecommuting," pp. 1,524–1,541.

[8] We use the term "onsite" to mean the location where workers labor under the direction of their employer—an office, store, or other worksite. In the datasets we use for the analysis, we have measures of total hours worked and total hours worked at home. For simplicity, we refer to the "hours worked not at home" as hours worked "onsite." We use the terms "work at home" and "telecommuting" interchangeably.

[9] Differences exist in questionnaire wording both (1) over time in the CPS and (2) between the CPS and NLSY that limit comparability of work hour estimates across time periods and surveys. With all three CPS surveys (1997, 2001, and 2004), we measure total work hours with a question referring to *actual* hours of work (pehract1). "Last week, how many hours did you actually work at your job?" To measure telecommuting, all three May CPS questionnaires have a lead-in question asking, "As part of this job, do you do any of your work at home?" The follow-up question varies slightly depending on which year of the CPS survey is being used. The May 1997 CPS questionnaire asks, "Last week, of the ___ actual hours of work you did, approximately how many of them did you do at home for this job?" The May 2001/2004 CPS questionnaire, on the other hand, asks, "When you work at home, how many hours per week do you work at home for this job?" Furthermore, the questionnaire wording in the NLSY is slightly different than the CPS. The NLSY question on hours worked (both at home and not at home) measures *usual* hours, not *actual* hours: "How many hours per week do you usually work at this job?" and then, "How many hours per week do you usually work at this job at home?" Studies comparing the two measures of hours worked (actual versus usual) find that estimates of actual hours worked are generally lower than estimates of usual hours worked (See Richard D. Williams, "Investigating Hours Worked Measurements," 2004, *Labor Market Trends* 112, no. 2 (2004), pp. 71–79. Our results suggest a similar pattern. Finally, "it varies" is a valid response option in the May 2001/2004 CPS question asking workers for the number of hours worked at home. Approximately one-third of the telecommuters in each year selected "it varies" as their response. We imputed the mean telecommuting hours for those who replied "it varies" (6.40 for 2001 and 6.74 for 2004) and created a dummy variable to indicate that the respondent's value for telecommuting hours was imputed. This indicator was included in the logistic regression models predicting overtime; the substantive results from these models are not sensitive to the inclusion of the indicator variable.

[10] Our telecommuting estimates from 2004 are lower than the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) estimates for 2010: 17 percent versus 24 percent. The most likely explanation for the difference is sample composition. We exclude workers who are self-employed and/or who work exclusively at home; the ATUS does not.

[11] Outlined by Blair-Loy, *Competing Devotions*.

[12] See Mary Madden and Sydney Jones, *Networked Workers* (Pew Research Center, September 24, 2008), **http://pewinternet.org/Reports/2008/Networked-Workers.aspx**.

Industry shifts in hours and nonfatal work injuries and illnesses, 2003–2008

Three separate approaches show that shifts in shares of hours worked across industries explain just a small portion of declines in injury and illness rates from 2003 to 2008

Alexander Measure

Data from the 2003–2008 Surveys of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses[1] (SOII) indicate that the total recordable injury and illness rate in the private sector fell from 5.0 to 3.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. The exact reasons for this decline are unknown, but one contributing factor may be that safer industries are accounting for an increased share of hours worked. This report uses data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) SOII to examine the extent to which shifts in the share of hours worked across industries contributed to the decline. The analysis presented estimates the impact of these shifts on private sector injury and illness rates between 2003 and 2008.[2]

Methods

The impact of changes in industries' shares of hours on private sector injury and illness rates is estimated by a mathematical relationship between those two variables. This relationship is used to compare the private sector injury and illness rate in a base year with what it would have been in another year if only the share of hours worked in each industry were allowed to vary. The difference between the two rates represents the impact of shifts in industry hour shares on the rate between the years compared.

The BLS injury and illness rate in a given industry is related to the number of hours worked in that industry by the equation

$$\text{rate}_i = \frac{200{,}000 \times \text{cases}_i}{\text{hours}_i}, \quad (1)$$

where

cases_i = the number of recordable injury and illness cases in industry i in a given year,

hours_i = the number of hours worked in industry i in a given year, and

200,000 = the number of hours worked by 100 full-time workers in a year.

Because the number of cases and the number of hours in the private sector is the sum of the number of cases and the number of hours in each industry of the economy, the private sector rate is related to industry hours worked by the formula

$$\text{private sector rate} = \frac{200{,}000 \times \sum \text{cases}_i}{\sum \text{hours}_i}. \quad (2)$$

Equation (2) is sufficient for isolating the effects of shifts in industry hours on injury and illness rates, but it treats cases and hours as independent of each other, an approach that is unrealistic. Instead, this study assumes that cases are dependent on both hours and the injury and illness rate via equation (1). Solving that equation for cases_i and substituting the result into equation (2) yields

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$$\text{private sector rate} = \frac{\sum(\text{rate}_i \times \text{hours}_i)}{\sum \text{hours}_i}, \quad (3)$$

which can be rewritten more concisely as

$$\text{private sector rate} = \sum_i (\alpha_i \times \text{rate}_i), \quad (4)$$

where α_i is the share of hours worked in industry *i*.

One interpretation of equation (4) is that each quantity ($\alpha_i \times \text{rate}_i$) is the portion of the overall private sector injury and illness rate attributable to industry *i*. Under this interpretation, the impact of a shift in the share of hours in industry *i* on the overall private sector rate is the difference between what that industry's contribution to the overall rate would have been when its share of hours was $\alpha_{i,b}$ and what it would have been when its share of hours was $\alpha_{i,c}$, with the industry rate fixed at some level.

Summing these effects across all industries gives the total impact of shifts in hours:

$$\text{impact of shifts in hours} = \sum_i (\alpha_{i,c} - \alpha_{i,b}) \times \text{rate}_i, \quad (5)$$

Here,

$\alpha_{i,b}$ = the hours share in industry *i* in base year *b*, and
$\alpha_{i,c}$ = the hours share in industry *i* in comparison year *c*.

One ambiguity in equation (5) is that it is not clear which industry rates should be used to perform the calculation in question, because the rates from both the base year and the comparison year seem to be equally viable candidates. This study avoids the question and uses both years in reporting calculations.

To illustrate the calculation, suppose an imaginary economy consists solely of two industries, goods and services, with the following information:

Year and industry	*Share of hours*	*Injury and illness rate*[3]
2004:		
Goods	0.40	15
Services	.60	3
2005:		
Goods	.35	12
Services	.65	3
Overall injury and illness rate:		
2004		7.80
2005		6.15

From equation (4), the portion of the private sector rate attributable to the goods industry in 2004 is 0.40 × 15 = 6. If, however, the industry rate were held fixed at 2004 levels, the goods industry would have accounted for only 0.35 × 15 = 5.25 of the overall industry injury and illness rate in 2005, a decline of 0.75, due solely to the shift in the share of hours.

Similar calculations for the services industry show that it accounted for only 1.8 of the overall industry injury and illness rate in 2004, but would have accounted for 1.95 of the overall rate in 2005, an increase of 0.15, if the industry rate had been held constant at 2004 levels.

The overall impact of shifts in shares of hours on the private sector rate is the sum of all the separate impacts in each industry: –0.75 + 0.15 = –0.60. In other words, with industry rates held fixed at their levels in 2004, these calculations estimate that shifts in industry shares of hours caused 0.60, or about 36 percent, of the 1.65 decline in the private sector rate between 2004 and 2005. If, instead, the calculations had held industry rates fixed at their levels in 2005, the estimated impact of the shift in industry shares of hours would have been –0.45.

One problem with applying the impact calculation to SOII data is that SOII industry case and hours estimates are not available for every private sector industry. For survey years 2003 through 2008, the SOII classified industries according to the 2002 NAICS, which classifies industries at varying levels of detail. An establishment involved in oil and gas extraction, for example, is classified as belonging to both the oil and gas subsector (NAICS 212) and the more aggregated mining sector (NAICS 21). Ideally, the impact calculation would use data at the most detailed level of industry classification, so that it could capture all shifts in industry hour shares. However, the SOII does not currently provide publishable estimates for all of the most detailed NAICS classifications, and the coverage that is provided varies by year, with some sectors, such as manufacturing and construction, covered in more detail. This inchoate situation raises questions about which industry estimates to include in the impact calculations.

To address these issues, the analysis that follows uses three different approaches to calculate impacts. The first approach aims to capture as much of the impact on the private sector as possible, using the most detailed industry estimates available that are common to the 2 years examined in the calculation. A disadvantage of this approach is that the availability of industry data varies from one set of years to the next, so the impact of shifts in hours between, for example, 2003 and 2004 is not necessarily comparable to that between 2004 and 2005. The second approach avoids this problem by using the most detailed industry estimates available that are common to all years

Table 1. Three approaches to calculating impacts of shifts in hours on injury and illness rates, 2003–2008

Year 1	Year 2	Total private sector rate change	Rate change due to industry shifts in hours						Average
			Industries shared in years compared (first approach)		Industries shared in 2003–2008 estimates (second approach)		Sector shifts only (third approach)		
			Impact[1]	Impact[2]	Impact[1]	Impact[2]	Impact[1]	Impact[2]	
2003	2008	–1.092	–0.057	–0.036	–0.053	–0.036	–0.040	–0.029	–0.042
2003	2004	–.198	.013	.013	.012	.012	.005	.003	.010
2004	2005	–.145	–.004	–.004	–.005	–.004	–.006	–.006	–.005
2005	2006	–.220	–.017	–.019	–.015	–.017	–.012	–.012	–.015
2006	2007	–.192	–.020	–.017	–.018	–.016	–.010	–.008	–.015
2007	2008	–.336	–.012	–.008	–.012	–.008	–.009	–.007	–.009

[1] Calculated with industry rates fixed at value in year 1. [2] Calculated with industry rates fixed at value in year 2.

between 2003 and 2008, but it comes at a cost of less industry detail.

A weakness of either approach is that certain sectors of the economy tend to be covered in greater detail than others. As a result, using the most detailed industry estimates available causes the calculations to be more reflective of shifts in some sectors of the economy than others. The third approach addresses this imbalance by measuring only the shifts between the 19 NAICS sectors of the privately owned economy. The results of all three approaches appear in table 1.

Depending on the approach, estimates of the 2003–2008 impact of shifts in industry shares of hours on injury and illness rates range from –0.029 to –0.057, or roughly between 3 percent and 5 percent of the observed rate decline from 5.0 cases per 100 full-time employees in 2003 to 3.9 cases in 2008. The calculations also show that shifts in shares of hours contributed to the overall rate decline in each pair of consecutive years between 2003 and 2008, except between 2003 and 2004, when the estimated impact of such shifts was positive. For example, the impact of shifts in shares of hours between 2003 and 2004 was 0.005 when only shifts between industry sectors were measured (the third approach) and industry rates were held fixed at 2003 levels.

Conclusion

Although this study is limited by the absence of fully detailed industry data and the inability to provide confidence levels for its calculations, its results support the conclusion that shifts in industry shares of hours explain only a small portion of the decline in injury and illness rates in the private sector between 2003 and 2008. □

NOTES

[1] The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is an annual survey of approximately 250,000 establishments that collects information about work-related injuries and illnesses recorded by employers following guidelines from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). For more information about the survey, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Chapter 9, "Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Part II, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," **http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm#background_part2**.

[2] Data from 2003–2008 were used because that timespan is the most recent multiyear period during which the SOII employed a single industry classification system: the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). (See *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 2002* (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 2002).)

[3] Number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees.

Risk, uncertainty, and economic activity

"Over the years, the concepts of *risk* and *uncertainty* have often been used interchangeably in the popular press," asserts Pablo Guerrón-Quintana, in an article titled "Risk and Uncertainty" (*Business Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, first quarter 2012, pp. 10–18, **http://www.phil.frb.org/research-and-data/publications/business-review/2012/q1/brq112_risk-and-uncertainty.pdf**). "But," he goes on to say, "economists have long distinguished between the two." With that distinction in mind, Guerrón-Quintana presents "clear and simple definitions of risk and uncertainty" and goes on to discuss alternative measures of risk and the ostensible consequences of risk for economic activity.

Guerrón-Quintana defines risk as a situation in which we are faced with unknown outcomes but we know the odds of the unknowns. He likens risk to the flipping of a fair coin. The unknown outcomes are whether the coin will come up heads or tails. The known odds are 50:50 heads versus tails. The example of the coin is "precisely the essence of risk: We can describe the odds of the unknowns."

By contrast, Guerrón-Quintana defines uncertainty as a situation in which, again, we are faced with unknown outcomes, but this time we do not know the odds of the unknowns. He likens uncertainty to the flipping of an unfair coin or, more precisely, the successive flipping of different unfair coins. The unknown outcomes are again whether the coin will come up heads or tails. But now the odds are not 50:50 heads vs. tails; in fact, the odds of whether the coin will come up heads or tails are unknown.

From this definitional base, Guerrón-Quintana suggests four possible measures of risk and seeks to show, by way of examples, that they are compatible with one another and that they are consistent with empirical economic evidence. The four measures of risk are (1) disagreement among economic forecasters, (2) stock market fluctuations, (3) interest rate volatility, and (4) tax rate volatility. Guerrón-Quintana cites, respectively, forecasts of U.S. real gross domestic product growth from 1970 to 2010, volatility in the U.S. stock market from 1963 to 2011, interest rate volatility in Argentina from 1998 to 2004, and volatility in U.S. tax rates from 1970 to 2010 as evidence for each measure in turn and concludes that all of the measures "indicate that risk increases during periods of political and economic turmoil . . . [and] that risk in the U.S. was low during the late 1980s and the first half of the 1990s." The article uses several charts to demonstrate the correlation between risk and political and economic turmoil.

Who was rained on the hardest?

In a recent *EconSouth* article, staff writer Lela Somoza analyzes the impact of the 2007–2009 recession on broad demographic groups. She compares the unemployment rates of men and women, young workers and older workers, and college-educated workers and people with less education. She also compares joblessness among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics.

In "Who is the Most Unemployed? Factors Affecting Joblessness" (*EconSouth*, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, first quarter 2012, pp. 7–11, **http://www.frbatlanta.org/documents/pubs/econsouth/12q1_employment_recession.pdf**), the author uses the terms "mancession" and "mancovery" to point out that men experienced the bulk of both the job losses from the recession and the job gains from the economic recovery.

The unemployment rate of men ages 16 and older peaked at 11.2 percent (in October 2009), while that of women ages 16 and older peaked at 9.0 percent (in November 2010). She attributes this more than 2-percentage-point gap to the industries that were hit the hardest, typically male-dominated industries—construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services. Employment in the construction and manufacturing sectors fell 20 percent and 15 percent, respectively, from December 2007 to June 2009, the National Bureau of Economic Research-designated start and end dates of the recession. These sectors have experienced some recovery in more recent months.

All demographic groups were hit hard by the recession. In this recession as in previous ones, however, the effects of unemployment were unevenly distributed among major demographic groups. For example, workers with postsecondary education or training were less likely to be laid off and more likely to find employment during the recovery as the recovery brings about shifts in the demand for skilled workers and relatively few jobs for less skilled workers. As the author states, "A variety of factors, including education and industry concentration, mean that some groups will remain vulnerable to job losses." Looking ahead, however, she notes that all groups are likely to benefit from an improving economy. □

Good jobs, bad jobs

Good Jobs, Bad Jobs: The Rise of Polarization and Precarious Employment Systems in the United States. By Arne L. Kalleberg, New York, NY, Russell Sage Foundation, 2011, 292 pp., $37.50/hardback

In this large and detailed work, Arne Kalleberg, Kenan Distinguished Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, investigates what he argues has been the transformation of work and employment relations in the United States over the past three to four decades. While he acknowledges the forces of international competition and rapidly changing technology that compel employers to adapt their human resource policies, he devotes the bulk of his discussion to the economic and social conditions that have given rise to "bad jobs," even as employers' requirements for skill and knowledge foster the creation of "good jobs." Kalleberg defines "bad jobs" as jobs that usually pay low wages, offer few if any wage increases over time, provide few if any fringe benefits, and allow no control over work activity. "Good jobs," by contrast, pay relatively high earnings, provide opportunities for advancement and adequate fringe benefits, and permit some worker control over scheduling and termination of the job. The crux of Kalleberg's book is that all jobs, whether good or bad, "have become increasingly precarious in the past four decades…and it is increasingly difficult to distinguish good and bad jobs on the basis of their security."

The author writes, "…bad jobs are no longer vestigial but rather, are a central…and in some cases a growing…proportion of employment in the United States." In line with the position of the European Commission, he does not believe that there can be "a single composite measure" or index of employment quality. He chooses instead to examine the economic and noneconomic aspects of job quality separately. Difficulties nonetheless arise. Nonstandard jobs, for example, may include those in which workers are well paid and can choose their own schedules. But this would not seem to be the norm. Thus, a large proportion of U.S. establishments—one-third to one-half—have adopted the core–periphery model of labor utilization: a core of "highly skilled, functionally flexible workers," assured of fairly permanent positions, "buffered" by "a periphery of outsourced, temporary, part-time and contract workers," who are subject to layoffs whenever cuts in labor costs are called for. Human resource management teams in such firms thus divide their workforce into either a permanent or nonpermanent status, just one aspect of the polarization (i.e., inequality) of the workforce Kalleberg examines.

Kalleberg contends that, during the 30 years following the end of World War II, a "psychological" or "social" contract existed between capital and labor, ensuring the mass of blue-collar workers a measure of job tenure and occasional promotions in return for hard work and reliability. This understanding began to erode during the 1970s. Jobs became less secure; industries faced such "macro-economic forces as aging technologies, and rising global competition from the lower cost labor of developing countries." Labor market institutions weakened, becoming less able to protect workers against downsizing, two-tier wage agreements, outsourcing, the hiring of temporary employees, and other means of facilitating "flexibility." Risk tended increasingly to be transferred to the workforce; for example, employer-paid pensions began shifting from defined benefit plans to defined contribution arrangements, and funds for employee training began drying up. (As scholars have noted, the latter may be an even more difficult hurdle for middle-age and older persons to overcome, because they are more likely to have home responsibilities and weaker academic backgrounds).

Kalleberg also notes the development of displaced-worker data by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the mid-1980s. For the first time, information was collected on the involuntary displacement of workers for such reasons as plant closings, slack work, or the termination of positions or shifts. The loss of jobs in which these workers had accumulated specific skills, Kalleberg feels, calls for retraining programs and job search assistance.

In November 2008, Lawrence Summers, later a high-level economic advisor in the Obama administration, remarked, "The lack of middle class income growth since the late 1970s is the defining issue of our time." His concern was the stagnation of wages for much of the labor force, "especially for men," and the "proletarianization" of the large middle class. Earnings inequality had been relatively stable during the earlier years of the postwar period, but it was aggravated thereafter by "the creation of large numbers of

poor quality, low quality jobs" starting in the mid-to-late 1970s.

In recent years, greater wage inequality has been widely attributed to skill-based technological change—for example, the "professionalization" of certain positions and the outsourcing of many others, resulting in an oversupply of unskilled or semiskilled workers. Yet, adaptation to changing technologies and the new skills it requires has been a continuous process in all modernizing economies for more than a century now. As Kalleberg points out, the skill-biased technological change in other advanced countries did not give rise to the inequality effects it has in the United States. Wage inequality has arisen at least in part from pressure to keep wages low, aided and abetted by job insecurity, layoffs, (i.e., worker displacement), the declining value of the minimum wage, and deunionization. High-wage occupations, in contrast, have been in large measure associated with changes in relatively few occupations (such as computer systems analysis and financial sales functions). Kalleberg terms this phenomenon "the growing financialization of the economy."

In his tireless pursuit of workers' quality of worklife experience, Kalleberg also investigates the time pressures they must address—on the job as well as at home. According to International Labor Organization data that he cites, "Americans worked 1,978 hours in 2000, a full 350 hours—9 weeks—more than Western Europeans," and dual-earner couples worked a total of 3,932 hours in 2000. In addition, "The average American worked 199 hours more in 2000 than in 1973," a period of three decades during which productivity nearly doubled. Possible reasons workers put in more hours include (1) efforts to make up for stagnant earnings, (2) corporate restructuring (i.e., downsizing, or reducing staff size), and (3) the pressures of global competition. Per Kalleberg, "The perceptions of a time squeeze on families [have led] … scholars and lay persons to question the legitimacy of time demands at work, the sacrifice of other values to the ever faster production of goods and services, and the resulting burden placed on the family and the health of citizens."

Kalleberg devotes the last part of his book to an overview of "Challenges to Policy": challenges that the problems of the polarized and precarious employment system pose. These, he believes, call for a "new social contract," or understanding, between business and labor, sustained by government policy and agency. Such a social contract, Kalleberg believes (or at least implies), existed between the end of World War II and the 1970s—a period in which trade unions were relatively strong—helping to ensure that productivity gains were equitably shared and that a sense of employment security prevailed.

At the core of Kalleberg's conception of the new social contract is the idea of "flexicurity." Borrowed from some of the experiences of Western European countries, flexicurity is designed both to safeguard the flexibility that business requires to meet global competition and effect rapid technological change and to impart a sense of economic and social security to the workforce. Kalleberg lists several "dimensions" of this security (some of which have been in existence since the 1930s) in his book. He appears to think that they should be anchored as citizen rights—that is, rights that exist outside the labor market—but not necessarily as employment rights, which tend to be subject to the "employment at will" doctrine of American business. He urges the reversal of the "anti-union climate in America" and the "reaffirmation of the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively." He has his doubts that the workplace model of trade unionism will remain viable, in view of workers' lessened attachment to employers and the greater importance of labor market intermediaries, which make for greater mobility between jobs and employers. Here, Kalleberg seems not to appreciate that such greater mobility lies at the root of the very precariousness he wishes to diminish.

An issue that remains is whether the "social contract" assumed by the author (as well as other scholars) to have existed during the earlier postwar period was really a success, considering the long strikes which occurred during that timeframe in the steel and auto industries and others. Moreover, after 1949 a number of states passed "right to work" laws, impeding the expansion of trade unions and indirectly encouraging the location of industrial enterprises in those states. Kalleberg is aware of the great political difficulties his various policy proposals face, but they do not deter him from fully supporting them.

This reviewer believes that Professor Kalleberg has written an indispensable work—indispensable to an understanding of today's situation of American labor and of much of the economy that sustains its livelihood. I strongly recommend the book. □

—Horst Brand
Economist (Retired)
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

With the release of data for January 2010, the CES program introduced its annual revision of national estimates of employment, hours, and earnings from the monthly survey of nonfarm establishments. Each year, the CES survey realigns its sample-based estimates to incorporate universe counts of employment—a process known as benchmarking. Comprehensive counts of employment, or benchmarks, are derived primarily from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file with State Workforce Agencies. With the release in June 2003, CES completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review).* When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are published 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 million 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 con-version 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 published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: **www.bls.gov/ect/**

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required contributions and fulfilled any applicable service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stop-pages 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 meaured 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 Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47–50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per hour, output per unit of labor input, or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital services are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

Foreign-country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits and to exclude active duty military from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

For the United States, the output measure is a chain-weighted index of real value added produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. BLS uses this series here to preserve international comparability. However, for its domestic industry measures, shown in tables 47–50 in this section, BLS uses a different output measures called "sectoral output," which is gross output less intrasector 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 accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2010	2011	2010				2011				2012
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	64.7	64.1	64.9	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.0	63.8
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2
Men	10.5	9.4	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.3
16 to 24 years	20.8	18.7	21.7	21.0	20.5	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2	17.7
25 years and older	8.9	7.9	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.8
Women	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2
16 to 24 years	15.8	15.7	15.4	16.1	15.5	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.1	14.8
25 years and older	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: [1]											
Total nonfarm	129,874	131,358	129,438	130,021	129,885	130,346	130,922	131,311	131,694	132,186	132,874
Total private	107,384	109,253	106,914	107,283	107,618	108,088	108,725	109,199	109,642	110,193	110,890
Goods-producing	17,751	18,021	17,704	17,754	17,764	17,785	17,942	18,019	18,100	18,176	18,328
Manufacturing	11,528	11,733	11,470	11,546	11,551	11,575	11,690	11,738	11,768	11,808	11,931
Service-providing	112,123	113,337	111,729	112,267	112,121	112,561	112,980	113,292	113,594	114,010	114,546
Average hours:											
Total private	33.4	33.6	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.8
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.7
Overtime	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	2.0	2.0	.7	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6
Private nonfarm	2.1	2.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6
Goods-producing[5]	2.3	2.4	1.0	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3
Service-providing[5]	2.0	2.0	.7	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9
State and local government	1.8	1.3	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	3.3	2.7	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3
Nonunion	1.8	2.1	.7	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2010	2011	2010				2011				2012
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
Private nonfarm	2.1	2.2	.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	1.6	1.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6
Private nonfarm	1.8	1.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	1.5	3.0	.8	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-.5	1.6
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.8	4.8	1.8	-.1	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-.8	1.7
Finished consumer goods	5.0	5.7	2.4	-.1	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2
Capital equipment	.4	2.3	.0	-.1	.0	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	6.3	6.1	2.6	1.2	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4
Crude materials	16.1	6.4	8.8	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.7
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	4.0	.2	4.2	1.2	2.3	1.3	-1.8	-.1	1.5	1.2	-.6
Nonfarm business sector	4.0	.4	4.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	-1.0	-.3	1.8	1.2	-.5
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	4.7	.4	8.7	-1.4	-.5	-3.7	1.8	2.9	.1	3.7	_

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.
[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.
[3] The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.
[4] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.
[5] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2011				2012	2011				2012
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	4.9	-0.1	5.3	4.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.5	3.5	2.6
All persons, nonfarm business sector	5.1	-.5	5.7	3.9	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.6	3.5	2.6
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Private nonfarm	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
Union	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3
Nonunion	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
State and local government	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7
Private nonfarm	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9
Union	.6	.4	.5	.3	.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Nonunion	.4	.5	.4	.3	.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
State and local government	.3	.1	.4	.2	.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.
[2] The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.
[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	237,830	239,618	239,146	239,313	239,489	239,671	239,871	240,071	240,269	240,441	240,584	242,269	242,435	242,604	242,784
Civilian labor force	153,889	153,617	153,420	153,700	153,409	153,358	153,674	154,004	154,057	153,937	153,887	154,395	154,871	154,707	154,365
Participation rate	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.6
Employed	139,064	139,869	139,628	139,808	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.4
Unemployed	14,825	13,747	13,792	13,892	14,024	13,908	13,920	13,897	13,759	13,323	13,097	12,758	12,806	12,673	12,500
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1
Not in the labor force	83,941	86,001	85,726	85,613	86,080	86,313	86,198	86,067	86,213	86,503	86,697	87,874	87,564	87,897	88,419
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	106,596	107,736	107,469	107,566	107,668	107,773	107,884	107,994	108,104	108,203	108,290	108,087	108,188	108,289	108,396
Civilian labor force	78,994	79,080	78,895	79,204	79,116	78,977	79,089	79,241	79,291	79,440	79,436	79,234	79,317	79,337	79,050
Participation rate	74.1	73.4	73.4	73.6	73.5	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	72.9
Employed	71,230	72,182	71,942	72,161	71,981	71,930	72,098	72,340	72,379	72,846	73,080	73,170	73,240	73,286	73,119
Employment-population ratio[2]	66.8	67.0	66.9	67.1	66.9	66.7	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5
Unemployed	7,763	6,898	6,953	7,043	7,135	7,047	6,991	6,901	6,912	6,594	6,356	6,064	6,077	6,051	5,930
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5
Not in the labor force	27,603	28,656	28,573	28,362	28,553	28,795	28,795	28,753	28,813	28,763	28,854	28,853	28,870	28,952	29,346
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	114,333	115,107	114,868	114,954	115,045	115,138	115,238	115,338	115,437	115,526	115,602	117,082	117,170	117,260	117,353
Civilian labor force	68,990	68,810	68,860	68,878	68,570	68,706	68,784	68,989	68,981	68,711	68,748	69,449	69,815	69,589	69,562
Participation rate	60.3	59.8	59.9	59.9	59.6	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.6	59.3	59.3
Employed	63,456	63,360	63,431	63,385	63,088	63,257	63,322	63,406	63,520	63,352	63,323	64,078	64,454	64,413	64,425
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.5	55.0	55.2	55.1	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.8	54.7	55.0	54.9	54.9
Unemployed	5,534	5,450	5,430	5,493	5,482	5,449	5,462	5,584	5,461	5,359	5,425	5,370	5,361	5,176	5,137
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4
Not in the labor force	45,343	46,297	46,008	46,077	46,475	46,432	46,454	46,349	46,457	46,815	46,854	47,634	47,355	47,671	47,791
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,901	16,774	16,809	16,792	16,776	16,760	16,749	16,739	16,728	16,711	16,693	17,100	17,078	17,056	17,034
Civilian labor force	5,906	5,727	5,665	5,618	5,724	5,675	5,801	5,774	5,785	5,786	5,704	5,713	5,739	5,781	5,753
Participation rate	34.9	34.1	33.7	33.5	34.1	33.9	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.4	33.6	33.9	33.8
Employed	4,378	4,327	4,255	4,262	4,316	4,262	4,333	4,362	4,398	4,416	4,387	4,389	4,371	4,335	4,321
Employment-population ratio[2]	25.9	25.8	25.3	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.3	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.4
Unemployed	1,528	1,400	1,410	1,356	1,408	1,412	1,467	1,412	1,386	1,370	1,316	1,324	1,367	1,447	1,432
Unemployment rate	25.9	24.4	24.9	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9
Not in the labor force	10,995	11,048	11,145	11,174	11,052	11,085	10,949	10,965	10,943	10,925	10,989	11,387	11,339	11,274	11,282
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	192,075	193,077	192,771	192,877	192,989	193,106	193,236	193,365	193,493	193,598	193,682	192,600	192,691	192,788	192,893
Civilian labor force	125,084	124,579	124,642	124,812	124,526	124,557	124,604	124,701	124,804	124,652	124,543	123,579	123,848	123,713	123,499
Participation rate	65.1	64.5	64.7	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.2	64.0
Employed	114,168	114,690	114,603	114,827	114,428	114,497	114,704	114,818	114,837	115,130	115,254	114,458	114,754	114,697	114,355
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.4	59.4	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.5	59.3
Unemployed	10,916	9,889	10,039	9,985	10,098	10,061	9,901	9,883	9,967	9,522	9,288	9,121	9,094	9,016	9,144
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4
Not in the labor force	66,991	68,498	68,129	68,065	68,463	68,549	68,631	68,664	68,689	68,945	69,139	69,021	68,843	69,076	69,394
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,708	29,114	29,035	29,063	29,093	29,123	29,158	29,193	29,228	29,259	29,286	29,727	29,760	29,792	29,824
Civilian labor force	17,862	17,881	17,847	17,730	17,740	17,614	17,957	18,096	18,067	17,934	18,110	18,206	18,363	18,427	18,274
Participation rate	62.2	61.4	61.5	61.0	61.0	60.5	61.6	62.0	61.8	61.3	61.8	61.2	61.7	61.9	61.3
Employed	15,010	15,051	14,964	14,862	14,875	14,812	14,965	15,224	15,351	15,151	15,248	15,725	15,769	15,843	15,891
Employment-population ratio[2]	52.3	51.7	51.5	51.1	51.1	50.9	51.3	52.1	52.5	51.8	52.1	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.3
Unemployed	2,852	2,831	2,883	2,868	2,865	2,803	2,992	2,872	2,716	2,783	2,862	2,482	2,593	2,584	2,383
Unemployment rate	16.0	15.8	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0
Not in the labor force	10,846	11,233	11,187	11,333	11,353	11,509	11,202	11,097	11,161	11,325	11,176	11,521	11,398	11,365	11,550

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	33,713	34,438	34,233	34,311	34,391	34,470	34,555	34,640	34,724	34,808	34,885	36,301	36,384	36,463	36,546
Civilian labor force	22,748	22,898	22,783	22,754	22,832	22,778	22,938	23,014	23,253	23,222	23,270	24,045	24,206	24,128	24,253
Participation rate	67.5	66.5	66.6	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.4	66.4	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.4
Employed	19,906	20,269	20,102	20,060	20,189	20,207	20,353	20,411	20,601	20,574	20,699	21,513	21,628	21,638	21,755
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.0	58.9	58.7	58.5	58.7	58.6	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.3	59.5
Unemployed	2,843	2,629	2,680	2,695	2,643	2,570	2,585	2,603	2,652	2,648	2,571	2,532	2,579	2,491	2,498
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3
Not in the labor force	10,964	11,540	11,450	11,557	11,558	11,692	11,617	11,626	11,471	11,586	11,615	12,256	12,178	12,335	12,293

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.
[3] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	139,064	139,869	139,628	139,808	139,385	139,450	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865
Men	73,359	74,290	73,969	74,217	74,068	74,011	74,209	74,435	74,492	74,975	75,235	75,288	75,318	75,369	75,256
Women	65,705	65,579	65,659	65,591	65,316	65,439	65,545	65,672	65,805	65,639	65,555	66,349	66,747	66,665	66,609
Married men, spouse present	43,292	43,283	43,015	43,043	43,075	43,210	43,259	43,640	43,661	43,933	43,709	43,658	43,556	43,635	43,582
Married women, spouse present	34,582	34,110	34,029	33,847	33,723	33,809	33,947	34,091	34,225	34,442	34,177	34,445	34,341	34,325	34,207
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	8,874	8,560	8,571	8,541	8,545	8,437	8,787	9,270	8,790	8,469	8,098	8,230	8,119	7,672	7,853
Slack work or business conditions	6,174	5,711	5,714	5,836	5,807	5,695	5,815	5,900	5,839	5,578	5,305	5,372	5,446	5,081	5,187
Could only find part-time work	2,375	2,514	2,444	2,475	2,474	2,538	2,707	2,844	2,538	2,496	2,419	2,551	2,404	2,341	2,367
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,251	18,334	18,326	18,481	18,461	18,280	18,276	18,329	18,401	18,363	18,372	18,636	18,827	18,523	18,832
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	8,744	8,423	8,453	8,396	8,400	8,264	8,640	9,115	8,664	8,358	7,952	8,083	7,988	7,584	7,737
Slack work or business conditions	6,087	5,617	5,602	5,729	5,704	5,586	5,714	5,803	5,762	5,502	5,199	5,278	5,356	5,000	5,086
Could only find part-time work	2,358	2,494	2,448	2,452	2,308	2,510	2,702	2,869	2,566	2,518	2,423	2,563	2,365	2,295	2,324
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,911	17,957	18,004	18,113	18,093	17,883	17,867	17,915	18,003	17,941	17,969	18,298	18,399	18,100	18,418

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	25.9	24.4	24.9	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9
Men, 20 years and older	9.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5
Women, 20 years and older	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4
White, total [1]	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	23.2	21.7	22.1	20.3	21.8	23.1	22.8	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.3	22.5	22.8
Men, 16 to 19 years	26.3	24.5	24.9	22.5	25.0	25.3	26.8	24.9	25.5	24.6	23.2	24.5	23.8	25.5	25.3
Women, 16 to 19 years	20.0	18.9	19.4	18.3	18.6	20.8	18.5	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.3	17.7	18.7	19.5	20.3
Men, 20 years and older	8.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
Women, 20 years and older	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8
Black or African American, total [1]	16.0	15.8	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	43.0	41.3	41.3	40.8	39.8	39.1	46.3	43.6	37.5	39.6	42.1	38.5	34.7	40.5	38.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	45.4	43.1	45.5	44.8	41.3	37.9	44.9	43.5	38.7	42.7	48.3	35.9	43.6	40.2	39.6
Women, 16 to 19 years	40.5	39.4	37.3	36.3	38.3	40.3	48.0	43.6	36.4	36.8	34.6	41.0	26.8	40.8	36.8
Men, 20 years and older	17.3	16.7	17.0	17.4	16.9	17.0	18.0	16.6	16.0	16.4	15.7	12.7	14.3	13.8	13.6
Women, 20 years and older	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	10.8
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.5	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3
Married men, spouse present	6.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2
Married women, spouse present	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3
Full-time workers	10.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.5
Part-time workers	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	14.9	14.1	14.6	14.6	14.2	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.5
High school graduates, no college [3]	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9
Some college or associate degree	8.4	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0

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

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Less than 5 weeks	2,771	2,677	2,725	2,687	3,068	2,675	2,734	2,743	2,676	2,510	2,669	2,486	2,541	2,572	2,543
5 to 14 weeks	3,267	2,993	2,931	2,912	2,976	3,063	3,019	2,902	3,285	2,896	2,858	2,884	2,807	2,754	2,814
15 weeks and over	8,786	8,077	7,919	8,197	8,137	8,134	8,218	8,227	7,869	7,766	7,628	7,498	7,397	7,175	6,984
15 to 26 weeks	2,371	2,061	2,058	1,994	1,874	1,972	2,203	2,029	2,029	2,087	2,039	1,980	1,971	1,867	1,884
27 weeks and over	6,415	6,016	5,860	6,204	6,263	6,162	6,015	6,197	5,839	5,680	5,588	5,518	5,426	5,308	5,101
Mean duration, in weeks	33.0	39.3	38.3	39.6	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.2	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.1
Median duration, in weeks	21.4	21.4	20.8	21.9	22.1	21.2	21.7	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.4

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		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Job losers[1]	9,250	8,106	8,181	8,250	8,233	8,146	8,120	8,028	7,924	7,599	7,602	7,321	7,209	7,020	6,852
On temporary layoff	1,431	1,230	1,241	1,218	1,253	1,246	1,237	1,195	1,226	1,181	1,216	1,284	1,135	1,120	1,083
Not on temporary layoff	7,819	6,876	6,941	7,031	6,980	6,900	6,883	6,833	6,699	6,418	6,386	6,037	6,075	5,900	5,768
Job leavers	889	956	944	919	971	936	973	972	1,068	1,005	953	939	1,031	1,117	997
Reentrants	3,466	3,401	3,387	3,436	3,431	3,424	3,519	3,484	3,387	3,355	3,399	3,325	3,361	3,269	3,341
New entrants	1,220	1,284	1,322	1,229	1,227	1,274	1,249	1,323	1,291	1,276	1,280	1,253	1,392	1,433	1,384
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	62.4	59.0	59.1	59.6	59.4	59.1	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.7	54.5
On temporary layoff	9.6	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.6
Not on temporary layoff	52.7	50.0	50.2	50.8	50.4	50.1	49.7	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.3	47.0	46.7	46.0	45.9
Job leavers	6.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.7	7.9
Reentrants	23.4	24.7	24.5	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.5	26.6
New entrants	8.2	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.7	11.2	11.0
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6
Reentrants	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
New entrants	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total, 16 years and older	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1
16 to 24 years	18.4	17.3	17.6	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.4
16 to 19 years	25.9	24.4	24.9	24.1	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9
16 to 17 years	29.1	27.7	30.7	28.9	27.9	28.2	28.7	26.3	25.2	23.3	27.8	28.8	29.9	28.8	26.4
18 to 19 years	24.2	22.9	22.3	22.0	22.8	23.2	24.4	23.2	23.2	23.4	21.3	20.5	20.8	22.9	24.5
20 to 24 years	15.5	14.6	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2
25 years and older	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8
25 to 54 years	8.6	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9
55 years and older	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3
Men, 16 years and older	10.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2
16 to 24 years	20.8	18.7	19.1	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.5	18.9	17.9	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.6	17.4	17.6
16 to 19 years	28.8	27.2	28.1	27.0	27.4	27.2	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.6	25.3	27.0	26.7	27.2
16 to 17 years	31.8	29.1	32.3	31.0	30.2	29.4	28.2	27.6	27.4	26.7	30.5	32.0	33.5	30.1	28.9
18 to 19 years	27.4	26.3	26.4	25.3	25.8	25.7	28.9	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.1	22.3	23.9	25.1	26.3
20 to 24 years	17.8	15.7	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.3	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.3	14.2	15.6	14.1	14.1
25 years and older	8.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7
25 to 54 years	9.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9
55 years and older	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3
Women, 16 years and older	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0
16 to 24 years	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.4	15.1
16 to 19 years	22.8	21.7	21.6	21.3	21.7	22.5	22.4	21.1	20.6	20.7	19.3	21.1	20.7	23.4	22.5
16 to 17 years	26.5	26.3	29.4	27.0	25.8	27.0	29.2	25.1	23.2	20.0	25.0	25.8	26.1	27.6	23.8
18 t0 19 years	20.9	19.3	18.0	18.7	19.7	20.6	19.3	19.0	18.6	20.1	17.1	18.6	17.8	20.7	22.7
20 to 24 years	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.1	12.6	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.3
25 years and older	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.8
25 to 54 years	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0
55 years and older[1]	6.2	6.2	5.4	6.0	6.3	7.3	7.1	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	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	Mar. 2011	Feb. 2012[p]	Mar. 2012[p]	State	Mar. 2011	Feb. 2012[p]	Mar. 2012[p]
Alabama	9.3	7.5	7.4	Missouri	8.7	7.4	7.4
Alaska	7.6	7.0	7.0	Montana	6.8	6.2	6.2
Arizona	9.6	8.7	8.6	Nebraska	4.5	4.1	4.0
Arkansas	8.0	7.6	7.4	Nevada	13.6	12.3	12.0
California	11.9	10.9	11.0	New Hampshire	5.4	5.2	5.2
Colorado	8.5	7.8	7.8	New Jersey	9.3	9.0	9.0
Connecticut	9.1	7.8	7.7	New Mexico	7.5	7.2	7.2
Delaware	7.3	6.9	6.9	New York	8.0	8.5	8.5
District of Columbia	10.0	9.8	9.8	North Carolina	10.4	9.9	9.7
Florida	10.7	9.4	9.0	North Dakota	3.4	3.1	3.0
Georgia	9.8	9.1	9.0	Ohio	8.8	7.6	7.5
Hawaii	6.6	6.4	6.4	Oklahoma	5.9	6.0	5.4
Idaho	8.7	8.0	7.9	Oregon	9.6	8.7	8.6
Illinois	9.3	9.1	8.8	Pennsylvania	7.9	7.6	7.5
Indiana	8.8	8.4	8.2	Rhode Island	11.2	11.0	11.1
Iowa	5.9	5.3	5.2	South Carolina	10.4	9.1	8.9
Kansas	6.8	6.1	6.2	South Dakota	4.9	4.3	4.3
Kentucky	9.7	8.7	8.6	Tennessee	9.4	8.0	7.9
Louisiana	7.5	7.0	7.1	Texas	8.0	7.1	7.0
Maine	7.8	7.1	7.2	Utah	7.1	5.7	5.8
Maryland	7.1	6.5	6.6	Vermont	5.8	4.9	4.8
Massachusetts	7.5	6.9	6.5	Virginia	6.2	5.7	5.6
Michigan	10.5	8.8	8.5	Washington	9.4	8.3	8.3
Minnesota	6.6	5.7	5.8	West Virginia	8.0	7.2	6.8
Mississippi	10.5	9.6	9.0	Wisconsin	7.6	6.9	6.8
				Wyoming	6.1	5.4	5.3

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Mar. 2011	Feb. 2012[p]	Mar. 2012[p]	State	Mar. 2011	Feb. 2012[p]	Mar. 2012[p]
Alabama	2,202,606	2,149,848	2,142,061	Missouri	3,049,176	3,032,131	3,023,601
Alaska	366,613	367,224	367,316	Montana	503,295	506,545	506,644
Arizona	3,052,854	3,005,923	3,009,157	Nebraska	1,001,281	1,014,039	1,012,271
Arkansas	1,370,063	1,385,981	1,389,563	Nevada	1,387,546	1,370,820	1,364,890
California	18,358,447	18,467,766	18,487,476	New Hampshire	737,730	742,604	743,015
Colorado	2,723,114	2,731,141	2,735,297	New Jersey	4,549,264	4,575,888	4,574,177
Connecticut	1,921,347	1,914,498	1,913,082	New Mexico	929,971	932,004	933,676
Delaware	438,506	439,769	439,934	New York	9,516,170	9,520,717	9,527,918
District of Columbia	345,500	347,810	348,625	North Carolina	4,645,979	4,687,689	4,680,336
Florida	9,226,220	9,297,244	9,283,448	North Dakota	380,248	390,049	389,904
Georgia	4,719,633	4,750,761	4,758,307	Ohio	5,819,489	5,794,997	5,805,106
Hawaii	661,273	659,513	658,635	Oklahoma	1,765,649	1,787,505	1,787,383
Idaho	769,034	777,207	779,032	Oregon	1,992,779	1,992,108	1,990,988
Illinois	6,552,526	6,589,029	6,588,762	Pennsylvania	6,402,700	6,390,129	6,406,593
Indiana	3,175,241	3,213,116	3,211,012	Rhode Island	564,505	559,032	558,198
Iowa	1,667,283	1,664,019	1,662,535	South Carolina	2,155,720	2,158,446	2,157,247
Kansas	1,505,003	1,507,875	1,504,269	South Dakota	446,220	449,317	448,813
Kentucky	2,069,681	2,066,126	2,065,567	Tennessee	3,134,333	3,123,406	3,109,328
Louisiana	2,067,919	2,060,510	2,064,710	Texas	12,423,693	12,517,731	12,539,196
Maine	703,283	709,381	710,003	Utah	1,345,856	1,334,405	1,340,870
Maryland	3,070,699	3,083,746	3,087,945	Vermont	359,824	360,658	359,922
Massachusetts	3,462,902	3,458,195	3,453,372	Virginia	4,286,826	4,343,120	4,341,628
Michigan	4,673,161	4,646,907	4,656,414	Washington	3,487,510	3,498,061	3,503,783
Minnesota	2,977,653	2,974,074	2,974,656	West Virginia	800,052	803,726	803,549
Mississippi	1,339,627	1,343,796	1,337,052	Wisconsin	3,070,312	3,059,442	3,064,447
				Wyoming	303,736	307,245	307,116

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

[p] = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	129,874	131,359	131,173	131,227	131,311	131,407	131,492	131,694	131,806	131,963	132,186	132,461	132,720	132,863	132,940
TOTAL PRIVATE	107,384	109,254	108,989	109,097	109,199	109,374	109,426	109,642	109,781	109,959	110,193	110,470	110,724	110,871	110,958
GOODS-PRODUCING	17,751	18,021	17,981	18,001	18,019	18,071	18,067	18,100	18,106	18,114	18,176	18,254	18,290	18,318	18,322
Natural resources and mining	705	784	768	777	786	795	798	804	810	814	822	830	837	837	837
Logging	49.7	48.3	49.0	48.2	47.9	48.4	47.9	47.9	47.0	48.7	48.7	49.0	48.1	48.3	47.8
Mining	654.8	735.4	718.9	728.3	738.2	746.1	749.7	756.3	762.9	764.9	773.3	781.0	788.5	788.8	789.1
Oil and gas extraction	158.7	174.4	170.0	171.4	173.4	175.2	176.8	180.0	182.6	183.2	186.3	188.4	189.8	192.3	193.1
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	204.5	217.0	215.4	217.8	218.7	218.4	219.8	219.9	220.6	219.1	220.5	220.8	221.2	220.5	220.2
Coal mining	80.8	86.2	85.8	87.2	87.5	86.4	87.2	87.5	87.4	86.9	86.6	86.5	86.3	85.9	85.3
Support activities for mining	291.6	344.0	333.5	339.1	346.1	352.5	353.1	356.4	359.7	362.6	366.5	371.8	377.5	376.0	375.8
Construction	5,518	5,504	5,495	5,498	5,495	5,508	5,498	5,528	5,519	5,520	5,546	5,564	5,563	5,549	5,544
Construction of buildings	1,229.7	1,219.0	1,217.3	1,211.4	1,214.4	1,215.8	1,216.7	1,228.9	1,230.4	1,226.9	1,226.7	1,231.5	1,238.2	1,228.4	1,226.3
Heavy and civil engineering	825.1	829.0	830.1	831.6	827.7	827.0	824.8	829.4	832.3	834.2	840.0	840.7	841.6	839.2	841.8
Speciality trade contractors	3,463.4	3,455.4	3,448.0	3,455.4	3,453.2	3,464.9	3,456.2	3,469.9	3,456.4	3,458.5	3,479.6	3,491.3	3,483.1	3,481.8	3,475.9
Manufacturing	11,528	11,733	11,718	11,726	11,738	11,768	11,771	11,768	11,777	11,780	11,808	11,860	11,890	11,932	11,941
Production workers	8,077	8,231	8,225	8,228	8,230	8,259	8,259	8,260	8,268	8,268	8,297	8,336	8,377	8,409	8,420
Durable goods	7,064	7,274	7,245	7,264	7,281	7,303	7,300	7,304	7,317	7,331	7,361	7,401	7,428	7,455	7,466
Production workers	4,829	4,986	4,966	4,977	4,984	5,007	5,007	5,010	5,021	5,035	5,059	5,090	5,123	5,143	5,157
Wood products	342.1	335.2	339.6	337.3	333.3	328.8	330.8	331.4	332.0	331.4	332.0	333.3	335.2	333.4	331.8
Nonmetallic mineral products	370.9	366.6	367.0	367.8	367.4	367.1	365.5	364.4	364.1	364.2	367.0	370.3	371.7	370.1	368.7
Primary metals	362.3	389.5	385.8	389.1	390.7	393.0	393.3	395.2	397.7	399.6	400.7	402.9	403.8	405.6	406.4
Fabricated metal products	1,281.7	1,344.2	1,337.7	1,345.2	1,350.0	1,355.3	1,350.6	1,349.6	1,349.6	1,359.4	1,367.8	1,377.3	1,385.0	1,390.5	1,396.1
Machinery	996.1	1,056.7	1,046.5	1,051.8	1,056.8	1,059.5	1,064.5	1,067.4	1,070.4	1,076.0	1,082.0	1,088.2	1,093.3	1,098.1	1,101.8
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,094.6	1,107.0	1,106.0	1,106.3	1,107.4	1,110.5	1,111.7	1,111.6	1,111.0	1,107.1	1,107.4	1,107.9	1,107.7	1,110.3	1,109.0
Computer and peripheral equipment	157.6	159.2	157.9	157.6	159.2	159.9	160.1	160.0	160.7	161.1	162.2	162.4	162.9	163.4	164.3
Communications equipment	117.4	115.1	117.1	116.1	115.9	115.1	114.6	114.3	113.2	113.1	112.2	111.1	110.7	110.7	109.7
Semiconductors and electronic components	369.4	384.0	382.2	383.2	382.8	385.2	386.9	387.7	388.2	387.0	386.5	387.0	387.8	387.6	387.0
Electronic instruments	406.4	404.2	405.0	404.3	404.4	404.7	404.1	403.8	403.6	401.1	401.4	402.0	401.2	403.2	402.9
Electrical equipment and appliances	359.5	366.8	365.8	366.5	367.2	368.1	368.0	367.6	367.8	367.3	369.1	370.6	372.5	374.7	373.0
Transportation equipment	1,333.1	1,381.7	1,371.2	1,372.6	1,377.9	1,387.2	1,384.5	1,389.3	1,400.8	1,405.1	1,414.2	1,424.0	1,430.7	1,443.6	1,448.0
Furniture and related products	357.2	352.8	352.9	354.4	354.0	357.3	354.5	353.4	351.0	349.8	348.6	349.7	351.8	351.4	352.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	566.8	573.4	572.5	573.4	576.1	576.2	576.1	574.5	572.4	571.0	572.6	577.2	576.7	577.4	578.3
Nondurable goods	4,464	4,460	4,473	4,462	4,457	4,465	4,471	4,464	4,460	4,449	4,447	4,459	4,462	4,477	4,475
Production workers	3,248	3,245	3,259	3,251	3,246	3,252	3,252	3,250	3,247	3,233	3,238	3,246	3,254	3,266	3,263
Food manufacturing	1,450.6	1,456.3	1,467.5	1,460.7	1,455.9	1,460.7	1,456.0	1,454.7	1,456.2	1,446.0	1,442.2	1,446.6	1,449.7	1,454.8	1,457.3
Beverages and tobacco products	183.4	188.2	185.4	186.9	189.1	189.7	193.2	191.5	191.2	191.7	191.9	193.8	195.2	196.8	197.0
Textile mills	119.0	120.5	121.4	121.1	121.2	122.2	121.3	120.6	119.4	119.2	119.6	120.5	120.3	120.1	119.7
Textile product mills	119.0	116.8	118.3	118.0	118.3	117.6	118.0	115.4	114.8	115.2	114.3	112.8	113.8	114.0	114.1
Apparel	156.6	151.8	152.9	152.7	151.9	149.9	150.9	151.9	152.5	151.2	150.1	150.3	150.1	150.4	150.3
Leather and allied products	27.8	29.3	29.0	28.9	29.2	29.5	28.8	29.5	29.7	30.3	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.1	30.2
Paper and paper products	394.7	391.3	391.3	389.5	390.9	391.0	391.8	392.0	391.4	391.4	392.2	392.6	391.4	394.3	392.6
Printing and related support activities	487.6	469.3	474.4	471.5	469.4	468.3	471.6	465.6	463.5	460.7	459.6	460.5	458.6	456.3	457.5
Petroleum and coal products	113.9	112.2	112.1	112.3	111.8	111.7	111.0	111.8	113.3	113.5	113.9	115.2	115.3	114.5	114.6
Chemicals	786.5	788.3	786.5	785.0	787.0	788.8	792.1	794.2	793.2	791.0	793.8	796.8	795.4	799.9	797.3
Plastics and rubber products	624.8	635.6	634.0	635.2	632.3	635.9	636.5	637.1	634.7	638.6	639.5	639.5	641.9	645.5	644.7
SERVICE-PROVIDING	112,123	113,338	113,192	113,226	113,292	113,336	113,425	113,594	113,700	113,849	114,010	114,207	114,430	114,545	114,618
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,633	91,234	91,008	91,096	91,180	91,303	91,359	91,542	91,675	91,845	92,017	92,216	92,434	92,553	92,636
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,636	25,019	24,982	24,993	25,027	25,052	25,060	25,075	25,102	25,154	25,181	25,239	25,246	25,243	25,264
Wholesale trade	5,452.1	5,528.8	5,517.6	5,525.2	5,531.0	5,533.3	5,538.3	5,535.3	5,547.2	5,554.1	5,568.8	5,583.4	5,590.4	5,595.6	5,606.7
Durable goods	2,713.5	2,752.8	2,747.5	2,754.0	2,757.4	2,755.9	2,758.4	2,755.6	2,761.3	2,761.9	2,770.5	2,776.7	2,778.8	2,780.8	2,781.4
Nondurable goods	1,928.1	1,940.4	1,937.4	1,937.3	1,936.8	1,940.1	1,943.2	1,943.3	1,946.5	1,948.9	1,952.8	1,957.5	1,960.8	1,962.7	1,969.7
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	810.5	835.6	832.7	833.9	836.8	837.3	836.7	836.4	839.4	843.3	845.5	849.2	850.8	852.1	855.6
Retail trade	14,440.4	14,642.9	14,630.7	14,626.1	14,641.9	14,668.8	14,664.4	14,678.6	14,690.9	14,724.7	14,731.5	14,756.4	14,741.2	14,726.3	14,753.3
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,629.2	1,687.9	1,680.5	1,684.0	1,685.3	1,692.4	1,693.8	1,696.1	1,701.4	1,705.6	1,709.3	1,713.7	1,717.7	1,719.1	1,717.2
Automobile dealers	1,011.5	1,055.4	1,049.7	1,053.0	1,055.5	1,058.1	1,059.6	1,061.5	1,066.1	1,069.0	1,071.4	1,077.1	1,079.9	1,080.1	1,081.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	437.9	442.2	440.4	441.0	441.3	442.6	442.3	443.8	447.0	446.8	446.5	448.3	449.3	449.7	449.1
Electronics and appliance stores	522.3	525.5	532.8	531.7	531.5	531.6	524.2	517.0	516.6	515.8	514.8	512.8	513.4	509.1	509.3

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,131.8	1,140.7	1,153.9	1,145.3	1,142.1	1,138.6	1,139.3	1,137.8	1,137.9	1,142.8	1,141.8	1,147.1	1,150.7	1,154.7	1,158.1
Food and beverage stores	2,808.2	2,829.1	2,826.7	2,824.6	2,828.6	2,830.5	2,834.3	2,840.4	2,841.1	2,839.1	2,848.5	2,856.0	2,859.9	2,863.0	2,861.7
Health and personal care stores	980.5	980.5	977.6	978.1	975.7	982.7	983.4	986.0	985.8	987.0	984.2	990.5	992.5	994.7	996.3
Gasoline stations	819.3	828.0	826.4	829.2	831.9	830.1	830.0	826.5	828.6	833.3	830.5	828.4	828.1	829.9	830.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,352.5	1,356.0	1,347.4	1,348.3	1,351.5	1,346.9	1,354.7	1,362.0	1,364.3	1,375.2	1,384.5	1,365.8	1,362.3	1,365.7	1,365.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	579.1	574.3	578.6	577.5	577.1	579.7	579.4	578.6	571.6	565.1	558.2	553.2	563.2	566.9	570.3
General merchandise stores[1]	2,997.7	3,080.1	3,071.1	3,067.3	3,075.7	3,078.4	3,078.5	3,085.1	3,091.9	3,118.3	3,116.0	3,136.1	3,094.6	3,067.8	3,087.5
Department stores	1,501.6	1,546.7	1,542.3	1,538.7	1,541.6	1,545.6	1,544.8	1,547.7	1,550.9	1,570.1	1,567.1	1,591.8	1,558.2	1,541.5	1,546.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	761.5	766.9	766.2	767.2	768.6	781.8	769.3	771.5	769.4	760.6	761.5	766.1	770.3	768.9	771.5
Nonstore retailers	420.6	431.7	429.1	431.9	432.6	433.5	435.2	433.8	435.3	435.1	435.7	438.4	439.2	436.8	436.6
Transportation and warehousing	4,190.7	4,292.2	4,279.5	4,287.0	4,298.5	4,295.0	4,301.9	4,303.7	4,306.8	4,316.7	4,321.8	4,338.9	4,353.2	4,359.3	4,342.8
Air transportation	458.3	456.0	454.9	456.2	457.5	459.4	457.3	457.4	456.1	455.8	456.1	457.9	456.7	457.5	458.6
Rail transportation	216.4	228.8	227.4	228.9	230.3	229.5	231.7	230.9	231.5	231.2	231.7	232.1	232.3	233.5	233.9
Water transportation	62.3	62.5	62.4	62.5	61.6	61.5	61.9	62.5	63.1	63.1	63.3	65.6	67.0	67.5	66.3
Truck transportation	1,250.4	1,298.9	1,295.3	1,298.7	1,302.4	1,303.8	1,302.5	1,304.4	1,307.1	1,311.1	1,318.1	1,322.7	1,334.5	1,333.3	1,336.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	429.7	436.1	438.0	436.8	439.5	437.0	439.4	437.2	435.7	431.4	433.5	437.5	435.6	431.6	417.3
Pipeline transportation	42.3	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.9	42.6	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	27.3	28.6	26.6	29.3	29.6	28.5	28.6	28.5	29.6	29.7	29.6	30.4	32.0	32.8	32.5
Support activities for transportation	542.5	563.9	562.7	561.7	563.5	563.6	564.5	566.2	569.8	574.5	574.1	578.7	577.6	582.1	581.7
Couriers and messengers	528.1	528.5	525.2	525.5	525.8	521.7	525.5	525.3	523.3	528.3	521.9	522.9	524.5	528.3	520.9
Warehousing and storage	633.4	645.8	644.2	644.5	645.2	647.1	647.9	648.4	647.6	648.4	650.1	647.6	649.2	648.9	651.7
Utilities	552.8	555.2	554.3	554.7	555.6	555.3	555.7	557.0	556.7	558.2	559.1	559.9	560.7	561.8	561.2
Information	2,707	2,659	2,671	2,671	2,669	2,665	2,615	2,649	2,646	2,644	2,645	2,628	2,636	2,631	2,630
Publishing industries, except Internet	759.0	749.0	750.3	749.1	749.2	749.4	748.7	747.6	748.6	745.8	746.1	741.6	741.0	740.9	740.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	370.2	361.3	358.8	361.7	359.7	360.6	361.8	356.6	356.5	359.5	363.8	352.3	365.9	360.2	364.9
Broadcasting, except Internet.	290.3	281.5	282.6	281.9	281.8	281.4	280.9	280.9	280.3	279.0	279.6	280.4	279.3	282.2	282.0
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	902.9	865.3	882.0	878.2	876.3	868.9	818.2	858.2	853.1	850.3	846.9	847.0	841.6	838.6	835.5
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	243.0	243.0	242.9	244.2	242.5	242.9	243.0	242.2	242.4	244.1	242.5	240.6	241.4	241.7	240.9
Other information services	141.7	158.7	154.2	156.2	159.3	161.4	162.6	163.5	165.3	165.1	166.5	166.3	166.6	167.6	166.4
Financial activities	7,652	7,681	7,679	7,693	7,680	7,676	7,681	7,675	7,680	7,691	7,696	7,697	7,704	7,717	7,721
Finance and insurance	5,718.3	5,751.8	5,749.2	5,758.4	5,754.6	5,749.9	5,751.9	5,746.4	5,744.1	5,750.7	5,756.8	5,757.2	5,757.9	5,763.6	5,765.4
Monetary authorities—central bank	20.0	18.9	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.7
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,550.0	2,558.9	2,554.4	2,564.2	2,559.8	2,558.0	2,556.8	2,555.5	2,552.2	2,563.4	2,570.1	2,575.0	2,575.5	2,582.9	2,579.7
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,728.8	1,738.4	1,735.6	1,741.7	1,740.2	1,740.9	1,741.1	1,740.3	1,738.2	1,742.0	1,745.9	1,748.3	1,749.3	1,752.6	1,748.7
Commercial banking	1,305.9	1,314.6	1,312.2	1,319.8	1,315.4	1,315.8	1,316.4	1,315.9	1,314.7	1,316.9	1,319.7	1,321.0	1,322.2	1,325.5	1,321.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	800.5	807.0	807.7	806.8	810.0	810.5	811.5	809.3	807.1	805.1	803.7	801.8	801.9	800.6	799.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,261.1	2,281.6	2,282.4	2,283.0	2,281.0	2,276.1	2,280.1	2,278.3	2,281.5	2,278.9	2,279.6	2,277.1	2,277.2	2,276.7	2,282.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	86.8	85.3	86.1	85.7	85.0	86.3	84.3	84.1	83.9	84.1	84.5	84.4	84.4	84.7	84.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,933.8	1,928.7	1,929.4	1,934.8	1,925.7	1,926.2	1,929.1	1,928.5	1,935.9	1,940.6	1,939.0	1,939.9	1,946.2	1,953.5	1,955.9
Real estate	1,395.7	1,401.6	1,402.4	1,409.7	1,403.8	1,404.1	1,404.0	1,397.8	1,404.4	1,408.9	1,408.5	1,410.4	1,413.2	1,417.1	1,418.5
Rental and leasing services	513.5	503.0	503.0	501.0	497.9	498.3	501.0	506.5	507.2	507.4	506.3	505.6	509.2	512.7	513.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	24.6	24.1	24.0	24.1	24.0	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.5
Professional and business services	16,728	17,331	17,242	17,298	17,303	17,342	17,382	17,441	17,482	17,521	17,593	17,672	17,761	17,779	17,816
Professional and technical services[1]	7,441.3	7,691.3	7,636.1	7,684.6	7,698.1	7,715.7	7,732.5	7,759.2	7,772.1	7,787.1	7,815.5	7,841.9	7,880.7	7,892.9	7,911.7
Legal services	1,114.2	1,115.1	1,114.0	1,115.1	1,111.2	1,116.0	1,115.7	1,114.5	1,115.0	1,116.7	1,115.6	1,117.5	1,118.7	1,115.8	1,119.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services	886.5	920.5	905.0	931.5	931.0	928.8	929.1	935.6	940.4	943.6	957.8	963.6	971.0	969.5	965.1
Architectural and engineering services	1,275.4	1,293.8	1,290.4	1,291.6	1,292.8	1,294.3	1,298.2	1,301.4	1,299.3	1,301.9	1,303.1	1,310.0	1,315.2	1,317.1	1,323.4

See notes at end of table

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,449.0	1,530.1	1,516.9	1,523.9	1,530.1	1,535.8	1,540.8	1,546.1	1,548.5	1,553.1	1,557.8	1,558.8	1,571.7	1,576.5	1,581.1
Management and technical consulting services	999.4	1,070.2	1,060.2	1,066.0	1,070.2	1,076.2	1,082.0	1,085.9	1,091.6	1,092.7	1,099.6	1,107.0	1,114.9	1,119.3	1,124.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,872.3	1,914.8	1,906.8	1,914.9	1,914.5	1,916.3	1,917.9	1,923.9	1,926.8	1,928.3	1,932.5	1,936.1	1,936.0	1,939.6	1,941.7
Administrative and waste services	7,414.0	7,724.4	7,699.2	7,698.4	7,690.7	7,709.6	7,731.2	7,758.1	7,782.9	7,806.0	7,844.9	7,893.5	7,944.4	7,946.8	7,962.9
Administrative and support services[1]	7,056.7	7,359.2	7,335.7	7,334.2	7,326.9	7,344.8	7,364.6	7,389.4	7,413.5	7,439.1	7,477.0	7,522.7	7,572.5	7,575.5	7,591.3
Employment services[1]	2,722.5	2,952.1	2,931.4	2,930.5	2,922.9	2,935.3	2,954.5	2,975.8	2,985.5	3,014.1	3,047.9	3,083.9	3,148.4	3,129.3	3,142.7
Temporary help services	2,093.6	2,316.2	2,294.2	2,295.9	2,288.2	2,297.1	2,317.7	2,341.4	2,357.9	2,377.6	2,396.3	2,432.7	2,482.3	2,469.1	2,481.7
Business support services	808.6	812.3	811.7	811.0	812.2	811.9	813.0	812.9	811.3	814.4	819.9	821.3	816.9	813.5	813.3
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,745.0	1,777.0	1,776.3	1,775.8	1,772.5	1,774.9	1,777.0	1,779.2	1,787.4	1,784.1	1,780.5	1,788.5	1,783.4	1,799.8	1,799.1
Waste management and remediation services	357.3	365.2	363.5	364.2	363.8	364.8	366.6	368.7	369.4	366.9	367.9	370.8	371.9	371.3	371.6
Educational and health services	19,531	19,884	19,804	19,823	19,848	19,898	19,931	19,989	20,026	20,046	20,079	20,110	20,181	20,232	20,261
Educational services	3,155.1	3,240.7	3,233.2	3,226.1	3,225.8	3,239.3	3,243.1	3,253.4	3,261.1	3,275.3	3,278.9	3,278.4	3,301.4	3,318.7	3,327.1
Health care and social assistance	16,375.4	16,642.8	16,571.0	16,596.7	16,622.4	16,658.5	16,688.3	16,735.8	16,764.6	16,770.8	16,800.3	16,831.1	16,880.0	16,913.4	16,934.3
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,974.7	6,145.5	6,104.3	6,115.2	6,134.7	6,156.0	6,174.8	6,199.6	6,217.3	6,222.8	6,237.0	6,250.8	6,273.6	6,290.2	6,311.9
Offices of physicians	2,312.7	2,355.4	2,338.7	2,342.6	2,348.4	2,356.9	2,363.6	2,374.8	2,382.1	2,386.6	2,389.9	2,392.9	2,400.7	2,410.7	2,416.7
Outpatient care centers	599.9	623.7	618.3	620.9	621.2	621.3	623.7	628.4	632.1	635.8	637.9	642.4	646.2	649.7	651.2
Home health care services	1,084.6	1,139.1	1,129.1	1,130.2	1,136.7	1,140.7	1,147.7	1,154.0	1,156.1	1,154.3	1,160.0	1,164.8	1,168.8	1,172.8	1,184.0
Hospitals	4,678.5	4,731.0	4,717.6	4,721.3	4,720.4	4,731.2	4,735.6	4,752.4	4,757.6	4,765.2	4,774.3	4,787.2	4,799.9	4,808.1	4,809.7
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,123.7	3,169.2	3,163.5	3,167.1	3,174.7	3,174.8	3,177.7	3,182.3	3,183.3	3,174.2	3,174.1	3,181.2	3,183.9	3,190.7	3,189.3
Nursing care facilities	1,657.1	1,668.4	1,668.9	1,668.9	1,674.3	1,672.3	1,670.9	1,671.4	1,671.8	1,661.0	1,661.4	1,663.9	1,660.3	1,664.8	1,660.9
Social assistance[1]	2,598.5	2,597.2	2,585.6	2,593.1	2,592.6	2,596.5	2,600.2	2,601.5	2,606.4	2,608.6	2,614.9	2,611.9	2,622.6	2,624.4	2,623.4
Child day care services	848.0	844.2	847.8	847.5	840.8	843.1	843.7	842.9	842.8	839.5	841.5	836.4	839.4	838.3	837.8
Leisure and hospitality	13,049	13,320	13,295	13,280	13,315	13,332	13,344	13,364	13,394	13,436	13,464	13,503	13,548	13,591	13,585
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,913.3	1,909.5	1,916.1	1,899.3	1,910.9	1,916.2	1,909.6	1,908.3	1,909.9	1,910.7	1,911.0	1,925.2	1,929.2	1,942.6	1,924.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	406.2	394.3	398.4	386.6	391.8	389.0	388.9	394.1	395.1	397.9	392.9	400.4	401.1	409.6	407.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	127.7	132.3	132.8	130.7	131.6	132.1	132.8	131.9	133.2	134.3	135.4	135.5	135.0	135.4	133.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,379.4	1,383.0	1,384.9	1,382.0	1,387.5	1,395.1	1,387.9	1,382.3	1,381.6	1,378.5	1,382.7	1,389.3	1,393.1	1,397.6	1,382.6
Accommodations and food services	11,135.4	11,410.3	11,378.9	11,380.2	11,404.1	11,415.7	11,434.1	11,455.9	11,484.4	11,525.4	11,552.5	11,578.1	11,618.8	11,648.0	11,661.3
Accommodations	1,759.6	1,797.2	1,791.4	1,790.6	1,807.6	1,814.2	1,812.6	1,806.8	1,811.8	1,799.9	1,802.0	1,801.4	1,807.0	1,809.0	1,813.7
Food services and drinking places	9,375.8	9,613.1	9,587.5	9,589.6	9,596.5	9,601.5	9,621.5	9,649.1	9,672.6	9,725.5	9,750.5	9,776.7	9,811.8	9,839.0	9,847.6
Other services	5,331	5,342	5,335	5,338	5,338	5,338	5,346	5,349	5,345	5,353	5,359	5,367	5,358	5,360	5,359
Repair and maintenance	1,138.8	1,160.1	1,156.2	1,158.9	1,158.9	1,159.7	1,159.7	1,162.9	1,164.4	1,166.0	1,165.3	1,166.9	1,159.9	1,158.8	1,157.3
Personal and laundry services	1,265.3	1,284.6	1,281.0	1,282.8	1,285.4	1,288.2	1,290.1	1,294.1	1,289.7	1,288.6	1,292.3	1,291.4	1,291.8	1,293.4	1,292.6
Membership associations and organizations	2,926.4	2,896.8	2,898.0	2,896.1	2,894.0	2,889.9	2,896.3	2,892.4	2,891.1	2,898.7	2,901.1	2,908.9	2,906.3	2,908.1	2,908.7
Government	22,490	22,104	22,184	22,130	22,112	22,033	22,066	22,052	22,025	22,004	21,993	21,991	21,996	21,992	21,982
Federal	2,977	2,858	2,873	2,869	2,858	2,851	2,847	2,844	2,844	2,839	2,836	2,831	2,828	2,826	2,824
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,318.1	2,226.4	2,234.0	2,232.5	2,224.9	2,219.2	2,219.3	2,221.8	2,219.9	2,218.3	2,216.2	2,211.5	2,208.0	2,208.6	2,206.1
U.S. Postal Service	658.5	630.9	639.1	636.8	633.0	631.9	627.6	621.8	623.7	620.3	619.5	619.3	620.0	617.7	618.2
State	5,137	5,082	5,098	5,087	5,081	5,054	5,075	5,084	5,063	5,056	5,048	5,052	5,067	5,073	5,078
Education	2,373.1	2,383.7	2,382.5	2,376.6	2,377.1	2,384.1	2,392.5	2,394.8	2,390.1	2,383.0	2,377.9	2,389.9	2,409.6	2,414.3	2,420.5
Other State government	2,764.1	2,698.0	2,715.9	2,710.2	2,704.2	2,670.1	2,682.6	2,689.0	2,673.3	2,673.2	2,670.3	2,662.0	2,657.3	2,658.3	2,657.3
Local	14,376	14,165	14,213	14,174	14,173	14,128	14,144	14,124	14,118	14,109	14,109	14,108	14,101	14,093	14,080
Education	8,013.4	7,892.9	7,930.5	7,899.2	7,903.1	7,862.5	7,880.7	7,866.7	7,866.0	7,858.1	7,859.5	7,858.4	7,854.5	7,845.8	7,833.9
Other local government	6,362.9	6,272.0	6,282.8	6,274.3	6,270.2	6,265.9	6,263.1	6,257.0	6,252.3	6,251.2	6,249.5	6,249.8	6,246.4	6,246.7	6,245.6

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2
Natural resources and mining	44.6	46.7	46.6	46.5	47.2	46.4	46.3	46.7	47.5	47.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.2	47.6
Construction	38.4	39.0	38.8	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.3
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.7
Overtime hours	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Durable goods	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.1
Overtime hours	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wood products	39.1	39.7	39.9	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.7	42.3	42.2	42.8	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.1	42.4	42.4
Primary metals	43.7	44.6	45.0	45.2	45.1	44.8	44.5	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.1
Fabricated metal products	41.4	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.2
Machinery	42.1	43.1	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.1	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0
Computer and electronic products	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.1	40.8	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.3	40.3	40.6	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.4
Transportation equipment	42.9	43.2	42.9	42.8	42.8	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.7	43.9
Furniture and related products	38.5	39.9	39.9	40.1	39.3	39.7	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.1
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0
Overtime hours	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Food manufacturing	40.7	40.2	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.3
Beverage and tobacco products	37.5	39.2	38.8	39.1	39.1	39.9	38.7	39.0	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6	39.2
Textile mills	41.2	41.7	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.0
Textile product mills	39.0	39.1	39.1	38.7	38.6	38.0	39.0	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.9
Apparel	36.6	38.2	38.3	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.3	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.2	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2
Leather and allied products	39.1	39.8	39.0	39.5	40.3	39.9	39.3	39.2	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.6
Paper and paper products	42.9	42.9	42.8	43.2	43.0	43.1	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.1
Printing and related support activities	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	43.8	43.4	44.3	43.6	44.3	43.4	42.8	43.9	44.7	46.2	47.2	47.7	47.2	46.5
Chemicals	42.2	42.5	43.3	43.1	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.3
Plastics and rubber products	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.3	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.0
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.2	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.6
Retail trade	30.2	30.5	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6
Transportation and warehousing	37.1	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8
Utilities	42.0	42.1	42.7	42.4	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.4	41.1
Information	36.3	36.2	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9
Financial activities	36.2	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6
Professional and business services	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2
Education and health services	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9
Other services	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.6

[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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$19.07	$19.47	$19.39	$19.43	$19.45	$19.52	$19.50	$19.53	$19.57	$19.58	$19.59	$19.61	$19.65	$19.67	$19.71
Constant (1982) dollars	8.91	8.79	8.79	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.74	8.73	8.75	8.75	8.76	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.59	20.63	20.63	20.68	20.71	20.71	20.75	20.73	20.78	20.78	20.84	20.89	20.93
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.04	24.46	24.43	24.62	24.61	24.66	24.85	24.87	24.89	24.89	25.46	25.62	25.77
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.57	23.57	23.58	23.65	23.78	23.76	23.72	23.68	23.75	23.74	23.82	23.93	23.91
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.90	18.92	18.92	18.95	18.93	18.94	19.00	18.98	19.02	19.03	19.04	19.06	19.12
Excluding overtime	17.78	18.04	18.01	18.03	18.05	18.06	18.03	18.07	18.11	18.09	18.13	18.12	18.13	18.14	18.20
Durable goods	19.81	20.12	20.11	20.11	20.10	20.12	20.09	20.12	20.20	20.15	20.15	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.21
Nondurable goods	16.80	17.07	17.02	17.05	17.06	17.10	17.09	17.06	17.10	17.11	17.19	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.36
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.14	19.18	19.20	19.28	19.25	19.28	19.32	19.34	19.34	19.37	19.39	19.41	19.45
Trade,transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.10	17.12	17.14	17.22	17.18	17.21	17.25	17.26	17.25	17.28	17.32	17.36	17.39
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	21.93	21.98	22.00	22.14	22.02	22.02	22.07	22.00	21.97	22.06	22.01	22.14	22.17
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.46	13.43	13.46	13.54	13.49	13.51	13.59	13.69	13.67	13.68	13.74	13.78	13.77
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.39	19.45	19.47	19.55	19.60	19.66	19.67	19.55	19.60	19.63	19.63	19.58	19.63
Utilities	30.04	30.82	31.12	30.84	30.87	30.94	30.96	31.20	30.96	31.15	30.99	31.01	31.01	31.11	31.58
Information	25.87	26.61	26.72	26.61	26.42	26.55	26.58	26.71	26.83	26.76	26.80	26.74	26.71	26.79	26.93
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.86	21.80	21.76	21.87	21.83	21.95	21.99	22.20	22.26	22.36	22.43	22.45	22.53
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	23.08	23.10	23.17	23.24	23.14	23.11	23.15	23.21	23.12	23.14	23.13	23.24	23.25
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.59	20.71	20.76	20.86	20.92	20.94	20.99	20.98	21.01	21.04	21.03	21.01	21.04
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.42	11.49	11.47	11.49	11.48	11.48	11.50	11.48	11.53	11.54	11.58	11.58	11.64
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.27	17.28	17.34	17.36	17.36	17.38	17.41	17.39	17.42	17.40	17.44	17.37	17.38

[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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$19.07	$19.47	$19.42	$19.46	$19.31	$19.41	$19.37	$19.53	$19.68	$19.59	$19.59	$19.79	$19.70	$19.67	$19.81
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	19.39	19.43	19.45	19.52	19.50	19.53	19.57	19.58	19.59	19.61	19.65	19.67	19.71
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.56	20.61	20.62	20.73	20.76	20.81	20.84	20.75	20.80	20.72	20.74	20.80	20.89
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.09	24.30	24.15	24.56	24.41	24.56	24.71	24.85	25.03	25.01	25.76	26.05	26.15
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.49	23.48	23.49	23.67	23.91	23.90	23.90	23.73	23.80	23.60	23.71	23.82	23.72
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.92	18.92	18.88	18.91	18.83	18.95	18.98	18.96	19.09	19.12	19.06	19.04	19.17
Durable goods	19.81	20.12	20.14	20.10	20.03	20.04	19.97	20.13	20.18	20.14	20.26	20.25	20.20	20.15	20.24
Wood products	14.85	14.81	14.90	14.80	14.78	14.90	14.83	14.72	14.74	14.67	14.73	14.78	14.74	14.82	14.81
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.48	18.16	18.04	18.02	18.21	18.34	18.41	18.30	18.51	18.40	18.04	17.99	17.92	17.89	18.24
Primary metals	20.13	19.96	20.14	20.01	20.09	20.16	19.79	19.68	19.66	19.58	20.07	20.48	20.26	20.12	20.63
Fabricated metal products	17.94	18.13	18.06	18.12	18.05	18.11	18.06	18.15	18.20	18.19	18.33	18.20	18.14	18.17	18.17
Machinery	18.96	19.53	19.40	19.38	19.30	19.39	19.50	19.68	19.74	19.89	19.85	19.94	19.92	19.95	20.04
Computer and electronic products	22.78	23.32	23.41	23.45	23.20	23.27	23.09	23.26	23.36	23.15	23.40	23.55	23.50	23.40	23.67
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.87	17.96	17.92	17.84	17.87	17.86	17.91	17.95	18.03	18.07	18.13	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92
Transportation equipment	25.23	25.36	25.54	25.58	25.49	25.32	25.03	25.41	25.33	25.12	25.18	25.05	24.94	24.83	24.85
Furniture and related products	15.06	15.24	15.38	15.22	15.04	15.18	15.14	15.21	15.33	15.47	15.43	15.38	15.41	15.32	15.36
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.56	16.83	16.93	16.73	16.66	16.74	16.77	16.69	16.75	16.74	16.92	16.96	17.07	16.98	17.07
Nondurable goods	16.80	17.07	17.01	17.05	17.04	17.15	17.04	17.10	17.08	17.08	17.20	17.31	17.18	17.24	17.41
Food manufacturing	14.41	14.63	14.63	14.61	14.59	14.68	14.62	14.68	14.57	14.66	14.76	14.94	14.86	14.87	14.94
Beverages and tobacco products	21.78	20.02	20.35	19.95	19.68	19.81	19.75	19.74	19.85	19.82	19.50	19.48	19.18	19.34	19.71
Textile mills	13.56	13.79	13.95	13.86	13.80	13.75	13.75	13.74	13.48	13.56	13.41	13.28	13.47	13.43	13.66
Textile product mills	11.79	12.21	12.32	12.17	12.21	12.36	12.17	12.20	12.36	12.29	12.41	12.35	12.37	12.50	12.53
Apparel	11.43	11.96	11.64	11.68	11.75	11.80	11.87	12.06	12.23	12.32	12.63	12.73	12.80	12.67	12.88
Leather and allied products	13.03	13.48	13.28	13.38	13.41	13.59	13.48	13.76	13.75	13.70	13.99	13.71	13.51	13.40	13.88
Paper and paper products	20.04	20.26	20.15	20.21	20.11	20.41	20.32	20.51	20.39	20.41	20.28	20.44	20.11	20.30	20.47
Printing and related support activities	16.91	17.28	17.21	17.22	17.21	17.22	17.33	17.35	17.28	17.35	17.35	17.19	17.04	17.28	17.19
Petroleum and coal products	31.31	31.71	31.79	31.90	31.99	31.97	31.49	31.36	31.60	31.28	31.31	31.29	31.55	31.30	31.55
Chemicals	21.07	21.46	21.25	21.47	21.60	21.80	21.46	21.50	21.49	21.33	21.72	21.74	21.55	21.55	22.02
Plastics and rubber products	15.71	15.95	15.84	15.86	15.91	15.89	15.91	16.03	16.01	15.96	16.08	16.10	15.98	16.02	16.11
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.18	19.22	19.02	19.12	19.07	19.25	19.43	19.34	19.33	19.60	19.48	19.44	19.59
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.16	17.16	17.06	17.16	17.12	17.25	17.35	17.18	17.07	17.40	17.36	17.34	17.54
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	21.96	21.98	21.83	22.11	21.90	21.95	22.10	21.97	22.01	22.29	22.06	21.98	22.33
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.52	13.44	13.42	13.51	13.46	13.59	13.72	13.60	13.51	13.76	13.77	13.80	13.90
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.37	19.50	19.41	19.58	19.58	19.63	19.62	19.49	19.55	19.74	19.56	19.54	19.71
Utilities	30.04	30.82	31.28	30.98	30.41	30.79	30.79	31.39	31.02	31.30	30.96	30.88	30.86	31.16	31.84
Information	25.87	26.61	26.71	26.83	26.15	26.41	26.44	26.79	27.24	26.73	26.69	26.95	26.63	26.72	27.15
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.89	21.93	21.59	21.75	21.72	21.94	22.14	22.20	22.26	22.59	22.43	22.48	22.75
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	23.08	23.24	22.95	23.09	22.87	22.95	23.31	23.12	23.13	23.58	23.31	23.26	23.44
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.60	20.67	20.69	20.93	20.89	20.96	21.00	20.98	21.03	21.08	20.98	20.98	21.02
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.42	11.51	11.38	11.36	11.37	11.45	11.51	11.54	11.63	11.59	11.64	11.62	11.66
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.37	17.38	17.28	17.23	17.21	17.37	17.41	17.37	17.44	17.44	17.44	17.45	17.51

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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$636.92	$654.87	$650.57	$659.69	$650.75	$656.06	$654.71	$658.16	$669.12	$658.22	$660.18	$666.92	$657.98	$658.95	$669.58
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	653.44	652.85	655.47	657.82	655.20	656.21	659.51	659.85	660.18	662.82	664.17	662.88	664.23
GOODS-PRODUCING	818.96	844.90	836.79	847.07	849.54	847.86	857.39	859.45	860.69	854.90	859.04	845.38	844.12	850.72	858.58
Natural resources and mining	1063.11	1144.04	1115.37	1132.38	1159.20	1134.67	1149.71	1149.41	1188.55	1170.44	1186.42	1200.48	1210.72	1216.54	1244.74
CONSTRUCTION	891.83	921.66	911.41	927.46	934.90	939.70	961.18	951.22	946.44	925.47	923.44	894.44	900.98	924.22	922.71
Manufacturing	765.15	784.68	781.40	785.18	783.52	777.20	781.45	790.22	791.47	792.53	801.78	793.48	789.08	790.16	797.47
Durable goods	819.06	842.21	839.84	842.19	841.26	829.66	836.74	845.46	849.58	849.91	863.08	848.48	846.38	846.30	852.10
Wood products	580.70	587.77	596.00	597.92	594.16	587.06	590.23	590.27	586.65	582.40	592.15	595.63	591.07	601.69	614.62
Nonmetallic mineral products	728.22	768.38	761.29	776.66	784.85	795.96	808.20	797.88	795.93	776.48	745.05	730.39	740.10	742.44	769.73
Primary metals	880.50	890.25	910.33	906.45	910.08	895.10	882.63	867.89	857.18	867.39	903.15	905.22	883.34	889.30	915.97
Fabricated metal products	742.76	762.16	760.33	761.04	763.52	758.81	760.33	762.30	768.04	773.08	784.52	764.40	763.69	766.77	764.96
Machinery	797.62	842.74	832.26	837.22	833.76	826.01	834.60	850.18	848.82	861.24	871.42	859.41	856.56	861.84	861.72
Computer and electronic products	932.26	943.90	938.74	949.73	934.96	933.13	932.84	944.36	955.42	949.15	964.08	960.84	954.10	945.36	956.27
Electrical equipment and appliances	693.49	732.16	731.14	731.44	736.24	707.26	718.19	725.18	751.85	749.91	748.77	739.95	739.23	742.72	741.89
Transportation equipment	1081.53	1095.49	1090.56	1094.82	1096.07	1065.97	1083.80	1107.88	1104.39	1097.74	1120.51	1087.17	1092.37	1082.59	1088.43
Furniture and related products	579.66	608.00	615.20	616.41	594.08	602.65	611.66	606.88	605.54	617.25	632.63	619.81	616.40	615.86	620.54
Miscellaneous manufacturing	640.85	655.15	656.88	649.12	649.74	642.82	649.00	652.58	658.28	656.21	663.26	663.14	658.90	658.82	667.44
Nondurable goods	685.21	696.35	692.31	697.35	695.23	696.29	695.23	704.52	703.70	703.70	708.64	707.98	697.51	701.67	710.33
Food manufacturing	586.41	587.93	580.81	584.40	583.60	588.67	587.72	604.82	594.46	601.06	602.21	600.59	591.43	594.80	594.61
Beverages and tobacco products	816.53	784.87	787.55	792.02	781.30	806.27	778.15	769.86	807.90	784.87	741.00	748.03	717.33	736.85	772.63
Textile mills	559.13	574.60	588.69	591.82	582.36	572.00	580.25	578.45	568.86	576.30	571.27	567.06	576.52	580.18	594.21
Textile product mills	459.40	477.49	478.02	470.98	471.31	465.97	473.41	486.78	489.46	492.83	513.77	494.00	498.51	503.75	498.69
Apparel	418.28	457.05	451.63	456.69	459.43	451.94	457.00	445.01	461.07	466.93	474.89	483.74	482.56	471.32	479.14
Leather and allied products	509.20	536.85	521.90	528.51	540.42	536.81	531.11	535.26	547.25	550.74	566.60	551.14	539.05	537.34	546.87
Paper and paper products	858.65	869.32	858.39	871.05	864.73	873.55	867.66	881.93	876.77	879.67	865.96	878.92	854.68	862.75	882.26
Printing and related support activities	646.11	655.78	652.26	652.64	647.10	652.64	660.27	669.71	660.10	659.30	671.45	654.94	650.93	658.37	658.38
Petroleum and coal products	1345.72	1389.09	1366.97	1422.74	1397.96	1454.64	1379.26	1373.57	1412.52	1398.22	1412.08	1480.02	1482.85	1458.58	1448.15
Chemicals	888.25	910.88	918.00	923.21	915.84	911.24	901.32	907.30	915.47	900.13	918.76	921.78	898.64	907.26	931.45
Plastics and rubber products	658.55	669.47	665.28	667.71	669.81	659.44	666.63	671.66	677.22	670.32	685.01	674.59	669.56	668.03	678.23
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	606.12	622.42	619.51	626.57	616.25	621.40	619.78	621.78	637.30	624.68	626.29	637.00	629.20	627.91	638.63
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.63	577.84	576.58	581.72	576.63	585.16	578.66	581.33	589.90	577.25	578.67	584.64	579.82	580.89	592.85
Wholesale trade	816.50	845.36	843.26	857.22	842.64	846.81	838.77	845.08	864.11	845.85	847.39	862.62	849.31	841.83	870.87
Retail trade	400.02	412.10	411.01	409.92	410.65	421.51	413.22	415.85	421.20	413.44	418.81	419.68	415.85	419.52	425.34
Transportation and warehousing	710.85	737.37	730.25	741.00	737.58	744.04	746.00	742.01	749.48	740.62	738.99	738.28	727.63	726.89	741.10
Utilities	1262.89	1296.85	1345.04	1316.65	1277.22	1283.94	1287.02	1337.21	1305.94	1314.60	1247.69	1250.64	1246.74	1252.63	1308.62
Information	939.85	963.99	966.90	981.98	944.02	958.68	949.20	967.12	999.71	967.63	955.50	983.68	953.35	953.90	982.83
Financial activities	778.43	797.76	790.23	811.41	781.56	787.35	786.26	796.42	823.61	803.64	808.04	844.87	816.45	816.02	846.30
Professional and business services	798.54	813.71	814.72	829.67	810.14	808.15	805.02	805.55	832.17	811.51	809.55	830.02	815.85	811.77	834.46
Education and health services	646.65	670.83	661.26	669.71	666.22	680.23	674.75	677.01	684.60	677.65	679.27	687.21	675.56	675.56	681.05
Leisure and hospitality	280.87	283.77	282.07	287.75	284.50	288.54	287.66	281.67	288.90	282.73	283.77	282.80	286.34	289.34	291.50
Other services	523.70	532.48	533.26	537.04	532.22	530.68	531.79	533.26	539.71	531.52	533.66	537.15	530.18	532.23	537.56

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

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
Dash indicates data not available.
p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2008	52.8	48.7	50.6	40.4	40.8	33.5	32.7	33.3	29.3	33.6	24.2	22.9
2009	20.1	18.4	15.8	17.5	28.6	23.5	31.2	33.6	35.9	28.4	39.5	37.8
2010	44.5	47.9	56.6	60.2	55.1	53.9	54.1	53.2	51.1	59.6	57.1	60.2
2011	61.8	68.8	65.8	65.2	54.5	57.0	62.2	57.3	57.9	56.8	55.6	63.7
2012	70.3	62.2	63.5	55.6								
Over 3-month span:												
2008	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.1
2012	66.0	73.5	71.8	66.2								
Over 6-month span:												
2008	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009	18.4	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010	27.1	28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.5
2012	68.6	70.1	70.5	71.2								
Over 12-month span:												
2008	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.2
2012	70.9	69.4	72.2	70.1								
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2008	44.4	42.6	44.4	34.0	39.5	21.0	21.0	22.8	17.3	23.5	11.7	8.0
2009	6.8	8.0	8.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	24.1	27.2	25.3	24.1	34.0	38.3
2010	38.3	52.5	56.2	63.6	65.4	52.5	52.5	45.7	50.0	51.9	56.2	62.3
2011	70.4	67.9	66.7	66.7	54.3	57.4	63.6	50.0	53.7	49.4	48.1	64.8
2012	77.8	63.0	69.8	53.7								
Over 3-month span:												
2008	50.6	35.8	36.4	33.3	30.9	24.7	17.9	11.1	14.2	15.4	12.3	7.4
2009	6.8	2.5	3.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	5.6	9.3	19.8	19.1	19.8	24.1
2010	31.5	43.8	46.3	55.6	59.3	62.3	57.4	51.2	51.2	44.4	44.4	56.8
2011	68.5	74.7	78.4	72.8	66.7	63.0	62.3	59.3	56.8	55.6	50.0	58.0
2012	65.4	76.5	77.2	68.5								
Over 6-month span:												
2008	27.8	29.0	39.5	38.3	37.7	28.4	19.8	19.8	12.3	14.2	11.1	12.3
2009	8.0	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	8.6	14.2
2010	19.1	22.8	32.1	42.6	51.2	53.7	56.8	56.8	57.4	54.3	50.0	54.3
2011	65.4	69.8	69.1	77.2	74.1	71.6	71.0	68.5	66.7	59.3	54.9	48.8
2012	64.2	63.0	68.5	67.9								
Over 12-month span:												
2008	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011	58.0	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	69.8	69.8	69.1	70.4	67.9	64.2	62.3
2012	67.9	64.2	69.1	67.3								

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						
	2011			2012				2011			2012			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	3,408	3,274	3,540	3,477	3,565	3,741	3,416	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,062	2,925	3,188	3,119	3,163	3,362	3,080	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Construction	80	83	78	86	73	92	90	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing	240	240	252	261	271	308	246	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	594	581	574	584	584	598	550	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1
Professional and business services	644	561	785	695	710	787	679	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.7
Education and health services	622	616	605	630	655	670	653	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	404	434	441	432	408	431	428	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1
Government	345	349	352	358	402	378	336	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	573	557	595	590	671	688	676	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
South	1,310	1,306	1,443	1,442	1,402	1,453	1,381	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8
Midwest	715	730	763	738	791	853	672	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2
West	811	682	740	707	702	746	687	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.
NOTE: The 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						
	2011			2012				2011			2012			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	4,220	4,268	4,188	4,239	4,444	4,335	4,175	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,979	3,986	3,889	3,945	4,128	4,041	3,882	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5
Construction	333	312	315	331	318	286	281	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.1	5.1
Manufacturing	240	237	269	253	260	263	255	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	840	849	812	836	815	827	829	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Professional and business services	893	858	818	831	973	888	854	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.0	4.8
Education and health services	484	483	494	517	527	523	488	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	719	779	743	757	794	795	733	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.4
Government	241	281	299	294	316	294	293	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Region[3]														
Northeast	684	691	676	710	756	711	674	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7
South	1,656	1,626	1,634	1,667	1,748	1,677	1,640	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Midwest	960	1,004	986	977	985	1,004	930	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1
West	919	947	891	884	955	943	931	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast**: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

NOTE: The 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						
	2011			2012				2011			2012			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	4,065	4,057	4,023	4,017	4,124	4,167	4,086	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,781	3,750	3,695	3,729	3,823	3,869	3,785	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Construction	325	300	303	308	317	281	293	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.3
Manufacturing	227	236	239	217	235	234	232	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	813	770	773	837	780	832	829	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3
Professional and business services	831	807	792	745	850	835	798	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.5
Education and health services	450	462	468	501	458	473	470	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	663	715	695	700	747	753	710	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2
Government	285	307	328	288	301	299	301	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	702	667	631	692	703	624	658	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6
South	1,537	1,609	1,592	1,598	1,571	1,678	1,559	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2
Midwest	949	881	905	866	970	943	963	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2
West	877	899	895	862	880	923	906	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2011			2012				2011			2012			
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Total[2]	1,983	1,976	2,008	2,002	2,072	2,159	2,070	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	1,869	1,860	1,867	1,876	1,947	2,025	1,926	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
Construction	80	91	76	70	75	74	69	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Manufacturing	105	121	113	97	102	112	114	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	.9	.9	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	461	413	447	449	461	472	471	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Professional and business services	368	380	363	352	371	380	350	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Education and health services	242	247	265	282	287	284	267	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	374	370	388	398	425	471	434	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.2
Government	114	116	141	125	125	134	144	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	288	275	279	343	314	278	305	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
South	782	830	816	827	825	908	835	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7
Midwest	477	443	469	412	493	508	487	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
West	436	428	445	419	440	465	443	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5

[1] Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.
[2] Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.
[3] **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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 industries[2]										
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.

[2] Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

26. Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] 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 workers[1] 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 workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total private employment	110,708	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,113	115,380	114,281	108,252	107,384	109,253
Total nonfarm employment	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,874	131,358
Goods-producing	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,530	22,233	21,335	18,558	17,751	18,021
Natural resources and mining	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705	784
Construction	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,518	5,504
Manufacturing	16,441	15,259	14,509	14,315	14,227	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,528	11,733
Private service-providing	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,946	89,695	89,633	91,232
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,636	25,019
Wholesale trade	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,452	5,529
Retail trade	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,440	14,643
Transportation and warehousing	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,191	4,293
Utilities	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	553	555
Information	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,707	2,659
Financial activities	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,652	7,681
Professional and business services	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,728	17,330
Education and health services	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,531	19,883
Leisure and hospitality	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,049	13,319
Other services	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,331	5,341
Government	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,490	22,105

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Civilian workers[2]	111.8	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	0.6	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	.9	1.8
Management, business, and financial	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	.8	2.0
Professional and related	112.9	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	.8	1.7
Sales and office	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	.7	2.5
Sales and related	105.9	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	.5	3.2
Office and administrative support	113.0	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	.8	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	.5	2.2
Construction and extraction	113.1	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	.2	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	111.6	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	.9	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	.3	2.0
Production	109.6	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.9	.1	1.9
Transportation and material moving	111.1	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	116.2	.5	2.1
Service occupations	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	.6	1.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	109.8	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.1	.2	1.8
Manufacturing	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	.3	1.8
Service-providing	112.1	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.6	.7	2.0
Education and health services	113.7	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	.6	1.7
Health care and social assistance	113.7	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	1.0	2.2
Hospitals	114.1	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	.6	1.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	111.9	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	.6	1.4
Education services	113.7	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	.3	1.4
Elementary and secondary schools	114.1	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	.3	1.2
Public administration[3]	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	.8	1.4
Private industry workers	111.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	.6	2.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	.9	2.0
Management, business, and financial	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	.9	2.1
Professional and related	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	1.0	1.9
Sales and office	109.8	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	.7	2.6
Sales and related	105.8	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.4	.6	3.3
Office and administrative support	112.6	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	117.5	.9	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	.4	2.2
Construction and extraction	113.1	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	.1	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	111.1	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	1.0	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.9	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	.3	2.0
Production	109.5	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	.0	1.9
Transportation and material moving	110.4	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	.5	2.2
Service occupations	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	.5	1.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	109.7	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	.3	1.9
Management, professional, and related	108.0	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	.8	2.2
Sales and office	108.2	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	.9	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	115.8	-.1	1.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.3	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	113.4	-.2	1.6
Construction	112.1	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	.1	1.6
Manufacturing	108.4	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	.3	1.8
Management, professional, and related	107.2	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.2	.9	2.1
Sales and office	108.1	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	115.1	1.2	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	109.5	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.7	-.4	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.1	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	-.3	1.5
Service-providing industries	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	.9	2.2
Management, professional, and related	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	.9	1.9
Sales and office	110.0	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	.7	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	111.7	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	1.4	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	.8	2.6
Service occupations	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	.5	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	109.9	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	1.0	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Wholesale trade	108.0	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	1.0	3.6
Retail trade	110.9	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	.4	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	109.0	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	1.8	2.8
Utilities	115.3	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	1.1	3.0
Information	109.0	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	2.4	3.2
Financial activities	109.8	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	.2	1.3
Finance and insurance	110.0	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	.1	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	.5	2.4
Professional and business services	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	.7	2.1
Education and health services	113.3	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	.9	2.2
Education services	113.2	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	1.0	2.3
Hospitals	113.9	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	.5	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	.3	1.0
Accommodation and food services	114.0	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	.3	.8
Other services, except public administration	112.1	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	.9	1.9
State and local government workers	114.5	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	118.3	.5	1.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	.6	1.5
Professional and related	114.0	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	.5	1.4
Sales and office	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	.4	1.5
Office and administrative support	115.3	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	.4	1.4
Service occupations	115.8	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	.5	1.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	114.0	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	.4	1.4
Education services	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	.3	1.3
Schools	113.8	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	.4	1.3
Elementary and secondary schools	114.1	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	.3	1.2
Health care and social assistance	115.9	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	.8	1.8
Hospitals	115.1	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	.8	1.6
Public administration [3]	115.1	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	.8	1.4

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Civilian workers[1]	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	0.6	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.4	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	.6	1.5
Management, business, and financial	112.1	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	115.6	.6	1.5
Professional and related	112.7	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	116.0	.5	1.4
Sales and office	109.9	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.3	.5	2.3
Sales and related	106.2	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	.5	3.3
Office and administrative support	112.3	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	.6	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	.3	1.7
Construction and extraction	112.8	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.6	.0	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.3	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	115.7	.4	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.1	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.9	.7	1.9
Production	109.7	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	.8	1.9
Transportation and material moving	110.6	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	.7	1.8
Service occupations	112.9	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	.3	1.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	.4	1.6
Manufacturing	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	.8	1.9
Service-providing	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	.5	1.7
Education and health services	112.8	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.8	.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	.8	1.9
Hospitals	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	.3	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	.4	1.1
Education services	112.2	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	.2	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	.1	.8
Public administration [2]	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	.5	1.0
Private industry workers	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	.6	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.5	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	.7	1.7
Management, business, and financial	112.0	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.7	.6	1.6
Professional and related	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.7	.7	1.7
Sales and office	109.6	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.3	.6	2.4
Sales and related	106.2	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	.5	3.4
Office and administrative support	112.2	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	.6	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	.2	1.7
Construction and extraction	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	.0	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	115.5	.4	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.8	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.7	.8	1.9
Production	109.6	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.2	.8	1.9
Transportation and material moving	110.2	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	.7	2.0
Service occupations	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	.3	1.1
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	110.5	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	.6	1.7
Sales and office	108.4	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	.8	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	115.3	.0	1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.4	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.9	.6	1.6
Construction	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	113.9	-.2	1.1
Manufacturing	109.4	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	.8	1.9
Management, professional, and related	110.0	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.3	.8	1.8
Sales and office	108.3	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	1.2	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	110.4	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	114.1	.5	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	112.7	.6	1.7
Service-providing industries	111.7	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	.6	1.9
Management, professional, and related	112.8	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	.7	1.6
Sales and office	109.8	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	.5	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.5	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	.6	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.4	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.7	1.0	2.2
Service occupations	112.6	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	.3	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	.9	2.7

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Wholesale trade	107.1	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	1.3	3.5
Retail trade	111.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	.4	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	108.7	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	1.4	2.2
Utilities	113.9	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	.7	2.3
Information	109.6	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	.4	1.0
Financial activities	109.8	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	.4	1.2
Finance and insurance	110.2	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	.4	1.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	108.0	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	.4	2.1
Professional and business services	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	.5	1.7
Education and health services	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	.7	2.0
Education services	112.5	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	.3	2.1
Health care and social assistance	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	.8	2.0
Hospitals	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	114.5	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	.3	.8
Accommodation and food services	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	.1	.8
Other services, except public administration	112.3	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	.8	1.7
State and local government workers	112.7	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	115.2	.3	1.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	.3	1.0
Professional and related	112.4	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	.3	1.0
Sales and office	112.5	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	.3	.9
Office and administrative support	113.0	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	.3	.9
Service occupations	114.0	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	.3	1.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	112.5	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	.2	.9
Education services	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	.2	.8
Schools	112.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	.2	.8
Elementary and secondary schools	112.3	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	.2	.8
Health care and social assistance	115.5	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	.6	1.3
Hospitals	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	.6	1.0
Public administration [2]	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	.5	1.0

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
Civilian workers	112.1	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	0.9	2.7
Private industry workers	110.4	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	.9	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	110.2	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	1.4	3.0
Sales and office	110.2	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	1.0	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	111.5	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	.9	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.0	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	-.8	2.3
Service occupations	111.7	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	1.5	2.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	-.2	2.2
Manufacturing	106.6	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	-.6	1.9
Service-providing	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	1.4	3.1
State and local government workers	118.1	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	1.0	2.3

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010				2011				2012	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2012	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	112.8	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	0.3	2.3
Goods-producing	111.9	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	-.9	1.3
Manufacturing	108.6	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	-1.5	1.1
Service-providing	113.4	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	1.3	3.1
Nonunion	110.9	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	.7	2.0
Goods-producing	109.1	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	.5	2.0
Manufacturing	108.5	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	.8	2.1
Service-providing	111.3	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	.7	2.0
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	111.8	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	.3	1.8
South	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	.9	2.3
Midwest	109.9	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	.7	2.2
West	111.3	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	.5	1.9
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	.6	1.8
Goods-producing	110.2	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	.5	1.6
Manufacturing	107.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	.7	1.9
Service-providing	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	.6	1.7
Nonunion	111.4	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	.5	1.8
Goods-producing	110.6	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	.4	1.7
Manufacturing	109.8	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	.7	1.8
Service-providing	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	.6	1.9
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	111.7	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	.4	1.8
South	111.9	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	.7	2.0
Midwest	109.9	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	.8	1.8
West	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	.4	1.6

[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, particpation, 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 estalishments 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 disabilty insurance	39	39	40	39	39
Long-term disability insurance	30	30	30	30	31
Long-term care insurance	11	11	11	12	12
Flexible work place	4	4	4	4	5
Section 125 cafeteria benefits					
Flexible benefits	-	-	17	17	17
Dependent care reimbursement account	-	-	29	30	31
Healthcare reimbursement account	-	-	31	32	33
Health Savings Account	-	-	5	6	8
Employee assistance program	-	-	40	40	42
Paid leave					
Holidays	79	77	77	76	77
Vacations	79	77	77	77	77
Sick leave	-	59	58	57	57
Personal leave	-	-	36	37	38
Family leave					
Paid family leave	-	-	7	8	8
Unpaid family leave	-	-	81	82	83
Employer assistance for child care	18	14	14	15	15
Nonproduction bonuses	49	47	47	46	47

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	11	19	1	3	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
In effect during period	11	19	2	4	4	3	2	5	1	2	3	4	2	2	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	44.5	112.5	1.5	7.5	5.0	0.0	46.3	39.9	0.0	1.0	6.0	26.6	0.0	1.9	3.6
In effect during period (in thousands)	47.7	129.8	3.4	9.4	6.9	5.4	46.3	41.2	1.3	2.3	8.3	28.9	2.3	3.2	4.9
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	302.3	1,020.2	56.4	80.4	75.3	80.9	479.9	98.5	26.0	29.0	60.3	72.6	44.0	32.4	48.9
Percent of estimated working time [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54–56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	218.056	224.939	224.906	225.964	225.722	225.922	226.545	226.889	226.421	226.230	225.672	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085
All items (1967 = 100)	653.198	673.818	673.717	676.887	676.162	676.762	678.628	679.658	678.258	677.684	676.014	678.988	681.977	687.157	689.232
Food and beverages	219.984	227.866	226.248	227.082	227.451	228.323	229.490	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116
Food	219.625	227.842	226.150	226.976	227.360	228.316	229.554	230.573	231.017	230.790	231.301	232.666	232.486	232.792	233.234
Food at home	215.836	226.201	224.233	225.356	225.588	226.891	228.354	229.739	230.196	229.380	229.982	231.694	231.180	231.383	231.711
Cereals and bakery products	250.449	260.311	255.956	259.140	260.563	260.921	262.970	264.135	265.433	265.552	265.997	266.677	267.821	267.101	268.014
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	207.694	223.161	220.747	223.227	223.105	224.394	225.651	227.194	227.853	227.583	228.853	229.809	228.610	230.485	230.967
Dairy and related products[1]	199.245	212.745	209.707	211.327	212.286	214.781	216.720	219.381	219.493	218.767	218.458	220.492	219.377	219.131	216.918
Fruits and vegetables	273.458	284.662	286.501	284.174	280.721	282.018	282.579	286.865	284.269	282.605	283.550	285.437	281.072	279.057	281.648
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	161.602	166.790	166.086	165.862	166.197	167.802	168.268	168.213	169.137	168.606	168.520	170.454	169.758	169.513	169.191
Other foods at home	191.124	197.358	195.239	196.161	197.270	198.152	200.054	200.347	201.315	199.924	200.566	202.756	204.001	204.574	204.864
Sugar and sweets	201.242	207.832	203.783	205.285	207.672	207.321	209.780	213.330	213.602	210.039	210.846	213.700	213.902	215.044	215.776
Fats and oils	200.587	219.163	213.818	216.370	218.771	221.325	223.509	224.770	226.216	224.907	227.601	234.252	233.196	233.411	231.745
Other foods	204.553	209.292	207.892	208.518	209.259	210.202	212.114	211.619	212.737	211.649	211.986	213.602	215.473	216.043	216.559
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	121.683	123.996	123.769	123.343	123.692	124.418	125.193	125.044	125.461	125.702	126.293	125.536	127.193	126.856	128.126
Food away from home[1]	226.114	231.401	230.082	230.501	231.097	231.580	232.513	233.032	233.459	234.046	234.435	235.268	235.603	236.073	236.695
Other food away from home[1,2]	159.276	162.794	162.218	162.483	162.494	162.971	163.468	163.334	163.978	164.120	164.095	165.884	165.566	165.367	165.500
Alcoholic beverages	223.291	226.685	226.053	226.989	227.154	226.908	227.126	227.265	227.606	227.363	227.335	229.704	230.704	230.193	230.092
Housing	216.256	219.102	217.901	218.484	219.553	220.230	220.506	220.540	220.138	219.969	220.193	220.805	221.117	221.487	221.682
Shelter	248.396	251.646	250.447	250.745	251.422	252.155	252.546	252.647	253.101	253.312	253.716	254.409	254.931	255.609	256.031
Rent of primary residence	249.385	253.638	252.221	252.393	252.592	253.085	254.003	254.628	255.651	256.367	257.189	257.714	258.184	258.569	258.922
Lodging away from home	133.656	137.401	136.597	139.094	145.608	150.095	145.100	140.259	136.551	130.687	128.131	131.601	136.832	141.314	141.337
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	256.584	259.570	258.400	258.587	259.010	259.573	260.178	260.459	261.034	261.503	261.982	262.543	262.812	263.317	263.765
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	125.682	127.379	126.574	126.780	127.155	127.278	127.581	127.922	128.416	128.777	129.480	129.929	129.158	129.978	130.881
Fuels and utilities	214.187	220.367	217.254	219.956	225.022	226.643	226.493	226.409	220.450	218.199	217.674	218.199	217.189	216.667	216.006
Fuels	189.286	193.648	190.622	193.498	199.122	200.587	200.144	199.814	193.058	190.444	189.711	189.945	188.393	187.591	186.517
Fuel oil and other fuels	275.132	337.123	348.657	347.002	340.775	336.894	335.995	334.735	335.148	342.823	340.512	344.644	350.482	356.637	352.175
Gas (piped) and electricity	192.886	194.386	190.459	193.698	200.191	202.002	201.564	201.270	193.843	190.572	189.891	189.942	187.962	186.784	185.834
Household furnishings and operations	125.490	124.943	124.893	125.141	125.048	124.959	125.138	125.013	125.223	125.073	125.170	125.629	126.180	126.107	126.114
Apparel	119.503	122.111	122.226	122.271	120.578	118.770	121.547	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485
Men's and boys' apparel	111.914	114.698	113.487	114.976	114.279	113.914	114.399	116.602	119.506	119.930	115.997	116.409	116.400	119.297	121.179
Women's and girls' apparel	107.081	109.166	110.144	109.237	106.746	103.349	107.780	113.304	115.851	115.603	110.918	107.644	110.044	115.566	116.905
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	114.180	113.571	112.323	111.199	110.011	111.541	114.563	116.615	118.048	118.775	118.032	118.399	118.161	119.881	119.190
Footwear	127.988	128.482	128.581	129.618	128.054	126.092	127.500	130.921	130.886	130.293	128.208	126.915	127.668	130.077	131.848
Transportation	193.396	212.366	216.867	220.270	216.880	216.164	216.057	215.198	212.127	211.358	208.585	210.799	214.429	220.842	223.083
Private transportation	188.747	207.641	212.210	215.829	212.216	211.432	211.315	210.513	207.404	206.635	203.809	206.307	210.013	216.536	218.563
New and used motor vehicles[2]	97.149	99.770	98.972	99.915	101.004	101.442	101.524	100.988	100.540	100.021	99.795	99.659	99.889	100.325	100.977
New vehicles	138.005	141.883	141.462	142.494	143.054	142.763	142.327	142.334	142.535	142.736	142.953	143.438	144.326	144.350	144.522
Used cars and trucks[1]	143.128	149.011	145.968	148.361	151.776	154.184	155.823	153.586	151.494	149.230	148.140	147.143	147.011	148.677	151.087
Motor fuel	239.178	302.619	326.024	337.359	318.242	313.488	311.962	309.745	296.944	294.049	282.501	292.236	306.348	330.834	336.673
Gasoline (all types)	238.594	301.694	325.282	336.999	317.543	312.760	311.269	309.018	295.877	292.486	280.713	290.762	305.076	329.780	335.742
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	136.995	143.909	141.590	143.328	144.618	144.960	145.537	145.646	145.308	146.338	147.499	148.126	148.230	148.298	148.327
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	247.954	253.099	251.458	252.376	252.529	252.769	253.337	255.244	255.774	255.663	255.644	256.405	256.968	256.616	256.544
Public transportation	251.351	269.403	272.187	271.417	272.297	272.868	272.949	271.199	269.158	268.478	266.958	263.968	265.830	269.566	275.272
Medical care	388.436	400.258	398.813	399.375	399.552	400.305	400.874	401.605	403.430	404.858	405.629	408.056	410.466	411.498	412.480
Medical care commodities	314.717	324.089	324.241	324.399	324.102	324.159	324.395	325.130	325.962	326.624	327.254	329.201	331.867	333.188	333.060
Medical care services	411.208	423.810	421.716	422.438	422.813	423.847	424.546	425.258	427.467	429.191	430.005	432.583	434.832	435.721	437.151
Professional services	328.186	335.666	334.978	335.132	335.494	336.150	336.378	336.461	337.257	337.347	337.907	338.714	339.136	339.389	339.833
Hospital and related services	607.679	641.488	637.188	639.456	639.728	641.712	643.600	645.026	649.496	654.117	653.839	659.194	664.591	664.855	667.727
Recreation[2]	113.313	113.357	113.368	113.659	113.654	113.492	113.592	113.440	113.270	113.232	113.499	114.183	114.333	114.675	114.656
Video and audio[1,2]	99.122	98.401	98.918	98.707	98.373	98.672	98.222	98.491	98.572	98.315	98.225	98.743	99.371	99.856	99.893
Education and communication[2]	129.919	131.466	130.643	130.600	130.568	130.859	132.028	132.627	132.755	132.750	132.728	133.067	133.199	133.235	133.284
Education[2]	199.337	207.768	204.316	204.668	204.821	206.158	210.266	212.348	212.680	212.751	212.745	213.067	213.039	213.132	213.130
Educational books and supplies	505.569	529.545	522.440	523.640	524.307	525.981	530.785	538.887	540.431	541.618	540.742	547.629	548.192	550.401	550.666
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	573.174	597.208	587.151	588.138	588.556	592.539	604.798	610.562	611.458	611.581	611.633	612.104	611.974	612.093	612.068
Communication[1,2]	84.681	83.345	83.655	83.466	83.367	83.211	83.077	83.017	83.049	83.016	82.990	83.280	83.446	83.456	83.515
Information and information processing[1,2]	81.513	79.964	80.281	80.081	79.980	79.822	79.687	79.625	79.659	79.625	79.599	79.858	79.928	79.939	79.995
Telephone services[1,2]	102.379	101.209	101.191	101.159	101.204	100.961	101.006	101.084	101.257	101.259	101.397	101.687	101.728	101.800	101.889
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	9.413	9.030	9.176	9.096	9.038	9.032	8.960	8.912	8.882	8.866	8.818	8.855	8.873	8.862	8.865
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	76.377	68.901	72.010	70.898	69.125	68.788	66.753	65.796	65.511	65.849	64.348	64.356	64.686	64.086	63.401
Other goods and services	381.291	387.224	386.226	385.476	386.171	386.494	387.053	388.627	389.119	390.761	391.043	391.382	391.236	392.364	393.320
Tobacco and smoking products	807.330	834.769	827.287	825.690	828.860	833.067	837.427	843.141	842.785	843.604	847.063	851.016	847.880	845.760	847.032
Personal care[1]	206.643	208.556	208.485	208.080	208.307	208.174	208.199	208.843	209.232	210.354	210.257	210.299	210.330	211.289	211.865
Personal care products[1]	161.062	160.529	161.418	159.478	160.163	159.763	159.017	160.162	160.705	161.585	160.825	161.256	160.616	162.620	163.147
Personal care services[1]	229.614	230.800	230.380	230.505	230.614	230.454	230.779	230.974	231.238	232.216	232.302	232.039	232.907	233.300	233.741

See footnotes at end of table.

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Miscellaneous personal services	354.052	362.854	361.062	361.786	362.435	362.905	364.545	365.351	365.905	367.157	367.912	367.934	367.968	368.877	370.423
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	174.566	183.862	185.311	186.804	185.266	184.931	185.566	186.015	185.236	184.791	183.345	184.636	186.279	189.201	190.089
Food and beverages	219.984	227.866	226.248	227.082	227.451	228.323	229.490	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116
Commodities less food and beverages	150.392	159.943	162.578	164.286	162.032	161.222	161.621	161.850	160.608	160.091	157.921	159.117	161.451	165.413	166.479
Nondurables less food and beverages	189.916	208.427	214.256	217.037	211.621	209.739	210.546	211.709	209.518	208.902	204.529	206.834	211.182	219.086	220.859
Apparel	119.503	122.111	122.226	122.271	120.578	118.770	121.547	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel	238.053	266.957	276.504	281.064	273.195	271.228	270.809	270.380	265.302	264.478	259.668	264.289	270.682	281.225	283.379
Durables	111.324	112.557	112.242	112.941	113.598	113.778	113.799	113.177	112.822	112.405	112.277	112.399	112.780	112.926	113.306
Services	261.274	265.762	264.256	264.883	265.928	266.660	267.271	267.510	267.352	267.413	267.737	268.459	268.819	269.396	269.901
Rent of shelter [3]	258.823	262.208	260.963	261.272	261.977	262.747	263.152	263.251	263.717	263.931	264.341	265.060	265.628	266.323	266.747
Transportation services	259.823	268.002	267.587	267.832	268.488	268.642	268.940	268.979	269.487	270.117	269.858	269.438	269.535	270.604	272.146
Other services	309.602	314.431	312.593	313.205	313.332	313.703	315.791	316.708	316.933	317.275	318.043	319.100	319.510	320.315	320.824
Special indexes:															
All items less food	217.828	224.503	224.731	225.826	225.485	225.566	226.092	226.329	225.717	225.532	224.805	225.739	226.927	228.887	229.621
All items less shelter	208.643	217.048	217.475	218.847	218.239	218.230	218.952	219.396	218.558	218.205	217.260	218.378	219.580	221.744	222.552
All items less medical care	209.689	216.325	216.346	217.414	217.158	217.336	217.955	218.281	217.730	217.479	216.875	217.804	218.737	220.483	221.159
Commodities less food	152.990	162.409	164.964	166.657	164.461	163.664	164.059	164.287	163.084	162.572	160.453	161.685	163.994	167.858	168.899
Nondurables less food	191.927	209.615	215.090	217.771	212.660	210.867	211.642	212.750	210.697	210.101	205.966	208.277	212.459	219.940	221.619
Nondurables less food and apparel	235.601	262.123	270.729	274.948	267.823	266.018	265.656	265.279	260.703	259.934	255.567	259.979	265.898	275.483	277.443
Nondurables	205.271	219.049	221.504	223.413	220.611	219.979	220.958	222.036	221.035	220.592	218.411	220.325	222.634	227.039	228.190
Services less rent of shelter [3]	284.368	290.554	288.612	289.676	291.219	291.961	292.871	293.301	292.365	292.242	292.487	293.269	293.406	293.886	294.527
Services less medical care services	249.569	253.554	252.100	252.713	253.781	254.487	255.085	255.295	255.009	254.978	255.271	255.881	256.123	256.675	257.121
Energy	211.449	243.909	253.495	260.376	254.170	252.661	251.706	250.480	240.902	238.177	232.300	236.942	242.663	253.599	255.736
All items less energy	220.458	224.806	223.798	224.275	224.635	225.010	225.797	226.303	226.754	226.818	226.795	227.422	227.925	228.705	229.252
All items less food and energy	221.337	225.008	224.118	224.534	224.891	225.164	225.874	226.289	226.743	226.859	226.740	227.237	227.865	228.735	229.303
Commodities less food and energy	143.588	145.499	145.214	145.657	145.741	145.486	146.159	146.734	147.068	146.811	145.929	145.963	146.628	147.644	148.070
Energy commodities	242.636	306.445	329.419	340.183	321.578	316.835	315.330	313.145	300.916	298.530	287.363	296.886	310.685	334.427	339.793
Services less energy	268.278	273.057	271.775	272.158	272.695	273.327	274.038	274.327	274.851	275.224	275.643	276.432	277.027	277.780	278.431
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	213.967	221.575	221.743	222.954	222.522	222.686	223.326	223.688	223.043	222.813	222.166	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012
All items (1967 = 100)	637.342	660.005	660.503	664.113	662.826	663.314	665.221	666.299	664.376	663.692	661.766	664.891	668.171	674.090	676.199
Food and beverages	219.182	227.276	225.667	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.957	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633
Food	218.730	227.125	225.439	226.257	226.610	227.585	228.911	229.967	230.406	230.143	230.624	231.980	231.806	232.126	232.550
Food at home	214.638	225.181	223.245	224.386	224.580	225.889	227.388	228.777	229.269	228.405	228.925	230.631	230.148	230.377	230.668
Cereals and bakery products	251.024	261.085	256.912	259.862	261.297	261.564	263.608	264.869	266.335	266.639	266.752	267.512	268.245	267.790	268.831
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	207.431	223.191	220.753	223.356	223.250	224.421	225.682	227.285	228.019	227.643	228.845	229.739	228.787	230.423	230.749
Dairy and related products [1]	197.992	211.772	208.951	210.488	211.374	213.957	215.910	218.406	218.451	217.557	217.503	219.185	218.218	217.975	215.670
Fruits and vegetables	270.713	282.180	284.147	281.424	277.853	279.494	280.617	284.884	282.345	279.989	280.711	282.588	278.626	276.807	279.285
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	161.214	166.067	165.553	165.160	165.380	166.890	167.391	167.416	168.262	167.739	167.577	169.594	168.825	168.498	168.203
Other foods at home	190.294	196.512	194.281	195.396	196.454	197.389	199.201	199.519	200.430	199.146	199.694	201.995	203.131	203.721	204.076
Sugar and sweets	200.035	206.668	202.613	204.161	206.402	206.103	208.537	211.591	212.276	209.091	209.639	212.860	213.086	214.050	214.583
Fats and oils	200.909	219.844	214.363	216.820	219.304	221.982	224.327	225.698	227.230	226.119	229.065	235.791	234.241	234.763	233.477
Other foods	204.577	209.273	207.711	208.632	209.328	210.318	212.092	211.730	212.673	211.618	211.835	213.520	215.327	215.913	216.510
Other miscellaneous foods [1,2]	121.872	124.148	123.797	123.673	123.911	124.607	125.327	125.167	125.681	125.761	126.235	125.367	127.047	126.611	128.056
Food away from home [1]	226.204	231.504	230.174	230.521	231.112	231.603	232.682	233.257	233.622	234.240	234.666	235.423	235.782	236.262	236.917
Other food away from home [1,2]	159.794	163.841	163.275	163.498	163.524	164.167	164.551	164.421	165.008	165.228	165.205	166.216	165.955	165.661	165.820
Alcoholic beverages	224.368	228.041	227.552	228.197	228.331	227.956	228.213	228.513	229.194	229.379	229.467	231.821	233.328	232.705	232.585
Housing	212.880	215.810	214.523	215.135	216.263	216.917	217.235	217.371	216.843	216.723	217.009	217.528	217.717	218.024	218.175
Shelter	242.309	245.526	244.420	244.618	245.112	245.705	246.187	246.372	246.922	247.313	247.858	248.435	248.868	249.453	249.852
Rent of primary residence	247.725	251.857	250.579	250.704	250.843	251.271	252.195	252.771	253.727	254.446	255.322	255.800	256.292	256.674	256.992
Lodging away from home [2]	135.119	138.828	138.699	140.814	147.508	151.939	146.163	140.665	137.128	131.860	129.754	132.580	137.590	142.514	143.128
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence [3]	232.461	235.147	234.133	234.272	234.634	235.116	235.645	235.886	236.407	236.869	237.350	237.848	238.085	238.543	238.932
Tenants' and household insurance [1,2]	126.739	128.563	127.654	127.859	128.242	128.377	128.727	129.090	129.562	129.912	130.695	131.182	130.565	131.427	132.174
Fuels and utilities	212.885	218.859	215.338	218.216	223.834	225.589	225.399	225.398	218.952	216.546	216.074	216.589	215.460	214.848	214.162
Fuels	187.272	191.522	188.078	191.103	197.253	198.857	198.396	198.168	190.976	188.244	187.586	187.786	186.170	185.276	184.171
Fuel oil and other fuels	277.433	336.592	347.371	345.830	339.095	335.796	334.935	334.361	334.886	342.717	340.375	344.055	350.169	355.613	351.248
Gas (piped) and electricity	191.552	193.519	189.281	192.646	199.650	201.547	201.084	200.861	193.001	189.671	189.060	189.143	187.193	186.040	185.010
Household furnishings and operations	121.555	121.109	120.873	121.238	121.152	121.185	121.325	121.399	121.642	121.459	121.409	121.770	122.201	122.236	122.149
Apparel	118.733	121.293	121.140	121.312	119.720	117.830	120.624	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902
Men's and boys' apparel	111.811	114.971	113.477	115.079	114.172	113.565	114.068	116.854	120.512	120.739	116.906	116.817	117.088	120.808	122.732
Women's and girls' apparel	106.360	108.733	109.589	108.704	106.263	102.841	107.359	113.333	115.638	115.324	110.883	107.583	109.862	115.303	116.301
Infants' and toddlers' apparel [1]	117.415	116.753	115.274	114.150	113.203	114.220	118.265	119.921	121.409	122.228	121.842	122.603	121.768	123.443	122.512
Footwear	127.593	128.560	128.602	129.810	128.533	126.679	128.108	131.035	130.799	130.676	128.560	127.300	128.188	130.314	131.758
Transportation	192.560	213.296	218.352	222.153	218.155	217.466	217.491	216.474	213.013	212.119	209.013	211.599	215.665	222.947	225.257
Private transportation	189.257	209.939	215.044	218.946	214.837	214.119	214.131	213.141	209.647	208.743	205.607	208.363	212.481	219.856	222.059
New and used motor vehicles [2]	96.271	99.205	98.172	99.236	100.485	101.093	101.393	100.736	100.187	99.539	99.250	99.037	99.279	99.800	100.559

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
New vehicles	139.044	142.866	142.475	143.476	143.995	143.687	143.276	143.290	143.539	143.778	143.994	144.431	145.475	145.511	145.591
Used cars and trucks[1]	144.007	150.010	146.907	149.304	152.759	155.201	156.860	154.645	152.569	150.310	149.207	148.197	148.055	149.726	152.150
Motor fuel	240.094	303.848	327.663	338.832	319.323	314.806	313.307	310.810	297.935	295.069	283.528	293.496	307.606	332.384	338.121
Gasoline (all types)	239.629	303.067	327.095	338.656	318.779	314.232	312.768	310.227	296.999	293.628	281.852	292.151	306.466	331.481	337.336
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	136.998	143.796	141.505	143.257	144.458	144.840	145.390	145.652	145.326	146.151	147.223	147.804	147.905	147.990	148.046
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	250.543	255.760	253.990	255.042	255.133	255.509	256.077	258.001	258.440	258.342	258.355	259.076	259.689	259.389	259.291
Public transportation	248.713	266.151	268.501	268.226	268.615	269.003	269.427	267.826	266.204	265.815	264.424	262.018	264.030	267.589	272.357
Medical care	389.766	402.187	400.683	401.316	401.398	402.160	402.783	403.433	405.472	407.128	407.909	410.459	413.022	414.116	415.231
Medical care commodities	306.257	315.845	315.798	316.099	315.710	315.957	316.299	316.869	317.901	318.671	319.396	321.314	323.842	325.227	325.102
Medical care services	414.273	427.551	425.450	426.210	426.498	427.464	428.190	428.856	431.274	433.269	434.051	436.798	439.305	440.246	441.853
Professional services	331.456	339.328	338.558	338.828	339.198	339.756	340.053	340.195	341.110	341.148	341.593	342.491	342.887	343.092	343.570
Hospital and related services	608.516	644.431	640.223	642.422	642.513	644.693	646.560	647.586	652.231	657.707	657.440	662.841	669.040	669.329	672.584
Recreation[2]	109.812	109.898	109.933	110.219	110.216	110.134	110.146	109.995	109.869	109.723	109.959	110.556	110.881	111.200	111.143
Video and audio[1,2]	99.643	99.087	99.523	99.331	99.005	99.417	98.939	99.148	99.339	99.095	99.028	99.563	100.192	100.754	100.797
Education and communication[2]	124.891	125.520	124.993	124.934	124.906	124.994	125.797	126.219	126.415	126.392	126.413	126.735	126.853	126.905	127.000
Education[2]	196.606	204.761	201.611	202.023	202.119	203.181	206.790	208.721	209.343	209.453	209.452	209.865	209.868	209.968	210.001
Educational books and supplies	508.386	534.846	526.990	528.326	529.103	529.929	536.250	544.702	546.888	548.418	547.576	554.390	554.958	557.037	557.139
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	552.958	575.357	566.469	567.600	567.816	570.995	581.447	586.531	588.222	588.409	588.489	589.117	589.075	589.187	589.277
Communication[1,2]	87.317	85.789	86.057	85.877	85.819	85.628	85.545	85.492	85.543	85.486	85.510	85.761	85.892	85.922	86.021
Information and information processing[1,2]	85.126	83.447	83.719	83.534	83.474	83.282	83.198	83.144	83.196	83.139	83.163	83.391	83.455	83.486	83.582
Telephone services[1,2]	102.086	100.626	100.643	100.610	100.657	100.366	100.405	100.475	100.616	100.620	100.764	101.014	101.050	101.112	101.189
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	9.960	9.571	9.710	9.623	9.575	9.573	9.514	9.462	9.440	9.408	9.371	9.404	9.423	9.420	9.441
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	76.273	68.439	71.220	70.071	68.426	68.230	66.530	65.435	65.342	65.613	64.421	64.382	64.729	64.198	63.571
Other goods and services	409.278	416.899	415.578	414.594	415.514	416.166	416.896	418.837	419.067	420.462	421.000	421.572	421.412	422.358	423.249
Tobacco and smoking products	812.347	839.665	832.003	830.137	833.452	837.692	842.479	848.513	847.868	848.791	852.435	856.419	853.214	851.360	852.457
Personal care[1]	204.299	206.361	206.422	205.919	206.165	206.069	205.957	206.615	206.887	207.847	207.747	207.814	207.958	208.918	209.449
Personal care products[1]	161.174	161.045	162.088	160.083	160.780	160.567	159.655	160.623	160.970	161.716	160.954	161.473	161.121	163.005	163.267
Personal care services[1]	229.824	230.958	230.597	230.709	230.814	230.579	230.907	231.139	231.409	232.222	232.313	232.093	232.964	233.362	233.816
Miscellaneous personal services	355.502	364.346	362.774	363.466	364.113	364.597	365.826	366.656	366.867	368.036	368.816	368.843	369.051	369.972	371.634
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	177.545	188.157	189.816	191.543	189.779	189.508	190.217	190.644	189.605	189.073	187.472	188.931	190.816	194.276	195.270
Food and beverages	219.182	227.276	225.667	226.473	226.813	227.701	228.957	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633
Commodities less food and beverages	155.064	166.459	169.461	171.531	168.922	168.166	168.623	168.793	167.147	166.502	164.072	165.511	168.180	172.900	174.121
Nondurables less food and beverages	198.517	220.100	226.985	230.306	223.944	221.945	222.704	223.817	220.916	220.183	215.404	218.318	223.359	232.634	234.615
Apparel	118.733	121.293	121.140	121.312	119.720	117.830	120.624	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	252.481	286.167	297.497	302.815	293.390	291.265	290.820	290.172	284.081	283.006	277.351	282.875	290.400	303.181	305.835
Durables	112.513	114.313	113.678	114.560	115.461	115.866	116.037	115.332	114.872	114.319	114.098	114.105	114.470	114.768	115.249
Services	256.628	260.925	259.419	260.062	261.122	261.777	262.344	262.636	262.427	262.535	262.954	263.615	263.904	264.394	264.819
Rent of shelter[3]	233.507	236.603	235.544	235.734	236.207	236.781	237.244	237.418	237.944	238.318	238.834	239.387	239.820	240.373	240.748
Transporatation services	259.985	268.161	267.258	267.729	268.122	268.170	268.778	269.151	270.160	271.172	271.174	270.972	271.019	271.891	272.940
Other services	296.066	299.544	298.262	298.779	298.819	299.077	300.411	301.130	301.477	301.609	302.364	303.344	303.908	304.690	305.232
Special indexes:															
All items less food	212.938	220.401	220.894	222.174	221.604	221.625	222.144	222.384	221.548	221.324	220.479	221.476	222.792	225.059	225.815
All items less shelter	205.943	215.223	215.853	217.445	216.673	216.683	217.387	217.817	216.732	216.274	215.189	216.427	217.801	220.347	221.182
All items less medical care	206.828	214.226	214.442	215.660	215.216	215.361	215.996	216.346	215.626	215.342	214.658	215.653	216.699	218.700	219.390
Commodities less food	157.422	168.646	171.564	173.603	171.059	170.311	170.764	170.938	169.349	168.725	166.354	167.821	170.476	175.097	176.294
Nondurables less food	200.147	220.793	227.290	230.472	224.451	222.537	223.269	224.341	221.629	220.944	216.421	219.315	224.205	233.049	234.939
Nondurables less food and apparel	248.965	279.965	290.247	295.146	286.570	284.603	284.219	283.654	278.162	277.198	272.053	277.315	284.362	296.105	298.544
Nondurables	209.360	224.728	227.661	229.820	226.570	225.916	226.913	227.983	226.642	226.140	223.793	226.025	228.711	233.849	235.104
Services less rent of shelter[3]	251.210	256.386	254.540	255.643	257.266	257.932	258.552	258.945	257.887	257.664	257.915	258.616	258.697	259.048	259.480
Services less medical care services	245.533	249.355	247.899	248.528	249.607	250.237	250.789	251.058	250.733	250.753	251.150	251.705	251.882	252.344	252.708
Energy	211.926	246.086	256.400	263.494	256.663	255.169	254.191	252.823	242.844	240.073	233.943	238.978	245.158	256.979	259.268
All items less energy	215.173	219.598	218.537	219.041	219.383	219.748	220.587	221.161	221.643	221.720	221.735	222.298	222.758	223.520	224.034
All items less food and energy	214.835	218.461	217.525	217.966	218.306	218.548	219.290	219.766	220.258	220.404	220.325	220.736	221.318	222.169	222.700
Commodities less food and energy	145.728	148.050	147.472	148.045	148.321	148.206	149.003	149.633	149.890	149.572	148.692	148.645	149.277	150.368	150.809
Energy commodities	242.805	306.719	330.157	340.895	321.775	317.281	315.799	313.363	300.937	298.469	287.221	297.049	310.990	335.299	340.744
Services less energy	263.713	268.270	267.077	267.410	267.791	268.303	268.988	269.337	270.000	270.500	271.036	271.762	272.318	273.002	273.600

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.
[3] Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.
[4] Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2011		2012				2011		2012			
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
U.S. city average	M	226.230	225.672	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	222.813	222.166	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	242.652	241.987	242.879	243.850	245.125	245.850	241.167	240.431	241.321	242.371	243.768	244.581
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	244.076	243.328	244.296	245.179	246.473	247.166	240.912	240.148	241.066	242.040	243.433	244.187
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	145.335	145.062	145.456	146.217	146.961	147.460	146.843	146.432	146.923	147.685	148.541	149.130
Midwest urban[4]	M	215.614	215.173	216.368	216.855	218.975	219.405	211.969	211.459	212.756	213.248	215.788	216.160
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	216.097	215.633	216.883	217.320	219.269	219.519	211.505	210.962	212.309	212.714	215.108	215.343
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	138.453	138.186	138.903	139.191	140.921	141.308	139.048	138.741	139.595	139.934	141.956	142.255
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	212.907	212.505	213.649	214.524	215.784	216.658	211.533	211.040	212.052	212.902	214.565	215.382
South urban	M	219.961	219.469	220.497	221.802	223.314	224.275	218.030	217.463	218.571	220.080	221.792	222.872
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	220.654	220.152	221.185	222.711	224.250	225.154	219.215	218.603	219.705	221.592	223.295	224.377
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	140.218	139.838	140.388	141.133	142.056	142.718	139.721	139.299	139.863	140.726	141.793	142.530
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	224.714	224.892	226.902	228.117	229.953	230.734	225.404	225.422	227.762	228.966	231.031	231.803
West urban	M	228.771	228.117	228.980	229.995	232.039	232.561	223.785	222.968	223.849	224.956	227.271	227.686
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	232.851	232.106	233.044	234.173	236.249	236.631	226.250	225.267	226.277	227.609	230.059	230.247
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	138.411	138.017	138.465	138.997	140.235	140.619	138.587	138.157	138.578	139.050	140.393	140.819
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	206.201	205.636	206.562	207.469	209.011	209.511	205.627	204.954	205.939	206.988	208.811	209.308
B/C[3]	M	140.225	139.881	140.418	141.040	142.146	142.679	140.330	139.931	140.506	141.179	142.445	143.017
D	M	220.020	219.950	221.362	222.324	224.029	224.986	218.973	218.780	220.339	221.349	223.270	224.129
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	219.181	218.180	219.585	219.626	222.351	222.416	213.704	212.597	214.298	214.022	217.065	217.174
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	232.731	231.567	233.441	234.537	236.941	236.866	225.786	224.444	226.245	227.585	230.281	230.023
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	249.317	248.307	249.322	250.285	251.887	252.349	245.546	244.586	245.541	246.539	248.152	248.706
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	245.030	–	245.891	–	247.166	–	246.349	–	247.006	–	248.800	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	211.225	–	211.985	–	214.743	–	202.824	–	203.575	–	206.615	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	209.283	–	209.203	–	212.618	–	214.581	–	214.557	–	218.793	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	147.565	–	148.163	–	150.074	–	148.038	–	148.489	–	150.619	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	208.590	–	210.600	–	212.895	–	207.654	–	210.269	–	212.600
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	213.505	–	214.836	–	216.194	–	210.199	–	212.037	–	213.905
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	200.477	–	204.291	–	206.088	–	199.480	–	203.603	–	205.790
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	231.794	–	234.043	–	236.095	–	230.394	–	232.605	–	235.443
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	234.312	–	235.857	–	237.782	–	235.194	–	236.815	–	238.802
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	234.327	–	236.880	–	238.985	–	231.109	–	234.648	–	236.626
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	234.812	–	235.744	–	237.931	–	231.297	–	232.081	–	234.808

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

[5] Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

[6] In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the *CPI Detailed Report*: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH–KY–IN; Kansas City, MO–KS; Milwaukee–Racine, WI; Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

[7] Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2011									2012			
	2010	2011	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
Finished goods	179.8	190.5	191.4	192.5	191.4	192.2	191.7	192.6	191.8	191.7	191.1	192.0	192.7	194.4	195.0
Finished consumer goods	189.1	203.3	204.8	206.3	204.7	205.7	204.9	206.2	204.5	204.4	203.4	204.5	205.4	207.9	208.7
Finished consumer foods	182.4	193.9	193.0	191.0	192.4	193.5	195.7	197.0	195.9	197.9	197.2	197.0	196.5	197.3	197.8
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	190.4	205.5	207.8	210.5	207.8	208.8	207.0	208.3	206.3	205.5	204.4	206.0	207.4	210.5	211.4
Nondurable goods less food	210.1	231.5	235.2	239.4	235.2	236.6	233.8	235.7	231.6	230.4	228.8	230.8	232.9	237.4	238.8
Durable goods	144.9	147.4	146.8	146.6	146.9	147.2	147.3	147.3	149.7	149.7	149.5	150.2	150.1	150.3	150.4
Capital equipment	157.3	159.7	159.2	159.2	159.5	159.7	159.7	159.8	161.2	161.3	161.4	162.1	162.2	162.3	162.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	183.4	199.8	201.0	203.2	203.3	204.1	202.8	203.2	200.2	199.9	198.5	198.8	200.1	203.3	203.2
Materials and components for manufacturing	174.0	189.8	191.1	192.6	192.4	193.3	192.7	192.8	190.6	189.5	187.7	188.6	190.8	192.8	193.0
Materials for food manufacturing	174.4	193.4	193.3	192.9	193.8	195.9	199.2	199.4	196.4	197.0	195.7	195.4	195.4	195.9	196.2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	215.4	249.2	251.9	257.3	256.3	257.8	255.0	256.2	251.3	247.6	242.3	244.5	249.5	256.2	257.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	186.6	204.2	208.0	207.8	206.8	207.9	207.2	206.1	202.4	201.6	200.1	201.2	204.2	204.3	203.6
Components for manufacturing	142.2	145.8	145.4	145.7	146.1	146.4	146.5	146.5	146.7	146.8	146.8	147.1	147.4	147.5	147.6
Materials and components for construction	205.7	212.8	212.1	212.8	213.7	214.7	214.6	214.5	214.4	214.2	214.2	215.3	216.8	217.5	218.3
Processed fuels and lubricants	185.2	215.0	218.6	224.3	224.2	225.1	219.5	221.0	212.2	213.9	211.9	209.8	209.9	219.7	217.4
Containers	201.2	205.4	204.9	206.4	206.8	207.1	205.9	206.0	205.4	205.3	205.4	205.5	206.6	206.7	206.9
Supplies	175.0	184.2	183.9	184.5	185.2	185.7	186.1	186.7	185.8	185.4	184.9	185.5	186.1	186.9	187.7
Crude materials for further processing	212.2	249.4	261.3	255.5	256.8	256.9	251.2	251.1	242.8	248.5	242.0	246.0	244.6	248.5	242.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	152.4	188.4	193.1	190.3	195.3	192.6	196.3	192.4	186.3	188.6	184.5	188.8	191.2	196.2	190.9
Crude nonfood materials	249.3	284.0	301.7	293.6	291.3	293.9	279.7	283.4	273.8	282.2	274.0	277.6	273.1	275.7	268.8
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	178.3	188.9	190.1	191.9	190.3	191.0	189.8	190.7	189.9	189.4	188.8	190.0	190.9	192.9	193.5
Finished energy goods	166.9	193.0	200.0	206.1	199.5	200.3	195.6	197.9	191.2	189.3	186.3	187.6	190.8	197.0	198.8
Finished goods less energy	175.5	181.4	180.5	180.0	180.6	181.4	182.1	182.5	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.8	184.7	185.0	185.3
Finished consumer goods less energy	183.9	191.7	190.5	189.9	190.6	191.7	192.7	193.4	194.1	194.8	194.7	195.7	195.4	195.9	196.3
Finished goods less food and energy	173.6	177.8	176.9	176.9	177.2	177.9	178.1	178.3	179.8	179.9	180.1	181.3	181.3	181.5	181.7
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	185.1	190.8	189.5	189.7	189.9	191.0	191.4	191.8	193.4	193.4	193.7	195.4	195.2	195.6	195.8
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	220.8	230.0	228.0	228.4	228.7	230.6	231.4	232.2	232.7	232.9	233.5	236.3	236.2	236.7	237.0
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	184.4	200.4	201.7	204.0	204.0	204.8	203.1	203.5	200.5	200.2	198.9	199.1	200.6	203.9	203.7
Intermediate foods and feeds	171.7	192.3	192.5	192.9	194.1	195.3	197.9	198.7	194.9	194.6	192.9	193.3	193.1	194.6	196.1
Intermediate energy goods	187.8	219.8	223.6	229.4	229.1	230.8	224.1	226.0	217.4	219.0	216.9	215.1	215.4	225.8	223.4
Intermediate goods less energy	180.0	192.2	192.7	193.8	194.1	194.6	194.7	194.8	193.2	192.4	191.3	192.1	193.6	194.9	195.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	180.8	192.0	192.5	193.8	193.9	194.4	194.2	194.1	192.8	192.0	190.9	191.7	193.5	194.7	195.1
Crude energy materials	216.7	240.4	260.6	251.9	246.9	249.9	231.0	235.6	229.8	243.2	232.7	233.1	227.2	227.6	219.8
Crude materials less energy	197.0	240.0	245.8	242.3	247.7	245.7	249.0	245.6	236.3	236.5	233.0	238.8	240.1	245.6	240.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy	329.1	390.4	399.1	393.8	399.6	401.0	402.2	401.4	381.2	373.5	372.7	383.3	381.1	388.1	383.3

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2011									2012			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	256.6	251.0	247.2	251.2	237.4	241.6	235.1	245.6	238.6	238.0	234.2	236.7	230.4
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	297.6	289.1	281.9	286.8	264.3	270.8	262.9	278.0	267.7	264.4	256.8	261.3	248.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas	227.9	225.6	227.6	231.0	231.3	231.4	224.0	228.1	226.0	229.8	230.7	229.8	230.7
213	Mining support activities	108.9	109.9	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.9	113.6	114.1	114.2	114.4	114.5	115.6	115.6
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	190.2	191.9	191.1	191.7	190.7	191.5	190.2	190.6	189.6	191.1	192.1	194.9	194.8
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	190.8	191.2	191.8	193.4	195.5	196.4	194.4	194.8	194.2	194.9	194.6	195.6	196.3
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	125.8	126.5	126.7	128.3	128.3	128.5	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.8	131.3	131.0	131.9
313	Textile mills	130.4	132.6	132.5	132.2	132.5	132.6	131.5	131.0	130.0	129.6	128.7	129.2	128.9
315	Apparel manufacturing	105.0	105.7	105.9	106.3	106.2	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.3
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	162.7	163.8	164.9	166.2	166.3	166.1	165.7	164.8	163.9	165.3	164.3	166.8	168.1
321	Wood products manufacturing	108.6	107.7	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.9	109.3	110.2	111.1	111.8
322	Paper manufacturing	131.1	131.4	131.7	132.1	132.2	132.5	132.2	131.9	131.8	131.6	132.1	131.9	131.7
323	Printing and related support activities	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	111.9	112.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	111.6	112.6	112.1	112.0
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	393.8	409.3	396.6	396.1	379.6	385.7	368.9	372.6	362.4	371.1	379.6	408.8	404.1
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	250.2	252.8	253.4	255.1	255.2	256.7	255.9	255.6	254.7	258.4	259.9	261.8	262.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	174.4	176.4	178.4	178.8	178.4	178.6	178.7	178.3	178.2	178.5	179.1	180.0	181.5
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	223.0	221.8	220.2	221.6	220.6	219.1	214.2	213.1	211.5	211.6	215.5	214.8	214.0
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	182.1	182.9	183.5	184.0	184.1	184.4	184.3	184.2	184.2	184.5	184.9	185.1	185.6
333	Machinery manufacturing	122.9	123.2	123.5	123.8	123.9	124.2	124.3	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.4	125.8	125.9
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	90.3	90.3	90.2	90.0	90.0	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.7	90.0	89.9	89.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	135.8	136.0	136.6	137.1	136.5	136.7	136.5	136.7	136.6	137.6	138.2	138.2	138.3
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	112.0	111.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	112.1	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	180.2	180.5	180.8	181.5	181.7	182.2	182.4	182.7	183.0	183.5	183.7	183.3	184.0
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	115.5	115.5	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.9	117.3	117.5	117.5
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	128.2	128.2	128.9	129.0	127.9	128.5	128.0	127.8	128.0	128.8	128.2	130.3	129.9
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	121.9	122.4	124.8	125.7	126.8	125.5	127.2	125.1	125.5	124.6	125.5	124.9	125.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores	92.3	94.2	90.4	87.2	88.3	90.5	89.4	90.9	81.8	80.0	80.4	80.3	79.5
446	Health and personal care stores	131.0	130.9	130.9	129.2	131.4	135.9	134.5	134.5	134.9	136.2	135.6	136.2	139.7
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	70.5	81.1	84.5	76.2	82.3	84.1	78.6	82.0	80.3	75.5	76.4	77.1	81.1
454	Nonstore retailers	141.3	141.9	142.1	141.9	143.7	143.4	141.9	140.8	145.4	146.3	140.3	144.5	144.0
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	219.6	218.9	219.5	220.0	224.0	216.2	220.2	220.0	221.8	224.3	223.7	231.0	234.5
483	Water transportation	135.3	136.4	136.5	134.3	132.5	132.6	131.7	132.7	131.9	132.3	133.3	135.3	137.5
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	188.5	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	196.0	196.0	196.0
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	133.5	134.7	138.8	140.4	141.5	139.2	133.4	131.4	131.4	130.4	130.7	127.9	126.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	131.3	131.3	131.5	131.6	131.9	132.0	132.3	132.4	132.5	133.1	132.7	133.5	133.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9	109.0	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.1	109.2	108.8
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.6	129.5	129.8	128.9	129.0	130.3	129.9	129.7	130.1
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	176.2	176.3	176.5	176.8	177.1	177.5	178.7	178.8	179.4	179.9	179.0	179.4	180.0
6231	Nursing care facilities	128.9	128.9	128.7	129.3	129.1	129.4	128.1	128.3	128.5	129.4	128.7	129.1	129.3
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	135.5	135.7	135.7	137.1	137.3	138.2	138.1	137.5	137.8	138.9	139.1	139.8	139.3
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.0	111.1	111.0	111.3	111.1	111.4	111.2	111.5	111.5	112.3	111.8	112.1	112.3
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	113.4	114.5	114.8	110.3	109.0	110.0	114.4	115.1	113.5	114.2	113.1	114.3	114.7
517	Telecommunications	101.1	101.5	101.4	101.7	102.1	101.8	102.0	102.1	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.7	101.2
5182	Data processing and related services	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.1
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	127.5	127.5	127.7	128.0	128.0	125.0	122.2	123.7	123.3	124.8	126.9	128.4	130.4
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	109.0	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.3	110.3	111.0	111.0	110.3	109.5	109.8
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	97.9	98.0	97.7	97.8	97.7	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.6	97.8	98.1
5313	Real estate support activities	107.1	107.0	106.0	105.5	105.5	106.0	107.1	106.4	106.9	107.4	106.9	107.1	108.1
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	129.0	126.4	132.7	143.2	143.2	135.0	133.5	132.1	122.9	122.8	126.7	147.9	131.8
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	177.8	177.8	178.0	178.2	178.2	178.4	178.4	178.6	178.7	182.0	181.7	182.1	182.2
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	112.0	111.5	111.5	111.8	111.9	111.8	111.1	110.9	112.5	112.0	111.8	111.0	110.5
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	144.8	144.8	145.3	145.8	145.9	146.2	146.3	146.4	146.4	146.6	146.0	146.2	146.2
54181	Advertising agencies	105.6	105.6	105.6	106.3	106.4	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.6	106.5	106.3	106.4
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	125.4	125.3	125.4	125.1	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.5	125.8	125.9	126.8
56151	Travel agencies	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.0	99.7	99.4	101.1
56172	Janitorial services	111.5	111.9	112.0	112.5	112.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7
5621	Waste collection	120.7	121.1	120.4	120.3	120.7	121.3	121.5	121.4	120.9	121.3	121.4	122.2	122.4
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	142.5	142.6	141.9	143.4	143.5	143.6	145.2	144.1	142.9	142.4	142.6	148.0	149.4

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Finished goods											
Total	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1	172.5	179.8	190.6
Foods	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.3	175.5	182.4	193.9
Energy	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.7	146.9	166.9	193.4
Other	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2	171.5	173.6	177.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.3	172.5	183.4	200.0
Foods	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.4	165.1	174.4	193.3
Energy	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.1	162.5	187.8	220.2
Other	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	180.9	173.4	180.8	192.1
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.8	175.2	212.2	249.6
Foods	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.4	134.5	152.4	188.4
Energy	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	309.4	176.8	216.7	240.6
Other	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	308.5	211.1	280.8	342.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011									2012			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES	133.8	134.3	134.5	134.0	134.6	135.3	132.6	132.7	132.1	132.5	133.1	134.1	134.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages	208.2	207.4	210.6	203.2	208.9	213.8	199.0	203.1	199.0	201.6	200.5	206.0	210.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	213.2	211.6	214.6	205.8	212.0	217.3	201.1	205.7	201.2	203.8	202.6	208.6	213.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	160.7	170.2	174.6	183.7	184.8	184.6	184.8	182.6	183.8	185.9	186.8	186.4	190.1
Industrial supplies and materials	191.6	193.1	191.8	191.3	191.7	192.8	186.3	185.9	184.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	189.2
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	246.1	240.5	234.8	226.9	215.7	212.5	209.8	206.8	200.7	200.7	202.0	201.6	202.2
Fuels and lubricants	287.0	287.6	284.0	285.9	284.1	284.6	268.9	278.1	270.6	273.7	273.6	280.4	285.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	176.7	178.9	178.5	177.8	179.6	181.2	175.9	173.4	173.8	172.0	175.0	176.3	176.5
Selected building materials	116.7	116.4	116.2	115.7	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.3	115.6	115.8	117.1	117.2	117.7
Capital goods	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.6	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.6	105.4	105.7	105.9	106.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment	111.5	113.4	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.1	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.0	113.0
Nonelectrical machinery	94.0	94.0	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	109.9	110.2	110.3	110.8	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	114.3	114.9	116.3	116.9	117.2	117.4	116.9	116.7	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.2
Nondurables, manufactured	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.7	114.9	114.7	113.8	113.6	113.9	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9
Durables, manufactured	112.4	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.0	113.6	113.4	113.3	113.3	113.4	114.0	114.3	113.9
Agricultural commodities	217.8	215.5	217.2	208.5	211.9	216.0	201.9	205.3	200.5	202.8	202.0	206.9	211.1
Nonagricultural commodities	127.7	128.4	128.6	128.7	129.1	129.5	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	128.3	129.0	129.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011									2012			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES	142.9	143.1	142.2	142.4	141.9	141.7	141.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	144.2	144.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	179.2	177.9	174.8	175.8	174.4	174.7	173.6	173.3	172.4	176.3	171.4	174.3	174.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	204.1	201.8	197.0	197.7	196.1	196.5	194.8	194.9	194.0	198.8	192.1	196.3	196.5
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	122.9	123.9	124.5	126.2	125.3	125.3	125.6	124.1	123.7	125.4	124.3	124.5	124.7
Industrial supplies and materials	270.6	270.7	266.1	266.8	263.8	262.5	260.1	264.4	263.6	262.4	263.1	272.0	271.3
Fuels and lubricants	369.7	367.4	359.0	359.4	351.8	348.2	346.1	357.7	356.3	355.6	355.4	371.1	368.5
Petroleum and petroleum products	410.7	407.6	397.8	399.2	390.0	386.5	385.5	398.8	397.8	397.9	399.0	418.5	416.9
Paper and paper base stocks	118.8	119.5	119.4	120.4	118.4	117.1	117.3	116.2	114.8	112.5	112.4	114.0	113.1
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	169.4	171.3	173.0	174.5	175.0	175.9	176.4	175.8	175.1	174.7	175.7	177.7	182.9
Selected building materials	132.0	131.3	129.3	130.5	130.8	131.2	130.3	130.2	130.7	131.3	132.0	134.4	135.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	295.4	304.5	297.0	296.4	302.9	304.9	292.1	277.3	277.8	270.8	275.5	283.9	277.7
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	112.9	113.3	114.3	115.0	115.5	116.3	116.3	115.8	115.2	114.7	114.8	115.4	115.8
Capital goods	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.9	92.9	92.7	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment	116.6	117.0	117.1	118.2	118.6	118.4	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.9	118.7	119.2	119.7
Nonelectrical machinery	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.6	86.7	86.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	111.8	112.8	113.3	113.0	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.7	114.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	105.3	105.5	105.8	106.1	106.4	106.6	107.2	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.6	107.7	107.8
Nondurables, manufactured	110.8	110.9	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.1
Durables, manufactured	99.5	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.3	99.9
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	109.5	109.4	111.8	114.3	114.0	114.9	115.1	114.5	119.3	118.6	119.8	118.0	119.2

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2010				2011				2012
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Import air freight	158.3	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.4
Export air freight	124.0	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	149.0
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	149.8	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	157.7	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2009				2010				2011				2012
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	102.9	105.0	106.8	108.1	109.3	109.6	110.2	110.5	110.1	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.5
Compensation per hour	111.7	113.6	114.3	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.1	117.5	117.5	119.0	118.9	119.0
Real compensation per hour	102.6	103.9	103.6	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.0	103.2	103.3	102.2	102.7	102.3	101.8
Unit labor costs	108.5	108.1	107.0	105.9	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	106.8	106.8	107.8	107.4	107.7
Unit nonlabor payments	108.2	108.0	109.9	112.3	114.7	115.5	116.5	118.5	117.9	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.6
Implicit price deflator	108.4	108.1	108.1	108.4	108.9	109.4	109.7	110.4	111.2	111.9	112.7	112.8	113.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	102.8	104.9	106.5	107.9	109.1	109.5	110.0	110.5	110.2	110.1	110.6	110.9	110.6
Compensation per hour	111.7	113.6	114.2	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.1	117.6	117.4	119.1	119.0	119.1
Real compensation per hour	102.6	103.9	103.5	103.0	103.1	103.9	103.9	103.2	103.3	102.1	102.7	102.3	101.8
Unit labor costs	108.6	108.3	107.2	106.1	105.3	105.6	105.6	105.1	106.7	106.7	107.7	107.3	107.6
Unit nonlabor payments	108.5	108.1	110.3	112.3	114.7	115.6	116.2	118.0	117.1	119.0	119.1	120.3	120.9
Implicit price deflator	108.6	108.2	108.4	108.5	109.0	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.8	111.5	112.2	112.4	112.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	100.7	102.3	104.2	106.6	108.9	108.5	108.3	107.3	107.8	108.6	108.6	109.0	109.1
Compensation per hour	111.4	113.5	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.1	115.8	117.0	117.1	118.6	118.4	118.4
Real compensation per hour	102.4	103.8	103.6	103.2	103.2	103.7	103.9	103.0	102.8	101.9	102.3	101.9	101.2
Total unit costs	114.4	114.5	112.4	110.1	107.4	107.3	107.6	108.3	108.7	108.1	109.1	108.7	108.7
Unit labor costs	110.6	111.0	109.7	107.6	105.6	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.5	107.9	109.2	108.7	108.6
Unit nonlabor costs	124.3	123.7	119.6	116.6	112.0	109.9	108.6	109.1	109.3	108.8	109.0	108.7	108.8
Unit profits	81.2	75.0	83.6	96.2	114.8	117.7	121.5	121.2	122.4	130.4	131.9	134.1	133.6
Unit nonlabor payments	109.5	107.0	107.2	109.6	113.0	112.5	113.0	113.3	113.8	116.2	116.8	117.4	117.3
Implicit price deflator	110.2	109.5	108.8	108.3	108.3	108.6	109.3	109.9	110.5	111.0	112.0	111.9	111.8
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	101.6	103.4	106.5	108.4	109.7	111.9	112.3	113.4	114.2	113.7	115.2	115.4	116.9
Compensation per hour	112.7	115.1	115.4	116.2	115.4	116.6	116.9	117.5	118.6	118.0	118.9	117.8	117.8
Real compensation per hour	103.6	105.3	104.6	104.5	103.6	104.8	104.7	104.5	104.3	102.6	102.6	101.4	100.7
Unit labor costs	111.0	111.3	108.3	107.2	105.2	104.2	104.1	103.6	103.8	103.8	103.2	102.1	100.8

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	82.4	85.3	88.0	92.1	95.7	98.4	100.0	101.0	102.6	103.3	106.0	110.3	110.8
Output per unit of capital services	104.3	102.6	98.9	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.3	95.7	90.5	93.7	94.0
Multifactor productivity	89.7	91.2	91.9	94.1	96.7	99.0	100.0	100.5	100.8	99.6	98.8	102.2	102.5
Output	83.6	87.4	88.3	90.0	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.1	105.2	103.8	98.9	102.8	105.0
Inputs:													
Labor input	99.9	101.1	99.3	97.4	97.0	98.1	100.0	102.4	103.6	102.1	95.5	96.0	97.9
Capital services	80.2	85.3	89.2	92.1	94.4	96.9	100.0	103.1	106.0	108.5	109.2	109.7	111.7
Combined units of labor and capital input	93.3	95.9	96.0	95.6	96.1	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.4	104.3	100.1	100.6	102.5
Capital per hour of all persons	79.0	83.2	89.0	94.2	97.3	98.6	100.0	101.0	103.2	108.0	117.1	117.8	117.8
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	82.7	85.6	88.3	92.4	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	103.3	105.8	110.2	110.9
Output per unit of capital services	104.7	102.6	99.0	97.7	98.1	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.1	95.0	89.6	92.8	93.4
Multifactor productivity	89.9	91.4	92.1	94.2	96.6	98.9	100.0	100.4	100.7	99.3	98.3	101.7	102.3
Output	83.8	87.5	88.4	90.1	92.9	96.7	100.0	103.2	105.4	103.9	98.7	102.6	105.1
Inputs:													
Labor input	99.6	100.8	99.2	97.2	96.9	98.1	100.0	102.5	103.8	102.2	95.6	96.1	98.0
Capital services	80.0	85.3	89.3	92.3	94.7	97.1	100.0	103.3	106.4	109.3	110.1	110.6	112.6
Combined units of labor and capital input	93.1	95.8	96.0	95.6	96.2	97.7	100.0	102.8	104.7	104.6	100.4	100.9	102.8
Capital per hour of all persons	79.0	83.4	89.2	94.6	97.7	98.8	100.0	101.0	103.6	108.7	118.1	118.8	118.8
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	77.0	80.4	81.9	87.9	93.3	95.5	100.0	100.9	104.9	104.5	104.5	–	–
Output per unit of capital services	102.0	102.1	95.7	94.5	95.1	97.1	100.0	100.8	101.6	94.5	81.6	–	–
Multifactor productivity	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.2	100.6	96.3	89.3	–	–
Output	95.9	98.9	94.2	93.9	94.9	96.5	100.0	101.6	103.8	99.2	86.8	–	–
Inputs:												–	–
Hours of all persons	124.7	123.1	115.0	106.9	101.6	101.1	100.0	100.7	99.0	95.0	83.0	–	–
Capital services	94.1	96.8	98.4	99.3	99.7	99.4	100.0	100.8	102.2	105.1	106.4	–	–
Energy	117.7	128.4	140.3	108.6	97.0	90.8	100.0	92.2	100.1	104.0	92.2	–	–
Nonenergy materials	108.7	106.7	100.0	101.0	99.3	98.5	100.0	98.2	98.3	93.4	85.9	–	–
Purchased business services	105.2	103.8	102.0	98.7	98.1	91.8	100.0	98.4	105.6	93.0	88.1	–	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	110.5	110.0	105.9	102.3	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.2	100.6	96.3	89.3	–	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	1966	1976	1986	1996	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	44.9	56.6	65.7	76.3	95.7	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.4	103.2	105.7	109.9	110.1
Compensation per hour	11.0	23.2	46.4	66.9	93.0	96.2	100.0	103.8	108.1	111.7	113.5	115.7	118.2
Real compensation per hour	60.4	72.7	78.8	82.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.8	101.2	103.3	103.6	102.6
Unit labor costs	24.5	41.1	70.5	87.8	97.2	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.5	108.2	107.4	105.2	107.4
Unit nonlabor payments	22.0	36.8	63.1	84.7	90.3	95.4	100.0	103.0	105.6	106.3	109.6	116.3	119.9
Implicit price deflator	23.5	39.4	67.6	86.6	94.5	96.9	100.0	102.9	105.6	107.5	108.3	109.6	112.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	47.0	58.2	66.6	76.9	95.8	98.4	100.0	100.9	102.5	103.1	105.5	109.8	110.2
Compensation per hour	11.2	23.5	46.8	67.4	93.1	96.2	100.0	103.8	107.9	111.6	113.5	115.7	118.3
Real compensation per hour	61.5	73.4	79.5	83.4	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.2	103.3	103.6	102.6
Unit labor costs	23.8	40.3	70.3	87.5	97.1	97.8	100.0	102.8	105.3	108.2	107.5	105.4	107.3
Unit nonlabor payments	21.5	35.7	62.1	83.7	90.1	94.8	100.0	103.2	105.4	105.8	109.8	116.1	119.1
Implicit price deflator	22.9	38.5	67.1	86.0	94.4	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.4	107.3	108.4	109.6	111.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	46.2	55.5	64.6	75.7	94.4	97.8	100.0	101.9	102.6	102.9	103.4	108.2	108.5
Compensation per hour	12.6	25.6	49.8	68.9	93.9	96.5	100.0	103.3	107.3	111.2	113.5	115.6	117.8
Real compensation per hour	69.1	80.1	84.7	85.3	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.8	103.3	103.5	102.2
Total unit costs	25.3	44.5	76.6	89.4	98.7	97.8	100.0	101.8	105.9	109.6	112.8	107.6	108.7
Unit labor costs	27.2	46.2	77.2	90.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.3	104.6	108.0	109.7	106.8	108.6
Unit nonlabor costs	20.4	40.1	75.0	85.4	96.8	95.7	100.0	103.0	109.2	113.6	121.0	109.9	109.0
Unit profits	38.6	42.7	53.6	92.5	66.0	88.0	100.0	111.6	100.0	91.6	84.1	118.8	129.7
Unit nonlabor payments	26.6	41.0	67.6	87.9	86.3	93.1	100.0	105.9	106.0	106.0	108.3	113.0	116.1
Implicit price deflator	27.0	44.2	73.7	89.8	94.6	96.6	100.0	103.0	105.1	107.3	109.2	109.0	111.3
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	65.9	93.3	95.4	100.0	100.9	104.8	104.3	104.9	111.8	114.6
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	66.4	96.0	96.8	100.0	102.0	105.3	109.8	114.8	116.6	118.3
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	82.2	101.9	100.0	100.0	98.8	99.1	99.6	104.5	104.4	102.7
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	100.7	102.9	101.4	100.0	101.1	100.4	105.2	109.4	104.3	103.2
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	88.7	84.9	91.4	100.0	104.3	110.4	118.7	110.0	–	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	92.0	89.8	94.1	100.0	103.5	107.7	115.0	109.9	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Mining												
21	Mining	98.1	97.8	94.9	100.0	102.8	94.0	84.9	77.0	71.2	69.0	78.8	77.2
211	Oil and gas extraction	87.1	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	82.6
2111	Oil and gas extraction	87.1	96.7	96.6	100.0	105.9	90.0	86.6	80.9	78.7	71.4	75.9	82.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas	95.6	95.3	98.5	100.0	102.8	104.9	104.3	101.1	94.4	94.9	92.2	93.3
2121	Coal mining	99.0	103.9	102.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	96.7	89.5	90.6	85.4	79.8	78.8
2122	Metal ore mining	79.7	85.7	93.8	100.0	103.3	101.5	97.2	90.8	77.0	77.1	85.5	88.4
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	98.2	92.1	96.5	100.0	104.3	109.4	115.1	116.7	103.9	105.1	97.3	97.4
213	Support activities for mining	98.3	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0
2131	Support activities for mining	98.3	99.7	104.5	100.0	122.2	142.3	104.5	87.0	117.7	137.9	110.0	124.0
	Utilities												
2211	Power generation and supply	100.6	103.9	103.4	100.0	102.1	104.4	111.1	112.1	110.1	105.7	103.1	106.6
2212	Natural gas distribution	88.9	98.1	95.4	100.0	98.9	102.5	105.9	103.2	103.8	104.9	100.9	106.7
	Manufacturing												
311	Food	92.2	93.5	95.4	100.0	101.5	100.9	106.2	104.0	101.7	101.3	104.7	103.5
3111	Animal food	78.2	77.0	92.0	100.0	117.7	104.6	119.5	108.2	110.3	104.9	111.4	105.3
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	94.2	91.7	97.3	100.0	100.5	104.9	106.6	102.3	106.0	101.5	109.3	107.4
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	99.1	102.3	100.3	100.0	99.9	106.2	118.6	111.1	100.7	92.6	94.8	102.0
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	86.6	88.7	95.7	100.0	97.2	99.5	103.3	98.0	105.2	103.3	97.9	93.1
3115	Dairy products	88.4	89.6	92.2	100.0	104.0	101.8	101.8	100.7	100.4	108.1	114.7	116.0
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	93.8	95.7	96.0	100.0	99.9	100.4	109.7	109.4	106.6	109.0	112.0	112.0
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	77.4	82.7	89.8	100.0	101.8	96.5	110.5	122.0	101.5	86.7	102.3	92.8
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	95.9	96.6	98.4	100.0	97.9	100.1	104.3	103.8	101.4	94.2	95.7	96.0
3119	Other food products	99.8	100.8	94.5	100.0	104.8	106.1	102.9	102.8	94.8	95.8	100.9	99.0
312	Beverages and tobacco products	105.7	106.7	108.3	100.0	111.4	114.7	120.8	113.1	110.0	107.1	119.1	116.3
3121	Beverages	91.3	91.1	93.1	100.0	110.8	115.4	120.9	112.6	113.3	113.2	128.1	123.5
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	135.8	143.0	146.6	100.0	116.7	121.5	136.5	138.1	137.5	119.7	138.2	148.8
313	Textile mills	86.5	86.3	89.4	100.0	111.1	113.0	122.9	122.2	125.8	124.9	124.5	131.9
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	78.3	75.6	82.5	100.0	112.1	116.7	108.8	105.5	113.6	114.7	105.3	104.2
3132	Fabric mills	91.1	90.2	91.4	100.0	114.0	115.3	133.0	140.7	144.5	154.7	159.5	157.1
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	85.3	87.2	91.0	100.0	104.1	104.5	113.3	102.4	101.0	87.0	85.1	105.2
314	Textile product mills	95.4	101.4	98.1	100.0	103.1	115.2	121.3	111.4	99.4	98.3	89.4	98.3
3141	Textile furnishings mills	94.3	100.6	98.4	100.0	106.2	115.4	119.1	108.6	100.4	101.7	88.7	95.9
3149	Other textile product mills	102.6	105.9	99.0	100.0	98.1	116.4	128.3	120.9	104.7	104.6	101.7	115.5
315	Apparel	108.8	114.7	113.9	100.0	105.9	97.7	100.7	97.5	67.4	58.9	53.8	55.9
3151	Apparel knitting mills	93.7	100.4	97.3	100.0	93.2	83.7	97.8	97.7	64.7	64.3	69.3	69.7
3152	Cut and sew apparel	110.0	116.2	115.2	100.0	108.5	100.9	100.7	97.7	67.7	56.9	50.1	51.7
3159	Accessories and other apparel	128.2	129.8	137.4	100.0	105.8	95.8	109.8	96.3	70.7	71.7	72.7	81.0
316	Leather and allied products	128.8	133.8	138.5	100.0	104.9	128.4	129.4	133.7	125.3	130.6	122.1	132.4
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	141.3	135.8	140.1	100.0	103.1	135.7	142.4	127.8	156.0	144.8	142.1	195.9
3162	Footwear	116.7	123.8	132.9	100.0	105.9	110.0	115.9	122.4	109.2	129.5	124.2	143.5
3169	Other leather products	136.1	142.6	140.2	100.0	109.2	163.7	160.8	182.3	163.4	160.4	140.4	125.4
321	Wood products	90.3	90.2	91.7	100.0	101.6	102.2	107.5	110.9	111.5	109.3	105.9	115.7
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	91.0	90.9	90.6	100.0	108.3	103.9	107.8	113.4	108.4	112.0	119.6	123.4
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	89.3	89.6	95.1	100.0	96.7	92.3	99.6	105.5	108.7	104.7	102.4	114.0
3219	Other wood products	91.5	90.4	90.9	100.0	100.7	106.5	111.5	113.2	115.8	112.1	104.0	114.6
322	Paper and paper products	91.7	93.5	93.9	100.0	104.7	108.7	108.6	109.6	114.5	113.5	112.8	115.8
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	83.8	88.2	90.4	100.0	106.2	110.4	110.2	110.9	114.7	115.5	113.6	121.3
3222	Converted paper products	95.4	96.0	95.4	100.0	104.5	108.5	108.8	110.0	116.1	114.1	113.9	114.8
323	Printing and related support activities	92.3	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7
3231	Printing and related support activities	92.3	94.8	94.9	100.0	100.3	103.7	109.1	111.7	117.0	118.5	112.9	117.7
324	Petroleum and coal products	91.0	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	107.0	112.5
3241	Petroleum and coal products	91.0	96.8	94.9	100.0	102.0	105.9	106.2	104.3	106.4	103.2	107.0	112.5
325	Chemicals	90.5	92.9	91.9	100.0	101.3	105.3	109.4	109.1	116.0	108.0	101.3	107.4
3251	Basic chemicals	93.1	94.6	87.6	100.0	108.5	121.8	129.6	134.1	155.1	131.6	114.2	136.3
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	89.2	89.0	86.3	100.0	97.7	97.3	103.4	105.5	108.0	98.8	93.4	110.8
3253	Agricultural chemicals	87.9	92.8	89.9	100.0	110.4	121.0	139.2	134.7	138.2	132.7	145.9	150.8
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	98.3	98.3	101.8	100.0	103.0	103.6	107.0	107.5	103.8	101.9	97.0	89.0
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	91.5	90.5	97.3	100.0	106.1	109.7	111.2	106.7	106.2	101.0	93.9	102.8
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	75.0	82.3	84.6	100.0	92.8	102.6	110.2	111.5	134.9	127.6	123.9	123.7
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	90.2	98.1	90.9	100.0	98.6	96.2	96.0	91.5	103.5	104.4	98.0	110.7
326	Plastics and rubber products	89.2	91.2	92.8	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.8	108.7	107.1	101.7	101.6	107.2
3261	Plastics products	88.6	90.7	92.4	100.0	103.9	105.8	108.5	106.8	104.5	99.6	98.9	103.8
3262	Rubber products	93.2	95.0	95.5	100.0	104.1	106.2	110.0	114.9	117.0	109.6	112.0	120.9
327	Nonmetallic mineral products	100.1	98.6	95.6	100.0	107.1	105.3	111.6	110.7	112.7	107.4	99.4	105.7
3271	Clay products and refractories	105.9	108.5	99.1	100.0	109.5	116.0	122.0	122.2	122.4	117.0	100.7	106.3

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
3272	Glass and glass products	98.7	100.2	94.1	100.0	106.7	105.7	111.8	119.2	119.3	115.3	118.8	127.3
3273	Cement and concrete products	103.2	99.3	95.5	100.0	106.3	101.0	104.6	101.6	106.6	98.5	88.2	91.7
3274	Lime and gypsum products	105.8	99.8	103.1	100.0	109.3	107.2	121.9	119.3	112.4	111.3	101.3	111.0
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	92.0	90.3	95.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	118.5	112.8	111.0	112.7	104.4	118.7
331	Primary metals	89.2	88.0	87.6	100.0	101.5	113.3	114.2	112.5	115.9	121.5	106.4	123.0
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	84.0	84.6	83.6	100.0	106.1	136.5	134.1	138.0	139.4	151.6	118.7	142.7
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	96.8	99.1	101.3	100.0	91.2	81.5	76.1	68.0	71.8	67.5	55.7	72.0
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	83.1	77.5	77.2	100.0	101.8	110.4	125.2	123.1	124.2	121.7	119.8	128.8
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	101.7	96.2	93.4	100.0	108.7	109.4	105.7	94.8	117.5	123.0	104.9	114.5
3315	Foundries	89.0	88.7	91.2	100.0	100.4	106.8	111.4	114.1	111.5	103.7	105.8	119.7
332	Fabricated metal products	93.1	94.7	94.6	100.0	102.7	101.4	104.3	106.2	108.6	110.5	101.3	106.5
3321	Forging and stamping	89.4	97.8	97.3	100.0	106.6	112.3	116.2	118.1	125.6	126.1	117.1	127.7
3322	Cutlery and handtools	95.3	93.4	97.3	100.0	99.2	90.9	95.4	97.2	105.6	101.9	107.7	124.3
3323	Architectural and structural metals	96.6	95.6	95.5	100.0	103.4	98.7	103.5	106.5	107.7	106.3	96.7	98.9
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	97.4	95.2	95.0	100.0	103.7	96.0	99.3	101.0	106.2	104.2	97.7	105.7
3325	Hardware	91.2	99.4	98.4	100.0	105.7	104.4	106.7	107.1	92.8	96.8	86.0	94.4
3326	Spring and wire products	88.7	89.7	89.0	100.0	106.0	104.4	111.0	110.7	108.8	115.2	110.7	119.7
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	91.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	100.9	102.0	105.0	108.6	95.2	102.4
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	86.7	89.4	92.5	100.0	100.2	105.9	117.6	115.2	117.0	118.6	110.5	119.1
3329	Other fabricated metal products	93.4	93.8	90.8	100.0	104.5	104.8	106.5	111.1	114.2	121.5	111.4	112.6
333	Machinery	89.6	95.7	93.5	100.0	107.7	108.5	114.7	117.7	119.6	117.4	111.3	121.6
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	90.2	96.3	94.1	100.0	112.3	119.5	123.9	124.2	126.0	126.7	116.9	130.0
3332	Industrial machinery	89.6	109.9	89.6	100.0	98.9	107.3	105.3	116.3	115.2	102.4	93.1	112.2
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	112.5	102.9	97.1	100.0	107.5	109.6	118.4	127.4	116.0	121.4	118.6	123.8
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	92.7	90.8	93.3	100.0	109.6	112.0	116.1	113.1	110.3	109.5	112.1	118.4
3335	Metalworking machinery	89.3	96.2	94.2	100.0	103.9	102.9	110.9	111.8	117.9	117.6	107.6	116.8
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	84.7	87.9	97.5	100.0	110.4	96.9	101.2	96.9	95.1	92.2	80.7	89.9
3339	Other general purpose machinery	89.7	96.1	93.5	100.0	108.2	107.6	117.7	122.2	127.9	123.6	118.8	126.4
334	Computer and electronic products	79.5	96.3	96.6	100.0	114.1	127.2	134.1	145.0	156.9	161.9	154.7	172.5
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	65.3	78.2	84.6	100.0	121.7	134.2	173.5	233.4	288.1	369.0	353.5	289.0
3342	Communications equipment	105.9	128.4	120.1	100.0	113.4	122.0	118.5	146.3	145.1	117.2	96.6	105.1
3343	Audio and video equipment	80.4	84.9	86.7	100.0	112.6	155.8	149.2	147.1	111.9	93.1	62.2	66.6
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	66.0	87.6	87.7	100.0	121.7	133.8	141.1	138.1	161.9	171.2	161.2	214.1
3345	Electronic instruments	90.4	98.4	100.3	100.0	105.8	121.9	124.4	129.2	135.5	135.6	134.8	147.5
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	98.0	93.9	89.0	100.0	114.5	128.9	129.8	125.0	133.1	185.8	181.7	201.1
335	Electrical equipment and appliances	93.9	98.2	98.0	100.0	103.6	109.4	114.6	115.0	117.7	113.4	107.3	113.3
3351	Electric lighting equipment	91.3	90.2	94.3	100.0	98.4	107.9	112.5	121.5	121.5	125.3	121.1	123.1
3352	Household appliances	79.0	89.3	94.9	100.0	111.6	121.2	124.6	129.7	124.5	118.5	118.9	118.8
3353	Electrical equipment	96.5	97.2	98.5	100.0	102.1	110.6	118.1	119.7	125.5	118.7	110.9	106.6
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	100.6	104.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	101.8	106.4	101.5	107.0	103.7	95.8	112.9
336	Transportation equipment	92.7	85.6	89.1	100.0	108.9	107.8	113.3	114.9	126.1	120.2	114.7	132.8
3361	Motor vehicles	97.4	87.1	87.3	100.0	112.0	113.2	118.5	130.6	134.7	120.7	115.3	145.3
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	98.6	93.7	84.2	100.0	103.8	104.8	107.8	103.4	111.8	103.9	97.1	102.5
3363	Motor vehicle parts	84.6	85.9	87.9	100.0	104.7	105.5	109.9	108.4	114.7	109.2	110.4	129.3
3364	Aerospace products and parts	101.6	86.9	97.4	100.0	99.3	93.9	102.8	97.1	115.0	110.2	106.5	114.5
3365	Railroad rolling stock	79.7	81.1	86.3	100.0	94.1	87.2	88.4	95.2	94.0	109.8	111.8	124.1
3366	Ship and boat building	86.3	94.4	93.3	100.0	103.7	106.9	102.3	97.8	103.4	115.7	123.4	128.2
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.4	83.3	83.4	100.0	110.0	110.4	112.8	122.9	195.0	217.1	183.7	188.4
337	Furniture and related products	91.0	91.3	92.0	100.0	102.0	103.2	107.4	108.7	107.8	111.8	100.1	106.9
3371	Household and institutional furniture	93.3	92.7	94.7	100.0	101.1	100.8	105.9	109.7	107.5	112.1	99.0	109.4
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	85.1	86.9	84.7	100.0	106.2	110.3	112.2	106.7	106.0	107.6	93.5	94.3
3379	Other furniture related products	92.2	90.2	94.8	100.0	99.4	109.4	115.5	120.5	120.3	122.6	119.4	122.9
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	87.4	92.6	94.0	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.7	118.3	117.8	119.7	120.6	130.6
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	87.2	90.3	93.8	100.0	107.5	108.4	116.0	117.7	119.2	122.0	122.9	130.9
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	89.1	96.0	94.7	100.0	105.8	104.6	113.0	117.8	114.5	114.4	112.6	124.7
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade	90.0	94.4	95.4	100.0	105.5	112.9	115.0	117.8	118.1	115.5	112.7	122.8
423	Durable goods	84.5	88.8	91.8	100.0	106.4	118.7	124.6	129.3	128.7	126.5	116.4	133.3
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	90.3	87.5	90.0	100.0	106.7	114.8	120.7	132.5	131.8	114.8	97.7	118.9
4232	Furniture and furnishings	88.3	97.0	95.5	100.0	109.6	117.5	117.1	121.1	115.6	97.9	96.5	106.2
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	88.2	86.9	94.1	100.0	109.5	116.8	119.9	118.2	117.0	117.4	110.7	123.0
4234	Commercial equipment	59.1	67.1	81.4	100.0	113.9	134.9	154.5	168.0	181.9	199.7	205.1	236.7
4235	Metals and minerals	97.4	97.3	97.7	100.0	101.7	111.2	108.3	104.4	97.9	89.9	78.8	85.3
4236	Electric goods	79.9	95.7	92.5	100.0	104.7	123.3	129.2	138.0	136.5	144.5	145.4	175.1
4237	Hardware and plumbing	101.8	101.1	98.0	100.0	105.4	112.7	115.0	120.7	120.8	114.0	102.6	114.4
4238	Machinery and supplies	102.5	105.2	102.6	100.0	103.4	112.7	120.8	123.5	118.1	121.9	102.4	113.8

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	90.6	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.8	112.1	111.4	102.9	98.8	96.7	87.7	87.7
424	Nondurable goods	95.2	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	115.1	115.9	113.3	116.6	120.8
4241	Paper and paper products	85.9	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.3	111.4	118.0	113.2	119.8	103.5	102.4	99.7
4242	Druggists' goods	103.7	95.7	94.6	100.0	121.0	137.5	156.3	164.7	165.7	170.8	185.2	188.6
4243	Apparel and piece goods	85.7	88.7	93.9	100.0	105.0	111.7	122.9	125.1	127.1	125.8	122.7	123.9
4244	Grocery and related products	102.5	103.9	103.4	100.0	107.8	108.7	109.6	111.4	115.1	110.5	113.6	123.0
4245	Farm product raw materials	102.8	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.7	108.5	107.4	110.4	110.8	113.8	120.2	131.6
4246	Chemicals	99.4	95.5	94.1	100.0	106.2	107.7	103.1	100.4	103.8	105.4	93.5	106.4
4247	Petroleum	68.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	102.1	113.9	110.2	105.6	99.5	96.0	100.1	99.3
4248	Alcoholic beverages	98.9	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.0	98.5	100.2	103.3	105.0	99.0	100.3	93.4
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	100.9	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.9	110.6	112.6	108.7	101.7	98.9	104.4	106.8
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	104.0	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.5	90.4	78.8	85.4	87.1	83.5	82.7	90.3
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade	89.7	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.6	116.7	119.9	117.2	118.0	122.6
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	96.0	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.4	95.8	100.0
4411	Automobile dealers	99.3	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.6	106.2
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	85.9	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.6	105.9	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	90.8	97.3
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	99.9	100.7	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.0	106.2	105.4	103.1	98.6	95.0	92.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	85.7	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.5	112.1	113.9	117.4	123.5	123.8	129.0	135.7
4421	Furniture stores	85.9	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.5	117.0	119.7	117.0	119.8	124.5
4422	Home furnishings stores	85.4	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.0	114.6	116.6	118.3	127.8	131.8	140.1	149.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
4431	Electronics and appliance stores	64.5	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.5	142.6	158.4	177.0	200.3	232.5	258.6	273.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores	94.2	93.7	96.7	100.0	105.0	110.8	110.0	111.0	112.0	111.5	106.6	117.9
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	95.0	94.9	96.2	100.0	105.1	110.2	110.5	111.4	110.8	108.5	103.3	113.6
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	89.2	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.7	153.9
445	Food and beverage stores	97.3	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.1	113.3	115.6	112.3	113.8	115.6
4451	Grocery stores	97.8	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.2	110.1	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.7	112.1
4452	Specialty food stores	91.6	93.6	102.8	100.0	105.0	111.1	113.2	123.0	129.8	125.4	131.9	131.2
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores	90.0	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.2	115.9	126.5	131.0	139.4	130.1	131.8	147.2
446	Health and personal care stores	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
4461	Health and personal care stores	87.1	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.6	109.1	112.5	112.3	112.6	115.7	117.1
447	Gasoline stations	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
4471	Gasoline stations	88.5	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.0	105.4	107.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	86.9	94.1	96.3	100.0	106.0	106.3	112.3	122.6	132.2	137.3	134.2	140.7
4481	Clothing stores	84.0	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.5	104.0	112.1	122.9	134.1	144.2	143.8	148.4
4482	Shoe stores	83.8	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.7	99.5	105.3	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.6	110.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	103.2	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.3	118.0	125.7	137.1	125.5	116.6	129.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	89.4	94.9	99.6	100.0	103.0	118.0	127.4	131.6	128.1	129.0	137.6	150.4
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	88.0	95.2	98.9	100.0	103.5	121.2	131.3	140.1	136.5	136.9	146.9	159.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	92.6	94.5	101.2	100.0	101.9	111.1	119.0	113.6	109.4	111.2	116.4	130.0
452	General merchandise stores	87.8	93.2	96.7	100.0	106.2	109.5	113.3	116.8	117.7	116.0	118.6	119.0
4521	Department stores	102.0	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	97.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores	73.2	82.4	92.2	100.0	106.3	107.8	112.0	115.0	121.7	119.0	122.7	125.0
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	93.4	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.7	114.6	125.8	129.6	126.7	120.5	128.8
4531	Florists	102.2	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.7	110.6	125.4	113.1	121.5	129.0	152.1
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	84.2	89.9	93.5	100.0	108.7	121.9	128.5	143.4	151.8	150.8	156.7	162.9
4533	Used merchandise stores	79.8	82.0	85.8	100.0	103.9	104.5	105.9	111.6	122.9	132.6	119.7	139.5
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	109.2	110.6	102.7	100.0	104.9	101.2	104.1	114.9	117.6	106.2	94.9	100.0
454	Nonstore retailers	70.8	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.8	121.4	126.1	148.8	163.0	166.7	175.1	189.7
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	67.0	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.2	134.1	145.3	175.9	196.4	187.3	195.6	216.9
4542	Vending machine operators	115.6	121.7	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.3	117.0	126.1	111.5	124.4
4543	Direct selling establishments	77.2	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.4	94.7	87.5	93.4	96.6	101.0	105.7	101.5
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation	94.2	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.5	140.8	150.1
482111	Line-haul railroads	78.4	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.6	112.0
484	Truck transportation	97.9	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.5	98.3	106.9
4841	General freight trucking	92.6	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.2	98.3	109.2
48411	General freight trucking, local	91.4	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.4	105.8	102.9	97.5	111.4
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	92.7	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.7	97.6	107.5
48421	Used household and office goods moving	118.1	116.6	103.0	100.0	105.1	107.3	106.5	106.2	109.6	115.9	115.0	110.9
491	U.S. Postal service	96.6	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8
4911	U.S. Postal service	96.6	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8
492	Couriers and messengers	85.4	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	87.7	82.7	84.2
493	Warehousing and storage	88.2	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6
4931	Warehousing and storage	88.2	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6

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

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
49311	General warehousing and storage	83.0	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.4	103.0	102.8	103.2	101.4	99.0	101.8	109.9
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage	119.3	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.9	96.5	117.6
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet	99.2	99.9	99.6	100.0	108.1	110.4	110.9	116.3	119.7	121.0	122.5	131.3
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	99.5	102.9	101.2	100.0	105.1	100.0	97.3	101.0	101.9	99.2	97.6	101.3
5112	Software publishers	105.8	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.9	145.6	154.2
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	104.0	108.7	103.7	100.0	100.8	103.9	111.1	118.7	125.0	120.3	128.4	128.8
515	Broadcasting, except internet	98.9	99.7	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.5	113.8	121.7	130.9	134.4	135.5	151.8
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	97.3	97.0	94.3	100.0	99.5	102.4	105.3	113.6	115.3	115.7	114.1	131.2
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	107.2	108.7	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.1	187.8
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	93.3	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	126.1	131.9
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	66.6	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	238.6	297.1	344.4
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	91.3	95.4	95.4	100.0	103.1	104.0	108.9	112.2	116.1	114.9	126.9	122.9
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	97.9	97.9	96.9	100.0	106.5	104.7	98.1	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.5	128.6
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing	106.3	107.0	99.7	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.2	123.4	120.0	114.8	99.5	99.1
53223	Video tape and disc rental	99.3	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.7	148.6	185.1
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services	95.0	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.9	83.0	82.2	78.5	87.3	83.3	79.4	82.1
54131	Architectural services	99.3	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.7	107.2
54133	Engineering services	97.5	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.3	116.5	113.8
54181	Advertising agencies	86.6	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.4	114.6	115.2	118.7	125.2	131.1	143.4
541921	Photography studios, portrait	112.5	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.0	108.0
	Administrative and waste services												
561311	Employment placement agencies	65.5	67.1	79.4	100.0	108.0	120.8	126.9	146.5	176.9	203.7	205.1	198.3
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services	80.0	83.2	86.7	100.0	113.0	128.3	144.2	140.1	145.8	157.4	172.0	192.3
56151	Travel agencies	91.0	94.1	90.5	100.0	125.5	150.9	173.7	186.1	217.8	223.5	235.5	267.7
56172	Janitorial services	93.4	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.9	110.7
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	90.6	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.3	114.4	109.5
621511	Medical laboratories	98.6	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.7	121.9	115.5
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	79.4	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.0	99.2	98.8
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks	99.1	99.2	87.0	100.0	108.3	99.1	109.1	99.0	106.2	106.4	97.8	95.8
71395	Bowling centers	93.6	93.4	95.7	100.0	103.2	106.0	104.4	97.7	111.8	112.3	111.7	114.5
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services	96.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5
721	Accommodation	93.5	98.2	96.2	100.0	103.7	111.6	109.0	109.7	109.4	108.8	107.1	109.3
7211	Traveler accommodation	93.4	98.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.8	109.6	110.0	109.5	108.7	106.7	109.0
722	Food services and drinking places	96.6	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	106.0	105.1	105.0	107.4
7221	Full-service restaurants	96.5	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2
7222	Limited-service eating places	97.8	99.3	99.8	100.0	102.7	104.2	104.9	106.4	106.5	106.9	108.5	113.2
7223	Special food services	91.7	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.2	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.6	106.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	96.0	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.2	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.4	119.9
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	102.3	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.6	102.5	100.9	95.3	97.5
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair	102.9	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.7	94.6	91.9	94.8	90.8	86.3	82.2
8121	Personal care services	96.3	96.4	101.9	100.0	106.6	109.3	114.8	113.7	119.3	123.0	113.4	110.9
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services	98.4	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	113.3	112.2
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	109.2	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.5	96.8	96.3	101.1	100.6	94.8	96.1	98.0
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	93.4	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.2	109.2	108.4	103.8	103.0	113.1	116.5
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners	79.7	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.7	115.4	99.4	91.1	85.9	92.1	91.9
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services	93.6	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	99.1	110.0	109.8
81233	Linen and uniform supply	101.6	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2
81292	Photofinishing	75.9	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.4	102.4	101.0	105.3	130.8	160.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

Dash indicates data are not available. Quarterly figures for Germany are calculated by applying an annual adjustment factor to current published data and therefore should be viewed as a less precise indicator of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International Comparisons of Annual Labor Force Statistics, Adjusted to U.S. Concepts, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ilc/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/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm**). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

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

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

[2002 = 100]

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

See notes at end of table.

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

[2002 = 100]

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
[2] Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
[3] The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

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

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