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Projections of the labor force to 2050: a visual essay

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Schedule of Economic News Releases, November 2012

Date	Time	Release
Thursday, November 01, 2012	8:30 AM	Productivity and Costs for Third Quarter 2012
Friday, November 02, 2012	8:30 AM	Employment Situation for October 2012
Tuesday, November 06, 2012	10:00 AM	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey for September 2012
Thursday, November 08, 2012	10:00 AM	Extended Mass Layoffs for Third Quarter 2012
Thursday, November 08, 2012	10:00 AM	Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Requiring Days Away From Work for 2011
Friday, November 09, 2012	8:30 AM	U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes for October 2012
Wednesday, November 14, 2012	8:30 AM	Producer Price Index for October 2012
Thursday, November 15, 2012	8:30 AM	Consumer Price Index for October 2012
Thursday, November 15, 2012	8:30 AM	Real Earnings for October 2012
Friday, November 16, 2012	10:00 AM	Quarterly Data Series on Business Employment Dynamics for First Quarter 2012
Tuesday, November 20, 2012	10:00 AM	Mass Layoffs for October 2012
Tuesday, November 20, 2012	10:00 AM	Regional and State Employment and Unemployment for October 2012
Wednesday, November 28, 2012	10:00 AM	Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment for October 2012

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Departments

Projections of the labor force to 2050: a visual essay

Mitra Toossi

The U.S. labor force, which consists of people who are either employed or actively seeking employment, has undergone tremendous change in the last six decades. Over this period, the high labor force growth rate of the 1970s to 1990s was replaced by a much lower growth rate since 2000. Major demographic factors—including slower population growth, the aging of the U.S. population, the leveling off of the labor force participation rate, and increasing diversity within the population—have been responsible for these changes. BLS long-term projections point to a slower rate of growth of the labor force over the next four decades.

A series of charts in this visual essay presents an overview of the trends in the civilian labor force and civilian labor force participation rates for a period of 100 years from 1950 to 2050. These charts highlight the dramatic changes that have affected the labor force in the past and how these changes will shape the labor force in the coming years. The historical 1950–2011 demographic data are based on the Current Population Survey.[1] The 2008 National Population Projections have been used as the basis for the BLS long-term labor force projections.[2] These labor force projections are a continuation of the 2010–2020 medium-term labor force projections, which can be found on the BLS website at **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2012/01/art3full.pdf**.

The slower growth of the labor force over the past two decades, especially since 2000, is mainly the result of two intertwined factors:

- *Slower growth of the population.* Population is the single most important factor in determining the size and composition of the labor force. The slower growth of the population is primarily the result of the aging of the U.S. population.
- *A downward trend in the labor force participation rate.* After nearly five decades of steady growth, the overall participation rate—defined as the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force—peaked at an annual average of 67.1 percent for each year from 1997 to 2000. Since then, the labor force participation rate declined gradually, falling to 64.1 percent by 2011, a drop of 3.0 percentage points. By September 2012, the rate had dropped further, to 63.6 percent.

Some important factors that have reduced the labor force participation rate are the following:

- *Participation of the baby boomers.* The overall labor force participation rate is on the decline as roughly 77 million baby boomers gradually move from the prime age group of 25-to-54-year-olds with its high participation rate (above 80 percent) to older age groups with much lower participation rates (around 40 percent for the age group 55 and older).
- *The declining participation rate for the 25-to-54 age group.* Although this group exhibits the strongest attachment to the labor market, the participation rate for this age group has been declining since 2000, and the rate is projected to decline further in the future.
- *The declining participation rates for teenagers and young adults.* The participation rates of both 16-to-19- and 20-to-24-year-olds have decreased sharply over the past several decades, and their rates are expected to decline further, although at a slower rate.
- *The decreasing participation rate of women.* The participation rate of women peaked in 1999 after several

decades of strong growth. Since then, their rate has been declining slowly and is expected to continue to post small declines in the future.

- *The declining participation rate of men.* The participation rate of men has been steadily declining since its high point in the 1940s, and this trend is projected to continue throughout the coming decades.

The participation rate, like other labor market indexes, is affected by cyclical, structural, and demographic factors. Cyclical changes are changes that happen in response to business cycles and are generally short term. For example, the recession of 2007–2009 lowered the participation rates of many age, gender, race, and ethnic groups. Historically, structural and demographic changes have long-term impacts. Therefore, the expected shift of the population into older age groups—a demographic change—will have long-lasting effects on the labor market.

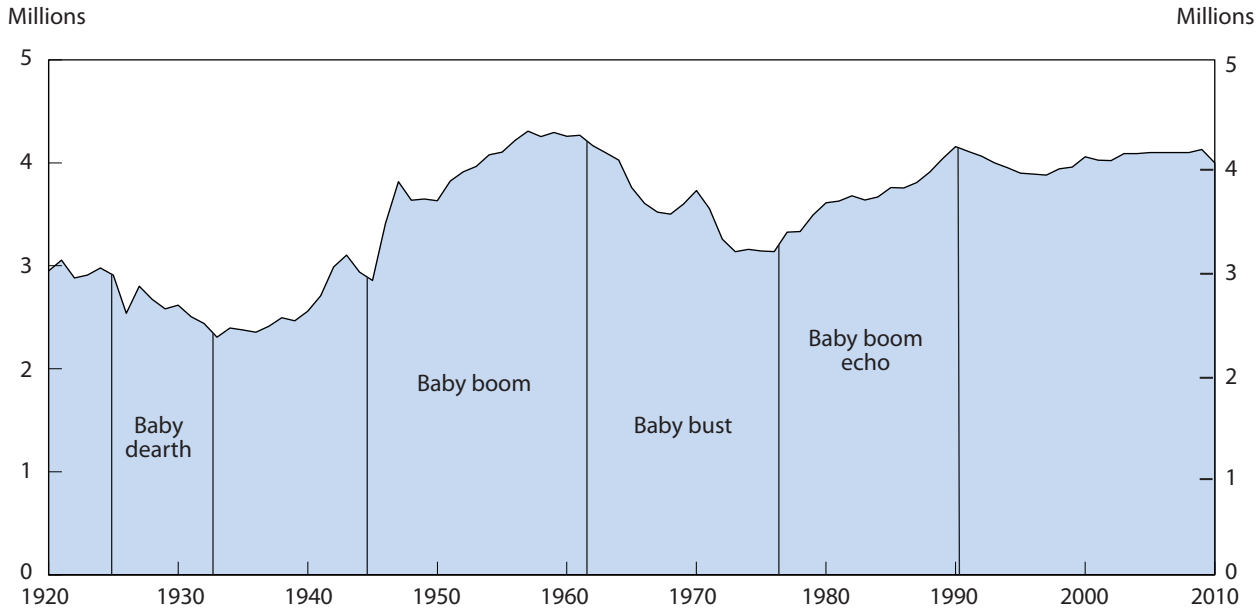
This essay was prepared by Mitra Toossi, an economist in the Office of Occupational Statistics and Employment Projections, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Email: toossi.mitra@bls.gov.

Notes

[1] The Current Population Survey, a monthly survey of households, is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey provides statistics on the employment and labor force status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older and is collected from a probability sample of approximately 60,000 households. The civilian noninstitutional population comprises people 16 years and older residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged) and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces. In addition, charts 4–6 also include people ages 0 through 15.

[2] The Census Bureau recommends its 2008 National Population Projections for data users. See "U.S. Population Projections: 2008 National Population Projections," **http://www.census.gov/population/projections/data/national/2008.html**. The 2009 National Population Projections are a supplemental series to the 2008 National Projections released on August 14, 2008; the 2009 projections provide results for differing assumptions of net international migration. All other 2009 methodology and assumptions, including mortality and fertility, are the same as those used in the 2008 National Population Projections. The four 2009 series are useful for analyzing potential outcomes of different levels of net international migration but lack the detailed age, gender, race, and ethnic data needed for the BLS labor force projections.

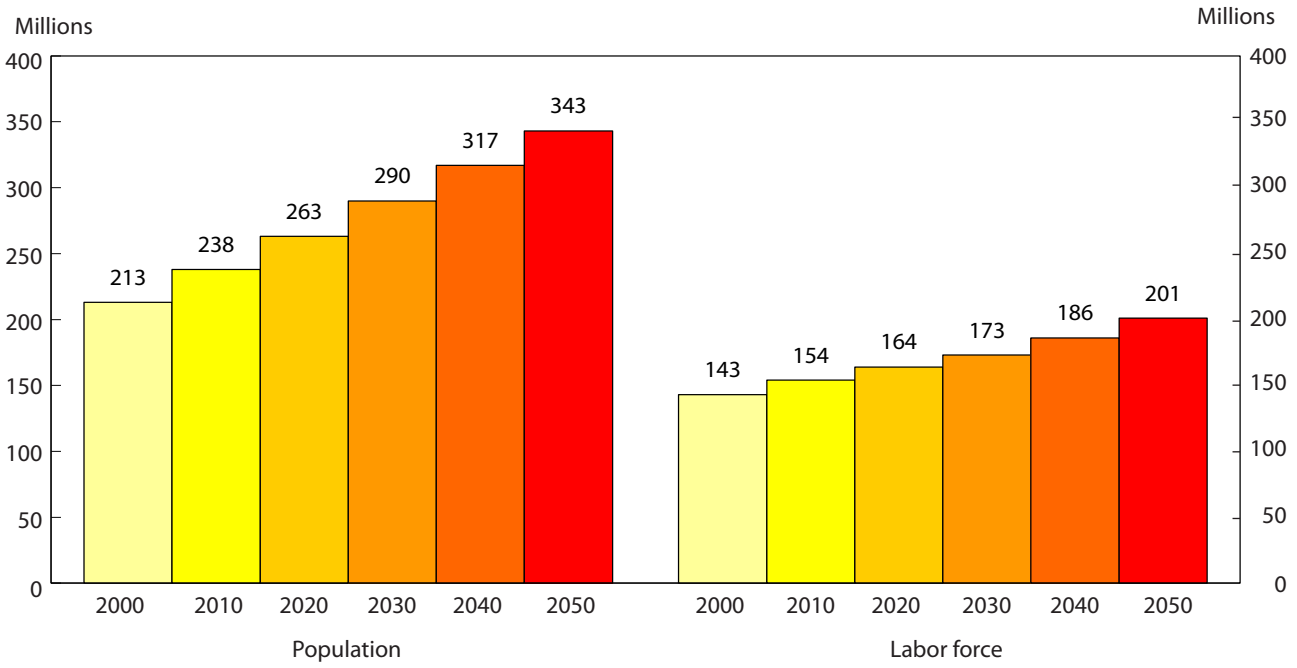
1. Live births by year, 1920–2010



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Since the beginning of the 20th century, four distinct birthrate patterns in the United States have created significant demographic changes with long-lasting impacts on future labor markets. These demographic patterns can be traced chronologically as follows:
  - The birth dearth—a reduction in birthrates during the late 1920s and early 1930s
  - The baby boom—a surge in birthrates from 1946 to 1964
  - The baby bust—a slight reduction in birthrates from 1965 to 1975
  - The baby boom echo—an increase in birthrates from the early 1980s through the early 1990s
- The boom-and-bust pattern of U.S. birthrates throughout the past decades greatly influenced the size and demographics of the present labor force and will influence the future labor force as well.

2. Population and labor force, 2000, 2010, and projected 2020, 2030, 2040, and 2050



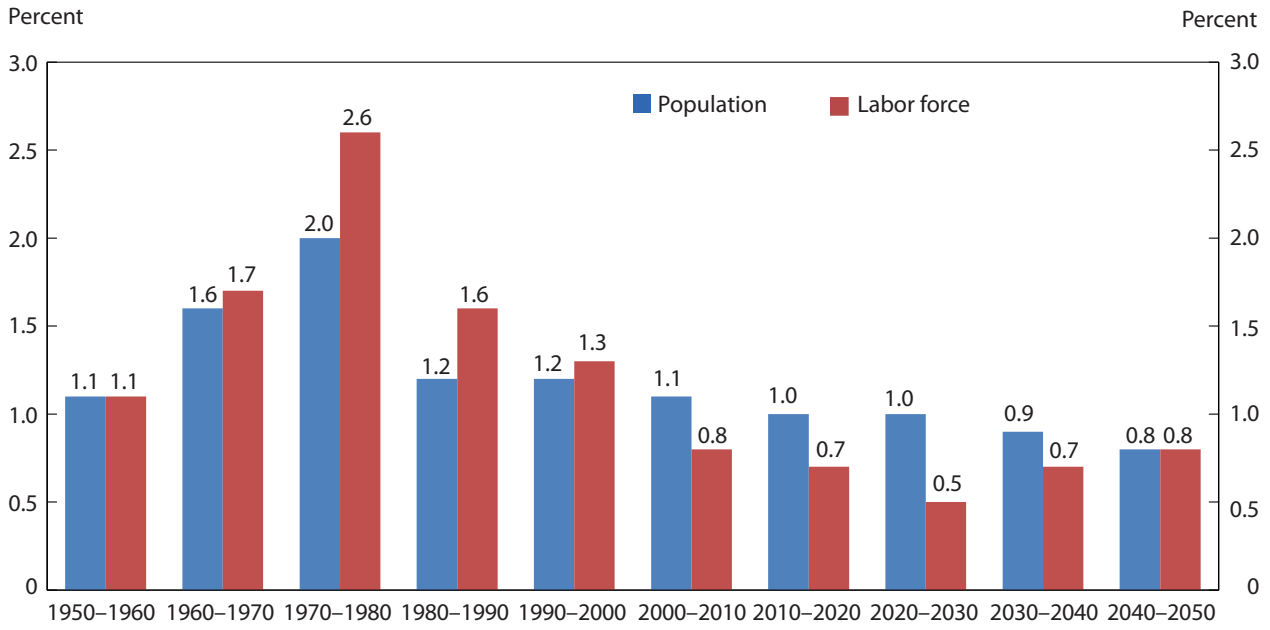
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Changes in the rates of birth, death, and migration to and from the United States will continue to shape the size and composition of the population over the next four decades. The civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older is projected to grow steadily and reach 343 million by 2050.

- The labor force participation rate—the proportion of a population group that is in the labor force—differs by age, gender, race, and ethnic origin. Although labor force participation rates for specific groups change over time, the historical statistical relationships are fairly consistent across age groups, between the genders, and among race and Hispanic-origin groups.

- Changes in both the population and the labor force participation rate over the next four decades will affect the size and composition of the labor force. As a result of these changes, the labor force is projected to grow to 201 million by 2050.

3. Annual population and labor force growth rates by decade, 1950–2010 and projected 2010–2050



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

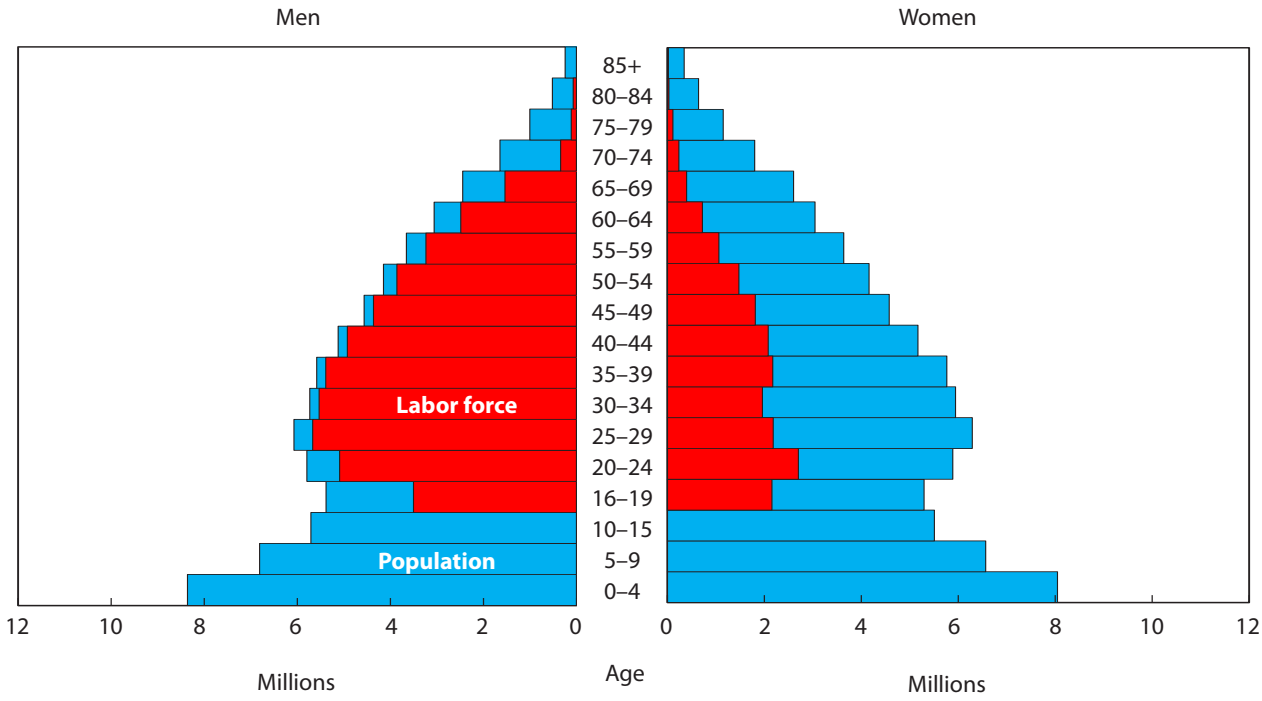
- Even though the size of the population will grow, its annual growth rate is projected to slow down in the coming decades. The decline in the growth rate of the U.S population is due to a variety of factors, such as the aging of the baby boomers, declining fertility rates, and a lessening of the growth in immigration.

- During the 1970s, the annual growth rate of the labor force peaked at 2.6 percent. This high growth rate was caused by the entrance of the large baby boom generation into the labor force and the steep rise in the participation rate of women. In the 1980s, the continued absorption of the baby boomers into the job market kept the participation rate relatively high, and the labor force grew by 1.6 percent.

- In the 1990s, a gradual slowdown occurred in the growth of the labor force because nearly all baby boomers had entered the labor force; the growth rate during this period decreased to 1.3 percent. Since 2000, as a result of the shift of population to older age groups with lower participation rates, the growth rate of the labor force began to slow down even more. The annual growth of the labor force dropped to 0.8 percent over the 2000–2010 decade.

- The high growth rate of the labor force in the 1950–2000 period will be replaced by a much lower growth rate throughout the five decades that follow. During the 2000–2050 period, the annual growth rate of the labor force is expected to fall to 0.7 percent.

4. Population and labor force, 1950



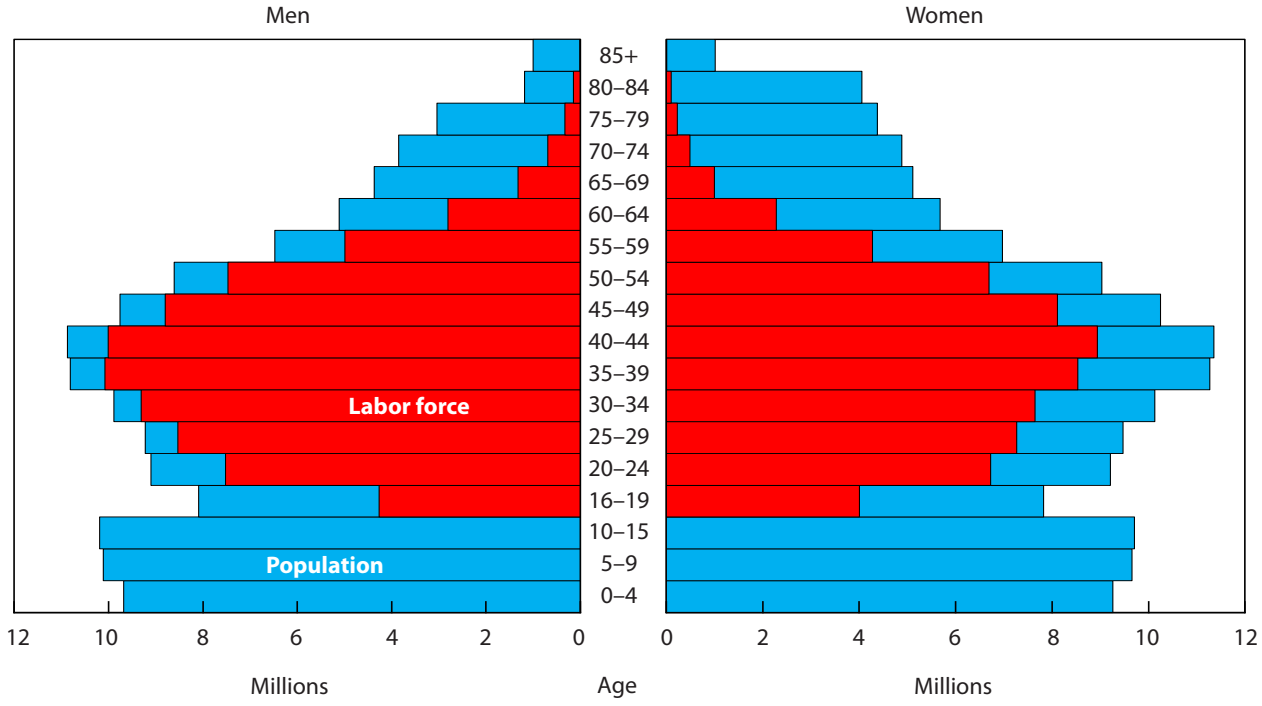
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Population pyramids show the age and gender composition of the population and the labor force. In a country with high fertility and high mortality, the shape is like a pyramid. In this chart, the baby boom generation is in the age group 0 to 4, and the birth dearth generation is reflected in the 16-to-19 and 20-to-24 age groups.

- In 1950 as well as in later years, there were more baby boys born than baby girls. However, the higher mortality of males results in the population of men and women being the same size around age 24. Overall, there is a larger number of older women than older men in the population.

- The pyramid also shows the labor force of men and women in 1950. The difference in the shape of the male labor force and female labor force is the result of the different participation rates of the genders. In 1950 the participation rate for men (86.4 percent) was more than double that for women (33.9 percent).

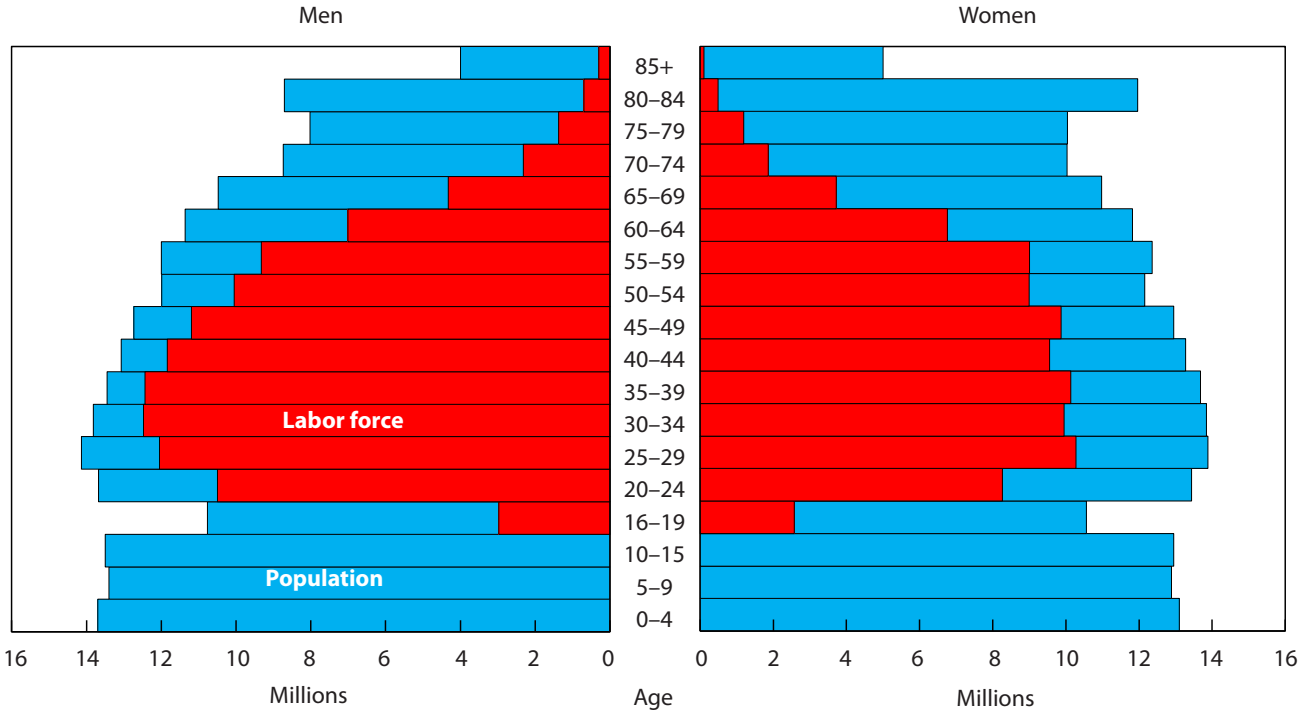
5. Population and labor force, 2000



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The population pyramid in 2000 shows the effects of fifty years of aging and change on the population and labor force. Because of both the aging of the population and the steep increase in the labor force participation rate of women, the shape of the pyramid is more rectangular than in 1950.
- In 2000, the baby boom generation was ages 36 to 54, placing them all into the 25-to-54 age group, which typically has the highest labor force participation rate.
- Because of the large increases in labor force participation rates among women, the shape and size of the pyramid for both men and women look very much alike. In 2000, women composed 47 percent of the labor force, compared with 30 percent in 1950.

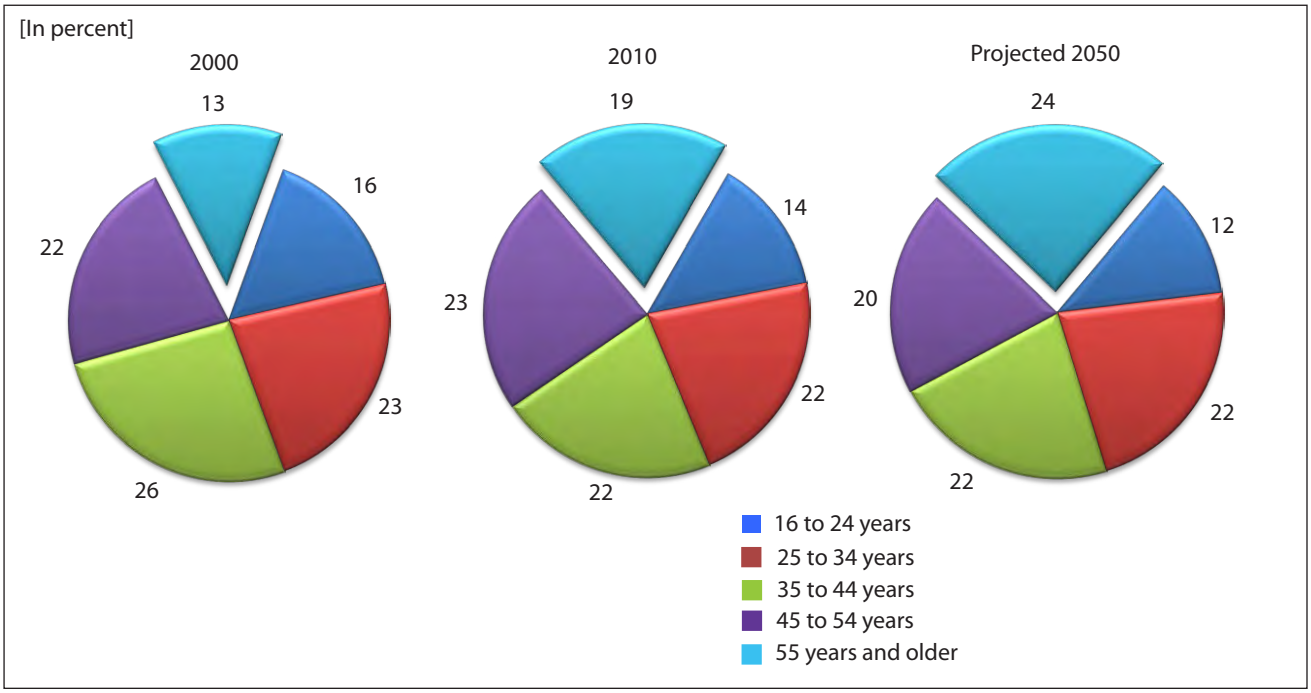
6. Population and labor force, projected 2050



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The population portion of the pyramid in 2050 looks rectangular in shape in the higher age brackets, which is indicative of both longer life spans and the aging of the population.
- The aging of the baby boom generation is projected to increase the share of the older age groups in the population. The oldest members of the baby boom generation celebrated their 65th birthday in 2011. In 2020, all members of this group will be 56 to 74 years old. In 2050, the entire baby boom generation will be more than 85 years old, and nearly all will be out of the labor force.
- By 2050, the shape of the pyramid for both men and women is expected to become nearly symmetric; this is a reflection of the further narrowing of the gap between men's and women's labor force participation rates.
- Women have lower mortality when compared with men, which is made apparent by the large numbers of women in the older age groups of the population.

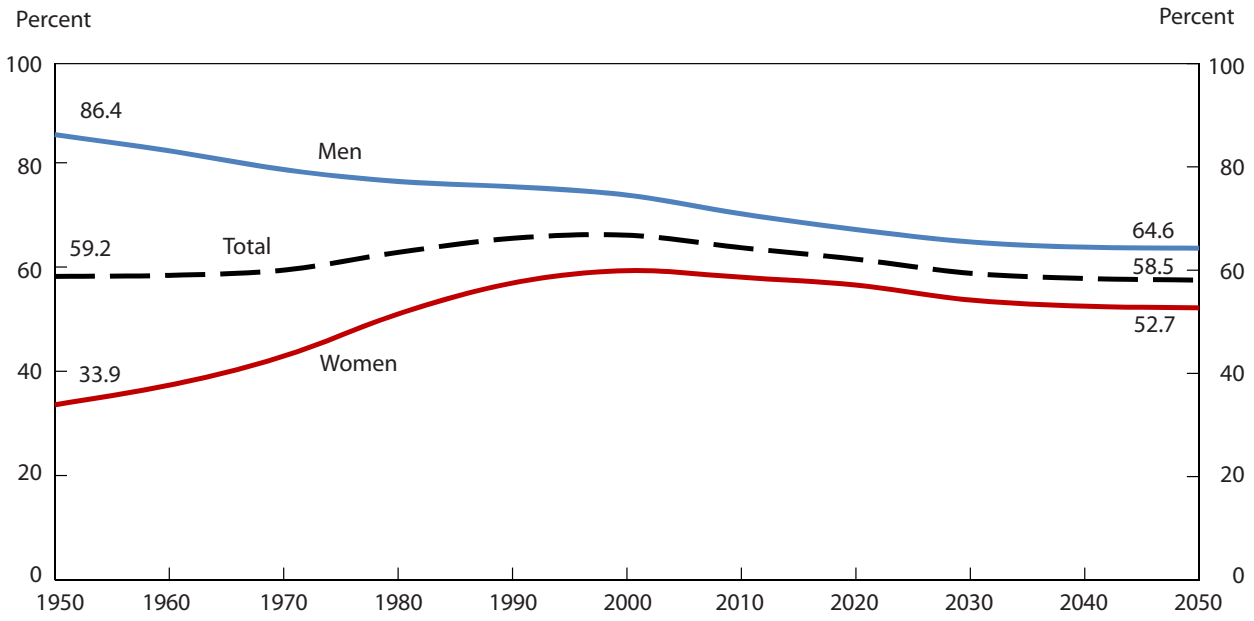
7. Labor force by age, 2000, 2010, and projected 2050



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The shift in the composition of the labor force from younger to older age groups is expected to continue in the coming decades.
- The 55-and-older group is expected to undergo the most sweeping changes in the years to come, primarily because of the aging of the baby boom cohorts. The proportion of the labor force composed of people ages 55 and older is projected to rise from 13 percent in 2000 to 24 percent by 2050.
- Although the labor market share of the 45-to-54 age group increased slightly from 2000 to 2010, the share is projected to decline to 20 percent in 2050. After an initial drop from 26 percent in 2000 to 22 percent in 2010, the share of the 35-to-44 age group is projected to hold steady through 2050. The 25-to-34 age group is expected to maintain its share between 2000 and 2050 at 22 percent.
- The labor market share of the 16-to-24 age group declined gradually from 16 percent in 2000 to 14 percent in 2010. It is projected that the share of this group will further decrease to 12 percent in 2050. The increase in school attendance of people in the 16-to-24 age group, especially 16-to-19-year-olds, is the main reason the youth labor force has been decreasing.

8. Labor force participation rate for total, men, and women, 1950–2050



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

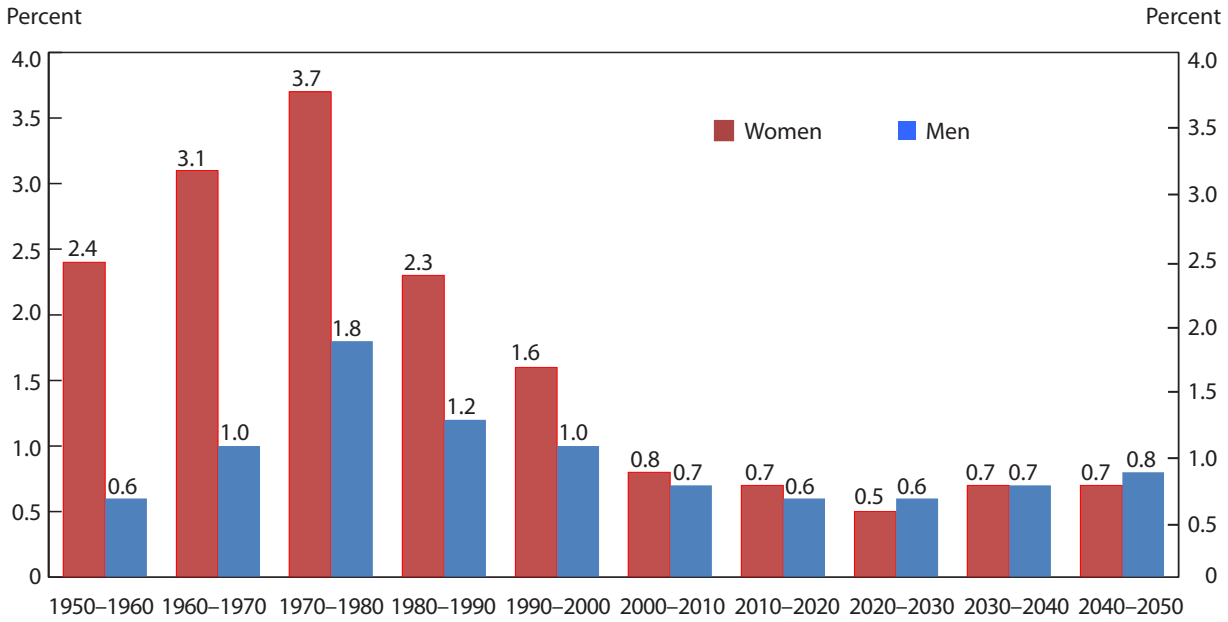
- The total participation rate and the separate participation rates for both women and men reflect the changes in the age distribution of the population as well as changes in participation rates by age, gender, race, and Hispanic origin.

- The overall labor force participation rate has risen significantly in the past couple of decades as a consequence of the rapidly increasing participation rate of women. The overall rate peaked at 67.1 percent from 1997 to 2000 and then started a declining trend.

- The participation rate continued to decline after the recession of 2001 and then held steady at 66.0 percent from 2004 to 2008, with a minor uptick to 66.2 percent in 2006. During the 2007–2009 recession, the overall labor force participation rate experienced a sharp decline, falling to 65.4 percent by 2009. The participation rate continued to fall sharply, reaching 64.7 percent in 2010 and 64.1 percent in 2011. Therefore, the decline between 2008 and 2011 totaled 1.9 percentage points.

- The overall labor force participation rate—like the rates for both men and women—is projected to continue declining, reaching 58.5 percent by 2050.

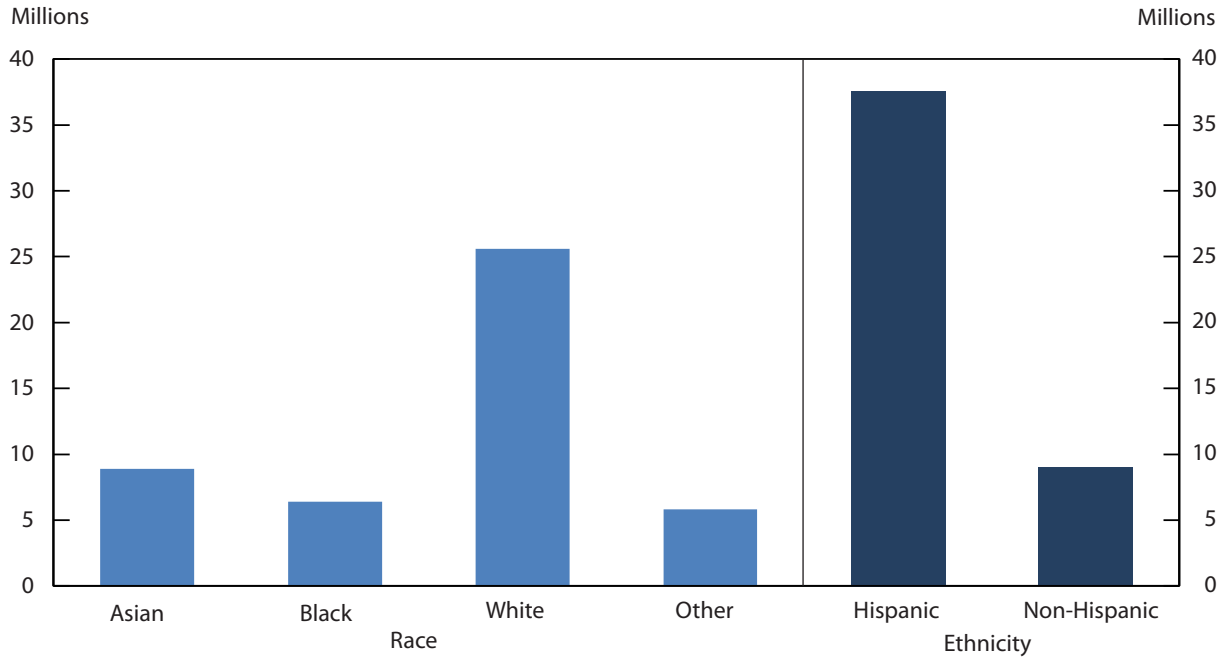
9. Annual labor force growth rates by decade for women and men, 1950–2010 and projected 2010–2050



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The number of men in the U.S. labor force has always been greater than the number of women, but historically, the growth rate of women in the labor force has been significantly higher than that of men.
- However, the high growth rate of the women's labor force over the 1970–2000 period has been replaced by much lower growth rates during the 2000–2050 time span.
- It is projected that the higher growth rate of the female labor force relative to that of men will end by 2020, and the growth rates for men and women will be similar for the 2020–2050 period.

10. Labor force growth by race and ethnicity, projected 2010–2050



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Although the growth rate of the White labor force will be much slower than that of other race groups, Whites will remain the largest labor force group in 2050. This group will add 25.6 million people to the labor force during the next four decades.

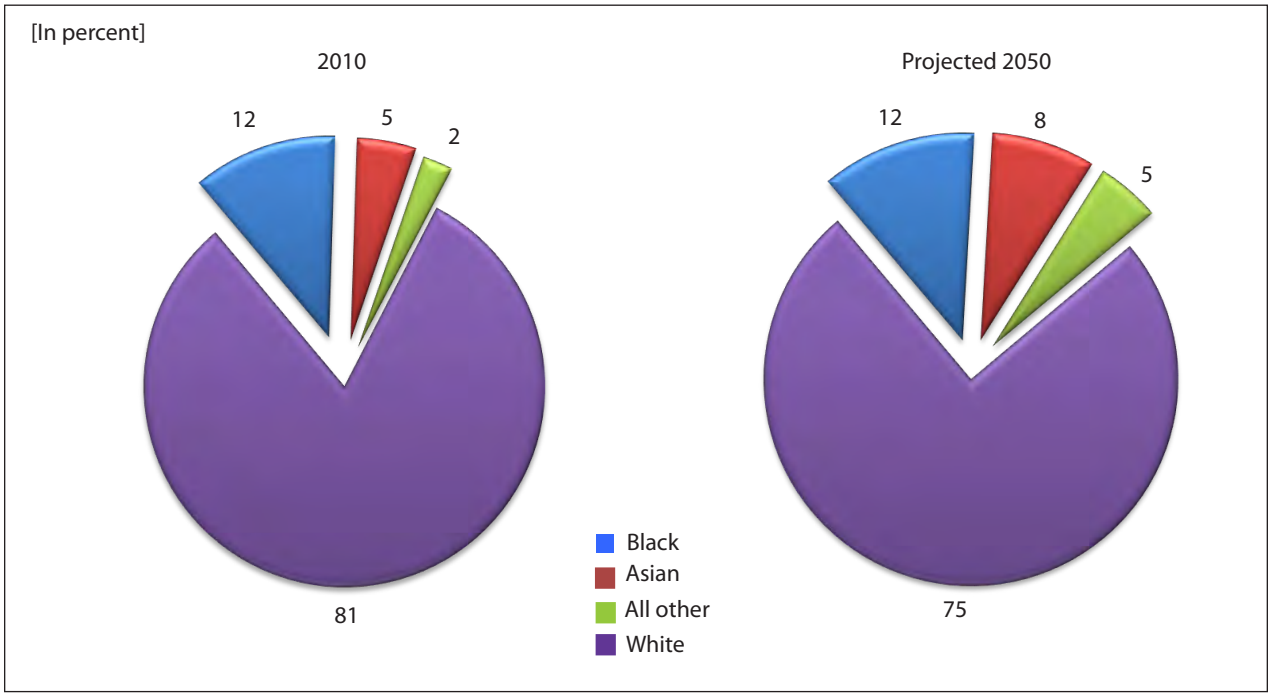
- The Asian labor force is projected to more than double in size over the next four decades and add about 9 million people to the labor force. Although their number and share of the total labor force both start from low levels, the continued immigration of Asians to the United States, coupled with this group's high participation rates, contributes to this huge increase in their labor force.

- The growth in the numbers of Blacks in the labor force from 2010 to 2050 is projected to be 6.4 million and mainly results from their higher birth rates, a steady stream of Black immigrants to the county, and very high labor force participation rates among Black women compared with other women.

- The category "other," which includes (1) people of multiple races, (2) American Indians and Alaskan Natives, and (3) Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, is expected to add 5.8 million people to the labor force during the 2010–2050 time frame.

- From 2010 to 2050, people of Hispanic origin are projected to add 37.6 million people to the labor force, accounting for about 80 percent of the total growth of the labor force. In comparison, non-Hispanics are projected to add only 9 million workers. (Although Hispanics may be of any race, more than 80 percent report that their race is White.)

11. Labor force by race, 2010 and projected 2050



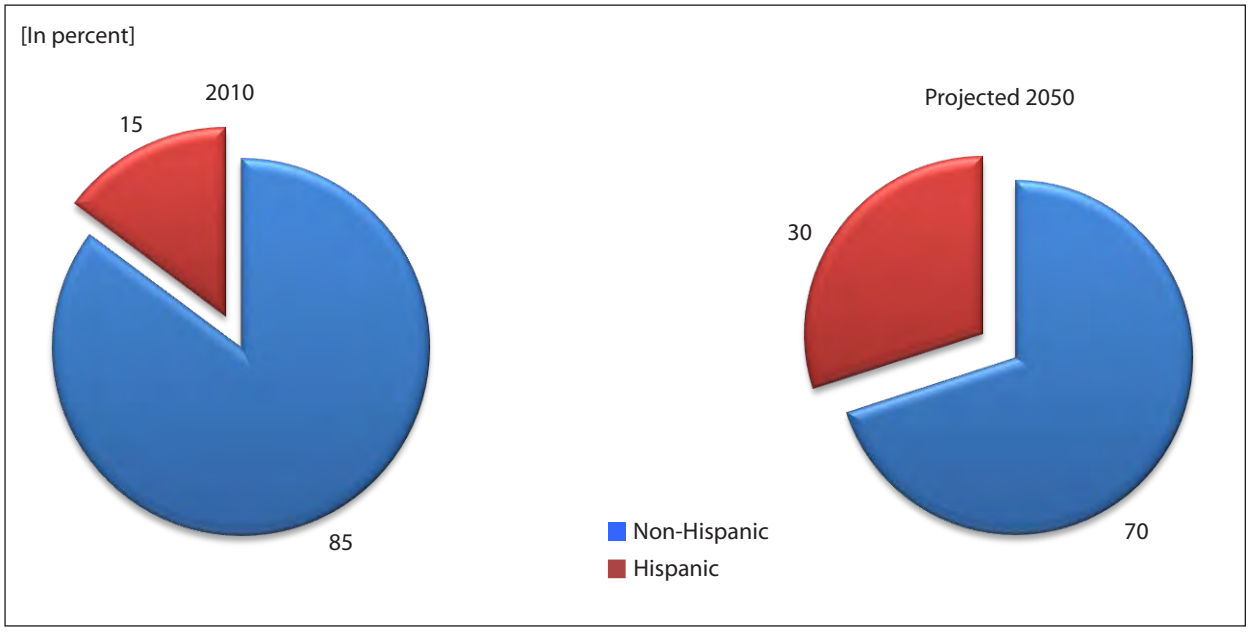
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- The declining labor force share of the Whites coincides with faster growth of other race and ethnic groups in the U.S. workforce. The upcoming retirement of the baby boomers, a group that has a large proportion of White men, will also lower the share of this group in the total labor force. In addition, the low fertility rate and low migration of Whites relative to other race groups contributes to the declining share of this group both in the population and the labor force.

- The share of the labor force composed of Blacks (12 percent) is projected to be unchanged over the next four decades. In contrast, Asians have been one of the fastest growing race groups and this trend is projected to continue over the next four decades. Their share of the labor force is projected to increase from 5 percent in 2010 to 8 percent in 2050.

- The share of the "all other" category—comprising those classified as being of multiple races, as well as the racial categories of American Indians and Alaska Natives and of Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders—is projected to more than double, from 2 percent in 2010 to 5 percent in 2050.

12. Labor force by ethnicity, 2010 and projected 2050



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Racial and ethnic minorities have assumed an increasing presence in the labor force, and the result can be seen in the growing diversity of the work force.
- Coming to the United States to seek better job opportunities and higher wages, immigrants are the major source of this growing diversity. Immigrants tend to be concentrated in younger age groups and have higher fertility rates than do the resident population in the same age groups. Both higher fertility rates and higher labor force participation rates of the immigrants have significantly added to the diversity of the U.S. population and labor force.
- The Hispanic share of the labor force is projected to double from 15 percent in 2010 to 30 percent in 2050.
- The high rates of Hispanic immigration to the United States, the younger age profile of Hispanics that results in higher birth rates, and the very high labor force participation rates of Hispanics are reasons for their increasing share in the labor force.

Which layoffs—and which laid-off workers—are in the Mass Layoff Statistics?

Employers surveyed in the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program are larger, pay higher wages, and have larger drops in employment than other employers with declining employment not surveyed in the MLS program; workers in the MLS are older, appear more likely to file for unemployment insurance, and appear to collect unemployment insurance over a longer period than the general population of recently unemployed workers

Elizabeth Weber Handwerker and Lowell G. Mason

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal–state cooperative effort to collect data on major job cutbacks throughout the United States. In this program, representatives of state workforce agencies contact establishments with at least 50 claims for unemployment insurance (UI) filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period to determine whether these claims are associated with layoffs that will last at least 31 days. If so, the state agencies administer a short survey. This survey asks how many people were laid off in total, what the reason for the layoff was, and whether (and when) any recall of these workers is expected. These data, available since April 1995, are combined with administrative data on employers, such as their industry and location, as well as with data on the characteristics of their associated UI claimants, such as gender, age, and race, to form the MLS.

The MLS data are used for within-state allocations of federal funds for dislocated workers through the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act. Academic researchers who study the impact of mass layoffs on workers have not used these data. Instead, researchers studying layoffs, such as Jacobson, LaLonde, and Sullivan;[1] Schoeni and Dardia;[2] Kodrzycki;[3] von Wachter and Handwerker;[4] Couch and Placzek;[5] and von Wachter, Song, and Manchester,[6] use administrative wage records to identify employers with at least 50 workers in some baseline period, followed by an employment decline of at least 30 percent, and consider these employment declines to be mass layoffs. All of these authors use administrative wage data—most often the employee-level earnings data from state UI systems—to trace the path of workers' earnings before and after mass layoffs and to calculate the cost of mass layoffs for the affected workers.

To describe the continuing impact of mass layoffs on workers in the United States, researchers would find it useful to be able to combine the total number of workers affected in such extended layoffs (a number the MLS program publishes quarterly) with estimates of the impacts of layoffs on each affected worker. However, to discuss both the extended mass layoffs counted by the

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MLS program and the impact of these layoffs measured by the academic literature, we need to establish whether these separate sources are describing the same layoffs and the same laid-off workers. Each source has a very different approach to defining a mass layoff—the MLS program uses the number of employees filing for UI (measured contemporaneously) and the academic research uses the size of permanent declines in employment (measured only in retrospect, using different size criteria, different data, and a different measure). These approaches could describe two different sets of employers with mass layoffs and two different sets of people laid off. This article describes the amount of overlap between the MLS employers and the employers identified with a similar method to the one used in the academic literature on mass layoffs. In particular, it shows how the MLS employers differ from the sets of employers whose employment level falls either by 50 workers (based on the MLS layoff size criteria) or by 30 percent or more (from an initial employment size of at least 50, using the academic layoff size criteria). This article also describes the separated workers of the MLS and compares this group of people with the broader population of recent job losers in the United States.

Method of comparing employers

To compare the MLS employers with the sets of employers who have large reductions in employment in the administrative wage records data, we begin with data assembled from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). These data are an employer-level version of the same UI administrative data that many academic researchers use. We select three sets of UI accounts[7] in these data. First, we select all UI accounts in these data with 50 or more workers and declines in employment between consecutive quarters of at least 30 percent, which is the definition of mass layoff that academic researchers use. This set of UI accounts differs from the MLS in changing both the definition (50 workers vs. 30 percent drop) and the method of identifying a mass layoff (workers filing for UI vs. an employer size change) at the same time. Therefore, we select a second set of UI accounts: those with a decline in total employment between consecutive quarters of at least 50 employees (the MLS definition of a layoff and the academic method of identifying the layoff). Our third set of UI accounts are the accounts associated with events in the MLS. For all three groups of UI accounts, we select data from the "layoff quarter," identifying all establishments of the UI account in that quarter, as well as for the previous four quarters. We sum employment in the QCEW for all establishments of each employer in the layoff quarter as well as one quarter previous and 1 year previous.[8] Since employers may have multiple establishments in different industries, we identify the industry in which each employer has the greatest employment (in the layoff quarter).

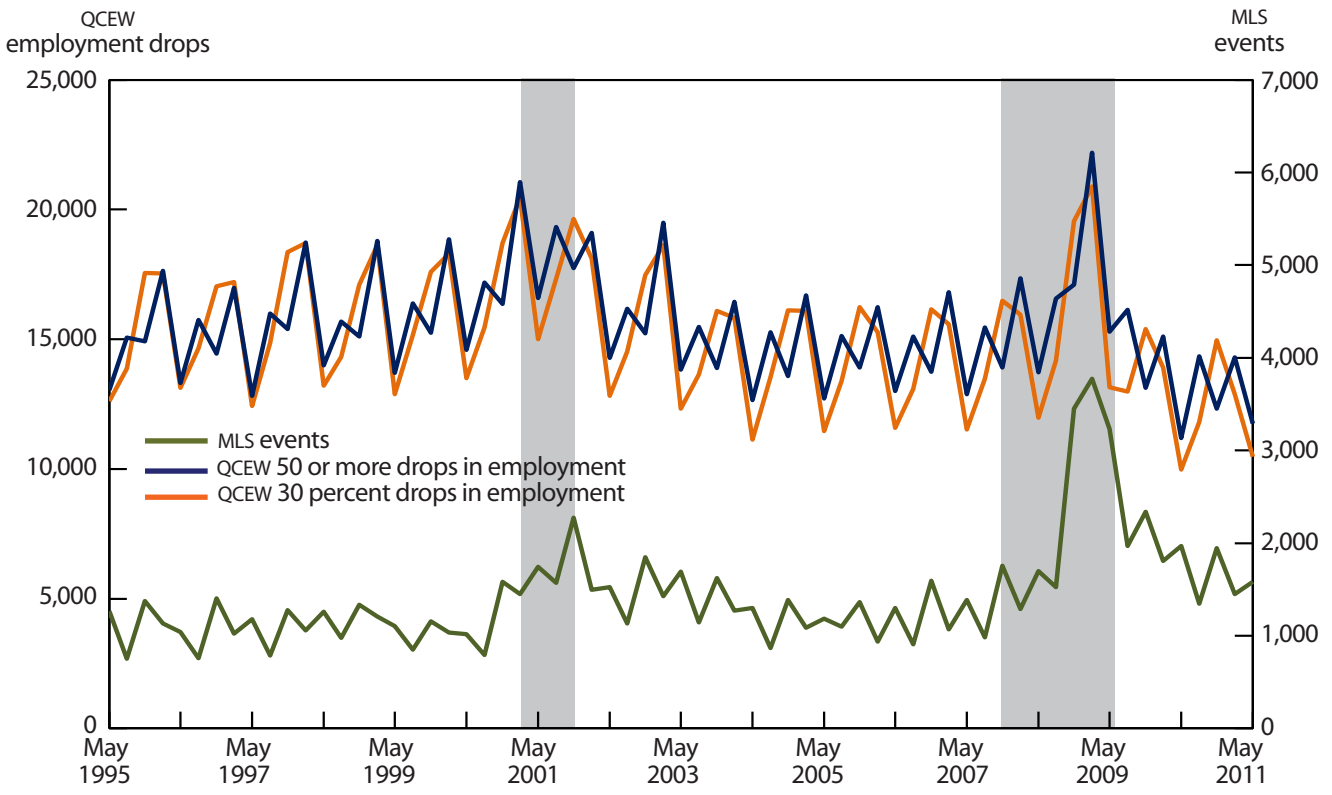
Chart 1 shows the distribution of MLS events and similar declines in employment from the QCEW. It shows that the number of UI accounts with declines in employment of 30 percent or more between consecutive quarters (from an initial size of at least 50 employees) is very similar to the number of UI accounts with declines in employment of at least 50 employees. However, about 10 times as many UI accounts have large drops in total QCEW employment as compared with MLS events. The number of all three types of events increases during recessions, but the increases are larger for MLS events (perhaps because laid-off workers are more likely to register for UI benefits when they are less sure of finding another job).

We can use a Venn diagram, shown in chart 2, to show these different ways of measuring mass layoffs, where the red circle represents MLS events, the green circle represents large declines in employment in the QCEW data, and the overlap between the circles represents MLS events showing large declines in employment in their associated QCEW data.

As shown in table 1, only 5 percent of the UI accounts with declines in employment of 50 or more workers between consecutive quarters are also MLS events. UI accounts may decline this much without triggering the MLS survey when layoffs are spread over a period longer than 5 weeks (perhaps to avoid compliance with the provisions of the Worker Readjustment and Retraining Notification Act of 1988) or if less than 50 eligible[9] workers file for UI benefits. As described by Wandner and Stettner[10] and Budd and McCall,[11] many recently unemployed workers do not apply for UI benefits, largely because of perceived ineligibility and optimistic reemployment expectations; workers are more likely to file for UI if they are part of a union or if their former employer files on their behalf.

Although many more UI accounts have large drops in employment than the number of MLS events, only half the MLS events (47,963 out of 93,123) are associated with UI accounts that have declines in employment of 50 or more workers between consecutive quarters. In addition, only a quarter of the MLS events (23,318 out of 93,123) are associated with UI accounts that have declines in employment of 30 percent or more. (See table 1.) For an employer to have an MLS event without a decline in overall employment of 50 or more employees, either the employer is hiring new employees (perhaps in other establishments or

Chart 1. MLS events and similar QCEW employment drops by quarter, May 1995 to May 2011



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCE: Author calculations from confidential microdata of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

in other occupations than in those occupations in which employees were let go) or recalling some of the separated employees to work or the data has errors. Thus, we investigate the overlap between MLS events and UI accounts with large drops in employment for employers with only one establishment and for those without expected recalls. Among single-establishment UI accounts, half the MLS events (25,305 out of 51,492) are associated with declines in employment of 50 or more workers in the UI account data (data not shown). Among employers who answered the MLS survey and said that they did not expect to recall workers within 180 days, 58 percent of MLS events (23,745 out of 40,967) are associated with UI accounts with declines in employment of 50 or more workers. Even among employers with only one establishment *and* no expected recall within 180 days, only 55 percent (11,690 out of 21,256) of MLS events have UI accounts with a decline in employment of 50 or more workers at the same time.

Because the overlap between MLS events and large declines in employment in the administrative data is so limited, we investigate whether this overlap varies by industry. In terms of the Venn diagram (see chart 2), the fraction

$$\frac{\text{MLS events with large employment declines in administrative data}}{\text{All MLS events}}$$

is the size of the overlap relative to the size of the red circle. For declines in employment of 50 or more employees in the administrative data, this fraction is greatest in the arts, entertainment, and recreation; retail trade; and finance and insurance industries and lowest in the transportation and warehousing and educational services industries. For declines of 30 percent or more in employment in the administrative data, this fraction is also greatest in the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry but is lowest in the industries of utilities, information, and finance and insurance. The fraction

$$\frac{\text{MLS events}}{\text{Large employment declines in administrative data}}$$

is the size of the overlap, relative to the size of the green circle. For declines in employment of 50 or more employees in the administrative data, this fraction is greatest in the manufacturing, mining and extraction, and construction industries

and lowest in the public administration and educational services industries (this finding is unsurprising, since the MLS program ceased collecting information on public sector layoffs, including those in the education sector, in 2004). For declines of employment of 30 percent or more in the administrative data, this fraction is greatest in the (1) manufacturing, (2) management of companies and enterprises, and (3) mining and extraction industries and lowest in the public administration and educational services industries.

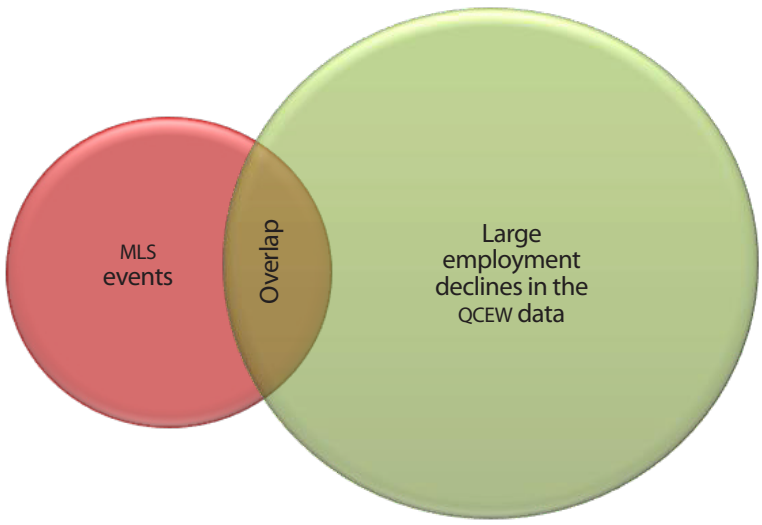
MLS employers versus all other employers

Differences are found in the aggregate between the characteristics of employers appearing in the MLS and employers with large employment declines in the administrative data. Table 2 shows the characteristics of employers with large employment declines in the administrative data by whether or not they are also MLS employers (the characteristics of employers in the green circle of the Venn diagram (chart 2) by whether or not they are in the overlap).

As shown in table 2, employers in the MLS are more likely to be in manufacturing or construction industries (than other employers with either type of large employment decline in the administrative data). We repeated all of these comparisons twice—first, by weighting all employers by their employment and, second, by weighting the employers in the administrative data by the distribution over time of MLS events—and found similar results from both reweightings to the unweighted patterns shown in table 2.[12] The relatively strong representation of manufacturing industries in the MLS is consistent with the notion that unionized industrial employers are more likely to file for UI on behalf of their former employees. Employers in the MLS are larger, with more establishments and more employees in the layoff quarter and the previous quarter than other employers with either type of large employment tab in the administrative data that do not appear in the MLS.[13] Employers that appear in the MLS have bigger declines in employment from the previous quarter or the previous year. Dividing the total wages paid to all employees in the layoff quarter by the number of employees on payroll during the quarter, the employers in the MLS pay higher average wages per employee.

However, the information available in the QCEW has limited power to predict which large declines in QCEW employment appear in the MLS. We put indicators for all

Chart 2. **MLS events, large employment declines in the QCEW data, and overlap of MLS events showing large declines of employment in their associated QCEW data**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1. MLS events and large employment declines based on administrative data

Statistic	All MLS events	Employment declines of 50 or more in administrative data		Employment declines of 30 percent or more in administrative data	
		MLS event	Not MLS event	MLS event	Not MLS event
Count	93,123	47,963	958,349	23,318	960,755
Percentage of MLS events	100	52	—	25	—
Percentage of UI account drops	—	5	95	2	98

NOTE: Dash indicates data not applicable.

SOURCE: Author calculations from confidential microdata of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2. Summary statistics for large employment declines in the administrative data by whether or not these declines are also mass layoff statistics events

Statistic	Declines of 50 or more in employment since previous quarter in administrative data			Declines of 30 percent in employment since previous quarter in administrative data		
	Mass layoff statistics event	Not mass layoff statistics event	Difference	Mass layoff statistics event	Not mass layoff statistics event	Difference
Observations	47,963	958,349	—	23,318	960,755	—
Average event date[1]	2004.01	2002.96	[2] 1.05	2003.91	2002.87	[2] 1.04
Industry (percent)						
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.1	.5	[2] .7	1.2	.5	[2] .7
Utilities	.3	.3	0	.2	.1	0
Construction	16.3	6.9	[2] 9.5	23.6	13.7	[2] 9.8
Manufacturing	32.3	10.0	[2] 22.3	27.8	8.7	[2] 19.1
Wholesale trade	2.1	2.3	[3] –.1	2.4	3.1	[2] –.7
Retail trade	7.4	10.1	[2] –2.7	5.5	7.4	[2] –2.0
Transportation and warehousing	4.6	2.9	[2] 1.6	4.8	2.8	[2] 2.1
Information	3.2	2.6	[2] .6	1.7	1.9	[2] –.3
Finance and insurance	3.7	2.8	[2] .9	1.9	2.0	–.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	.6	1.1	[2] –.5	.5	1.4	[2] –.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3.8	4.2	[2] –.4	4.1	5.1	[2] –.9
Management of companies and enterprises	1.6	1.0	[2] .7	1.6	.6	[2] .9
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	7.8	12.9	[2] –5.1	6.5	12.3	[2] –5.8
Educational services	.4	10.9	[2] –10.5	.4	4.8	[2] –4.4
Health care and social assistance	4.2	6.1	[2] –1.9	5.5	4.6	[2] .9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.9	5.0	[2] –2.1	4.4	7.4	[2] –2.9
Accommodation and food services	6.1	8.7	[2] –2.5	6.0	10.6	[2] –4.6
Other services (except public administration)	1.4	1.9	[2] –.5	2.0	2.8	[2] –.8
Public administration	0	3.8	[2] –3.8	0	2.0	[2] –2.0
Number of establishments	26.86	11.95	[2] 14.91	7.34	2.09	[2] 5.26
Total employment	1,735.17	919.10	[2] 816.07	217.90	75.09	[2] 142.81
Total employment, previous quarter	2,022.33	1,099.84	[2] 922.49	540.44	201.98	[2] 338.46
Quarterly employment change	–287.16	–180.75	[2] –106.41	–322.54	–126.89	[2] –195.65
Yearly employment change	–212.53	–89.69	[2] –122.84	–167.69	–74.98	[2] –92.71
Quarterly wage bill per employment	$23,747.43	$17,479.34	[2] $6,268.09	$36,548.12	$18,255.96	[2] $18,292.16

[1] Average event date is the average date of the MLS event or Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages employment declines, in years.

[2] p = value for statistical significance of the difference is less than .001.

[3] p = value for statistical significance of the difference is less than .1.

SOURCE: Author calculations from confidential microdata of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

these variables in a regression of the form MLS_i = Quarter_i + State_i + Industry_i + #Estab Category_i + #Employees Category_i + Quarter Δ Employment Category_i + Year Δ Employment Category_i + Quarter %Δ Category_i + Year %Δ Category_i + Average Wage Category_i and find that this equation has very little explanatory power in predicting which of the mass layoffs in the administrative data appear in the MLS. The R^2 for this equation among employers with falls in employment of 50 or more employees in the administrative data is 8.6 percent and among

Table 3. Summary statistics for MLS events, which do and do not have large employment declines in the administrative data

Statistic	A decline of 50 or more in the QCEW	Not a decline of 50 or more in the QCEW	Difference	A decline of 30 percent in the QCEW	Not a decline of 30 percent in the QCEW	Difference
Observations	47,963	45,160	—	23,318	69,805	—
Average event date	2004.0	2004.1	[1]–0.08	2003.9	2004.1	–0.19
Industry (percent)						
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.1	1.1	0	1.2	1.1	.1
Utilities	.3	.2	0	.2	.3	[2]–.1
Construction	16.3	19.8	[2]–3.4	23.6	16.1	[2]7.4
Manufacturing	32.3	32.2	.1	27.8	33.8	[2]–5.9
Wholesale trade	2.1	1.9	[1].2	2.4	1.9	[2].5
Retail trade	7.4	5.0	[2]2.4	5.5	6.5	[2]–1.0
Transportation and warehousing	4.6	7.2	[2]–2.6	4.8	6.2	[2]–1.4
Information	3.2	2.5	[2].6	1.7	3.3	[2]–1.6
Finance and insurance	3.7	2.5	[2]1.2	1.9	3.6	[2]–1.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	.6	.5	.1	.5	.5	–.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3.8	3.1	[2].7	4.1	3.2	[2].9
Management of companies and enterprises	1.6	1.4	[3].2	1.6	1.5	0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	7.8	7.9	–.1	6.5	8.3	[2]–1.9
Educational services	.4	.7	[2]–.2	.4	.6	[2]–.2
Health care and social assistance	4.2	5.0	[2]–.9	5.5	4.3	[2]1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.9	1.8	[2]1.1	4.4	1.7	[2]2.7
Accommodation and food services	6.1	5.4	[2].7	6.0	5.7	.2
Other services (except public administration)	1.4	1.5	–.1	2.0	1.2	[2].7
Number of establishments	26.86	22.12	[2]4.74	7.34	30.32	[2]–22.974
Total employment	1,735.17	1,572.42	[2]162.75	217.90	2,136.72	[2]–1,918.82
Total employment, previous quarter	2,022.33	1,484.44	[2]537.89	540.44	2,169.36	[2]–1,628.92
Quarterly employment change	–287.16	87.98	[2]–375.14	–322.54	–32.65	[2]–289.89
Yearly employment change	–212.53	26.99	[2]–239.52	–167.69	–72.56	[2]–95.13
Quarterly employment percent change	–35.8	74.0	[2]–109.7	–61.3	43.5	[2]–104.8
Yearly employment percent change	41.1	267.1	[3]–226.0	–17.2	206.0	[2]–223.2
Quarterly wage bill per employee	$23,747.43	$12,382.58	[2]$11,364.85	$36,548.12	$12,362.56	[2]$24,185.56
Recall (percent)						
None expected	39.8	29.1	[2]10.7	33.6	35.0	[2]–1.4
Expected	44.7	52.1	[2]–7.3	54.2	46.3	[2]7.9
Information not available	15.7	19.0	[2]–3.2	12.3	19.0	[2]–6.7
Expected in less than 90 days	18.1	28.6	[2]–10.6	19.6	24.4	[2]–4.8
Expected in 90–180 days	16.9	14.4	[2]2.5	23.9	12.9	[2]11.0
Expected in 181–270 days	3.7	1.7	[2]2.0	5.6	1.7	[2]3.9
Expected in 271–364 days	.6	.3	[2].3	.7	.4	[2].4
Expected in 365 or more days	.1	.1	0	.1	.1	[2]0
Date not available	21.2	26.0	[2]–4.8	16.7	25.8	[2]–9.1
Reason for layoff (percent)						
Business demand	33.9	37.9	[2]–4.0	26.3	39.0	[2]–12.7
Disaster	1.2	1.8	[2]–.6	1.9	1.4	[2].5
Financial	9.6	5.7	[2]4.0	11.1	6.6	[2]4.4
Organizational	12.7	9.2	[2]3.4	8.4	11.9	[2]–3.5
Production	1.9	2.2	[3]–.3	1.5	2.2	[2]–.6
Seasonal	30.0	29.9	0	42.6	25.7	[2]16.8
Other	3.0	2.5	[2].5	2.6	2.8	–.1
None stated	8.0	11.0	[2]–3.0	5.7	10.7	[2]–5.0

[1] p = value for statistical significance of the difference is less than .1.
[2] p = value for statistical significance of the difference is less than .001.
[3] p = value for statistical significance of the difference is less than .01.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not applicable.
SOURCE: Author calculations from confidential microdata of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

employers with falls of 30 percent in employment in the administrative data is 7.8 percent.

Table 3 shows the characteristics of the employers in the MLS by whether or not they have large employment declines in their administrative data (i.e., the characteristics of employers in the red circle of the Venn diagram [chart

2] by whether or not they are in the overlap). We find that MLS events with expected recalls, especially those anticipating recalls in less than 90 days, are less likely to appear as large employment declines in the administrative data than other MLS events. MLS events with a business demand reason are more common among layoffs not appearing as large employment declines in the administrative data, while layoffs for financial, organizational (drops of 50 or more only), or seasonal (30 percent or more only) reasons are more common for mass layoffs that do appear as large employment declines in the administrative data.

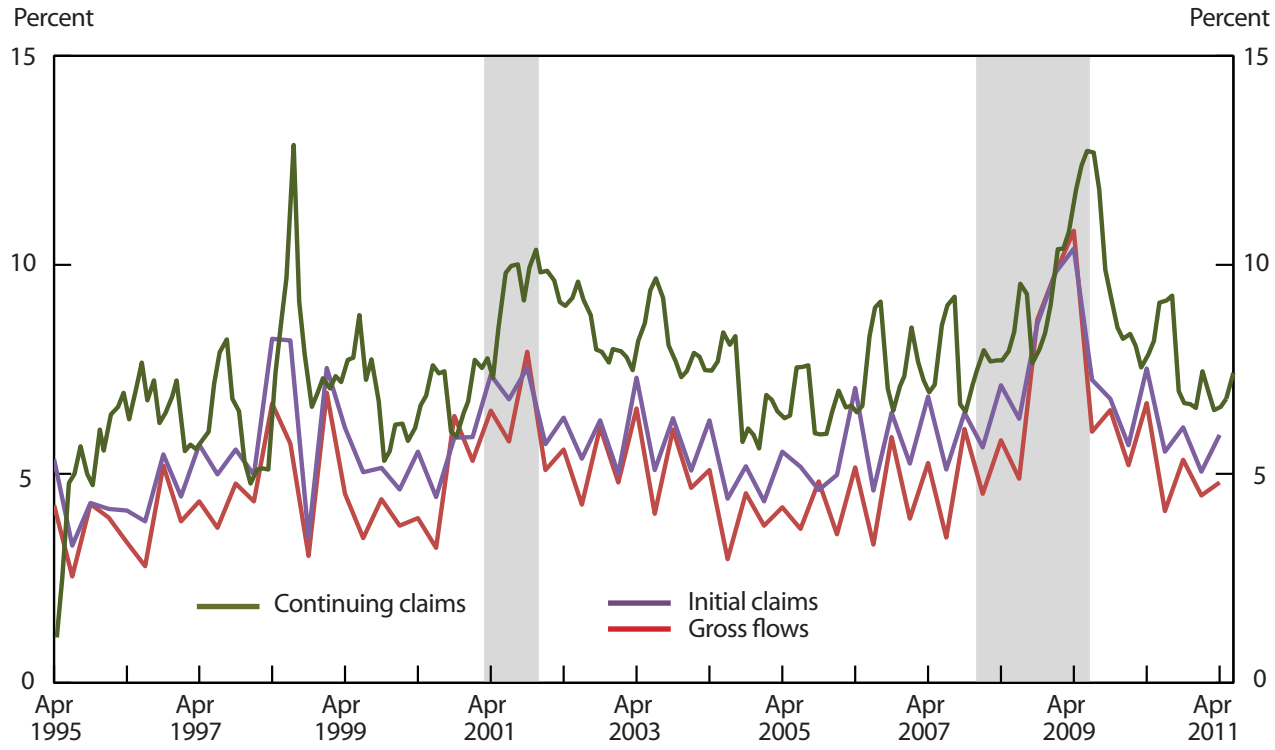
The information available in the MLS has limited power to predict which MLS events will appear as large declines in employment in the administrative data. We put indicators for MLS variables in a regression of the form "mass layoff" = Quarter_i + State_i + Industry_i + #Estab Category_i + #Employees Category_i + Average Wage Category_i + Recall Expectation Category_i + Anticipated Return Category_i + Layoff Reason Category_i. We find that the R^2 for using these variables to predict a fall in employment of 50 or more in the administrative data is 12.3 percent, and the R^2 for using these variables to predict a fall of 30 percent in employment is 40.2 percent.

MLS employees versus other unemployed workers

The MLS program compiles information on the characteristics of both employers and employees involved in mass layoffs, including the number of people filing initial claims for UI associated with each MLS event,[14] as well as the number of continuing claims filed for each event over time. The initial and continuing claims of people included in the MLS program are a subset of all the initial and continuing UI claims in the United States. These claims are compiled and published weekly by the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor. Chart 3 shows the fraction of all people collecting unemployment benefits (either for the first time [initial claims] or as part of continuing UI claims) and connected to an MLS event.

The fraction of initial claims for unemployment benefits that are associated with MLS events is generally between 5 and 7 percent, and the fraction of continuing claims for

Chart 3. MLS claims as a fraction of all initial and continuing UI claims and as a fraction of CPS gross flows



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and author calculations.

unemployment benefits that are continuing claims associated with mass layoff events is generally between 6 and 9 percent. Both fractions generally appear to grow during recessions. That a higher fraction of continuing claims than initial claims are associated with MLS events suggests that workers who are separated from jobs as part of mass layoffs are unemployed longer, on average, than other workers who collect UI benefits.

The Employment and Training Administration collects the demographic characteristics of UI recipients only for continuing claims (to compare with general levels of unemployment in the Current Population Survey [CPS]), while the MLS program collects the demographic characteristics of UI recipients only for their initial claims. Thus, to examine whether the MLS disproportionately represent certain subgroups of workers, we must turn to other data.

The CPS data come from a large monthly survey of households in the United States. Comparing characteristics of unemployed recent job losers[15] in these data with the characteristics of initial claimants for UI from MLS events over the same time, we find several important differences. First, as shown in table 4 and chart 4, the MLS initial claimants are older. MLS initial claimants are much less likely to be younger than 30, more likely to be ages 30 to 44 (although this likelihood has been falling in recent years), much more likely to be ages 45 to 54, and more likely to be older than 55. The fraction of MLS initial claimants who are older than 55 also has a marked seasonal pattern, unlike the age distribution of the unemployed recent job losers overall.

Until the 2008 recession, the fraction of MLS initial claimants who came from Midwestern states or manufacturing employers was much higher than the fraction of all unemployed recent job losers. Charts 5 and 6 show the pattern of these fractions over time.

Another way to compare the MLS data with the CPS data on all unemployed workers is to examine the CPS gross flows tabulations. The gross flows are published estimates of the number of people who move from one labor force status to another in each month. These flows are published for all workers and separately for men and women. Aggregating these monthly flows to the quarter level, we estimate a crude measure of the number of people moving from "employed" to "unemployed" each quarter, to compare with the number of initial UI claims in the MLS data each quarter. In most quarters, the number of people filing initial claims for unemployment as part of MLS events represents about 5 percent of the total number of people moving from employment to unemployment. However, as shown in chart 3, mass layoffs represent larger shares of the total movement of people into unemployment during recessions. In 2001, fourth quarter, the number of people filing initial claims for unemployment as part of MLS events was 7.9 percent of the total number of people moving from employment to unemployment, and during 2009, second quarter, this figure reached 10.8 percent.

Overall, this pattern does not vary by gender; men are more likely to appear in both the initial claims for unemployment that are part of mass layoffs, and men are similarly more likely to appear in movements from em-

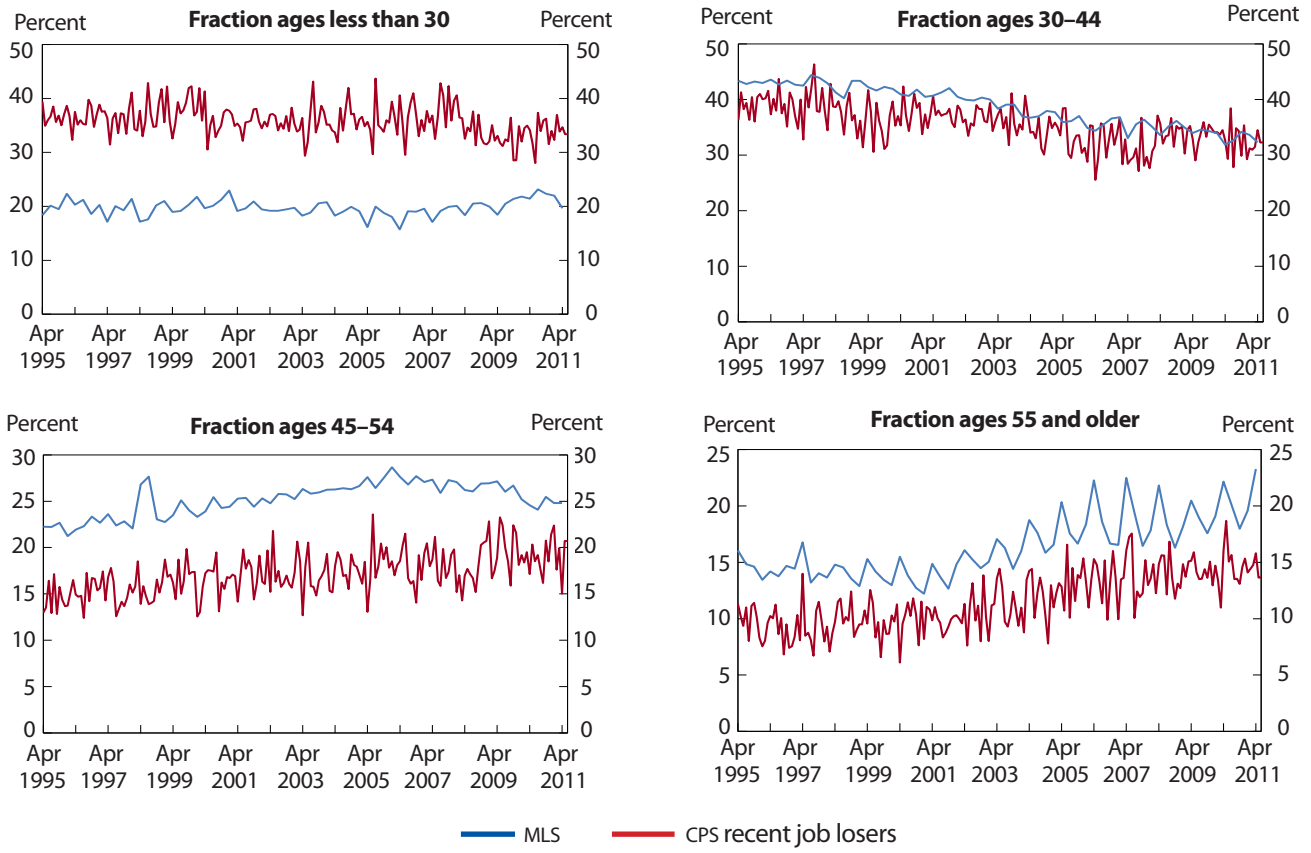
Table 4. Comparing characteristics of people filing for initial unemployment insurance claims as part of MLS events with all unemployed recent job losers in the Current Population Survey, April 1995–September 2011

Statistic	MLS initial claims (percent)[1]	Current Population Survey (weighted percent)[1]		
		All adults	All unemployed	Unemployed recent job losers
Observations	18,791,534	20,170,777	728,560	98,832
Male	58.9	48.3	55.2	61.1
Ages less than 30	19.8	26.4	45.0	35.5
Ages 30–44	38.0	28.1	29.2	35.2
Ages 45–54	25.5	17.6	15.3	17.4
Ages 55 and older	16.7	27.9	10.5	11.8
Hispanic	16.9	12.1	16.9	18.5
White, not Hispanic	63.9	70.8	57.1	62.2
Black, not Hispanic	15.7	11.6	20.3	14.7
American Indian, not Hispanic	.7	.6	1.0	.9
Asian or Pacific Islander, not Hispanic	2.8	4.2	3.6	2.9
Midwestern[2]	30.3	22.6	22.5	24.2
Manufacturing industry	36.0	8.5	12.4	16.2
Unemployed	100.0	3.8	100.0	100.0
Recent job loser/separator	100.0	.5	13.3	100.0

[1] Values are in percentages, except for observations.
[2] See **http://www.census.gov/geo/www/us_regdiv.pdf** for region definition.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and author calculations.

Chart 4. Age distribution of MLS claimants and all initial recent job losers in the CPS



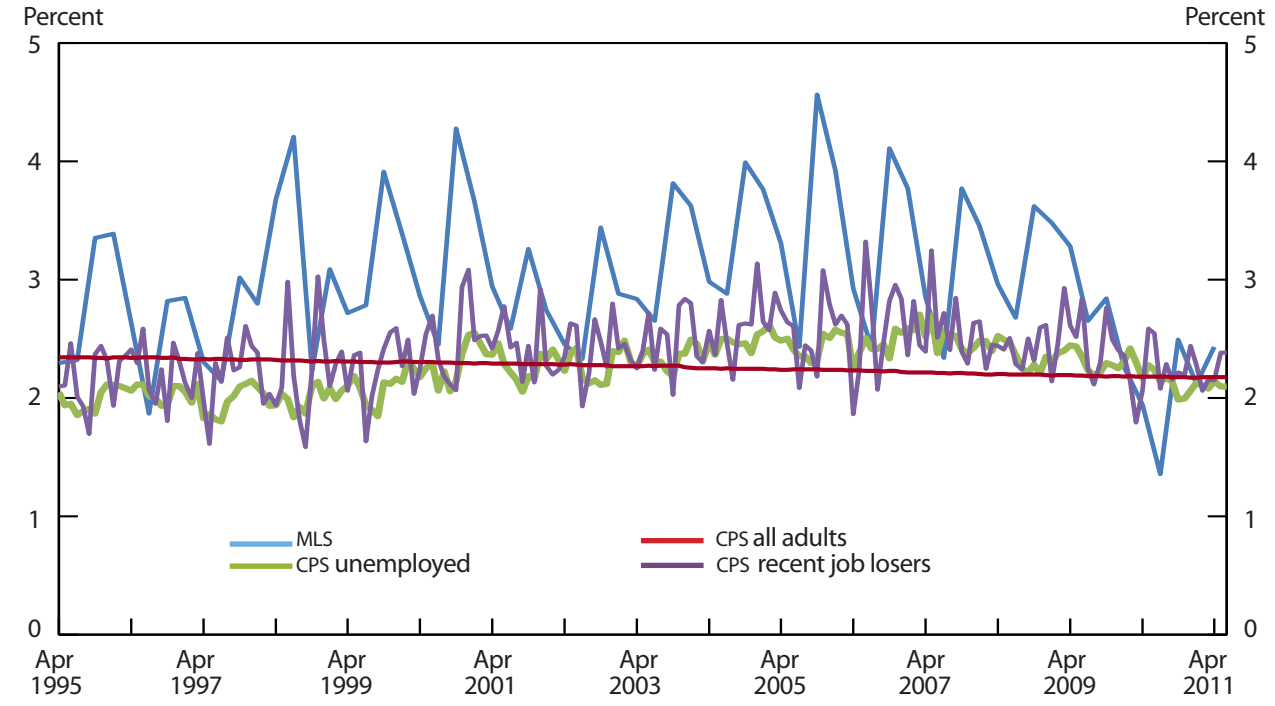
SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and author calculations.

ployment to unemployment in the CPS data. However, the initial UI claimants in the MLS data have a strong seasonal pattern by gender, and this pattern yields a seasonal difference between men and women in the relationship between MLS initial claims and CPS gross flows by gender. In the fourth quarter, men's layoffs are more likely to appear in the MLS data (relative to the CPS gross flows), while women's layoffs in the second quarter are more likely to appear in the MLS data (relative to the CPS gross flows).

THE MLS PROGRAM measures layoffs involving 50 or more workers from the same employer who file for UI within 5 weeks and whose employer reports to a state agency that these workers were not recalled for at least 31 days. Only half the employers surveyed as part of this program have employment declines of 50 or more workers in the administrative data, and only a quarter have employment declines of 30 percent in the administrative data (as mass layoffs are measured in the academic literature). The employers surveyed as part of the MLS program are larger (having more establishments and more workers), paying higher wages and having larger layoffs than employers with declining employment that are not part of the MLS. However, the characteristics of employers with declining employment have little power to predict which employers will appear in the MLS. Among the employers appearing in the MLS, those without expected recalls and with seasonal reasons for layoff are more likely to appear as having large declines in administrative data.

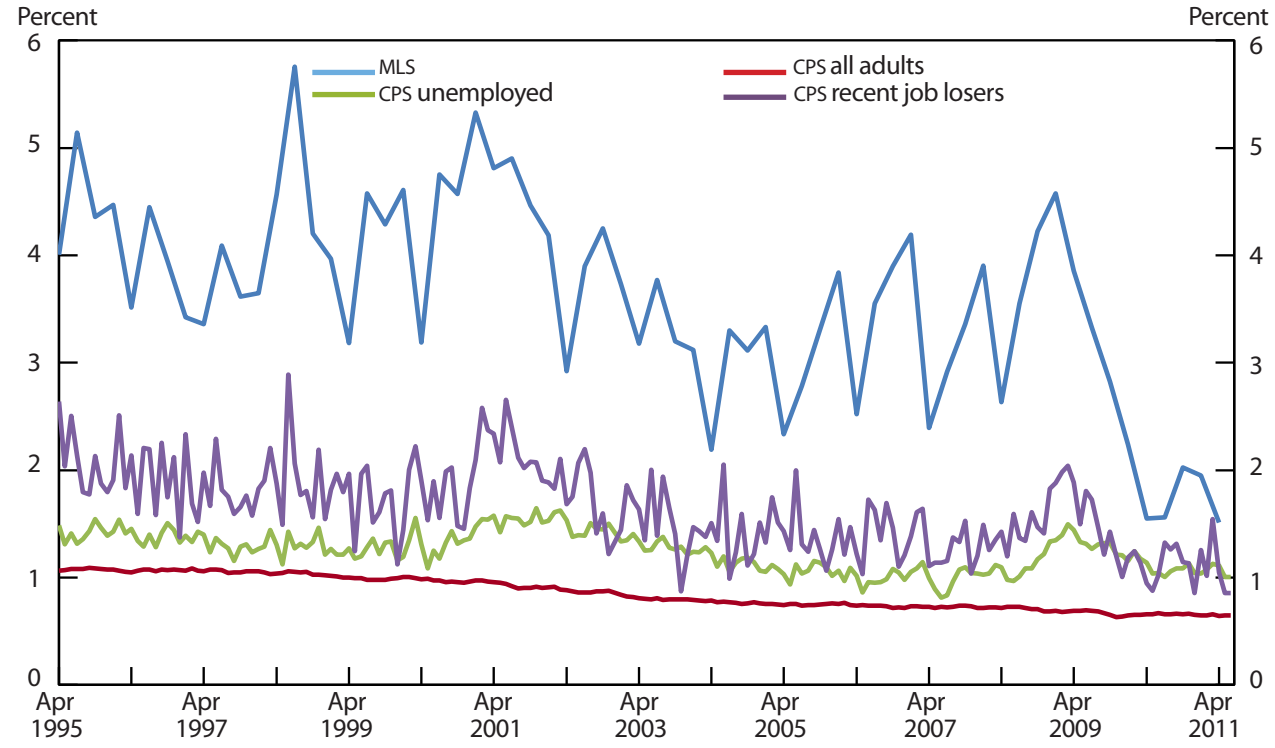
The workers included in the MLS are disproportionately older than the general population of recent job losers, with some seasonality in the number of workers 55 years and older not seen in the general population. Before the recent recession, the MLS program disproportionately included recent job losers from manufacturing industries and Midwestern states. The racial and gender composition of employees in the MLS is not very different from the general population of recent job losers. In general, the displaced workers included in the MLS represent about 5 percent of the total number of people moving from employment to unemployment each quarter as measured in the CPS gross flows, about 6 percent of all initial claimants for UI and 8

Chart 5. **Fraction of MLS initial claimants and CPS respondents living in the Midwestern states**



SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and author calculations.

Chart 6. **Fraction of MLS initial claimants and CPS respondents employed in or separated from manufacturing employers**



SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and author calculations.

percent of all continuing claims for UI, with all three of these fractions rising during recessions. The higher fraction of initial claims than employment transitions suggests that workers included in the MLS are more likely to file for UI than other recently unemployed workers. The higher fraction of continuing claims than initial claims associated with MLS events suggests that the workers included in the MLS are unemployed longer than other workers filing for UI. □

Notes

[1] Louis S. Jacobson, Robert J. LaLonde, and Daniel G. Sullivan, "Earnings Losses of Displaced Workers," *American Economic Review*, September 1993, pp. 685–709.

[2] Robert F. Schoeni and Michael Dardia, "Estimates of Earnings Losses of Displaced Workers Using California Administrative Data," PSC Research Report No. 03–543 (University of Michigan, PSC Publications, December 2003).

[3] Yolanda K. Kodrzycki, "Using Unexpected Recalls to Examine the Long-Term Earnings Effects of Job Displacement," Working Paper 07–2 (Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, August 2007).

[4] Till von Wachter and Elizabeth Weber Handwerker, "Variation in the Cost of Job Loss by Worker Skill: Evidence Using Matched Data from California, 1991–2000" (Mimeo, Columbia University, New York, December 30, 2009).

[5] Kenneth A. Couch and Dana W. Placzek, "Earnings Losses of Displaced Workers Revisited," *American Economic Review*, March 2010, pp. 572–589.

[6] Till von Wachter, Jae Song, and Joyce Manchester, "Long-Term Earnings Losses Due to Mass Layoffs During the 1982 Recession: An Analysis Using Longitudinal Administrative Data from 1974 to 2004" (Mimeo, Columbia University, New York, 2011).

[7] Most academic researchers define employers using their Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) rather than unemployment insurance (UI) accounts. Thus, we briefly examined identifying large declines in employment by examining EINs with 50 or more employees instead of UI accounts this size. The total number of large employment declines (measured as either drops of 50 or more employees or 30 percent or more employees) identified using EINs differed by less than 1 percent from the number identified using UI accounts, and we did not pursue this further.

[8] We use a consistent set of establishments when examining the employment of a UI account in the layoff quarter, the previous quarter, and in the previous year. If any establishments of these UI accounts move to different UI accounts over this period, we examine the full set of all establishments ever associated with these UI accounts.

[9] To be eligible for UI benefits, workers must meet state-specific requirements for wages earned or time worked before displacement.

[10] Stephen A. Wandner and Andrew Stettner, "Why are many jobless workers not applying for benefits?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 21–33, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/art2full.pdf**.

[11] John W. Budd and Brian P. McCall, "Unions and Unemployment Insurance Benefits Receipt: Evidence from the Current Population Survey," *Industrial Relations*, April 2004, pp. 339–355.

[12] One difference between the unweighted and weighted tabulations is that after reweighting by employment, we found that the employers in the MLS are more likely to be in manufacturing, finance and insurance, and retail trade compared with other employers with declines of 50 or more employees in the administrative data. They also are more likely to be in manufacturing, construction, and retail trade compared with other employers with declines of 30 percent or more in the administrative data.

[13] To have a 30 percent decline in employment *and* a decline in employment of 50 employees, an employer would need a predisplacement employment of at least 167. Thus, employers appearing in the MLS are necessarily larger on average than all employers with 30 percent declines in employment. No such size difference exists by definition between employers appearing in the MLS and employers with declines of at least 50 employees.

[14] MLS data on people filing initial claims for UI only include those who were eligible to receive UI benefits.

[15] Unemployed recent job losers in the CPS are defined as those whose monthly labor force recode is unemployed (either on layoff or looking for work), reason for unemployment is job loser (excluding those with temporary jobs that ended), and duration of unemployment is less than 5 weeks.

Unemployment Insurance participation by education and by race and ethnicity

Among unemployed workers, the less educated and racial and ethnic minorities are less likely than the highly educated and White non-Hispanics to apply for and to receive unemployment insurance benefits; those who are less educated are also far more likely to perceive themselves as ineligible for benefits for monetary reasons

Alix Gould-Werth
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The purpose of the Federal–State Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program is to provide partial wage replacement for individuals who lose a job through no fault of their own. The program also serves to stabilize the macroeconomy during economic downturns.[1] Receipt of UI, however, is far from universal, with consistently less than half of unemployed workers receiving benefits, outside of major economic downturns.[2] Which workers fall into the group of insured unemployed and which do not varies with several factors, such as the worker's reason for unemployment, earnings history, part-time or full-time work status, union coverage, and duration of unemployment. Little research, however, has been devoted to whether application for and receipt of benefits among applicants varies systematically with two key demographic characteristics: educational attainment, and race and ethnicity.

Recent research suggests that low-educated unemployed workers are less likely to access UI than high-educated unemployed workers and that minority unemployed workers are less likely to do so than White non-Hispanic unemployed workers.[3] At the same time, low-educated unemployed workers and minority unemployed workers may be more likely to need the monetary support provided by UI, because they are less likely to have assets that they can draw on to smooth consumption during periods of unemployment.[4] Although a number of studies have examined workers' educational attainment, as well as race and ethnicity, with an eye toward determining the overall likelihood that a worker will receive UI benefits,[5] to date no in-depth analysis has been conducted that examines the role of educational attainment or that of race and ethnicity in determining application rates, receipt of UI by applicants, and perceived ineligibility for benefits.

To better understand which workers apply for UI and which applicants receive it, this article analyzes the Current Population Survey (CPS) May 2005 UI Non-Filers Supplement. Stratifying the sample by educational attainment and by race and ethnicity, the analyses that follow examine whether unemployed workers apply for UI, whether applicants receive UI, and why nonapplicants fail to apply. Among the findings is that unemployed workers without a high

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school diploma are far less likely to apply for UI and, among those who do apply, far less likely to receive UI, than their college-educated counterparts. By contrast, differences in rates of UI application and receipt among applicants with a high school degree or higher are less pronounced. Still, the article finds statistically significant differences across education levels in the reasons cited by non-filers for their failure to apply.

Another finding, this time with regard to race and ethnicity, is that there is bivariate evidence that Hispanics are less likely both to apply for UI and to receive UI if they do apply, compared with White non-Hispanics. Hispanics are also less likely to know that UI benefits exist and less likely to know how to apply. Some, but not all, of this variation is accounted for by the higher percentage of noncitizens among Hispanic workers. Finally, there is bivariate evidence that Blacks are less likely to apply for UI than White non-Hispanics, and although there appears to be a difference in the rate of receipt between applicants in these two groups, it is not statistically significant. Differences in rates of application and in rates of receipt among applicants, by race and ethnicity, are less robust in multivariate models.

Background

The UI Program is administered through a federal–state partnership. Thus, eligibility requirements, the size of the benefit, and the duration of receipt of the benefit vary among states. During normal macroeconomic conditions, individuals typically are eligible to receive a percentage of their previous earnings for up to 26 weeks. To receive this benefit, individuals must (1) apply for UI; (2) satisfy "monetary eligibility"[6] criteria, which typically require that an individual have earnings above a minimum threshold (that varies by state) in a designated four-quarter period; and (3) satisfy "initial nonmonetary eligibility criteria," which typically require that an employment separation be involuntary and no-fault and that the worker be engaged in an ongoing search for reemployment. In some cases, individuals with a voluntary separation meet nonmonetary requirements if the separation is considered in "good cause," such as to avoid harassment or domestic violence or to relocate to another state because of a spouse's employment situation.[7]

The proportion of the unemployed receiving UI declined from around 50 percent in the 1950s to below 35 percent in a number of years during the 1980s and 1990s, and remained at 37 percent in 2007 on the eve of the Great Recession. In the past few years of high unemployment, UI recipiency, including benefits from both the regular program and federal extensions, jumped dramatically, peaking at 66 percent, as an annual percentage, in 2010. This outcome appears to be largely a result of multiple extensions to federal programs, coupled with unemployment spells of unprecedented duration, and it is likely that recipiency rates will resume falling as the economy improves.

Several articles in the literature have examined systematic variation in which individuals receive UI. Examining receipt based on gender, age, race, educational attainment, and previous employment status, these studies generally find that low-educated workers and racial and ethnic minority workers are less likely to receive UI, but the reasons for this finding are largely unknown: it could be a result of differences in application rates or eligibility rates.[8] Nonmonetary eligibility requirements present a greater barrier to accessing UI than monetary requirements, which a large majority of even low-wage workers meet. Still, even among unemployed workers who appear to be eligible, low-educated workers and low-wage workers are less likely than others to report receipt of UI benefits.[9] To date, no studies have examined whether there is systematic variation in UI application rates and in receipt among applicants by education level and by race and ethnicity of potential applicants.

Low-educated workers and minority workers are more likely to lose their jobs during economic downturns and have less of a financial cushion than their respective more educated and White non-Hispanic counterparts.[10] Thus, these workers could benefit greatly from the income-stabilizing function of UI. At the same time, unemployed individuals who are members of minority racial or ethnic groups or who have low levels of educational attainment could face unique barriers to receipt of benefits. These workers could lack knowledge about the existence of benefits or application procedures, have difficulty satisfying eligibility criteria, face discrimination when applying for benefits, or have difficulty completing the application proc-ess. Understanding whether individuals who fall into specific racial or ethnic or education-level categories have lower rates of UI application and receipt—and if so, why—is crucial to developing policies ensuring that the UI Program satisfies its intended function for all members of the labor force. This article provides evidence suggesting that low-educated workers and Hispanic workers apply for and, among those who do apply, receive UI at lower rates than more highly educated workers and White non-Hispanic workers. The article also provides some evidence as to why these differences exist and suggests future directions for research that would more conclusively determine the causes of the differences.

Data and methods

The CPS is a monthly survey of 60,000 nationally representative U.S. households. Conducted by the Census Bureau on behalf of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the CPS includes data on demographic characteristics and the work situations of respondents. Supplementary questions are added to the survey in given months in order to gain more detailed information on specific topics, including filing for UI. The CPS has conducted four supplementary surveys on applications for and (among applicants) receipt of UI: one in 1976, one in 1989, one in 1993, and, most recently, one in 2005. Beyond the demographic and labor force participation variables available in the core CPS surveys, the May 2005 UI Non-Filers Supplement provides recent data on whether unemployed workers have applied for UI, whether they received benefits if they applied, and, if they did not apply, the reasons they give for not applying. These kinds of information make the CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement the best available data source for a preliminary exploration of variation in UI application and in receipt among applicants. A search of the literature indicates that this supplement has not yet been analyzed on the basis of either educational attainment or race and ethnicity.

The analyses that follow use the 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement (1) to estimate the proportion of the unemployed that applies for UI, (2) to estimate the proportion, among those who do apply, that receives UI, and (3) to examine various reasons workers did not apply. The population is stratified by educational attainment and by race and ethnicity.

The estimates obtained are restricted to unemployed workers who were job losers (including those whose temporary job had ended) and unemployed workers who were job leavers. Job losers are more likely to be eligible for UI than job leavers, because they are more likely to meet the nonmonetary eligibility requirements, which generally call for the employment separation to be initiated by the employer; however, because several categories of job leavers are eligible (recall the earlier discussion), they are also included in the sample.[11] Excluded are individuals who were working, those who were not in the labor force, new entrants into the labor force, and reentrants. There is no consensus in the literature on how to handle reentrants: some studies assume that they are likely to have spent a short period outside of the labor force and to display characteristics similar to those of job losers and job leavers,[12] while others assume that reentrants have likely spent a long period outside of the labor force and thus group them together with new entrants.[13] Because there probably is considerable heterogeneity within this group, with some respondents being similar to new entrants and others being more similar to job losers and job leavers, they are excluded from the analyses.[14] Ninety-four respondents who did not answer the survey question "Did you apply for UI" were excluded from the analyses. Thus, the resulting sample is 1,816 respondents.

The number of years of education is used to place respondents into one of four categories: "less than a high school diploma" for individuals without a high school diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) certificate; "high school diploma," for individuals who have a high school diploma or a GED but who had not attended any college; "some college," for individuals who attended a postsecondary institution without receiving a bachelor's degree; and "bachelor's degree or higher" (self-explanatory). Respondents were also placed into four mutually exclusive race and ethnicity categories: White non-Hispanic, Black, Hispanic,[15] and "other race." Data on individuals in the "other race" category were excluded from some of the tables because of inadequate sample size.

Citizenship status can affect an individual's eligibility (or perceived eligibility) for government benefits[16] and is correlated with ethnicity. Slightly more than a third of Hispanic respondents in the sample were not citizens, compared with 4.1 percent of Black respondents and 1.6 percent of White non-Hispanic respondents. To examine the citizenship status of respondents in the sample, a detailed measure of citizenship status was collapsed into the dichotomous categories "citizen" and "noncitizen." In alternative analyses, the dichotomous categories "immigrant" and "nonimmigrant" were used, with substantively similar results.

Survey questions such as "Did you receive unemployment insurance?" and "Is this a reason that you did not apply for unemployment insurance" were recoded so that both "I don't know" and "no" responses were coded as "no."[17] "Yes" responses were the only responses coded as "yes," and refusals were coded as missing. Thirty-nine observations that were inconsistently coded were excluded from the analyses of reasons given by nonapplicants for failure to apply.

For consistency, in the estimates discussed White non-Hispanic respondents are used as the reference category for comparison with other race and ethnicity categories. Respondents with a bachelor's degree are used as the reference category for comparison with all other categories of educational attainment. Estimates are weighted with probability weights provided by the U.S. Census Bureau,

and standard errors are clustered at the state level to account for the CPS's stratified survey design.

Rates of application

The top half of table 1 shows the proportion of unemployed individuals who applied for UI, stratified by educational attainment (left-hand panel) and by race and ethnicity (right-hand panel). The full sample of unemployed workers is examined, as are job losers and job leavers separately. Among the three groups of respondents with a high school diploma or higher, the proportion of respondents applying for UI ranges from 44.6 percent of those with just a high school diploma to 50.9 percent of those with a bachelor's degree or higher, and the difference is significant at only the .10 level. By contrast, among respondents with less than a high school diploma, only 30.6 percent applied for UI. This percentage is a statistically significant 20.3 percentage points lower than the application rate among respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher. Thus, workers with less than a high school diploma are much less likely than more highly educated workers to apply for UI.

Moreover, this finding is consistent across both job losers and job leavers: While 57.2 percent of job losers with a bachelor's degree or higher applied for UI, the same was true of just over a third of job losers with less than a high school diploma. Even among job leavers, those with less than a high school diploma were less likely to apply: 7.6 percent, in comparison to 23.3 percent of those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

The top right-hand panel of the table shows that there are some statistically significant differences across racial and ethnic groups as well. Whereas 49.5 percent of White non-Hispanic respondents applied for UI, the same was true of only 38.4 percent of Black respondents. Interestingly, the difference, marginally significant at the .10 level, was entirely a result of Black job losers being less likely to apply than White job losers: application rates among job leavers were similar for the two groups.

Even less likely to apply were Hispanic respondents, with slightly more than a third of them doing so. Because different rates of citizenship may explain some of this disparity,[18] Hispanic citizens were compared with White non-Hispanic respondents.[19] The resulting gap between these groups was narrower than that between Hispanic and White non-Hispanic respondents: 8.9 percentage points versus 15.5 percentage points (significant at the .01 and .001 level, respectively). Thus, citizenship explains some of the differences in application rates for UI between Hispanic and White non-Hispanic workers, differences that were consistent across both job losers and job leavers. Restricting the analyses to Hispanic citizens narrows the gap among job losers, but not among job leavers.

Receipt among those who applied

Simply applying for UI does not guarantee that one will receive benefits: workers also must satisfy monetary and nonmonetary criteria to be eligible. The bottom half of table 1 shows levels of UI receipt among the 585 respondents in the sample who applied for benefits.

Among applicants for UI, the probability of UI receipt declines as educational level decreases. Applicants with a bachelor's degree or higher are approximately 9 percentage points more likely to receive benefits than are applicants with some college (significant at the .05 level) and applicants with a high school diploma only (statistically insignificant). Respondents with less than a high school diploma who applied for UI are 18.0 percentage points less likely to receive benefits than their counterparts with a bachelor's degree (significant at the .01 level). The disparity between college-educated respondents and those with less than a high school diploma remains large among both job losers and job leavers, although the difference is not statistically significant among the leavers.

With regard to rates of receipt stratified by race and ethnicity, Hispanic applicants are considerably less likely to receive UI than their White non-Hispanic counterparts are, even when the sample is restricted to Hispanic citizens. This finding suggests that citizenship status cannot completely account for the differences in rates of receipt among UI applicants in these two groups. Black applicants are 7 percentage points less likely to receive benefits than non-Hispanic Whites; however, this difference is not significant.

Multivariate models

Tables 2 and 3 report on a series of linear probability models that further test the bivariate relationships described in the previous two sections. Table 2 reports on models in which the outcome is the probability of applying for UI, while table 3 reports on models in which the outcome is the probability of UI receipt among applicants. All of the models include controls for age of respondent (in dummies for younger than 25, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, and 55–64), gender, and marital status. Results are given for five models. The first four models examine, respectively, education level, citizenship, race and ethnicity, and the reason for the employment separation. The final model

Table 1. Proportion of workers applying for unemployment insurance and proportion of applicants receiving unemployment insurance, 2005

[In percent]

Category of worker	Educational attainment				Race, ethnicity, and citizenship			
	Bachelor's degree or higher	Some college	High school diploma	Less than a high school diploma	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic citizens	Black
Proportion of workers applying for unemployment insurance								
Unemployed	50.9 (3.3)	51.5 (3.4)	[1]44.6 (2.8)	[2]30.6 (3.7)	49.5 (2.6)	[2]34.0 (3.6)	[3]40.6 (3.7)	[1]38.4 (5.3)
Job Losers	57.2 (3.7)	59.4 (3.6)	[1]49.8 (3.1)	[2]34.7 (4.3)	56.3 (2.3)	[2]38.2 (3.4)	[1]48.4 (4.5)	[4]41.8 (5.7)
Job Leavers	23.3 (4.9)	24.2 (5.4)	17.5 (3.4)	[4]7.6 (3.8)	20.4 (3.8)	[4]6.4 (4.5)	[4]6.4 (5.0)	23.0 (6.1)
Proportion of applicants receiving unemployment insurance								
Unemployed	76.3 (3.9)	[4]67.1 (4.2)	67.5 (3.1)	[3]58.3 (3.4)	70.9 (1.9)	[3]56.8 (3.6)	[4]60.1 (4.0)	63.9 (5.7)
Job losers	76.7 (4.4)	70.8 (4.1)	69.3 (3.3)	[3]58.7 (3.4)	72.9 (2.0)	[3]58.1 (3.9)	[4]61.9 (4.7)	64.4 (6.5)
Job leavers	72.7 (11.9)	[4]36.4 (14.9)	[1]40.5 (12.9)	46.9 (23.4)	46.6 (7.9)	[3]8.3 (9.6)	– –	59.1 (17.4)

[1] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < .1$.
[2] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < .001$.
[3] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < .01$.
[4] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < .05$.

NOTE: Standard errors are in parentheses below values. Dash indicates no applicants received unemployment insurance.

SOURCE: Authors' analysis of May 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement.

adds in state fixed effects.

The probability of those with less than a high school diploma applying for UI ranges from 10.5 percentage points to 14.9 percentage points lower than the probability of those with a bachelor's degree or higher applying. For all racial and ethnic groups, citizenship is associated with a substantial increase in the probability of applying, while being a job leaver is associated with a substantial decrease in this probability. Differences in application rates by race and ethnicity are less robust to model specification. Hispanic origin is negatively associated with the probability of applying, but with statistical significance at the .05 level in only two of four models. The point estimates associated with being Black are negative and between 7 percentage points and 8 percentage points across three models, but are not statistically significant in any of them. When state fixed effects are introduced in model 5, the point estimate associated with being Black approaches zero, rising to a statistically insignificant –1.9 percentage points.

Table 3 shows that the probability of those with less than a high school diploma receiving UI benefits is much lower than the probability of those with a bachelor's degree or higher receiving benefits. Once again, the point estimates associated with being Black are negative, but not statistically significant. Across all models,[20] Hispanic applicants are 8.7 percentage points to 12.1 percentage points less likely to receive benefits than White non-Hispanic applicants. Interestingly, citizenship is not statistically significantly related to receipt among applicants. By contrast, being a job leaver is highly associated with a lower probability of receiving benefits.

The bivariate and multivariate analyses yield statistically significant evidence that unemployed individuals with less than a high school diploma are much less likely to apply for UI, and less likely to receive it if they do apply, than college-educated unemployed workers. Further, the bivariate estimates suggest that both Black unemployed workers and Hispanic unemployed workers are less likely to apply for UI, and less likely to receive benefits, compared with college-educated and non-Hispanic White unemployed workers, respectively. In the multivariate estimates, however, the disparities by race and ethnicity are sensitive to the inclusion of other characteristics. The only consistent association identified is the probability of receipt of benefits among Hispanic UI applicants—an association that ceases

Table 2. Linear probability model of probability of application for UI among unemployed workers, 2005

Category	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Less than a high school diploma	[1]–0.149 (.049)	–	[2]–0.106 (.045)	[1]–0.120 (.044)	[2]–0.105 (.046)
High school diploma	–.008 (.037)	–	.002 (.033)	–.015 (.032)	–-.018 (.033)
Some college	.047 (.036)	–	.050 (.036)	.051 (.034)	.049 (.033)
Other race	–	–.004 (.053)	–.003 (.054)	.003 (.052)	.005 (.049)
Black	–	–.085 (.062)	–.074 (.058)	–.074 (.058)	–.019 (.047)
Hispanic	–	[2]–.086 (.038)	–.057 (.037)	[2]–.062 (.028)	[3]–.044 (.026)
Citizen	–	[1].156 (.045)	[2].122 (.046)	[1].155 (.047)	[1].169 (.047)
Job Leaver	–	–	–	[4]–.291 (.038)	[4]–.266 (.041)
State fixed effects	No	No	No	No	Yes
Constant	[1].304 (.059)	[1].150 (.049)	[1].192 (.064)	[1].251 (.062)	–.038 (.056)
N	1,816	1,816	1,816	1,816	1,816
R squared	.085	.084	.094	.142	.190

[1] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < 0.01$.
[2] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < 0.05$.
[3] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < 0.1$.
[4] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < 0.001$.

NOTE: Robust standard errors are in parentheses below values.

Reference category for race and ethnicity dummies is White non-Hispanic, for educational attainment dummies is bachelor's degree or higher, for citizenship dummy is citizen, and for job separation dummy is job loser. Dash indicates variable not in model.

SOURCE: Authors' analysis of May 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement.

to be statistically significant when state fixed effects are included in the models.

Taken together, these individual bivariate differences in both application rates and receipt among applicants result in a large disparity in overall rates of access to UI by White non-Hispanic workers compared with minority workers, as well as a large disparity in overall rates of access between highly educated workers and low-educated workers. Charts 1 and 2 illustrate these differences, breaking the full population of job losers and job leavers into three groups: nonapplicants, applicants who did not receive UI, and applicants who received UI. On both charts, looking at the percentages representing recipients, one can see that the lower rates of application, taken together with the lower rates of receipt among those who do apply, have appreciable consequences: a far lower percentage of the overall populations of unemployed minority workers and unemployed low-educated workers receive assistance from the UI Program than do unemployed White non-Hispanic workers and unemployed highly educated workers, respectively.

It is, however, possible that the lower rates of application reflect correct perceptions by minority workers and low-educated workers that they are ineligible for benefits. The next section examines reasons that individuals gave for failing to apply for UI; the aim of the discussion is to learn the extent to which differences in perceived ineligibility across groups are driving the demonstrated differences in rates of application.

Reasons for not applying for UI

Unemployed workers may choose not to apply for UI for a variety of reasons. The May 2005 UI Non-Filers Supplement allowed non-filers to select from a list of reasons

Table 3. Linear probability model of probability of UI receipt among applicants, 2005

Category	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Less than a high school diploma	[1]–0.174 (.048)	–	[2]–0.139 (.057)	[2]–0.149 (.060)	[1]–0.184 (.061)
High school diploma	–.064 (.047)	–	–.055 (.048)	–.062 (.047)	[3]–.084 (.045)
Some college	[2]–.079 (.038)	–	[3]–.074 (.039)	[3]–.070 (.040)	–.080 (.050)
Other race	–	–.007 (.043)	–.002 (.046)	–.008 (.046)	–.020 (.055)
Black	–	–.060 (.055)	–.048 (.057)	–.042 (.057)	–.030 (.051)
Hispanic	–	[1]–.121 (.042)	[3]–.088 (.044)	[2]–.097 (.043)	–.087 (.053)
Citizen		.071 (.060)	.063 (.061)	.078 (.060)	0.944 (.061)
Job leaver	–	–	–	[2]–.249 (.098)	[1]–.283 (.095)
State fixed effects	No	No	No	No	Yes
Constant	[1].553 (.109)	[1].425 (.121)	[4].497 (.117)	[4]501 (.118)	[1]–.389 (.117)
N	836	836	838	836	836
R squared	.047	.046	.053	.072	.147

[1] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < 0.01$.
[2] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < 0.05$.
[3] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < 0.1$.
[4] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < 0.001$.

Reference category for race and ethnicity dummies is White non-Hispanic, for educational attainment dummies is bachelor's degree or higher, for citizenship dummy is citizen, and for job separation dummy is job loser. Dash indicates variable not in model.

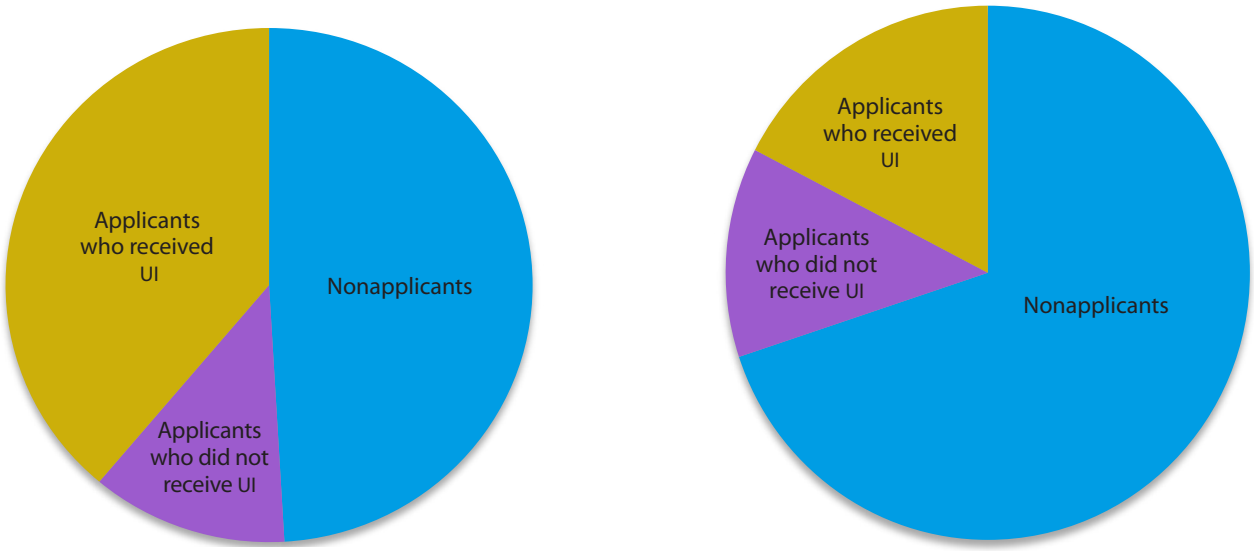
NOTE: Robust standard errors are in parentheses below values.

SOURCE: Authors' analysis of May 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement.

for failure to file. The survey asked respondents to indicate all reasons that influenced their decision not to file and then asked them to select their main reason. Tables 4 and 5 display, for each reason for not filing, the percentages of respondents who indicated that reason. Because respondents were permitted to select more than one reason, percentages do not sum to 100. As found in previous research,[21] perceived ineligibility is the reason most cited for failure to file, followed by optimistic expectations for reemployment and the "other" category.

Table 4 stratifies results by educational attainment. Respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely to think that they are ineligible than respondents in any of the other educational groups. By contrast, respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely to list "other" as a reason for failure to file. These differences are statistically significant. With each successive drafting of the May UI Non-Filers Supplement, attempts have been made to reduce the number of respondents selecting "other." The nonrandom variation in who does select "other" suggests that there may be a reason for failure to file that is more common among highly educated respondents but that is not included among the current options. Finally, unemployed workers with less than a bachelor's degree are less likely to indicate "not needing the money" as a reason for failure to file. Although this difference is only marginally statistically significant, it is consistent across categories of educational attainment: workers with less than a high school diploma, workers with a high school diploma, and workers with some college are all approximately 4 percentage points below the 6.0 percent of workers with a bachelor's degree or higher who said they did not file be-

Chart 1. **UI application and receipt, by educational attainment, 2005**



SOURCE: Authors' analysis of May 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement.

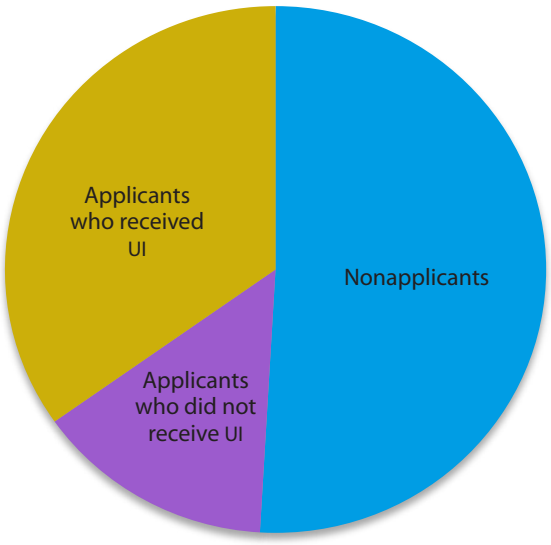
cause they did not need the money.

Table 5 indicates some systematic variation by race and ethnicity. Statistically significant differences between Hispanic respondents and White non-Hispanic respondents are evident: a greater proportion of Hispanic respondents (6.7 percent) than White non-Hispanic respondents (1.7 percent) indicates not knowing where or how to apply as a reason for failure to file. Similarly, a greater proportion of Hispanic respondents (6.1 percent) reports not knowing that benefits existed, in comparison to White non-Hispanic respondents (1.1 percent). This difference is statistically significant at the .01 level and cannot be completely accounted for by citizenship status: 5.9 percent of Hispanic citizens report not knowing that UI benefits exist, a percentage significantly different from that of White non-Hispanics at the .05 level. There is important variation by citizenship status on other measures, however: no Hispanic citizens indicate a language barrier as a reason for failing to file, while in the larger Hispanic group 5.1 percent of respondents list inability to speak English as a reason for not filing. This percentage is significantly different from the percentage of White non-Hispanic respondents at the .001 level.

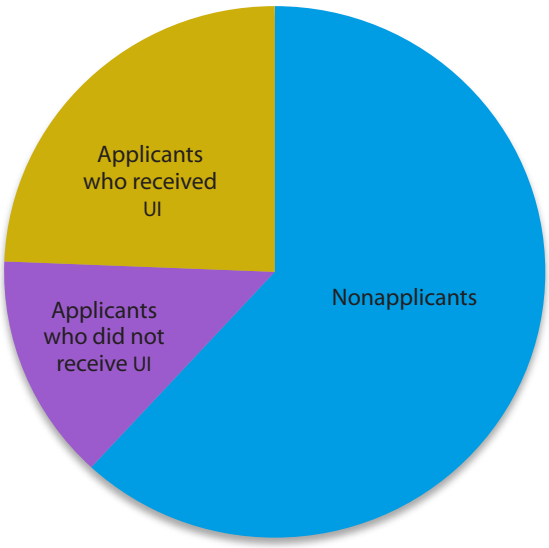
There are only marginally statistically significant differences between the reasons for failing to file given by Black respondents versus White non-Hispanic respondents. Also, although the difference is statistically insignificant, it may be worth noting that a greater proportion of Black respondents (57.9 percent) than White non-Hispanic respondents (52.6 percent) failed to file because they perceived themselves to be ineligible.

Consistent with previous findings, only a small proportion of individuals cites "too much hassle to apply" and "too much like charity or welfare" as reasons for failing to apply for UI.[22] This finding merits discussion because in the literature both reasons are common explanations for failure to take up benefits. In actuality, however, respondents indicate these two responses at low levels consistently across racial and ethnic groups and educational attainment groups, with the notable exception of Black respondents, 6.6 percent of whom cite "too much hassle" as a reason for not applying.

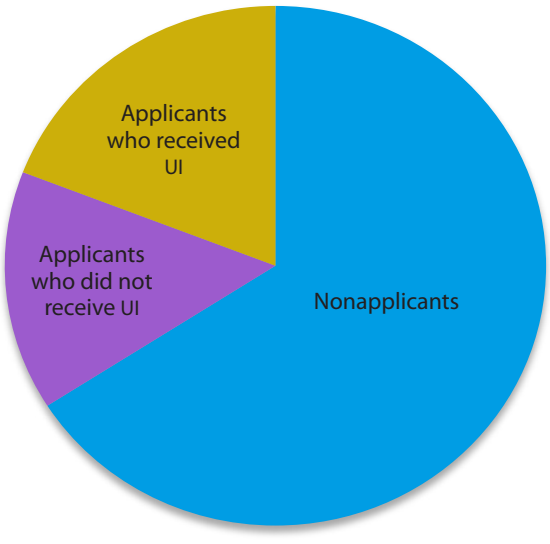
Chart 2 **UI application and receipt, by race and ethnicity, 2005**



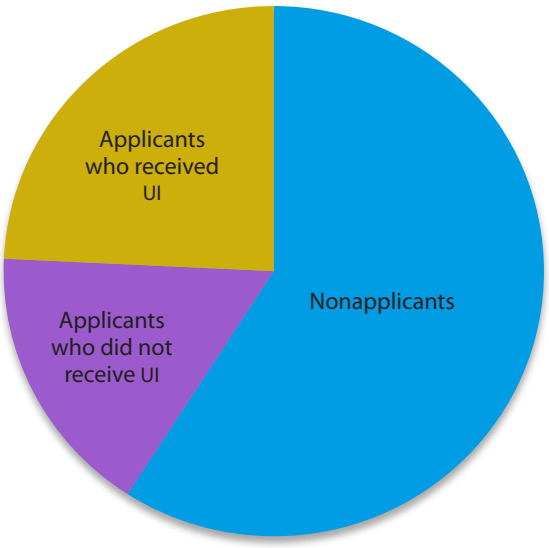
White non-Hispanic



Black



Hispanic



Hispanic citizens

SOURCE: Authors' analysis of May 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement.

Table 4. Reasons cited by nonapplicants for failing to apply for UI, by educational attainment, 2005

[In percent]

Reason	Bachelor's degree or higher	Some college	High school diploma	Less than a high school diploma
Did not think eligible	36.11	[1]48.80	[2]58.25	[2]58.28
Expect a new job	8.01	[1]15.05	8.12	6.65
Expect to be recalled	5.51	6.72	6.83	7.96
Told ineligible by employer	4.68	5.17	5.98	5.07
Starting a new job	5.18	3.60	[3]1.54	2.35
Exhausted benefits	1.84	3.02	2.13	4.42
Does not need money	5.99	[1]1.44	[1]1.91	[1]1.29
Did not know where or how to apply	3.68	1.47	1.55	3.97
Self-employed or independent contractor	4.68	4.54	2.34	2.09
Plan to file soon	2.05	4.26	1.39	2.21
Too much hassle to apply	3.34	3.96	3.17	4.34
Did not know benefits existed	3.06	[1].41	3.11	3.97
Too much like charity or welfare	.89	1.04	.81	1.12
Language barrier	1.49	.00	.00	3.62
Worried might affect future jobs	.94	1.11	.45	1.39
Other	30.51	[3]18.75	[4]15.71	[4]10.96
N	157	207	334	210

[1] Significantly different from the proportion of nonapplicants with a bachelor's degree or higher at $p < .1$.
[2] Significantly different from the proportion of nonapplicants with a bachelor's degree or higher at $p < .01$.
[3] Significantly different from the proportion of nonapplicants with a bachelor's degree at $p < .05$.
[4] Significantly different from the proportion of nonapplicants with a bachelor's degree or higher at $p < .001$.
NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100 because respondents were permitted to select more than one reason.
SOURCE: Authors' analysis of May 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement.

Reasons for perceived ineligibility

As discussed earlier, perceived ineligibility is the most commonly cited reason for nonapplicants failing to apply for UI benefits. However, there is in turn a wide range of reasons that individuals may perceive themselves to be ineligible. This section explores whether the likelihood of citing a given reason for perceived ineligibility varies by level of education or by race or ethnicity. The May 2005 UI Non-Filers Supplement asked respondents who report perceived ineligibility as a reason for failure to file why they perceived that they were ineligible. Respondents were allowed to select one response only, and the proportions of individuals selecting each option are reported in table 6.

Table 6 shows systematic variation in the reasons for perceived ineligibility by educational attainment. Nonfilers with lower levels of education who perceived themselves to be ineligible for UI are more likely to attribute their ineligibility to inadequate work or earnings than are their counterparts with a bachelor's degree or higher. The latter are more likely to report a voluntary quit as the reason for perceived ineligibility than are respondents in each of the other categories of educational attainment.

The right-hand panel of the table gives a less clear pattern of variation by race and ethnicity. Among those who report that they perceive themselves to be ineligible because they voluntarily quit their last job, there is no statistically significant variation by race or ethnicity. There is also no statistically significant difference between Hispanics and White non-Hispanics as regards reporting not earning enough or not working enough as the reason for perceived ineligibility, and this absence of significance extends to Hispanic citizens as well. The percentage of Black respondents reporting that they did not work enough or earn enough as the reason for their perceived ineligibility is 12.6 percent higher than the percentage of White non-Hispanic respondents reporting this reason, although, again, the difference is only marginally statistically significant.

Significant at the .05 level are (1) the greater proportion of Hispanic respondents reporting "other," (2) the lower percentage of Black respondents reporting having been fired as a reason for their perceived ineligibility, (3) the lower

Table 5. Reasons cited by nonapplicants for failing to apply for UI, by race, ethnicity, and citizenship, 2005

[In percent]

Reason	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic citizens	Black
Did not think eligible	52.57	49.04	44.60	57.90
Expect a new job	9.44	7.65	10.47	10.37
Expect to be recalled	7.01	10.49	8.00	[1]3.46
Told ineligible by employer	6.15	3.42	[1]2.54	[1]3.19
Starting a new job	4.04	1.57	2.76	[1]1.62
Exhausted benefits	1.52	6.73	5.83	3.37
Does not need money	2.58	1.82	3.21	.95
Did not know where or how to apply	1.72	[2]6.74	[2]6.45	.68
Self-employed or independent contractor	4.66	[3].87	[4].00	1.99
Plan to file soon	2.37	3.50	4.48	2.04
Too much hassle to apply	2.70	3.00	3.24	[1]6.57
Did not know benefits existed	1.11	[3]6.14	[2]5.86	3.26
Too much like charity or welfare	1.16	[2].00	[2].00	1.38
Language barrier	.26	[4]5.09	.00	.00
Worried might affect future jobs	.49	2.07	2.03	.68
Other	18.66	15.34	18.63	16.00
N	554	135	78	156

[1] Significantly different from the proportion of White non-Hispanic nonapplicants at $p < .1$.
[2] Significantly different from the proportion of White non-Hispanic nonapplicants at $p < .05$.
[3] Significantly different from the proportion of White non-Hispanic nonapplicants at $p < .01$.
[4] Significantly different from tthe proportion of White non-Hispanic nonapplicants at $p < .001$.

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100 because respondents were permitted to select more than one reason.

SOURCE: Authors' analysis of May 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement.

percentage of Hispanic and Hispanic citizen respondents stating that they held no recent job, and (4) the greater proportion of Black respondents reporting their status as self-employed or independent contractor. The interpretation of these findings is unclear. Thus, the most suggestive findings on reasons for perceived eligibility relate to educational level, rather than race or ethnicity: highly educated workers are more likely to perceive themselves to be ineligible because of a voluntarily quit, while less educated workers are more likely to perceive themselves to be ineligible because they did not work enough or earn enough. However, the absence of a measure of whether individuals perceive their eligibility status accurately results in ambiguity in the interpretation of reported rates of perceived ineligibility.

Discussion

The analyses presented in this article show that unemployed workers from different racial and ethnic groups and with different levels of educational attainment have different experiences with the UI Program. Respondents with a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely to apply for UI and are more likely to receive it if they apply. This circumstance constitutes a double advantage for these members of the labor force. Chart 1 shows how this double advantage results in a far higher percentage of highly educated unemployed workers receiving UI than unemployed workers without a high school diploma. Further, highly educated respondents are more likely to attribute their perceived ineligibility to a voluntary quit. It is probable that a number of these voluntary job leavers are able to financially plan for the loss of employment income. In sum, it appears that the UI Program is best serving the needs of highly educated workers.

Importantly, compared with workers with higher levels of education, both unemployed workers with a high school education and unemployed workers with less than a high school diploma who do not apply for UI are the most likely to perceive themselves as ineligible because they did not work enough or earn enough. This perception is somewhat surprising, because monetary requirements are far easier to meet than nonmonetary requirements: recent studies find that a large majority of both low-wage workers (who are likely less educated) and high-wage workers (who are likely more educated) meet monetary requirements, but far fewer meet nonmonetary requirements.[23] We would thus expect that a large majority of both more educated workers and less educated workers would perceive themselves to be mon-

Table 6. Reasons cited by nonapplicants who failed to apply for UI because of perceived ineligibility, 2005[1]

[In percent]

Reason	Educational attainment				Race, ethnicity, and citizenship			
	Bachelor's degree or higher	Some college	High school diploma	Less than a high school diploma	White non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic citizens	Black
Did not earn or work enough	17.97	27.52	[2]45.17	[2]47.72	34.89	35.33	37.41	[3]47.51
Voluntarily quit last job	37.19	27.94	[3]24.35	[2]16.74	29.24	18.98	33.69	18.87
Was fired from last job	4.90	5.52	4.15	6.14	7.29	4.39	3.44	[4]1.88
Did not have a recent job	2.06	1.72	1.79	1.12	1.96	[4].00	[4].00	2.18
Self-employed or Independent contractor	3.11	4.16	7.70	3.42	5.37	4.04	[2].00	[4]6.40
Don't know why	3.13	3.17	2.29	4.52	2.58	2.63	1.69	5.19
Other	31.64	28.62	[4]14.54	20.34	18.65	[4]32.87	23.77	18.00
N	59	96	186	111	272	65	34	87

[1] Percentages are restricted to nonapplicants who listed perceived ineligiblity as the reason they did not apply for UI.
[2] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < .01$.
[3] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < .1$.
[4] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < .05$.
[5] Significantly different from the reference group at $p < .001$.

SOURCE: Authors' analysis of May 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement.

etarily eligible. Nonetheless, formal layoffs are less common in industries in which low-wage workers are clustered, suggesting that these workers are more likely to fail to meet nonmonetary eligibility criteria.[24]

The finding that less educated workers are far more likely to perceive themselves as ineligible for monetary reasons and far less likely to perceive themselves as ineligible for nonmonetary reasons (e.g., quitting voluntarily) suggests that less educated workers may lack a sufficient understanding of UI eligibility criteria. Unfortunately, CPS survey questions do not explore either the accuracy of respondents' understandings of the UI Program and of their own eligibility or the accuracy of their self-perceived eligibility status. A future qualitative study could perhaps yield useful information on these two points if it were better able to explore the accuracy of respondents' basic understanding of UI Program eligibility rules, respondents' self-perceptions of eligibility, and factors that would influence their actual eligibility status, such as how they were separated from their job and what their base-period earnings were.

As regards variation by ethnicity, there is bivariate evidence that Black unemployed workers are less likely to apply for UI than White non-Hispanic workers, although the difference is significant only at the .10 level. Also, there is a 7-percentage-point gap among these groups in rates of receipt among applicants, but this difference is not statistically significant. In multivariate models, the point estimates associated with being Black are not statistically significant for either outcome. Further research is needed to determine whether it is the small sample size or the fact that Black workers and White non-Hispanics workers are similarly likely to apply for UI and to receive it if they do apply that results in the absence of significance.

Hispanics are particularly unlikely to either apply for UI or receive it if they do apply, compared with White non-Hispanics, and these differences are robust in some multivariate models. The differences even among Blacks and Hispanics—while statistically insignificant—suggest that future studies of UI application and receipt should examine these groups separately whenever possible. Further, the findings presented here suggest that, although the higher proportion of noncitizens can account for some of the difference in UI participation between Hispanics and White non-Hispanics, citizenship status cannot account entirely for these disparities. This metafinding provides further impetus to examine Hispanic workers separately from other underrepresented minorities, in order to understand what factors are driving the aforesaid differences.

Although the analyses show different patterns in UI application and receipt among applicants on the basis of educational attainment as well as race and ethnicity, they leave many questions unanswered. The ideal analysis would go beyond the current bivariate and simple multivariate comparisons of outcomes for workers in various

ethnic and educational attainment categories. A more sophisticated analysis would try to more robustly isolate the effects of membership within each category by controlling for other factors that might affect an individual's propensity to apply for UI, receive UI if he or she does apply, or give a specific reason for failing to apply. The small sample size of the March 2005 UI Non-Filers Supplement (including, e.g., just 68 Hispanic respondents who applied for UI) limits the researcher's ability to undertake such robust multivariate analyses. A similar survey with a larger sample would allow researchers to explore in greater detail whether membership in the categories studied is a causal factor in the relationships found.

However, even a larger survey would leave a crucial question unanswered: when individuals perceive themselves to be ineligible, how accurate is that perception? Without earnings data and information about the nature of work separations, analysts are unable to gauge the accuracy of unemployed workers' perceptions. A further limitation of this study is that survey data are subject to serious underreporting of receipt of public benefits.[25] Moreover, no evidence exists on underreporting of application rates, which may be subject to a similar bias. Possible explanations for failure to report receipt of benefits include the stigma perceived to be attached, failure to recall receiving benefits, and inability to identify the program responsible for the cash transfer (e.g., reporting "worker's compensation" when, in reality, one is receiving UI). These causes of underreporting could be correlated with educational attainment, as well as race or ethnicity, in which case the findings presented here could reflect differences in reporting behaviors rather than differences in outcomes.

The most obvious way to address these serious limitations is to link survey data from datasets such as the CPS Non-Filers Supplement to administrative UI records upon both application and receipt of benefits. By linking administrative data with survey data, researchers could determine, with greater certainty, whether respondents applied for and received UI. They also would be better able to determine whether individuals who believe that they are ineligible for benefits perceive their eligibility status correctly. Like survey data, however, available administrative records have limitations. Most importantly, these records do not include any data on workers' demographic characteristics, such as education, race, or ethnicity. Thus, a study such as the one presented in this article, but using administrative records only, is currently not possible. But a linked dataset could answer the questions posed here, as well as questions previously posed in the extant body of UI research, to a greater degree of certainty. Answering these questions with greater certainty is a necessary first step in ensuring that the UI Program is serving its intended purpose for all workers with reasonable attachment to the labor force. □

Notes

[1] See Stephen A. Wandner and Andrew Stettner, "Why are many jobless workers not applying for benefits?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 21–33, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art2full.pdf**; and Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, *Unemployment Insurance: Low-Wage and Part-Time Workers Continue to Experience Low Rates of Receipt*, GAO 07–1147 (U.S. Government Accountability Office, September 2007).

[2] George Wentworth, "Unemployment Insurance at 75: Assessing Benefit Eligibility, Adequacy and Duration," PowerPoint presentation given at the NASWA UI Directors/Legal Affairs Conference, Washington, DC, Oct. 19, 2010.

[3] See Andrew Grant-Thomas, "Why Are African Americans and Latinos Underrepresented Among Recipients of Unemployment Insurance and What Should we Do About It?" *Poverty & Race*, May 1, 2011, pp. 8–11; and H. Luke Shaefer, "Identifying Key Barriers to Unemployment Insurance for Disadvantaged Workers in the United States," *Journal of Social Policy,* July 2010, pp. 439–460.

[4] Dalton Conley, *Being Black, Living in the Red: Race, Wealth and Social Policy in America* (Berkeley, CA, University of California Press, 2009).

[5] See Grant-Thomas, "Why Are African Americans and Latinos Underrepresented"; and Shaefer, "Identifying Key Barriers."

[6] Also called "earnings requirements."

[7] Monetary incentives included in the UI Modernization Act, which was part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (123 Stat. 115), led some states to relax their nonmonetary requirements, making eligible those who quit for "compelling family reasons," among which are to avoid domestic violence, to care for an immediate family member who is ill or disabled, and to relocate to another state because of a spouse's employment situation.

[8] See Shaefer, "Identifying Key Barriers"; Report to the Chairman, *Unemployment Insurance*; and Grant-Thomas, "Why Are African Americans and Latinos Underrepresented."

[9] See Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, *Unemployment Insurance: Factors Associated with Benefit Receipt*, GAO 06–341 (U.S. Government Accountability Office, March 2006); and Shaefer, "Identifying Key Barriers."

[10] See Benjamin Keys and Sheldon Danziger, "The Risk of Unemployment among Disadvantaged and Advantaged Male Workers, 1968–2003," in Katherine S. Newman, ed., *Laid Off, Laid Low: Political and Economic Consequences of Employment Insecurity* (New York, Columbia University Press, 2008), pp. 56–73; Robert W. Fairlie and Lori G. Kletzer, "Jobs Lost, Jobs Regained: An Analysis of Black/White

Differences in Job Displacement in the 1980s," *Industrial Relations,* October 1998, pp. 460–477; and Conley, *Being Black, Living in the Red*.

[11] There are 332 job leavers in the sample, constituting 18.3 percent of the total sample.

[12] See Wayne Vroman, "Unemployment insurance recipients and nonrecipients in the CPS," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2009, pp. 44–53, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/10/art4full.pdf**.

[13] See Rob Valetta and Katherine Kuang, "Extended Unemployment and UI Benefits," *FRBSF Economic Letter,* Apr. 19, 2010; and Alan B. Krueger and Andreas Mueller, "Job search and unemployment insurance: New evidence from time use data," *Journal of Public Economics*, pp. 298–307.

[14] There are 902 reentrants between the ages of 18 and 64 in the 2005 CPS UI Non-Filers Supplement, compared with a combined 1,910 job leavers and job losers, of which 1,816 had no missing information in response to the survey question "Did you apply for UI?" If included, reentrants would constitute one-third of the sample, and the heterogeneity in the group could seriously affect the results of the analysis.

[15] Respondents who indicated that they were of Hispanic ethnicity were coded as Hispanic rather than members of the racial group they indicated. In the sample, 7 Hispanic respondents indicated that they were Black, 200 indicated that they were White, and 16 indicated that they were of another race.

[16] *Immigrants' Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation* (New York, National Employment Law Project, April, 2002).

[17] In the case of UI receipt, it was assumed that individuals would indicate "yes" if they received the benefit and that those who did not know whether they were recipients likely were not. In the case of reasons for failure to file, it was assumed that if a respondent did not know whether a reason had affected his or her decision to file, the reason likely did not have a large impact on the decision.

[18] About 34 percent of respondents in the Hispanic sample are not U.S. citizens, a large proportion compared with the White non-Hispanic reference group, which is 1.6 percent noncitizen.

[19] Table 1 displays the significance levels for the comparisons between Hispanic citizens and all White non-Hispanic respondents. The analysis also compared White non-Hispanic citizens with Hispanic citizens, and there were no appreciable differences in the results, which are available upon request.

[20] But not significant in Model 5.

[21] See Vroman, "Unemployment insurance recipients and nonrecipients"; and Wandner and Stettner, "Why are many jobless workers not applying."

[22] Ibid.

[23] See Shaefer, "Identifying Key Barriers"; Report to the Chairman, *Unemployment Insurance*; and Grant-Thomas, "Why Are African Americans and Latinos Underrepresented."

[24] See Report to the Chairman, *Unemployment Insurance*.

[25] Bruce D. Meyer, Wallace K. C. Mok, and James X. Sullivan, *The Under-Reporting of Transfers in Household Surveys: Its Nature and Consequences*, NBER Working Paper 15181 (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, July 2009), **www.nber.org/papers/w15181**.

Current Employment Statistics seasonal adjustment and the 2007–2009 recession

Removing the declines due to the 2007–2009 recession prior to seasonal adjustment in a number of experimental data series reveals that the recession did not create any bias causing a pattern of stronger increases in employment in the winter months of the fourth through the first quarter versus weaker increases from the second to the third quarter

Jurgen Kropf
and
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The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, conducted monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), obtains data on payroll employment, hours, and earnings from business establishments and produces industry-based estimates. The month-to-month movements in these estimates are timely indicators of the overall strength and direction of the nation's economy and, as such, are closely followed by policymakers and forecasters. Over-the-month changes in CES series are nearly always analyzed on a seasonally adjusted basis; therefore, accurate seasonal adjustment is an important component in the usefulness of these monthly data. Standard seasonal adjustment methodology relies heavily on the most recent 3 years to determine the expected seasonal change in employment for each month of the current year.

Seasonal adjustment and the recession

Recently, a concern has arisen as to whether the 2007–2009 recession has created a bias in the factors that are used in seasonal adjustment. The concern is that those factors may be causing a pattern of stronger increases running from the fall and winter months making up the fourth quarter of one year through the first quarter of the next, compared with weaker increases occurring in the spring and summer months composing the second quarter of the year through the third quarter of the same year, in the most recent years after the recession. (See chart 1.) Specifically, the extreme declines seen in the recession in the fourth quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2009 may have been absorbed into the seasonal factor currently used to calculate seasonally adjusted data for recent months. To address this issue, the analysis that follows applies an experimental treatment using additional outliers prior to seasonal adjustment in order to remove the effect of the recession. Although existing CES program standard practice permits the treatment of point outliers (i.e., outliers affecting only 1 month), the experimental treatment allows for additional outliers, including level shifts and ramps (affecting consecutive months). The analysis compares the experimental treatment with the original treatment to determine whether removing the effects of the recession affects the distribution of the seasonally adjusted employ-

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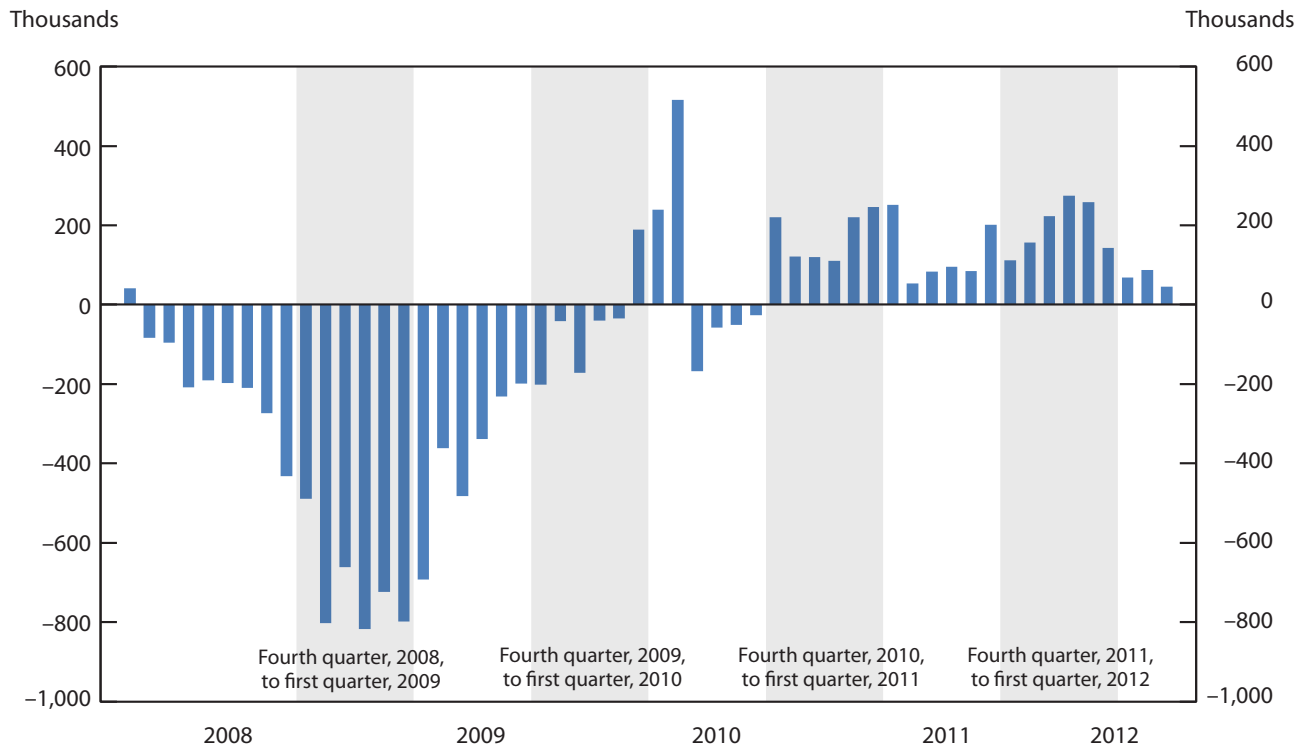
Chart 1. **Month-to-month change in total nonfarm seasonally adjusted employment, January 2008–June 2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ment increases across quarters.

Existing seasonal adjustment procedure

The CES program uses X-12-ARIMA software for seasonal adjustment. Developed by the Census Bureau, X-12-ARIMA uses a common time series decomposition method (see Appendix A) and a weighted moving average to estimate the components of seasonal adjustment.[1] The CES program employs a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month, incorporating all relevant data up to and including data for the current month.[2] Prior to seasonal adjustment, the estimates (input data) are adjusted to remove known nonseasonal events, such as strikes, to ensure that these events are not included in the calculation of the seasonal factors. In addition, the X-12-ARIMA automatic outlier detection procedure is used to identify and adjust for point outliers, also called additive outliers, which affect only 1 month. This is done to prevent extreme values from distorting the seasonal factors. Once the seasonal factors are calculated, they are applied to the original, non-seasonally-adjusted data to calculate the seasonally adjusted estimate. Multiplicative or additive seasonal adjustment is used, depending on the seasonal variation of the series. Seasonal adjustment is performed at the three-digit North American Industry Classification System level, and more detailed levels for some industries. Both direct and indirect seasonal adjustment methods are used to generate the CES seasonally adjusted employment series. The total nonfarm seasonally adjusted employment series is generated indirectly by aggregating 158 directly adjusted series.[3]

Removing the impact of the recession

The aforesaid experimental outlier treatment is used to evaluate concerns that the existing procedure does not sufficiently account for all recession-related effects.[4] The experimental treatment uses additional types of outliers that are not used in the existing procedure for removing the effect of the recession from the non-seasonally-adjust-

ed data prior to seasonal adjustment. The additional types of outlier are (1) *level shifts*, in which there is a sudden change in the level of the series in a particular month and the series continues at a new level in the months that follow, (2) *temporary changes*, in which there is a sudden change in the level of the series in a particular month and the series slowly returns to the previous level in the months that follow, and (3) *ramps*, in which there is a gradual change in the level of the series and the series continues at the new level. (See Appendix B.) Additive outliers, temporary changes, and level shifts can be automatically detected by the X-12-ARIMA software; ramps, however, must be defined manually.

Many industries experienced a gradual change due to the recession, rather than a sudden change in the level of the series. Typically, the change lasted 6 months or more, but it varied with the industry. To remove the impact of the 2007–2009 recession prior to seasonal adjustment, ramps were fitted to each series that displayed a significant decline during the recession. In order to use ramps, the X-12-ARIMA software requires that a beginning and ending date be specified for the ramp of each series. Because the timespan of the decline due to the recession varied across industries, the beginning and ending date of the ramp for each industry varies as well. To determine these dates, the peak and trough in each industry were identified with methods developed by researchers at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).[5] The dates of the peaks and troughs were used to define the dates of the ramps for the X-12-ARIMA software for most industries. The beginning and ending dates of the ramps do not necessarily correspond to the official peaks and troughs. In addition to the manually identified ramps, the automatically identified types of outlier were used to adjust the original series for extreme values prior to seasonal adjustment.

Exhibit 1 shows the type, year, and month of experimental outlier regressors for all BLS seasonally adjusted industries. If the ramp identified on the basis of the peak and trough of an industry had a *t*-statistic greater than 3.5, then the ramp was used in the experimental treatment to remove the decline due to the recession. In addition, the X-12-ARIMA software selected any outliers found with a *t*-statistic greater than 3.5. The figure 3.5 is the optimal critical value routinely used to detect outliers.

Experimental treatment of nonfarm employment

To measure a quantity's growth over time, the cumulative change in the quantity is commonly used, beginning at a point in time. Accordingly, in what follows, the cumulative change in employment beginning in the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012 is compared for the original and the experimental series. The concern is that removing the impact of the recession, particularly the steep declines that took place in the months making up the fourth quarter of 2008 through the months constituting the first quarter of 2009, would result in a significant shift in employment growth from the former period to the latter. The cumulative change in employment beginning in the second quarter of 2011 and running through the third quarter of that year also is compared for the original and the experimental series, in order to determine whether there was a significant shift in employment growth as a result of removing the impact of the recession. At the time of this analysis, the final employment estimates for the third quarter of 2012 were not available; therefore, the cumulative change from the second quarter of 2011 through the third quarter of the same year is used for comparison.

Chart 2 compares the month-to-month changes in total nonfarm employment from the original seasonally adjusted employment series with those from the experimental seasonally adjusted employment series with the decline due to the recession removed prior to seasonal adjustment. From the second through the third quarter of 2011, the cumulative change of the original series was 892,000, compared with 916,000 for the experimental series, a difference of 24,000. From the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012, the cumulative month-to-month change of the original series was 1.106 million, compared with 1.087 million for the experimental series, a difference of 19,000. Removing the decline due to the recession results in an increase of 24,000 in the cumulative change from the second quarter of 2011 through the third quarter of that year and a decline of 19,000 in the cumulative change from the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012. The shift in the distribution of cumulative employment change across quarters does not alter the pattern of stronger employment increases from the fourth through the first quarter and weaker employment increases from the second through the third quarter. The overall trend is consistent between the original and experimental series. Following the standard procedure for calculating seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment, the experimental series is aggregated from 158 directly adjusted series. The remainder of this article gives examples of several of the directly adjusted series.

Residential remodelers

Employment declines in construction began before the

Exhibit 1. Experimental outlier regressors for BLS seasonally adjusted industries, *t*–statistic > 3.5

Industry	Type, year, and month of regressor	
	Ramp (beginning–end)	Automatically identified outliers
Logging	None	TC2005.04, LS2009.03
Oil and gas extraction	RP2008.12–2009.12	AO2008.04
Coal mining	RP2009.01–2009.12	None
Metal ore mining	RP2008.10–2009.10	AO2003.06, AO2008.12
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	RP2007.06–2010.05	TC2008.05
Support activities for mining	RP2008.09–2009.10	None
New single-family general contractors	RP2006.04–2011.07	AO2002.11, AO2003.05, LS2009.01
New multifamily general contractors	RP2006.06–2011.09	None
New housing operative builders	RP2006.12–2012.02	TC2004.06
Residential remodelers	RP2006.10–2010.02	LS2009.03
Industrial building	RP2008.04–2011.05	None
Commercial building	RP2008.03–2010.09	AO2005.01, AO2006.07, AO2009.05
Heavy and civil engineering construction	RP2007.06–2010.02	TC2005.06, AO2005.12, AO2007.02, LS2009.04, LS2010.12, LS2012.05
Residential specialty trade contractors	RP2006.02–2010.12	None
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	RP2008.01–2010.06	AO2007.02
Poured concrete structure contractors	RP2006.04–2011.08	AO2007.02
Steel and precast concrete contractors	RP2008.02–2010.11	None
Framing contractors	RP2005.11–2011.01	LS2009.01
Masonry contractors	RP2006.08–2012.02	AO2007.02, LS2009.03
Glass and glazing contractors	RP2008.02–2010.10	TC2003.06, AO2005.05
Roofing contractors	RP2006.01–2010.02	None
Siding contractors	RP2006.03–2011.01	None
Other building exterior contractors	RP2008.02–2010.12	None
Electrical contractors	RP2007.06–2010.11	None
Plumbing and HVAC contractors	RP2007.07–2010.06	None
Other building equipment contractors	RP2008.04–2010.03	LS2003.03
Drywall and insulation contractors	RP2006.08–2010.09	None
Painting and wall covering contractors	RP2006.05–2011.01	None
Flooring contractors	RP2007.05–2012.01	LS2009.02
Tile and terrazzo contractors	RP2006.08–2012.02	None
Finish carpentry contractors	RP2006.04–2011.04	LS2009.02
Other building finishing contractors	RP2006.09–2010.08	None
Site preparation contractors	RP2007.01–2011.04	TC2008.10
All other specialty trade contractors	RP2006.04–2010.05	TC2005.01, AO2005.11
Wood products	RP2006.02–2011.07	AO2009.02
Nonmetallic mineral products	RP2006.04–2011.10	TC2008.10
Primary metals	RP2008.09–2009.07	LS2008.10, LS2009.07
Fabricated metal products	RP2008.09–2010.01	AO2009.01
Machinery	RP2008.12–2010.01	AO2005.10
Computer and peripheral equipment	RP2008.11–2009.04	LS2003.01, LS2006.01, LS2007.01, LS2009.05
Communications equipment	None	AO2005.01, TC2011.02
Audio and video equipment	None	AO2002.05, TC2011.05
Semiconductors and electronic components	None	TC2007.01
Electronic instruments	None	TC2003.01, LS2007.03
Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	None	LS2002.12, LS2004.06, TC2007.08
Electrical equipment and appliances	RP2008.07–2010.01	TC2009.04
Transportation equipment	RP2008.07–2009.06	LS2009.01, TC2009.02
Motor vehicles and parts	RP2008.01–2009.06	AO2009.01, LS2009.01, TC2009.05
Furniture and related products	None	LS2003.04
Miscellaneous manufacturing	RP2008.11–2010.06	None
Food manufacturing	None	None
Beverages and tobacco products	RP2008.04–2010.07	TC2004.11, TC2011.01
Textile mills	RP2008.01–2010.01	AO2010.01
Textile product mills	None	TC2003.08, LS2009.03
Apparel	None	AO2009.06
Leather and allied products	RP2008.09–2010.04	None

See footnote at end of table.

Exhibit 1. Experimental outlier regressors for BLS seasonally adjusted industries, *t*–statistic > 3.5—Continued

Industry	Type, year, and month of regressor	
	Ramp (beginning–end)	Automatically identified outliers
Paper and paper products	RP2008.07–2009.04	None
Printing and related support activities	None	AO2011.08
Petroleum and coal products	RP2008.07–2011.08	TC2007.07, TC2009.12, TC2011.01
Chemicals	RP2008.07–2011.01	LS2009.11
Plastics and rubber products	RP2008.07–2009.10	LS2009.01
Durable goods	None	None
Nondurable goods	RP2008.01–2010.09	None
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	RP2008.02–2010.01	None
Automobile dealers	RP2008.06–2009.11	LS2008.09, TC2008.09
Other motor vehicle dealers	RP2008.03–2010.01	None
Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	RP2007.02–2009.03	AO2002.01
Furniture and home furnishings stores	RP2006.06–2010.08	LS2007.11
Electronics and appliance stores	RP2008.04–2009.11	TC2009.03
Building material and garden supply stores	RP2006.09–2010.11	LS2009.03
Food and beverage stores	RP2008.03–2010.06	None
Health and personal care stores	RP2008.01–2010.12	TC2002.11, AO2005.09, LS2006.01, TC2009.01
Gasoline stations	RP2008.01–2010.03	None
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	RP2007.11–2010.09	TC2007.11, LS2012.01
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	RP2008.01–2012.01	TC2004.09, TC2009.10, TC2011.12
Department stores	RP2008.01–2009.12	TC2002.04, LS2003.08, LS2003.11, LS2007.01, AO2012.01
Other general merchandise stores	RP2009.05–2009.12	AO2006.03, AO2007.03
Miscellaneous store retailers	RP2008.01–2010.12	AO2011.07
Nonstore retailers	RP2007.12–2010.01	AO2003.12, LS2008.12, TC2010.01
Air transportation	RP2008.03–2009.04	LS2003.04, TC2004.01, AO2006.11, TC2007.02, AO2007.05
Rail transportation	RP2007.03–2009.12	AO2002.04, AO2002.06, LS2002.11, AO2003.08, AO2008.06, TC2008.10, TC2009.01, LS2009.05, TC2009.06, LS2011.02
Water transportation	RP2008.07–2010.02	LS2004.08, AO2010.03
Truck transportation	RP2007.01–2010.03	None
Transit and ground passenger transportation	RP2008.08–2009.09	LS2002.07, LS2002.09, AO2009.06, AO2012.04
Pipeline transportation	RP2009.10–2010.11	LS2008.05, LS2009.09
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	None	AO2004.10, TC2007.01, LS2011.05
Support activities for transportation	RP2008.08–2010.02	None
Couriers and messengers	None	TC2006.10, AO2008.11, AO2009.12, AO2011.11
Warehousing and storage	RP2008.04–2010.01	None
Utilities	RP2009.02–2010.09	None
Publishing industries, except Internet	RP2008.07–2010.01	None
Motion picture and sound recording industries	None	None
Broadcasting, except Internet	RP2008.11–2011.11	None
Telecommunications	None	LS2002.12
Data processing, hosting and related services	RP2007.07–2010.08	None
Other information services	None	None
Monetary authorities—central bank	RP2008.09–2011.04	LS2004.05, TC2007.05, AO2007.07, LS2008.10, LS2011.12
Depository credit intermediation	RP2007.09–2010.08	TC2007.04
Commercial banking	RP2008.04–2010.06	AO2006.01, TC2007.04
Nondepository credit intermediation	RP2005.11–2010.06	AO2007.08, LS2007.08, LS2009.04
Activities related to credit intermediation	RP2006.05–2010.04	None
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	RP2008.08–2010.03	AO2010.09
Insurance carriers and related activities	RP2008.03–2010.03	None
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	RP2008.11–2011.10	LS2005.01, TC2005.04, AO2011.07
Real estate	RP2007.05–2010.07	None
Rental and leasing services	RP2005.03–2011.06	None
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	None	LS2005.04
Legal services	RP2007.05–2010.06	LS2005.09
Accounting and bookkeeping services	RP2008.01–2010.10	TC2002.05, AO2002.12, AO2003.02, AO2010.11, LS2011.05
Architectural and engineering services	RP2008.02–2010.09	None

See footnote at end of table.

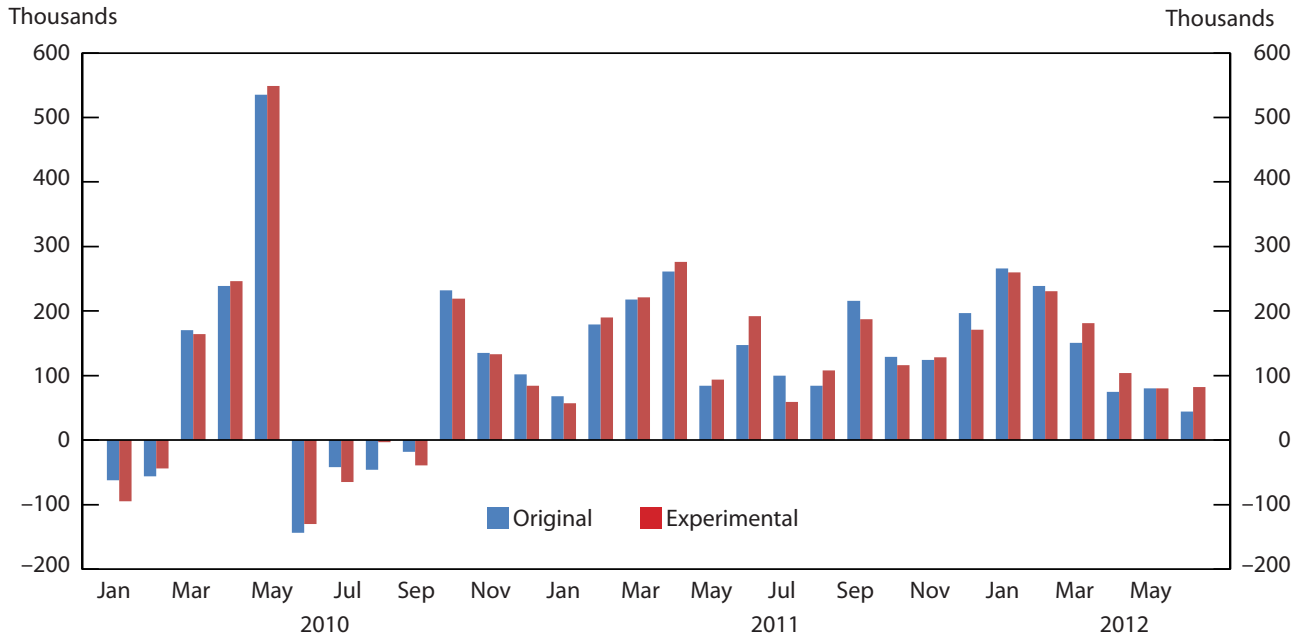
Exhibit 1. Experimental outlier regressors for BLS seasonally adjusted industries, *t*–statistic > 3.5—Continued

Industry	Type, year, and month of regressor	
	Ramp (beginning–end)	Automatically identified outliers
Specialized design services	RP2008.01–2010.06	None
Computer systems design and related services	None	TC2002.07, AO2002.12, LS2003.07, LS2004.04, TC2006.01, LS2006.11
Management and technical consulting services	RP2008.09–2010.05	TC2002.08
Scientific research and development services	RP2008.10–2009.07	AO2007.09, LS2008.02
Advertising and related services	RP2007.09–2010.03	LS2003.07, TC2004.07, TC2008.10
Other professional and technical services	RP2008.04–2009.10	LS2006.07, AO2008.01, AO2009.10
Management of companies and enterprises	RP2008.08–2009.12	TC2009.01
Office administrative services	RP2008.05–2009.05	AO2002.07, TC2006.11
Facilities support services	RP2007.12–2012.02	None
Employment services	RP2006.08–2009.08	None
Temporary help services	RP2006.08–2009.08	None
Business support services	RP2008.11–2010.04	TC2004.06, LS2005.10, LS2006.01
Travel arrangement and reservation services	RP2007.07–2010.09	TC2005.10, LS2008.11, LS2009.02
Investigation and security services	RP2008.07–2010.04	AO2005.11, AO2008.11, AO2009.02
Services to buildings and dwellings	RP2007.12–2010.03	LS2002.04, AO2005.11, AO2009.05, AO2010.01 AO2010.03, TC2012.03
Other support services	RP2007.10–2010.01	AO2002.11
Waste management and remediation services	RP2008.01–2009.06	AO2003.07, TC2004.01
Educational services	None	AO2004.09
Offices of physicians	None	None
Offices of dentists	RP2008.11–2009.12	None
Offices of other health practitioners	None	None
Outpatient care centers	None	None
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	None	AO2007.07, LS2008.10, TC2010.03
Home health care services	None	None
Other ambulatory health care services	None	None
Hospitals	None	LS2003.07
Nursing care facilities	RP2003.06–2004.02	LS2011.11
Residential mental health facilities	None	LS2007.06
Community care facilities for the elderly	None	TC2005.09, AO2007.06
Other residential care facilities	None	LS2009.04
Individual and family services	None	None
Emergency and other relief services	RP2004.08–2005.07	AO2002.07
Vocational rehabilitation services	RP2007.10–2011.03	TC2006.05
Child daycare services	RP2008.12–2012.02	TC2002.06
Performing arts and spectator sports	None	LS2010.10
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	RP2008.05–2010.10	None
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	RP2008.02–2010.01	AO2009.09
Accommodation	RP2008.02–2010.02	TC2002.07
Food services and drinking places	RP2007.12–2010.02	LS2009.05
Repair and maintenance	RP2007.05–2010.02	None
Personal and laundry services	RP2008.09–2010.08	TC2006.01
Membership associations and organizations	RP2008.10–2011.07	None
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	None	LS2003.04, LS2003.10, AO2003.11, AO2004.04, TC2005.12, LS2010.05
U.S. Postal Service	None	TC2002.05, TC2002.07, TC2006.07, LS2008.01, AO2008.12, AO2009.07, AO2009.12, LS2010.02
State government education	None	TC2002.02, LS2002.09, AO2009.07
State government, excluding education	None	AO2011.09
Local government education	None	AO2003.03, AO2003.05, AO2003.07, LS2003.09, LS2004.03, LS2005.06, TC2005.10, LS2006.01, LS2006.05, LS2006.09, AO2007.07, LS2007.12, TC2008.07, LS2008.10, AO2009.11, LS2010.09, AO2011.04, AO2011.06, AO2011.08
Local government, excluding education	None	TC2009.07

NOTE: AO = additive outlier; LS = level shift; RP = ramp; TC = temporary change.

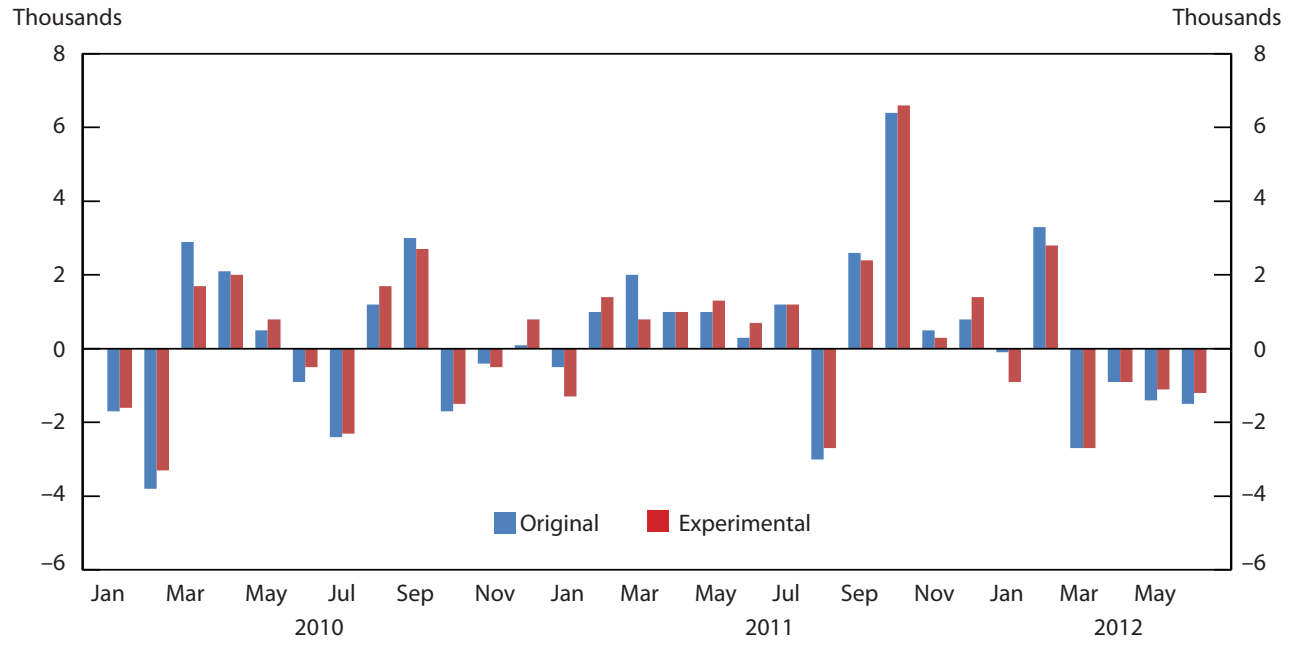
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 2. **Month-to-month change in total nonfarm seasonally adjusted employment, original series (including 2007–2009 recession) and experimental series (excluding 2007–2009 recession), January 2010 to June 2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 3. **Month-to-month change in residential remodelers seasonally adjusted employment, original series (including 2007–2009 recession) and experimental series (excluding 2007–2009 recession), January 2010 to June 2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2007–2009 recession for most industries in this sector. For residential remodelers, employment reached its peak in late 2006 and its trough in early 2010. A ramp for this period was used to remove the impact of the decline due to the recession prior to seasonal adjustment. Chart 3 compares the month-to-month changes in residential remodelers from the original seasonally adjusted employment series with those from the experimental seasonally adjusted employment series with the decline due to the recession removed prior to seasonal adjustment. From the second quarter of 2011 through the third quarter of that year, the cumulative change in the original series was 3,100, compared with 3,900 for the experimental series, a difference of less than a thousand. From the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012, the cumulative change in the original series was 8,200, compared with 7,500 for the experimental series, a difference of less than a thousand.

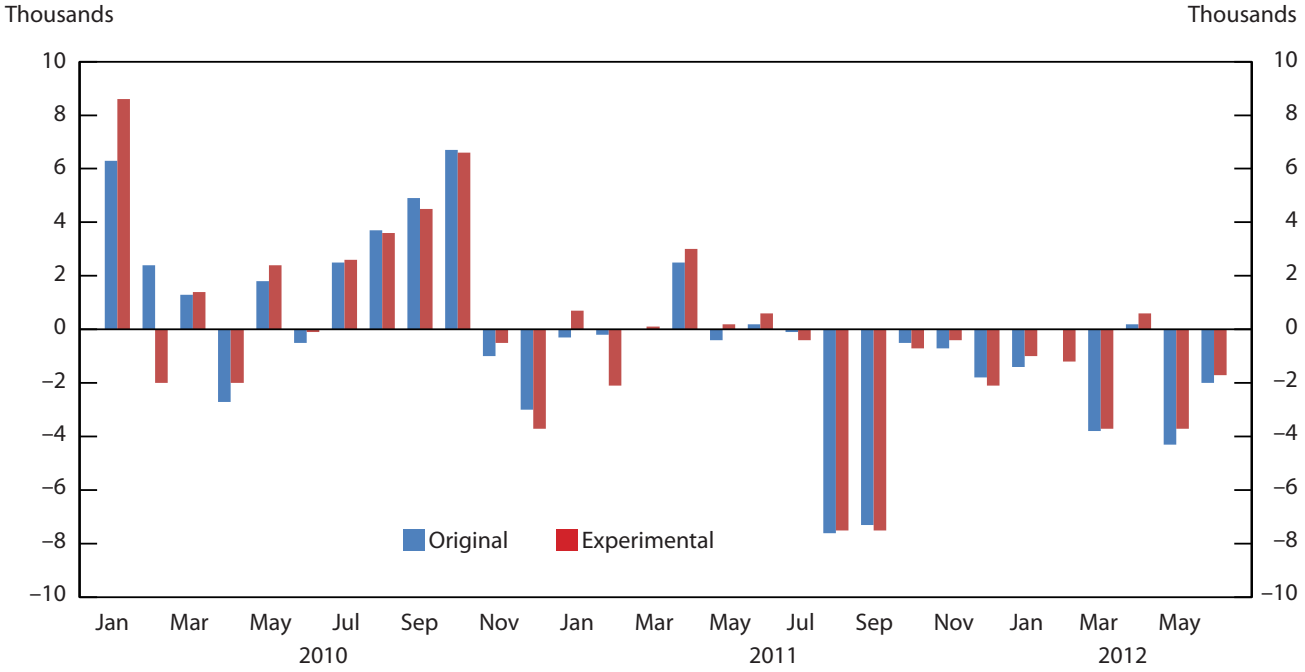
Electronic and appliance stores

Employment declines in retail began close to the 2007–2009 recession for most industries in this sector. For electronic and appliance stores, employment reached its peak in early 2008 and its trough in late 2009. A ramp for this period was used to remove the impact of the decline due to the recession prior to seasonal adjustment. Chart 4 compares the month-to-month changes in electronic and appliance stores from the original seasonally adjusted employment series with those from the experimental seasonally adjusted employment series with the decline due to the recession removed prior to seasonal adjustment. From the second quarter of 2011 through the third quarter of that same year, the cumulative change in the original series was –12,700, compared with –11,600 for the experimental series, a difference of 1,100. From the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012, the cumulative change in the original series was –8,200, compared with –9,100 for the experimental series, a difference of less than a thousand.

Truck transportation

Employment declines in transportation began close to the 2007–2009 recession for most industries in this sector. For truck transportation, employment reached its peak

Chart 4. Month-to-month change in electronic and appliance stores seasonally adjusted employment, original series (including 2007–2009 recession) and experimental series (excluding 2007–2009 recession), January 2010 to June 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

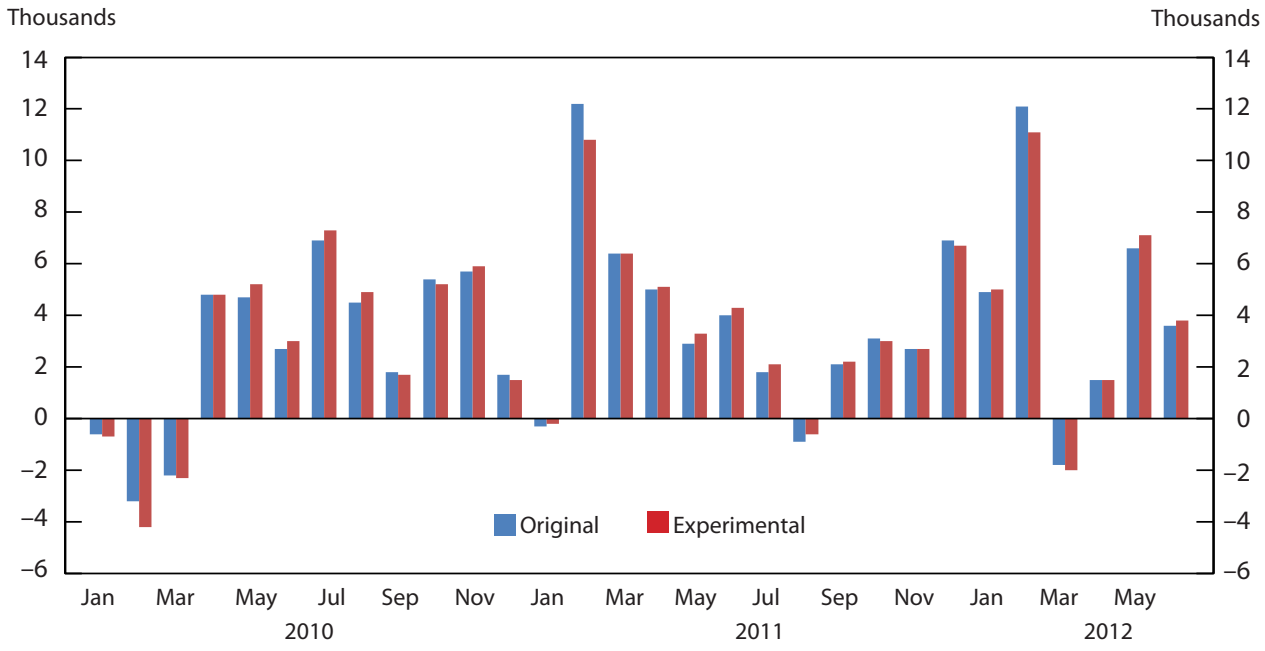
in early 2007 and its trough in early 2010. A ramp for this period was used to remove the impact of the decline due to the recession prior to seasonal adjustment. Chart 5 compares the month-to-month changes in truck transportation from the original seasonally adjusted employment series with those from the experimental seasonally adjusted employment series with the decline due to the recession removed prior to seasonal adjustment. From the second quarter of 2011 through the third quarter of that same year, the cumulative change in the original series was 14.9 thousand, compared with 16.4 thousand for the experimental series, a difference of 1,500. From the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012, the cumulative change in the original series was 27,900, compared with 26,500 in the experimental series, a difference of 1.4 thousand.

Temporary help services

The beginning of the employment declines in professional and business services varied across industries in this sector. For temporary help services, employment reached its peak in mid-2006 and its trough in mid-2009. A ramp for this period was used to remove the impact of the decline due to the recession prior to seasonal adjustment. Chart 6 compares the month-to-month changes in temporary help services from the original seasonally adjusted employment series with those from the experimental seasonally adjusted employment series with the decline due to the recession removed prior to seasonal adjustment. From the second quarter of 2011 through the third quarter of that year, the cumulative change in the original series was 48,900, compared with 44,600 in the experimental series, a difference of 4,300. From the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012, the cumulative change in the original series was 128,200, compared with 131,400 for the experimental series, a difference of 3,200. In contrast to the other industries presented, the shift in employment across quarters for this industry moves in the opposite direction: removing the impact of the decline due to the recession results in a *decrease* in the cumulative change from the second quarter of 2011 through the third quarter of that year and an *increase* in the cumulative change from the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first quarter of 2012.

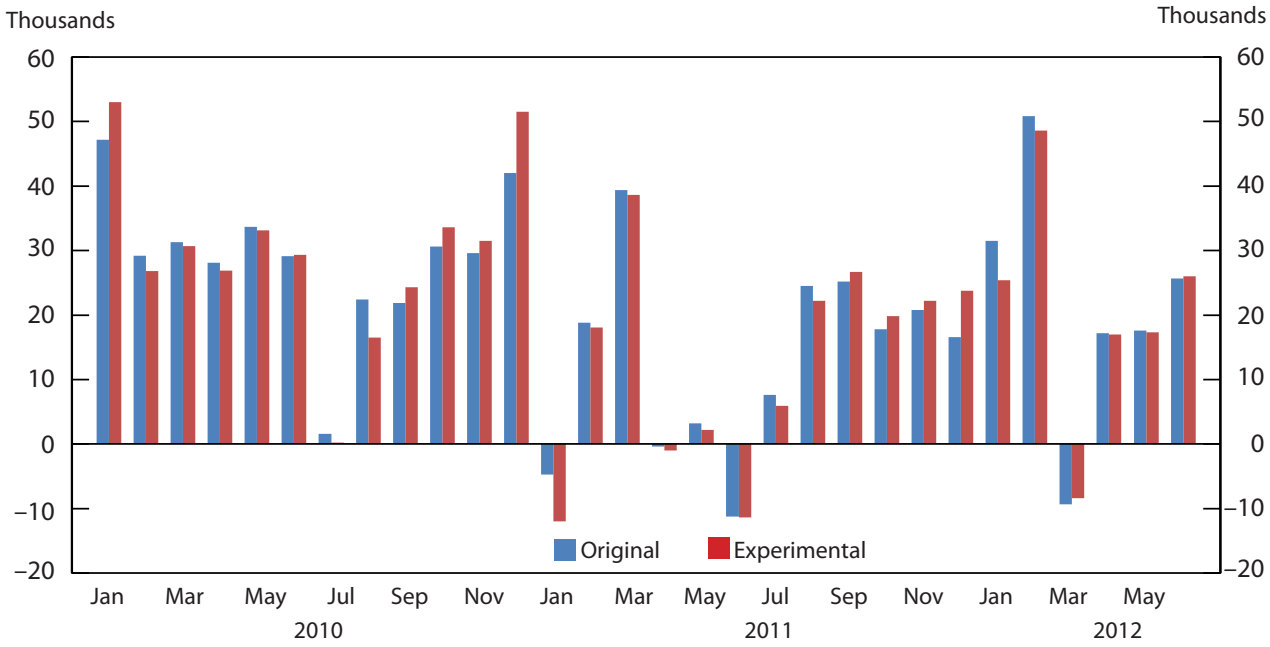
AFTER REMOVAL OF THE DECLINES due to the 2007–2009 recession prior to seasonal adjustment, the season-

Chart 5. Month-to-month change in truck transportation seasonally adjusted employment, original series (including 2007–2009 recession) and experimental series (excluding 2007–2009 recession), January 2010 to June 2012



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 6. **Month-to-month change in temporary help services seasonally adjusted employment, original series (including 2007–2009 recession) and experimental series (excluding 2007–2009 recession), January 2010 to June 2012**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ally adjusted month-to-month changes in employment from the experimental series show no significant difference from those of the original series. In addition, the pattern of stronger increases in employment from the fourth quarter of one year through the first quarter of the next and weaker increases from the second through the third quarter of the same year has persisted since 2011, even after the influence of the declines due to the recession is removed. CES employment data are not treated with additional interventions over and above the standard procedure, because that procedure produces accurate seasonally adjusted estimates. Also, it is important to note that the experimental treatment presented in this article cannot be applied concurrently to the most recent data in real time: the additional types of outlier can be applied only retrospectively, after reviewing historical data. The X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method, along with the concurrent update of seasonal factors, continues to provide accurate seasonally adjusted estimates and adapts to evolving changes in trends or seasonal patterns without allowing extreme changes to be absorbed into the seasonal component. □

Notes

[1] David F. Findley, Brian C. Monsell, William R. Bell, Mark C. Otto, and Bor-Chung Chen, "New Capabilities and Methods of the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program," *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, vol. 16, no. 2, 1998, pp. 127–152.

[2] Jurgen Kropf, Christopher Manning, Kirk Mueller, and Stuart Scott, *Concurrent Seasonal Adjustment for Industry Employment Statistics* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2002).

[3] Nathan Clausen, "Benchmark Article: BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to Incorporate March 2011 Benchmarks" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012).

[4] Demetra Lytras, *Modeling Recession Effects* (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012).

[5] Gerhard Bry and Charlotte Boschan, *Cyclical Analysis of Time Series: Selected Procedures and Computer Programs* (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1971).

APPENDIX A. Basic time series decomposition

Non-seasonally-adjusted series

Multiplicative:

$$\text{Observed} = \text{Trend} \times \text{Seasonal} \times \text{Irregular},$$
$$\text{or}$$
$$O = TSI.$$

Additive:

$$\text{Observed} = \text{Trend} + \text{Seasonal} + \text{Irregular},$$
$$\text{or}$$
$$O = T + S + I.$$

Seasonally adjusted series (SA)

Multiplicative:

$$\text{SA} = \frac{O}{S} = TI.$$

Additive:

$$\text{SA} = O - S = T + I.$$

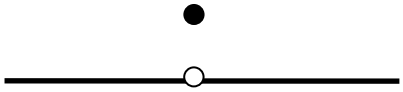
In the preceding equations,
Observed (O) = the original time series,
Trend (T) = the long-term progression of the time series combining the trend and business cycle,
Seasonal (S) = the within-year fluctuations, monthly or quarterly, that are repeated every year, and
Irregular (I) = the short-term random or erratic fluctuations that are not covered by the other components.

APPENDIX B. X-12-ARIMA types of outlier

Additive outliers (AO)

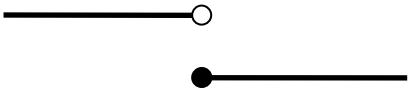
Series shifts at a single point in time (t):

$$\begin{cases} 1 \text{ for } t = t_0 \\ 0 \text{ for } t \neq t_0 \end{cases}$$



Level shifts (LS)

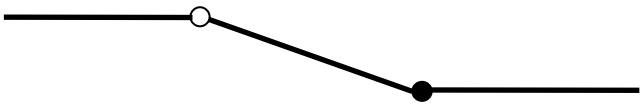
Series shifts suddenly and then continues at new level:



$$\begin{cases} -1 \text{ for } t < t_0 \\ 0 \text{ for } t \geq t_0 \end{cases}$$

Ramps (RP)

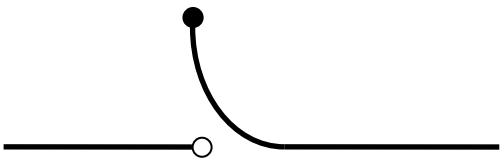
Series is at one level, slowly shifts to another, and continues at the new level:



$$\begin{cases} -1 \text{ for } t \leq t_0 \\ (t - t_0)/(t_1 - t_0) - 1 \text{ for } t_0 < t < t_1 \\ 0 \text{ for } t \geq t_1 \end{cases}$$

Temporary changes (TC)

Series shifts suddenly and then declines slowly to original level:



$$\begin{cases} 0 \text{ for } t < t_0 \\ \propto^{t-t_0} \text{ for } t \geq t_0 \end{cases}$$

Do minority businesses face credit market bias?

Do female- or minority-owned businesses face discrimination in credit markets? In their article entitled "Access to Credit by Small Businesses: How Relevant Are Race, Ethnicity, and Gender?" (*American Economic Review*, May 2012, pp. 532–537, **http://dx.doi.org/10.1257/aer.102.3.532**), Elizabeth Asiedu, James A. Freeman, and Akwasi Nti-Addae consider research into this question to be critical because credit markets are crucial to the growth of small businesses. In the United States, 50 percent of all small businesses are owned by women or minorities. According to the Small Business Administration, female- and minority-owned businesses generated 5.9 million and 7.6 million jobs, respectively, in 2007.

The study, which looked at 1998 and 2003 Survey of Small Business Finances data for firms whose owners were Black, Hispanic, Asian/Native American/Pacific Islander (ANP), White women, and White men, contains a literature review and the results of a survey-based estimation technique. Noting that the denial rate for loans to minority-owned firms was substantially higher than it was for firms owned by White men—41.6 percent versus 11.5 percent in 1998, and 37.0 percent versus 8.8 percent in 2003—the authors seek to determine whether the denial-rate differences, as well as differences in interest rates charged on approved loans, can be explained exclusively by a firm's creditworthiness and viability.

The key findings regarding access to credit were the following: Black-owned firms faced increasing discrimination in obtaining credit during the 1998–2003 period. Hispanic-owned firms had a different experience; they faced discrimination in 1998 but not in 2003. ANP-owned firms faced significantly less discrimination in access to credit than either the Black or Hispanic owners during the same time period. The study found no evidence that White-female-owned firms faced discrimination in access to credit.

Regarding interest paid on approved loans, the authors determined that Black-owned firms paid rates comparable to those paid by White-male-owned firms in both 1998 and 2003. Hispanic-owned firms had made progress in obtaining credit (relative to White men), but Hispanics paid higher interest rates on approved loans, particularly in 2003. Firms owned by White women did not face discrimination in loan rates, and these firms paid lower interest rates in 1998 than did White men.

Do UI extensions increase the unemployment rate?

Is it possible that continuing Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit extensions could weaken the labor market by providing a disincentive for UI recipients to return to work? The answer, according to the research of labor economist Jesse Rothstein, is a resounding "no."

In a recent study ("Unemployment Insurance and Job Search in the Great Recession," National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 17534, October 2011, **http://www.nber.org/papers/w17534**) on the effects of UI extensions on job searches during and shortly after the 2007–2009 recession, Rothstein finds that recent extensions to the period in which the unemployed can draw unemployment benefits had only a small negative effect on the probability that UI-eligible unemployed people would exit unemployment, and that the effect is mainly concentrated among the long-term unemployed.

Rothstein shows that at least half of the extension-induced increase in the unemployment rate is because workers who receive UI benefits are less likely to give up looking for work. In fact, he notes that extended UI benefits could even contribute to the growth of employment as UI recipients continue to seek a job rather than giving up on finding one and dropping out of the labor force. His estimates suggest that less than 0.2 percentage point of the 4.4-percentage-point increase in the unemployment rate in the 3 years from December 2007 to December 2010 was due to an extension-induced reduction in the rate at which workers get a new job.

Rothstein suggests that a generous extension of UI benefits in deep recessions should last until the labor market is strong again, thus giving displaced workers a realistic chance of finding new employment before their benefits expire. □

Older and unemployed

Forced Out: Older Workers Confront Job Loss. By Kenneth A. Root and Rosemarie J. Park, Boulder, CO, FirstForumPress (a division of Lynne Rienner Publishing, Inc.), 2009, 266 pp., $65.00/hardback.

Although job loss can be difficult at any age, older workers often find the experience particularly challenging. Statistics consistently show that older displaced workers remain unemployed longer and exhibit lower rates of reemployment than their younger counterparts. In their book *Forced Out: Older Workers Confront Job Loss*, authors Kenneth Root and Rosemarie Park take a look at one such group of older displaced workers and examine their experiences, attitudes, and outcomes when confronted with job loss.

The book is the result of a study of 173 workers laid off from United Defense Industries between October 1998 and December 1999. United Defense, as the name suggests, is a defense contractor, supplying weapons delivery systems to the U.S. military. The workers in question, all men, were formerly employed at the company's Fridley, Minnesota, facility. The laid-off men were surveyed at three points: first, shortly after being dismissed in February 2000, then again in March 2001, and finally in April 2002. Respondents were asked about their employment status, their feelings toward the company, their experiences with local government employment services (specifically, the Anoka County Job Training Center), and various other questions designed to ascertain how they were coping.

The book begins with a review of the literature concerning older displaced workers, followed by a history of the company and the events leading up to the 1998–1999 downsizing. Next, we are introduced to the survey participants. The laid-off men range in age from 42 to 68, with an average age of 55. They are what might be called "supertenured," with an average seniority of 29 years. With regards to education, 13 percent had not completed high school, 50 percent had a high school diploma (but no college), and 34 percent had some college or a technical degree. Only four men (2 percent) reported having a bachelor's degree. The vast majority of the men (76 percent) were married at the time of the first survey.

In chapter 4, the men first share their thoughts on being displaced. Perhaps not surprisingly, many reported feeling bitter and/or anxious after learning that they would be laid off; some, however, who were near retirement, were quite happy to depart with the added bonus of a separation allowance. In subsequent chapters, the authors examine the financial strains caused by job loss: how former long-term employees, now unemployed older workers, fared in the job market; the feasibility of self-employment and early retirement; and the potential upside of job loss, including more job security and greater fulfillment in one's new employment. In chapter 11, the men reflect back on the experience of job loss years afterwards. In addition to presenting an analysis of the statistics and their underlying causes, the authors include profiles of individual workers in each chapter to illustrate the topic discussed. These personal narratives provide valuable insight into the mindset of the displaced men and add color to what might otherwise be a drab discussion of data.

The authors define as employed all men currently working full- or part-time and as unemployed all others who are neither retired, nor in a training program, nor physically unable to work. Respondents were allowed to self-select their employment status without regard to job search activity. Per those definitions, at the time of the first survey in February 2000, 48 percent of the laid-off men were employed either full or part time, 18 percent were unemployed, and the remaining 34 percent were not in the labor force (i.e., retired, in a training program, or physically unable to work). Though not strictly comparable, data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) that same month show that, across all industries, displaced men ages 45 to 64 exhibited a reemployment rate of 76 percent. The lower reemployment rate among United Defense workers may reflect, in part, the fact that these men had been recently laid off; by contrast, the BLS survey includes all men laid off within the previous 3 years, in this case 1997–1999.

By the time of the final survey in April 2002, the employment status of the United Defense men had improved somewhat compared with the national picture. That month, 63 percent of the displaced United Defense workers reported being employed full or part time, while 9 percent were unemployed and 28 percent were not in the labor force. National statistics published by the BLS from January 2002 show that the reemployment rate for displaced men ages 45 to 64 was 64 percent, significantly lower than it was 2

years earlier. Clearly, the recession of 2001 was taking a toll on older workers nationwide. The still-large share of former United Defense male employees not in the labor force suggests that some of them decided to take their pensions and head for the exits rather than compete in such an economy.

In the final chapter of the book, the authors review the various national, state, and local workforce programs in existence at the time and offer their own prescriptions for easing the pain of job loss for older workers. The authors' recommendations include expanding job opportunities through temporary public service jobs and training opportunities, and extending unemployment benefits for those in a training program. The appendix provides a detailed description of the methodology used, including copies of the surveys mailed to participants.

My chief complaint with the book is that there are no summary tables included in the appendix; instead, the tables are scattered throughout the volume, making it difficult for the reader (or reviewer) to compare statistics from different survey periods. Nevertheless, the authors have produced a book that sheds light on the unique problems faced by older displaced wage earners. Their study of the laid-off workers of United Defense puts a human face on unemployment, and the authors' respect for the men is clear throughout. While this book will be interesting to social scientists in a variety of disciplines, it is particularly recommended for human relations professionals, employment counselors, and others who might one day find themselves in the position of managing the aftermath of a downsizing. □

—Ernest J. Allred
Economist (Intern)
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Book review interest?

Interested in reviewing a book for the *Monthly Labor Review*? We have a number of books by distinguished authors on economics, industrial relations, other social sciences, and related issues waiting to be reviewed. Please contact us via e-mail at **mlr@bls.gov** for more information.

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	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	64.7	64.1	64.9	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.2	63.8	63.7
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5	58.5
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.9	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.2
Men	10.5	9.4	10.6	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.4
16 to 24 years	20.8	18.7	21.0	20.5	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2	17.7	17.8
25 years and older	8.9	7.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.9
Women	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0
16 to 24 years	15.8	15.7	16.1	15.5	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.7
25 years and older	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: [1]											
Total nonfarm	129,874	131,358	130,021	129,885	130,346	130,922	131,311	131,694	132,186	132,863	133,082
Total private	107,384	109,253	107,283	107,618	108,088	108,725	109,199	109,642	110,193	110,871	111,145
Goods-producing	17,751	18,021	17,754	17,764	17,785	17,942	18,019	18,100	18,176	18,318	18,320
Manufacturing	11,528	11,733	11,546	11,551	11,575	11,690	11,738	11,768	11,808	11,932	11,965
Service-providing	112,123	113,337	112,267	112,121	112,561	112,980	113,292	113,594	114,010	114,545	114,762
Average hours:											
Total private	33.4	33.6	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.7
Overtime	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	2.0	2.0	.4	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5
Private nonfarm	2.1	2.2	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6
Goods-producing[5]	2.3	2.4	.5	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3	.5
Service-providing[5]	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9	.6
State and local government	1.8	1.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	3.3	2.7	.8	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8
Nonunion	1.8	2.1	.5	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6

[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	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Private nonfarm	2.1	2.2	.5	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	1.6	1.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4
Private nonfarm	1.8	1.6	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	1.5	3.0	.2	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-.5	1.6	0.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.8	4.8	-.1	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-.8	1.7	-.8
Finished consumer goods	5.0	5.7	-.1	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2	-1.1
Capital equipment	.4	2.3	-.1	.0	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6	.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	6.3	6.1	1.2	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4	-1.3
Crude materials	16.1	6.4	-4.2	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.8	-8.5
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	3.0	.4	-.6	3.2	1.5	-2.5	1.1	.5	2.9	-.6	1.9
Nonfarm business sector	3.1	.7	-.5	3.3	1.9	-2.0	1.2	.6	2.8	-.5	1.6
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	5.8	1.4	-1.2	2.7	-3.3	4.6	4.3	-3.2	4.1	1.2	_

[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	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	4.9	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.8
All persons, nonfarm business sector	-.2	.0	-.7	5.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.9
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
Private nonfarm	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8
Union	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.9
Nonunion	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
State and local government	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7
Private nonfarm	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
Union	.4	.5	.3	.6	.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Nonunion	.5	.4	.3	.5	.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
State and local government	.1	.4	.2	.3	.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1

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

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

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2011					2012							
	2010	2011	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	237,830	239,618	239,871	240,071	240,269	240,441	240,584	242,269	242,435	242,604	242,784	242,966	243,155	243,354	243,566
Civilian labor force	153,889	153,617	153,674	154,004	154,057	153,937	153,887	154,395	154,871	154,707	154,365	155,007	155,163	155,013	154,645
Participation rate	64.7	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.7	63.5
Employed	139,064	139,869	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220	142,101
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.5	58.4	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.6	58.4	58.3
Unemployed	14,825	13,747	13,920	13,897	13,759	13,323	13,097	12,758	12,806	12,673	12,500	12,720	12,749	12,794	12,544
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1
Not in the labor force	83,941	86,001	86,198	86,067	86,213	86,503	86,697	87,874	87,564	87,897	88,419	87,958	87,992	88,340	88,921
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	106,596	107,736	107,884	107,994	108,104	108,203	108,290	108,087	108,188	108,289	108,396	108,503	108,613	108,727	108,851
Civilian labor force	78,994	79,080	79,089	79,241	79,291	79,440	79,436	79,234	79,317	79,337	79,050	79,382	79,425	79,353	79,103
Participation rate	74.1	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	72.9	73.2	73.1	73.0	72.7
Employed	71,230	72,182	72,098	72,340	72,379	72,846	73,080	73,170	73,240	73,286	73,119	73,229	73,259	73,227	73,086
Employment-population ratio[2]	66.8	67.0	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.1
Unemployed	7,763	6,898	6,991	6,901	6,912	6,594	6,356	6,064	6,077	6,051	5,930	6,153	6,166	6,125	6,016
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6
Not in the labor force	27,603	28,656	28,795	28,753	28,813	28,763	28,854	28,853	28,870	28,952	29,346	29,121	29,188	29,374	29,748
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	114,333	115,107	115,238	115,338	115,437	115,526	115,602	117,082	117,170	117,260	117,353	117,448	117,546	117,648	117,760
Civilian labor force	68,990	68,810	68,784	68,989	68,981	68,711	68,748	69,449	69,815	69,589	69,562	69,807	69,803	69,691	69,781
Participation rate	60.3	59.8	59.7	59.8	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.6	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.2	59.3
Employed	63,456	63,360	63,322	63,406	63,520	63,352	63,323	64,078	64,454	64,413	64,425	64,671	64,628	64,446	64,670
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.5	55.0	54.9	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.8	54.7	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.1	55.0	54.8	54.9
Unemployed	5,534	5,450	5,462	5,584	5,461	5,359	5,425	5,370	5,361	5,176	5,137	5,136	5,175	5,244	5,111
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3
Not in the labor force	45,343	46,297	46,454	46,349	46,457	46,815	46,854	47,634	47,355	47,671	47,791	47,641	47,743	47,957	47,979
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,901	16,774	16,749	16,739	16,728	16,711	16,693	17,100	17,078	17,056	17,034	17,015	16,997	16,979	16,955
Civilian labor force	5,906	5,727	5,801	5,774	5,785	5,786	5,704	5,713	5,739	5,781	5,753	5,819	5,936	5,970	5,761
Participation rate	34.9	34.1	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.4	33.6	33.9	33.8	34.2	34.9	35.2	34.0
Employed	4,378	4,327	4,333	4,362	4,398	4,416	4,387	4,389	4,371	4,335	4,321	4,388	4,528	4,546	4,344
Employment-population ratio[2]	25.9	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.3	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.4	25.8	26.6	26.8	25.6
Unemployed	1,528	1,400	1,467	1,412	1,386	1,370	1,316	1,324	1,367	1,447	1,432	1,431	1,408	1,424	1,417
Unemployment rate	25.9	24.4	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6
Not in the labor force	10,995	11,048	10,949	10,965	10,943	10,925	10,989	11,387	11,339	11,274	11,282	11,197	11,061	11,009	11,194
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	192,075	193,077	193,236	193,365	193,493	193,598	193,682	192,600	192,691	192,788	192,893	193,004	193,120	193,245	193,376
Civilian labor force	125,084	124,579	124,604	124,701	124,804	124,652	124,543	123,579	123,848	123,713	123,499	123,989	123,783	123,589	123,265
Participation rate	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.2	64.3	64.2	64.0	64.2	64.1	64.0	63.7
Employed	114,168	114,690	114,704	114,818	114,837	115,130	115,254	114,458	114,754	114,697	114,355	114,767	114,674	114,409	114,340
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.2	59.1
Unemployed	10,916	9,889	9,901	9,883	9,967	9,522	9,288	9,121	9,094	9,016	9,144	9,222	9,109	9,180	8,925
Unemployment rate	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2
Not in the labor force	66,991	68,498	68,631	68,664	68,689	68,945	69,139	69,021	68,843	69,076	69,394	69,015	69,337	69,656	70,111
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,708	29,114	29,158	29,193	29,228	29,259	29,286	29,727	29,760	29,792	29,824	29,854	29,885	29,918	29,954
Civilian labor force	17,862	17,881	17,957	18,096	18,067	17,934	18,110	18,206	18,363	18,427	18,274	18,290	18,541	18,383	18,379
Participation rate	62.2	61.4	61.6	62.0	61.8	61.3	61.8	61.2	61.7	61.9	61.3	61.3	62.0	61.4	61.4
Employed	15,010	15,051	14,965	15,224	15,351	15,151	15,248	15,725	15,769	15,843	15,891	15,807	15,872	15,798	15,797
Employment-population ratio[2]	52.3	51.7	51.3	52.1	52.5	51.8	52.1	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.3	52.9	53.1	52.8	52.7
Unemployed	2,852	2,831	2,992	2,872	2,716	2,783	2,862	2,482	2,593	2,584	2,383	2,484	2,668	2,585	2,583
Unemployment rate	16.0	15.8	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.1
Not in the labor force	10,846	11,233	11,202	11,097	11,161	11,325	11,176	11,521	11,398	11,365	11,550	11,564	11,345	11,534	11,575

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	33,713	34,438	34,555	34,640	34,724	34,808	34,885	36,301	36,384	36,463	36,546	36,626	36,708	36,792	36,881
Civilian labor force	22,748	22,898	22,938	23,014	23,253	23,222	23,270	24,045	24,206	24,128	24,253	24,567	24,588	24,497	24,352
Participation rate	67.5	66.5	66.4	66.4	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.4	67.1	67.0	66.6	66.0
Employed	19,906	20,269	20,353	20,411	20,601	20,574	20,699	21,513	21,628	21,638	21,755	21,867	21,885	21,966	21,865
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.0	58.9	58.9	58.9	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.3
Unemployed	2,843	2,629	2,585	2,603	2,652	2,648	2,571	2,532	2,579	2,491	2,498	2,700	2,703	2,531	2,487
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2
Not in the labor force	10,964	11,540	11,617	11,626	11,471	11,586	11,615	12,256	12,178	12,335	12,293	12,059	12,120	12,294	12,529

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	139,064	139,869	139,754	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220	142,101
Men	73,359	74,290	74,209	74,435	74,492	74,975	75,235	75,288	75,318	75,369	75,256	75,401	75,486	75,466	75,161
Women	65,705	65,579	65,545	65,672	65,805	65,639	65,555	66,349	66,747	66,665	66,609	66,886	66,929	66,754	66,940
Married men, spouse present	43,292	43,283	43,259	43,640	43,661	43,933	43,709	43,658	43,556	43,635	43,582	43,798	43,712	43,715	43,879
Married women, spouse present	34,582	34,110	33,947	34,091	34,225	34,442	34,177	34,445	34,341	34,325	34,207	34,620	34,526	34,381	34,814
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	8,874	8,560	8,787	9,270	8,790	8,469	8,098	8,230	8,119	7,672	7,853	8,098	8,210	8,246	8,031
Slack work or business conditions	6,174	5,711	5,815	5,900	5,839	5,578	5,305	5,372	5,446	5,081	5,187	5,147	5,446	5,342	5,217
Could only find part-time work	2,375	2,514	2,707	2,844	2,538	2,496	2,419	2,551	2,404	2,341	2,367	2,649	2,514	2,576	2,507
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,251	18,334	18,276	18,329	18,401	18,363	18,372	18,636	18,827	18,523	18,832	19,393	18,829	18,866	18,996
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	8,744	8,423	8,640	9,115	8,664	8,358	7,952	8,083	7,988	7,584	7,737	7,982	8,075	8,111	7,901
Slack work or business conditions	6,087	5,617	5,714	5,803	5,762	5,502	5,199	5,278	5,356	5,000	5,086	5,078	5,355	5,282	5,140
Could only find part-time work	2,358	2,494	2,702	2,869	2,566	2,518	2,423	2,563	2,365	2,295	2,324	2,616	2,493	2,559	2,508
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,911	17,957	17,867	17,915	18,003	17,941	17,969	18,298	18,399	18,100	18,418	18,930	18,438	18,543	18,656

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	25.9	24.4	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6
Men, 20 years and older	9.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6
Women, 20 years and older	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3
White, total [1]	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	23.2	21.7	22.8	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.3	22.5	22.8	22.0	20.9	21.5	22.8
Men, 16 to 19 years	26.3	24.5	26.8	24.9	25.5	24.6	23.2	24.5	23.8	25.5	25.3	24.5	24.3	23.8	27.1
Women, 16 to 19 years	20.0	18.9	18.5	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.3	17.7	18.7	19.5	20.3	19.4	17.4	19.0	18.2
Men, 20 years and older	8.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
Women, 20 years and older	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.5
Black or African American, total [1]	16.0	15.8	16.7	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	43.0	41.3	46.3	43.6	37.5	39.6	42.1	38.5	34.7	40.5	38.2	36.5	39.3	36.6	37.9
Men, 16 to 19 years	45.4	43.1	44.9	43.5	38.7	42.7	48.3	35.9	43.6	40.2	39.6	35.8	39.1	37.9	43.6
Women, 16 to 19 years	40.5	39.4	48.0	43.6	36.4	36.8	34.6	41.0	26.8	40.8	36.8	37.2	39.6	35.4	33.0
Men, 20 years and older	17.3	16.7	18.0	16.6	16.0	16.4	15.7	12.7	14.3	13.8	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.8	14.3
Women, 20 years and older	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	10.8	11.4	12.7	11.5	12.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2
Married men, spouse present	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.9
Married women, spouse present	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.2
Full-time workers	10.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6
Part-time workers	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.0
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	14.9	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.0
High school graduates, no college [3]	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8
Some college or associate degree	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.6
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Less than 5 weeks	2,771	2,677	2,734	2,743	2,676	2,510	2,669	2,486	2,541	2,572	2,543	2,580	2,810	2,711	2,844
5 to 14 weeks	3,267	2,993	3,019	2,902	3,285	2,896	2,858	2,884	2,807	2,754	2,814	3,002	2,826	3,092	2,868
15 weeks and over	8,786	8,077	8,218	8,227	7,869	7,766	7,628	7,498	7,397	7,175	6,984	7,073	7,182	6,945	6,878
15 to 26 weeks	2,371	2,061	2,203	2,029	2,029	2,087	2,039	1,980	1,971	1,867	1,884	1,662	1,811	1,760	1,845
27 weeks and over	6,415	6,016	6,015	6,197	5,839	5,680	5,588	5,518	5,426	5,308	5,101	5,411	5,370	5,185	5,033
Mean duration, in weeks	33.0	39.3	40.3	40.4	39.2	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.1	39.7	39.9	38.8	39.2
Median duration, in weeks	21.4	21.4	21.7	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.4	20.1	19.8	16.7	18.0

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Job losers[1]	9,250	8,106	8,120	8,028	7,924	7,599	7,602	7,321	7,209	7,020	6,852	6,989	7,207	7,123	7,003
On temporary layoff	1,431	1,230	1,237	1,195	1,226	1,181	1,216	1,284	1,135	1,120	1,083	1,106	1,331	1,417	1,246
Not on temporary layoff	7,819	6,876	6,883	6,833	6,699	6,418	6,386	6,037	6,075	5,900	5,768	5,883	5,875	5,705	5,757
Job leavers	889	956	973	972	1,068	1,005	953	939	1,031	1,117	997	891	936	878	942
Reentrants	3,466	3,401	3,519	3,484	3,387	3,355	3,399	3,325	3,361	3,269	3,341	3,439	3,227	3,380	3,318
New entrants	1,220	1,284	1,249	1,323	1,291	1,276	1,280	1,253	1,392	1,433	1,384	1,367	1,331	1,311	1,277
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	62.4	59.0	58.6	58.1	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.7	54.5	55.1	56.7	56.1	55.8
On temporary layoff	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	10.5	11.2	9.9
Not on temporary layoff	52.7	50.0	49.7	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.3	47.0	46.7	46.0	45.9	46.4	46.3	45.0	45.9
Job leavers	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.7	7.9	7.0	7.4	6.9	7.5
Reentrants	23.4	24.7	25.4	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.5	26.6	27.1	25.4	26.6	26.5
New entrants	8.2	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.2
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
New entrants	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2011					2012							
	2010	2011	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total, 16 years and older	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1
16 to 24 years	18.4	17.3	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.8
16 to 19 years	25.9	24.4	25.3	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6
16 to 17 years	29.1	27.7	28.7	26.3	25.2	23.3	27.8	28.8	29.9	28.8	26.4	26.5	26.8	26.6	29.3
18 to 19 years	24.2	22.9	24.4	23.2	23.2	23.4	21.3	20.5	20.8	22.9	24.5	23.5	22.0	22.2	22.7
20 to 24 years	15.5	14.6	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.7	13.5	13.9
25 years and older	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
25 to 54 years	8.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1
55 years and older	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.9
Men, 16 years and older	10.5	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
16 to 24 years	20.8	18.7	19.5	18.9	17.9	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.6	17.4	17.6	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.8
16 to 19 years	28.8	27.2	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.6	25.3	27.0	26.7	27.2	26.8	26.4	26.4	28.6
16 to 17 years	31.8	29.1	28.2	27.6	27.4	26.7	30.5	32.0	33.5	30.1	28.9	28.9	31.0	30.0	36.5
18 to 19 years	27.4	26.3	28.9	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.1	22.3	23.9	25.1	26.3	25.7	23.7	24.5	25.5
20 to 24 years	17.8	15.7	16.3	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.3	14.2	15.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	15.4	15.2	15.2
25 years and older	8.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8
25 to 54 years	9.3	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
55 years and older	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.1
Women, 16 years and older	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.8
16 to 24 years	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.7
16 to 19 years	22.8	21.7	22.4	21.1	20.6	20.7	19.3	21.1	20.7	23.4	22.5	22.3	21.0	21.2	20.5
16 to 17 years	26.5	26.3	29.2	25.1	23.2	20.0	25.0	25.8	26.1	27.6	23.8	24.4	23.1	23.9	22.5
18 t0 19 years	20.9	19.3	19.3	19.0	18.6	20.1	17.1	18.6	17.8	20.7	22.7	21.2	20.0	19.6	19.7
20 to 24 years	13.0	13.4	12.8	13.4	13.1	12.6	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.5
25 years and older	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7
25 to 54 years	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1
55 years and older[1]	6.2	6.2	7.1	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.2

[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	July 2011	June 2012[p]	July 2012[p]	State	July 2011	June 2012[p]	July 2012[p]
Alabama	9.2	7.8	8.3	Missouri	8.6	7.1	7.2
Alaska	7.6	7.2	7.6	Montana	7.0	6.3	6.4
Arizona	9.6	8.2	8.3	Nebraska	4.5	3.9	4.0
Arkansas	8.2	7.2	7.3	Nevada	13.8	11.6	12.0
California	11.9	10.7	10.7	New Hampshire	5.5	5.1	5.4
Colorado	8.3	8.2	8.3	New Jersey	9.4	9.6	9.8
Connecticut	8.9	8.1	8.5	New Mexico	7.5	6.5	6.6
Delaware	7.4	6.7	6.8	New York	8.2	8.9	9.1
District of Columbia	10.5	9.1	8.9	North Carolina	10.7	9.4	9.6
Florida	10.6	8.6	8.8	North Dakota	3.6	2.9	3.0
Georgia	10.0	9.0	9.2	Ohio	8.9	7.2	7.2
Hawaii	6.8	6.4	6.3	Oklahoma	6.2	4.7	4.9
Idaho	8.9	7.7	7.5	Oregon	9.6	8.5	8.7
Illinois	10.1	8.7	8.9	Pennsylvania	8.1	7.6	7.9
Indiana	9.2	8.0	8.2	Rhode Island	11.4	10.9	10.8
Iowa	6.0	5.1	5.3	South Carolina	10.5	9.4	9.7
Kansas	6.7	6.1	6.3	South Dakota	4.6	4.3	4.4
Kentucky	9.7	8.2	8.3	Tennessee	9.4	8.1	8.4
Louisiana	7.3	7.5	7.6	Texas	8.1	7.0	7.1
Maine	7.6	7.5	7.6	Utah	6.8	6.0	6.0
Maryland	7.2	6.9	7.0	Vermont	5.6	4.7	5.0
Massachusetts	7.4	6.0	6.1	Virginia	6.4	5.7	5.9
Michigan	10.6	8.6	9.0	Washington	9.3	8.3	8.5
Minnesota	6.6	5.6	5.8	West Virginia	8.1	7.0	7.3
Mississippi	10.9	8.8	9.2	Wisconsin	7.6	7.0	7.3
				Wyoming	6.0	5.4	5.6

[p] = preliminary

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

State	July 2011	June 2012[p]	July 2012[p]	State	July 2011	June 2012[p]	July 2012[p]
Alabama	2,189,810	2,152,849	2,157,351	Missouri	3,039,682	3,006,230	2,998,125
Alaska	366,426	367,544	367,364	Montana	504,136	510,784	510,268
Arizona	3,024,042	3,014,684	3,005,601	Nebraska	1,003,463	1,016,714	1,015,659
Arkansas	1,364,846	1,386,356	1,382,940	Nevada	1,384,929	1,365,315	1,367,158
California	18,356,481	18,458,064	18,404,517	New Hampshire	736,988	741,627	739,699
Colorado	2,716,941	2,741,281	2,733,126	New Jersey	4,548,381	4,597,306	4,594,901
Connecticut	1,914,465	1,918,793	1,912,287	New Mexico	925,883	927,946	923,231
Delaware	438,423	440,984	439,784	New York	9,480,519	9,586,614	9,579,885
District of Columbia	341,951	354,112	353,809	North Carolina	4,650,616	4,655,387	4,647,813
Florida	9,241,373	9,269,897	9,271,193	North Dakota	382,172	389,111	388,215
Georgia	4,722,268	4,757,401	4,761,563	Ohio	5,802,598	5,794,063	5,770,770
Hawaii	659,395	649,300	644,099	Oklahoma	1,766,089	1,794,260	1,795,720
Idaho	769,574	781,876	779,125	Oregon	1,989,688	1,986,788	1,981,509
Illinois	6,565,584	6,583,058	6,574,656	Pennsylvania	6,368,307	6,467,796	6,478,247
Indiana	3,183,765	3,180,898	3,159,903	Rhode Island	563,219	555,242	554,788
Iowa	1,658,564	1,658,630	1,651,338	South Carolina	2,159,084	2,150,466	2,143,904
Kansas	1,500,681	1,495,603	1,489,386	South Dakota	444,857	445,876	444,343
Kentucky	2,064,436	2,068,526	2,066,430	Tennessee	3,127,745	3,109,913	3,107,799
Louisiana	2,052,491	2,080,592	2,080,509	Texas	12,446,423	12,634,358	12,642,221
Maine	702,628	707,791	706,507	Utah	1,335,363	1,352,490	1,352,927
Maryland	3,066,673	3,081,401	3,078,126	Vermont	357,738	358,046	357,070
Massachusetts	3,449,841	3,461,060	3,451,025	Virginia	4,300,999	4,338,812	4,333,388
Michigan	4,657,697	4,663,335	4,660,502	Washington	3,477,342	3,526,139	3,517,873
Minnesota	2,977,498	2,971,259	2,971,895	West Virginia	798,004	804,840	800,976
Mississippi	1,344,743	1,336,011	1,332,977	Wisconsin	3,058,088	3,074,412	3,068,123
				Wyoming	303,578	307,808	306,992

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	129,874	131,359	131,492	131,694	131,806	131,963	132,186	132,461	132,720	132,863	132,931	133,018	133,063	133,244	133,386
TOTAL PRIVATE	107,384	109,254	109,426	109,642	109,781	109,959	110,193	110,470	110,724	110,871	110,956	111,072	111,135	111,298	111,395
GOODS-PRODUCING	17,751	18,021	18,067	18,100	18,106	18,114	18,176	18,254	18,290	18,318	18,322	18,307	18,316	18,336	18,314
Natural resources and mining	705	784	798	804	810	814	822	830	837	837	838	842	840	839	838
Logging	49.7	48.3	47.9	47.9	47.0	48.7	48.7	49.0	48.1	48.3	47.8	50.0	50.1	49.8	49.5
Mining	654.8	735.4	749.7	756.3	762.9	764.9	773.3	781.0	788.5	788.8	789.7	792.1	790.1	789.3	788.9
Oil and gas extraction	158.7	174.4	176.8	180.0	182.6	183.2	186.3	188.4	189.8	192.3	193.4	193.5	195.0	195.2	195.4
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	204.5	217.0	219.8	219.9	220.6	219.1	220.5	220.8	221.2	220.5	219.2	219.2	216.9	217.4	216.8
Coal mining	80.8	86.2	87.2	87.5	87.4	86.9	86.6	86.5	86.3	85.9	85.1	84.9	84.0	83.3	82.8
Support activities for mining	291.6	344.0	353.1	356.4	359.7	362.6	366.5	371.8	377.5	376.0	377.1	379.4	378.2	376.7	376.7
Construction	5,518	5,504	5,498	5,528	5,519	5,520	5,546	5,564	5,563	5,549	5,542	5,510	5,514	5,517	5,518
Construction of buildings	1,229.7	1,219.0	1,216.7	1,228.9	1,230.4	1,226.9	1,226.7	1,231.5	1,238.2	1,228.4	1,223.5	1,223.4	1,217.3	1,221.3	1,217.5
Heavy and civil engineering	825.1	829.0	824.8	829.4	832.3	834.2	840.0	840.7	841.6	839.2	840.2	829.8	832.5	839.8	844.2
Speciality trade contractors	3,463.4	3,455.4	3,456.2	3,469.9	3,456.4	3,458.5	3,479.6	3,491.3	3,483.1	3,481.8	3,477.9	3,456.5	3,463.7	3,456.1	3,455.8
Manufacturing	11,528	11,733	11,771	11,768	11,777	11,780	11,808	11,860	11,890	11,932	11,942	11,955	11,962	11,980	11,958
Production workers	8,077	8,231	8,259	8,260	8,268	8,268	8,297	8,336	8,377	8,409	8,414	8,424	8,423	8,444	8,419
Durable goods	7,064	7,274	7,300	7,304	7,317	7,331	7,361	7,401	7,428	7,455	7,466	7,478	7,484	7,502	7,482
Production workers	4,829	4,986	5,007	5,010	5,021	5,035	5,059	5,090	5,123	5,143	5,151	5,161	5,160	5,183	5,159
Wood products	342.1	335.2	330.8	331.4	332.0	331.4	332.0	333.3	335.2	333.4	331.5	330.4	329.3	329.4	327.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	370.9	366.6	365.5	364.4	364.1	364.2	367.0	370.3	371.7	370.1	367.8	363.9	361.4	360.7	358.8
Primary metals	362.3	389.5	393.3	395.2	397.7	399.6	400.7	402.9	403.8	405.6	406.0	409.1	408.7	410.8	407.8
Fabricated metal products	1,281.7	1,344.2	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	1,402.0	1,404.9	1,408.1	1,406.4
Machinery	996.1	1,056.7	1,064.5	1,067.4	1,070.4	1,076.0	1,082.0	1,088.2	1,093.3	1,098.1	1,102.3	1,104.0	1,106.0	1,104.6	1,106.0
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,094.6	1,107.0	1,111.7	1,111.6	1,111.0	1,107.1	1,107.4	1,107.9	1,107.7	1,110.3	1,109.9	1,111.6	1,109.9	1,108.9	1,105.4
Computer and peripheral equipment	157.6	159.2	160.1	160.0	160.7	161.1	162.2	162.4	162.9	163.4	164.4	165.2	166.5	165.9	167.0
Communications equipment	117.4	115.1	114.6	114.3	113.2	113.1	112.2	111.1	110.7	110.7	109.6	109.5	108.8	109.4	108.5
Semiconductors and electronic components	369.4	384.0	386.9	387.7	388.2	387.0	386.5	387.0	387.8	387.6	387.1	388.4	388.1	388.5	386.3
Electronic instruments	406.4	404.2	404.1	403.8	403.6	401.1	401.4	402.0	401.2	403.2	403.4	403.2	402.0	400.8	399.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	359.5	366.8	368.0	367.6	367.8	367.3	369.1	370.6	372.5	374.7	373.5	373.8	373.9	373.0	371.5
Transportation equipment	1,333.1	1,381.7	1,384.5	1,389.3	1,400.8	1,405.1	1,414.2	1,424.0	1,430.7	1,443.6	1,447.7	1,452.9	1,457.9	1,474.7	1,467.7
Furniture and related products	357.2	352.8	354.5	353.4	351.0	349.8	348.6	349.7	351.8	351.4	352.2	349.9	349.2	349.7	351.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	566.8	573.4	576.1	574.5	572.4	571.0	572.6	577.2	576.7	577.4	579.3	579.9	582.5	581.9	580.4
Nondurable goods	4,464	4,460	4,471	4,464	4,460	4,449	4,447	4,459	4,462	4,477	4,476	4,477	4,478	4,478	4,476
Production workers	3,248	3,245	3,252	3,250	3,247	3,233	3,238	3,246	3,254	3,266	3,263	3,263	3,263	3,261	3,260
Food manufacturing	1,450.6	1,456.3	1,456.0	1,454.7	1,456.2	1,446.0	1,442.2	1,446.6	1,449.7	1,454.8	1,457.7	1,459.9	1,463.7	1,463.7	1,466.3
Beverages and tobacco products	183.4	188.2	193.2	191.5	191.2	191.7	191.9	193.8	195.2	196.8	196.8	198.1	197.8	199.1	198.8
Textile mills	119.0	120.5	121.3	120.6	119.4	119.2	119.6	120.5	120.3	120.1	119.8	119.5	119.3	119.6	119.0
Textile product mills	119.0	116.8	118.0	115.4	114.8	115.2	114.3	112.8	113.8	114.0	114.3	114.0	113.8	113.0	113.1
Apparel	156.6	151.8	150.9	151.9	152.5	151.2	150.1	150.3	150.1	150.4	150.0	150.1	147.8	147.1	145.5
Leather and allied products	27.8	29.3	28.8	29.5	29.7	30.3	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.1	30.2	29.7	29.6	29.2	29.1
Paper and paper products	394.7	391.3	391.8	392.0	391.4	391.4	392.2	392.6	391.4	394.3	393.1	392.4	392.4	391.0	389.5
Printing and related support activities	487.6	469.3	471.6	465.6	463.5	460.7	459.6	460.5	458.6	456.3	457.5	457.7	456.3	455.2	454.3
Petroleum and coal products	113.9	112.2	111.0	111.8	113.3	113.5	113.9	115.2	115.3	114.5	114.2	113.7	112.7	113.1	113.4
Chemicals	786.5	788.3	792.1	794.2	793.2	791.0	793.8	796.8	795.4	799.9	797.6	796.9	797.3	797.7	798.0
Plastics and rubber products	624.8	635.6	636.5	637.1	634.7	638.6	639.5	639.5	641.9	645.5	644.7	644.8	647.2	649.0	648.7
SERVICE-PROVIDING	112,123	113,338	113,425	113,594	113,700	113,849	114,010	114,207	114,430	114,545	114,609	114,711	114,747	114,908	115,072
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,633	91,234	91,359	91,542	91,675	91,845	92,017	92,216	92,434	92,553	92,634	92,765	92,819	92,962	93,081
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,636	25,019	25,060	25,075	25,102	25,154	25,181	25,239	25,246	25,243	25,262	25,314	25,310	25,330	25,361
Wholesale trade	5,452.1	5,528.8	5,538.3	5,535.3	5,547.2	5,554.1	5,568.8	5,583.4	5,590.4	5,595.6	5,608.7	5,622.3	5,630.0	5,638.8	5,645.8
Durable goods	2,713.5	2,752.8	2,758.4	2,755.6	2,761.3	2,761.9	2,770.5	2,776.7	2,778.8	2,780.8	2,783.4	2,789.9	2,794.2	2,799.6	2,802.5
Nondurable goods	1,928.1	1,940.4	1,943.2	1,943.3	1,946.5	1,948.9	1,952.8	1,957.5	1,960.8	1,962.7	1,969.4	1,975.2	1,976.9	1,977.0	1,977.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	810.5	835.6	836.7	836.4	839.4	843.3	845.5	849.2	850.8	852.1	855.9	857.2	858.9	862.2	865.7
Retail trade	14,440.4	14,642.9	14,664.4	14,678.6	14,690.9	14,724.7	14,731.5	14,756.4	14,741.2	14,726.3	14,750.5	14,756.0	14,747.0	14,750.2	14,758.5
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,629.2	1,687.9	1,693.8	1,696.1	1,701.4	1,705.6	1,709.3	1,713.7	1,717.7	1,719.1	1,716.7	1,715.8	1,718.3	1,713.7	1,718.4
Automobile dealers	1,011.5	1,055.4	1,059.6	1,061.5	1,066.1	1,069.0	1,071.4	1,077.1	1,079.9	1,080.1	1,080.3	1,082.4	1,084.8	1,082.6	1,086.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	437.9	442.2	442.3	443.8	447.0	446.8	446.5	448.3	449.3	449.7	448.8	450.6	451.2	449.9	453.3
Electronics and appliance stores	522.3	525.5	524.2	517.0	516.6	515.8	514.8	512.8	513.4	509.1	509.1	505.6	502.7	501.6	498.2

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2011					2012							
	2010	2011	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,131.8	1,140.7	1,139.3	1,137.8	1,137.9	1,142.8	1,141.8	1,147.1	1,150.7	1,154.7	1,159.4	1,155.2	1,151.5	1,156.4	1,148.0
Food and beverage stores	2,808.2	2,829.1	2,834.3	2,840.4	2,841.1	2,839.1	2,848.5	2,856.0	2,859.9	2,863.0	2,863.8	2,873.6	2,874.9	2,878.8	2,883.3
Health and personal care stores	980.5	980.5	983.4	986.0	985.8	987.0	984.2	990.5	992.5	994.7	997.3	992.8	993.1	998.8	1,001.4
Gasoline stations	819.3	828.0	830.0	826.5	828.6	833.3	830.5	828.4	828.1	829.9	830.5	831.3	831.8	830.0	830.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,352.5	1,356.0	1,354.7	1,362.0	1,364.3	1,375.2	1,384.5	1,365.8	1,362.3	1,365.7	1,363.5	1,368.6	1,370.6	1,379.5	1,386.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	579.1	574.3	579.4	578.6	571.6	565.1	558.2	553.2	563.2	566.9	572.1	575.3	578.4	570.5	565.9
General merchandise stores[1]	2,997.7	3,080.1	3,078.5	3,085.1	3,091.9	3,118.3	3,116.0	3,136.1	3,094.6	3,067.8	3,081.0	3,073.2	3,059.1	3,051.7	3,050.3
Department stores	1,501.6	1,546.7	1,544.8	1,547.7	1,550.9	1,570.1	1,567.1	1,591.8	1,558.2	1,541.5	1,541.0	1,535.2	1,521.3	1,513.2	1,510.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	761.5	766.9	769.3	771.5	769.4	760.6	761.5	766.1	770.3	768.9	771.5	777.4	776.4	779.7	784.7
Nonstore retailers	420.6	431.7	435.2	433.8	435.3	435.1	435.7	438.4	439.2	436.8	436.8	436.6	439.0	439.6	438.2
Transportation and warehousing	4,190.7	4,292.2	4,301.9	4,303.7	4,306.8	4,316.7	4,321.8	4,338.9	4,353.2	4,359.3	4,341.0	4,373.2	4,369.1	4,383.3	4,391.0
Air transportation	458.3	456.0	457.3	457.4	456.1	455.8	456.1	457.9	456.7	457.5	458.8	458.2	458.7	458.3	456.7
Rail transportation	216.4	228.8	231.7	230.9	231.5	231.2	231.7	232.1	232.3	233.5	234.4	234.1	233.0	232.2	230.0
Water transportation	62.3	62.5	61.9	62.5	63.1	63.1	63.3	65.6	67.0	67.5	66.3	66.1	66.3	67.5	67.0
Truck transportation	1,250.4	1,298.9	1,302.5	1,304.4	1,307.1	1,311.1	1,318.1	1,322.7	1,334.5	1,333.3	1,334.2	1,340.7	1,344.6	1,349.8	1,351.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation	429.7	436.1	439.4	437.2	435.7	431.4	433.5	437.5	435.6	431.6	416.2	434.8	424.8	435.1	441.3
Pipeline transportation	42.3	42.9	42.6	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	44.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	27.3	28.6	28.6	28.5	29.6	29.7	29.6	30.4	32.0	32.8	32.4	30.6	31.0	30.2	30.5
Support activities for transportation	542.5	563.9	564.5	566.2	569.8	574.5	574.1	578.7	577.6	582.1	581.6	583.9	583.0	582.3	582.7
Couriers and messengers	528.1	528.5	525.5	525.3	523.3	528.3	521.9	522.9	524.5	528.3	520.9	525.5	526.8	524.0	526.3
Warehousing and storage	633.4	645.8	647.9	648.4	647.6	648.4	650.1	647.6	649.2	648.9	652.3	655.5	656.9	660.1	661.3
Utilities	552.8	555.2	555.7	557.0	556.7	558.2	559.1	559.9	560.7	561.8	561.8	562.8	564.3	557.8	565.2
Information	2,707	2,659	2,615	2,649	2,646	2,644	2,645	2,628	2,636	2,631	2,632	2,636	2,629	2,637	2,638
Publishing industries, except Internet	759.0	749.0	748.7	747.6	748.6	745.8	746.1	741.6	741.0	740.9	740.0	739.1	738.2	738.7	740.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries	370.2	361.3	361.8	356.6	356.5	359.5	363.8	352.3	365.9	360.2	367.3	375.8	370.3	375.7	377.4
Broadcasting, except Internet.	290.3	281.5	280.9	280.9	280.3	279.0	279.6	280.4	279.3	282.2	282.0	282.6	281.0	279.8	278.7
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	902.9	865.3	818.2	858.2	853.1	850.3	846.9	847.0	841.6	838.6	834.6	830.1	830.5	832.5	829.2
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	243.0	243.0	243.0	242.2	242.4	244.1	242.5	240.6	241.4	241.7	241.0	241.4	241.0	241.4	242.7
Other information services	141.7	158.7	162.6	163.5	165.3	165.1	166.5	166.3	166.6	167.6	166.7	167.2	167.8	168.8	169.7
Financial activities	7,652	7,681	7,681	7,675	7,680	7,691	7,696	7,697	7,704	7,717	7,723	7,734	7,737	7,738	7,745
Finance and insurance	5,718.3	5,751.8	5,751.9	5,746.4	5,744.1	5,750.7	5,756.8	5,757.2	5,757.9	5,763.6	5,768.7	5,772.4	5,779.1	5,779.8	5,790.2
Monetary authorities—central bank	20.0	18.9	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,550.0	2,558.9	2,556.8	2,555.5	2,552.2	2,563.4	2,570.1	2,575.0	2,575.5	2,582.9	2,581.6	2,582.0	2,587.1	2,590.3	2,595.4
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,728.8	1,738.4	1,741.1	1,740.3	1,738.2	1,742.0	1,745.9	1,748.3	1,749.3	1,752.6	1,749.9	1,747.9	1,746.6	1,746.9	1,746.8
Commercial banking	1,305.9	1,314.6	1,316.4	1,315.9	1,314.7	1,316.9	1,319.7	1,321.0	1,322.2	1,325.5	1,321.6	1,319.8	1,317.0	1,316.6	1,316.1
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	800.5	807.0	811.5	809.3	807.1	805.1	803.7	801.8	801.9	800.6	801.2	801.6	804.1	803.8	803.9
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,261.1	2,281.6	2,280.1	2,278.3	2,281.5	2,278.9	2,279.6	2,277.1	2,277.2	2,276.7	2,282.2	2,285.1	2,284.1	2,281.6	2,287.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	86.8	85.3	84.3	84.1	83.9	84.1	84.5	84.4	84.4	84.7	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.9	84.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,933.8	1,928.7	1,929.1	1,928.5	1,935.9	1,940.6	1,939.0	1,939.9	1,946.2	1,953.5	1,954.2	1,961.1	1,958.0	1,957.7	1,954.4
Real estate	1,395.7	1,401.6	1,404.0	1,397.8	1,404.4	1,408.9	1,408.5	1,410.4	1,413.2	1,417.1	1,418.1	1,420.9	1,419.8	1,420.8	1,416.4
Rental and leasing services	513.5	503.0	501.0	506.5	507.2	507.4	506.3	505.6	509.2	512.7	512.6	516.7	514.7	513.6	514.6
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	24.6	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.4
Professional and business services	16,728	17,331	17,382	17,441	17,482	17,521	17,593	17,672	17,761	17,779	17,824	17,842	17,883	17,924	17,943
Professional and technical services[1]	7,441.3	7,691.3	7,732.5	7,759.2	7,772.1	7,787.1	7,815.5	7,841.9	7,880.7	7,892.9	7,914.9	7,922.2	7,937.0	7,950.1	7,968.9
Legal services	1,114.2	1,115.1	1,115.7	1,114.5	1,115.0	1,116.7	1,115.6	1,117.5	1,118.7	1,115.8	1,119.0	1,119.3	1,118.8	1,120.8	1,119.4
Accounting and bookkeeping services	886.5	920.5	929.1	935.6	940.4	943.6	957.8	963.6	971.0	969.5	967.2	958.9	952.2	950.7	953.5
Architectural and engineering services	1,275.4	1,293.8	1,298.2	1,301.4	1,299.3	1,301.9	1,303.1	1,310.0	1,315.2	1,317.1	1,323.3	1,323.6	1,323.6	1,323.2	1,325.9

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,449.0	1,530.1	1,540.8	1,546.1	1,548.5	1,553.1	1,557.8	1,558.8	1,571.7	1,576.5	1,581.0	1,589.7	1,598.7	1,606.3	1,613.1
Management and technical consulting services	999.4	1,070.2	1,082.0	1,085.9	1,091.6	1,092.7	1,099.6	1,107.0	1,114.9	1,119.3	1,125.7	1,129.2	1,136.8	1,140.2	1,146.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,872.3	1,914.8	1,917.9	1,923.9	1,926.8	1,928.3	1,932.5	1,936.1	1,936.0	1,939.6	1,942.3	1,944.9	1,948.6	1,952.6	1,952.8
Administrative and waste services	7,414.0	7,724.4	7,731.2	7,758.1	7,782.9	7,806.0	7,844.9	7,893.5	7,944.4	7,946.8	7,967.1	7,975.2	7,997.1	8,021.0	8,020.8
Administrative and support services[1]	7,056.7	7,359.2	7,364.6	7,389.4	7,413.5	7,439.1	7,477.0	7,522.7	7,572.5	7,575.5	7,595.1	7,603.8	7,623.7	7,647.9	7,649.2
Employment services[1]	2,722.5	2,952.1	2,954.5	2,975.8	2,985.5	3,014.1	3,047.9	3,083.9	3,148.4	3,129.3	3,150.2	3,164.0	3,182.9	3,202.4	3,201.4
Temporary help services	2,093.6	2,316.2	2,317.7	2,341.4	2,357.9	2,377.6	2,396.3	2,432.7	2,482.3	2,469.1	2,489.8	2,504.4	2,522.7	2,535.7	2,535.8
Business support services	808.6	812.3	813.0	812.9	811.3	814.4	819.9	821.3	816.9	813.5	813.7	816.4	819.2	822.5	824.9
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,745.0	1,777.0	1,777.0	1,779.2	1,787.4	1,784.1	1,780.5	1,788.5	1,783.4	1,799.8	1,797.7	1,786.8	1,780.4	1,779.4	1,775.3
Waste management and remediation services	357.3	365.2	366.6	368.7	369.4	366.9	367.9	370.8	371.9	371.3	372.0	371.4	373.4	373.1	371.6
Educational and health services	19,531	19,884	19,931	19,989	20,026	20,046	20,079	20,110	20,181	20,232	20,247	20,291	20,294	20,334	20,359
Educational services	3,155.1	3,240.7	3,243.1	3,253.4	3,261.1	3,275.3	3,278.9	3,278.4	3,301.4	3,318.7	3,315.2	3,326.2	3,319.2	3,331.0	3,334.4
Health care and social assistance	16,375.4	16,642.8	16,688.3	16,735.8	16,764.6	16,770.8	16,800.3	16,831.1	16,880.0	16,913.4	16,931.4	16,964.9	16,975.1	17,002.8	17,025.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,974.7	6,145.5	6,174.8	6,199.6	6,217.3	6,222.8	6,237.0	6,250.8	6,273.6	6,290.2	6,308.1	6,331.5	6,335.9	6,349.8	6,361.6
Offices of physicians	2,312.7	2,355.4	2,363.6	2,374.8	2,382.1	2,386.6	2,389.9	2,392.9	2,400.7	2,410.7	2,415.3	2,427.7	2,424.4	2,429.0	2,430.6
Outpatient care centers	599.9	623.7	623.7	628.4	632.1	635.8	637.9	642.4	646.2	649.7	652.1	656.4	659.5	665.3	666.5
Home health care services	1,084.6	1,139.1	1,147.7	1,154.0	1,156.1	1,154.3	1,160.0	1,164.8	1,168.8	1,172.8	1,181.0	1,185.9	1,190.4	1,193.1	1,198.8
Hospitals	4,678.5	4,731.0	4,735.6	4,752.4	4,757.6	4,765.2	4,774.3	4,787.2	4,799.9	4,808.1	4,809.4	4,810.5	4,811.7	4,818.5	4,826.0
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,123.7	3,169.2	3,177.7	3,182.3	3,183.3	3,174.2	3,174.1	3,181.2	3,183.9	3,190.7	3,190.5	3,195.5	3,199.1	3,201.0	3,198.1
Nursing care facilities	1,657.1	1,668.4	1,670.9	1,671.4	1,671.8	1,661.0	1,661.4	1,663.9	1,660.3	1,664.8	1,661.3	1,662.3	1,662.5	1,662.9	1,658.9
Social assistance[1]	2,598.5	2,597.2	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	2,627.4	2,628.4	2,633.5	2,639.3
Child day care services	848.0	844.2	843.7	842.9	842.8	839.5	841.5	836.4	839.4	838.3	836.7	838.6	832.5	837.6	839.3
Leisure and hospitality	13,049	13,320	13,344	13,364	13,394	13,436	13,464	13,503	13,548	13,591	13,587	13,583	13,597	13,621	13,659
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,913.3	1,909.5	1,909.6	1,908.3	1,909.9	1,910.7	1,911.0	1,925.2	1,929.2	1,942.6	1,925.8	1,911.3	1,914.7	1,916.8	1,927.9
Performing arts and spectator sports	406.2	394.3	388.9	394.1	395.1	397.9	392.9	400.4	401.1	409.6	406.2	402.4	400.1	400.7	404.5
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	127.7	132.3	132.8	131.9	133.2	134.3	135.4	135.5	135.0	135.4	134.3	132.5	133.8	132.7	134.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,379.4	1,383.0	1,387.9	1,382.3	1,381.6	1,378.5	1,382.7	1,389.3	1,393.1	1,397.6	1,385.3	1,376.4	1,380.8	1,383.4	1,388.9
Accommodations and food services	11,135.4	11,410.3	11,434.1	11,455.9	11,484.4	11,525.4	11,552.5	11,578.1	11,618.8	11,648.0	11,661.2	11,672.1	11,682.7	11,704.0	11,730.9
Accommodations	1,759.6	1,797.2	1,812.6	1,806.8	1,811.8	1,799.9	1,802.0	1,801.4	1,807.0	1,809.0	1,814.4	1,817.1	1,817.5	1,814.3	1,810.6
Food services and drinking places	9,375.8	9,613.1	9,621.5	9,649.1	9,672.6	9,725.5	9,750.5	9,776.7	9,811.8	9,839.0	9,846.8	9,855.0	9,865.2	9,889.7	9,920.3
Other services	5,331	5,342	5,346	5,349	5,345	5,353	5,359	5,367	5,358	5,360	5,359	5,365	5,369	5,378	5,376
Repair and maintenance	1,138.8	1,160.1	1,159.7	1,162.9	1,164.4	1,166.0	1,165.3	1,166.9	1,159.9	1,158.8	1,157.2	1,158.8	1,158.5	1,164.0	1,161.8
Personal and laundry services	1,265.3	1,284.6	1,290.1	1,294.1	1,289.7	1,288.6	1,292.3	1,291.4	1,291.8	1,293.4	1,292.3	1,291.1	1,295.9	1,299.0	1,299.3
Membership associations and organizations	2,926.4	2,896.8	2,896.3	2,892.4	2,891.1	2,898.7	2,901.1	2,908.9	2,906.3	2,908.1	2,909.8	2,915.3	2,914.9	2,914.8	2,914.9
Government	22,490	22,104	22,066	22,052	22,025	22,004	21,993	21,991	21,996	21,992	21,975	21,946	21,928	21,946	21,991
Federal	2,977	2,858	2,847	2,844	2,844	2,839	2,836	2,831	2,828	2,826	2,821	2,817	2,813	2,804	2,810
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,318.1	2,226.4	2,219.3	2,221.8	2,219.9	2,218.3	2,216.2	2,211.5	2,208.0	2,208.6	2,202.9	2,203.0	2,199.5	2,193.8	2,200.3
U.S. Postal Service	658.5	630.9	627.6	621.8	623.7	620.3	619.5	619.3	620.0	617.7	618.2	614.4	613.5	610.1	609.9
State	5,137	5,082	5,075	5,084	5,063	5,056	5,048	5,052	5,067	5,073	5,076	5,059	5,054	5,052	5,056
Education	2,373.1	2,383.7	2,392.5	2,394.8	2,390.1	2,383.0	2,377.9	2,389.9	2,409.6	2,414.3	2,418.9	2,406.0	2,402.5	2,406.3	2,411.5
Other State government	2,764.1	2,698.0	2,682.6	2,689.0	2,673.3	2,673.2	2,670.3	2,662.0	2,657.3	2,658.3	2,657.0	2,652.6	2,651.6	2,646.1	2,644.6
Local	14,376	14,165	14,144	14,124	14,118	14,109	14,109	14,108	14,101	14,093	14,078	14,070	14,061	14,090	14,125
Education	8,013.4	7,892.9	7,880.7	7,866.7	7,866.0	7,858.1	7,859.5	7,858.4	7,854.5	7,845.8	7,825.1	7,813.1	7,797.5	7,832.9	7,874.1
Other local government	6,362.9	6,272.0	6,263.1	6,257.0	6,252.3	6,251.2	6,249.5	6,249.8	6,246.4	6,246.7	6,252.9	6,257.2	6,263.7	6,256.9	6,251.0

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.0
Natural resources and mining	44.6	46.7	46.3	46.7	47.5	47.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.2	47.3	46.3	46.5	46.8	45.9
Construction	38.4	39.0	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.0
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.5
Overtime hours	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Durable goods	41.4	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.9
Overtime hours	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Wood products	39.1	39.7	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.7	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.1	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.5	41.9	41.6
Primary metals	43.7	44.6	44.5	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.3	43.9	44.2	43.5	43.8
Fabricated metal products	41.4	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.9
Machinery	42.1	43.1	43.2	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.2	42.9
Computer and electronic products	40.9	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.1	40.8	40.3	40.6	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.2
Transportation equipment	42.9	43.2	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.8	43.9	44.0	43.7
Furniture and related products	38.5	39.9	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.2	39.5	39.9	40.5	39.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.9	38.6	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.4	39.3
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0
Overtime hours	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
Food manufacturing	40.7	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.3	40.6
Beverage and tobacco products	37.5	39.2	38.7	39.0	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.1	38.6	38.5	38.4
Textile mills	41.2	41.7	41.8	42.0	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	42.2	43.4	43.4	43.4
Textile product mills	39.0	39.1	39.0	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.9	39.7	40.4	39.8	40.0
Apparel	36.6	38.2	38.3	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.2	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.5
Leather and allied products	39.1	39.8	39.3	39.2	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.5	40.2	40.2	40.5
Paper and paper products	42.9	42.9	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.0	42.8
Printing and related support activities	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.3
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	43.8	43.4	42.8	43.9	44.7	46.2	47.2	47.7	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.6	46.3	46.6
Chemicals	42.2	42.5	42.2	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.6
Plastics and rubber products	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.7	42.3	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.6
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.5
Retail trade	30.2	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5
Transportation and warehousing	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8
Utilities	42.0	42.1	41.9	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.0
Information	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.8
Financial activities	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.8	36.7	36.8
Professional and business services	35.1	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.3
Education and health services	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.8
Other services	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.5

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

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

14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

Industry	Annual average		2011					2012							
	2010	2011	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$19.07	$19.47	$19.50	$19.53	$19.57	$19.59	$19.59	$19.62	$19.64	$19.67	$19.71	$19.70	$19.74	$19.77	$19.76
Constant (1982) dollars	8.91	8.79	8.74	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.76	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72	8.75	8.77	8.78	8.71
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.71	20.71	20.75	20.73	20.78	20.78	20.84	20.89	20.94	20.89	20.93	20.97	20.94
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.61	24.66	24.85	24.87	24.89	24.89	25.46	25.62	25.90	25.78	25.87	25.99	25.82
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.78	23.76	23.72	23.68	23.75	23.74	23.82	23.93	23.89	23.93	23.93	24.00	23.97
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.93	18.94	19.00	18.98	19.02	19.03	19.04	19.06	19.13	19.07	19.13	19.16	19.15
Excluding overtime	17.78	18.04	18.03	18.07	18.11	18.09	18.13	18.12	18.13	18.14	18.21	18.17	18.23	18.24	18.23
Durable goods	19.81	20.12	20.09	20.12	20.20	20.15	20.15	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.22	20.16	20.24	20.24	20.26
Nondurable goods	16.80	17.07	17.09	17.06	17.10	17.11	17.19	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.37	17.31	17.33	17.40	17.35
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.25	19.28	19.32	19.35	19.34	19.37	19.39	19.41	19.45	19.45	19.49	19.51	19.51
Trade,transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.18	17.21	17.26	17.27	17.25	17.28	17.32	17.36	17.39	17.41	17.47	17.45	17.41
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	22.02	22.02	22.07	22.00	21.97	22.06	22.01	22.14	22.16	22.14	22.22	22.21	22.19
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.49	13.51	13.62	13.70	13.68	13.69	13.74	13.78	13.77	13.83	13.88	13.83	13.80
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.60	19.66	19.67	19.55	19.60	19.63	19.63	19.58	19.66	19.56	19.56	19.56	19.49
Utilities	30.04	30.82	30.96	31.20	30.96	31.15	30.99	31.01	31.01	31.11	31.53	31.51	31.62	32.02	31.62
Information	25.87	26.61	26.58	26.71	26.83	26.76	26.80	26.74	26.71	26.79	26.92	26.77	26.82	27.03	27.00
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.83	21.95	21.99	22.20	22.26	22.36	22.43	22.45	22.55	22.59	22.64	22.71	22.73
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	23.14	23.11	23.15	23.21	23.12	23.14	23.13	23.24	23.24	23.22	23.22	23.26	23.29
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.92	20.94	20.99	20.98	21.01	21.04	21.03	21.01	21.04	21.01	21.07	21.06	21.07
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.48	11.48	11.50	11.48	11.53	11.54	11.58	11.58	11.62	11.61	11.62	11.62	11.62
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.36	17.38	17.41	17.39	17.42	17.40	17.44	17.37	17.38	17.42	17.44	17.48	17.50

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$19.07	$19.47	$19.37	$19.53	$19.68	$19.59	$19.59	$19.79	$19.70	$19.67	$19.81	$19.64	$19.60	$19.74	$19.62
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	19.50	19.53	19.57	19.59	19.59	19.62	19.64	19.67	19.71	19.70	19.74	19.77	19.76
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.76	20.81	20.84	20.75	20.80	20.72	20.74	20.80	20.90	20.85	20.91	21.05	21.02
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.41	24.56	24.71	24.85	25.03	25.01	25.76	26.05	26.28	25.62	25.60	26.05	25.79
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.91	23.90	23.90	23.73	23.80	23.60	23.71	23.82	23.72	23.83	23.83	24.05	24.12
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.83	18.95	18.98	18.96	19.09	19.12	19.06	19.04	19.17	19.05	19.09	19.13	19.08
Durable goods	19.81	20.12	19.97	20.13	20.18	20.14	20.26	20.25	20.20	20.15	20.24	20.12	20.17	20.17	20.19
Wood products	14.85	14.81	14.83	14.72	14.74	14.67	14.73	14.78	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.78	14.89	15.03	15.11
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.48	18.16	18.41	18.30	18.51	18.40	18.04	17.99	17.92	17.89	18.23	18.27	18.23	18.20	18.27
Primary metals	20.13	19.96	19.79	19.68	19.66	19.58	20.07	20.48	20.26	20.12	20.63	20.33	20.48	21.11	20.83
Fabricated metal products	17.94	18.13	18.06	18.15	18.20	18.19	18.33	18.20	18.14	18.17	18.16	18.22	18.22	18.23	18.22
Machinery	18.96	19.53	19.50	19.68	19.74	19.89	19.85	19.94	19.92	19.95	20.04	19.99	20.01	20.19	20.30
Computer and electronic products	22.78	23.32	23.09	23.26	23.36	23.15	23.40	23.55	23.50	23.40	23.65	23.40	23.45	23.54	23.52
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.87	17.96	17.91	17.95	18.03	18.07	18.13	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.88	17.98	18.01	18.10
Transportation equipment	25.23	25.36	25.03	25.41	25.33	25.12	25.18	25.05	24.94	24.83	24.87	24.61	24.72	24.27	24.36
Furniture and related products	15.06	15.24	15.14	15.21	15.33	15.47	15.43	15.38	15.41	15.32	15.40	15.52	15.36	15.36	15.50
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.56	16.83	16.77	16.69	16.75	16.74	16.92	16.96	17.07	16.98	17.06	16.97	17.00	17.20	17.13
Nondurable goods	16.80	17.07	17.04	17.10	17.08	17.08	17.20	17.31	17.18	17.24	17.42	17.30	17.31	17.47	17.30
Food manufacturing	14.41	14.63	14.62	14.68	14.57	14.66	14.76	14.94	14.86	14.87	14.96	15.02	15.02	15.13	15.01
Beverages and tobacco products	21.78	20.02	19.75	19.74	19.85	19.82	19.50	19.48	19.18	19.34	19.76	19.77	19.95	20.09	19.55
Textile mills	13.56	13.79	13.75	13.74	13.48	13.56	13.41	13.28	13.47	13.43	13.65	13.51	13.56	13.54	13.56
Textile product mills	11.79	12.21	12.17	12.20	12.36	12.29	12.41	12.35	12.37	12.50	12.53	12.75	12.71	12.75	12.89
Apparel	11.43	11.96	11.87	12.06	12.23	12.32	12.63	12.73	12.80	12.67	12.84	12.92	12.88	13.13	12.92
Leather and allied products	13.03	13.48	13.48	13.76	13.75	13.70	13.99	13.71	13.51	13.40	13.88	13.53	13.45	13.64	13.19
Paper and paper products	20.04	20.26	20.32	20.51	20.39	20.41	20.28	20.44	20.11	20.30	20.47	20.12	20.20	20.48	20.21
Printing and related support activities	16.91	17.28	17.33	17.35	17.28	17.35	17.35	17.19	17.04	17.28	17.20	17.12	17.21	17.16	17.28
Petroleum and coal products	31.31	31.71	31.49	31.36	31.60	31.28	31.31	31.29	31.55	31.30	31.79	31.91	31.68	32.14	31.57
Chemicals	21.07	21.46	21.46	21.50	21.49	21.33	21.72	21.74	21.55	21.55	21.99	21.60	21.54	21.78	21.59
Plastics and rubber products	15.71	15.95	15.91	16.03	16.01	15.96	16.08	16.10	15.98	16.02	16.10	15.84	15.93	16.16	16.04
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.07	19.25	19.43	19.34	19.33	19.60	19.48	19.44	19.59	19.38	19.32	19.46	19.31
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.12	17.25	17.35	17.18	17.07	17.40	17.36	17.34	17.55	17.38	17.41	17.53	17.32
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	21.90	21.95	22.10	21.97	22.01	22.29	22.06	21.98	22.32	22.00	22.08	22.36	22.06
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.46	13.59	13.72	13.60	13.51	13.76	13.77	13.80	13.91	13.83	13.85	13.87	13.75
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.58	19.63	19.62	19.49	19.55	19.74	19.56	19.54	19.72	19.51	19.53	19.73	19.46
Utilities	30.04	30.82	30.79	31.39	31.02	31.30	30.96	30.88	30.86	31.16	31.85	31.63	31.19	31.97	31.46
Information	25.87	26.61	26.44	26.79	27.24	26.73	26.69	26.95	26.63	26.72	27.14	26.76	26.49	26.92	26.82
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.72	21.94	22.14	22.20	22.26	22.59	22.43	22.48	22.76	22.55	22.44	22.68	22.55
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	22.87	22.95	23.31	23.12	23.13	23.58	23.31	23.26	23.44	23.09	23.01	23.35	23.01
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.89	20.96	21.00	20.98	21.03	21.08	20.98	20.98	21.02	20.94	21.00	21.11	21.05
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.37	11.45	11.51	11.54	11.63	11.59	11.64	11.62	11.63	11.62	11.53	11.51	11.53
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.21	17.37	17.41	17.37	17.44	17.44	17.44	17.45	17.50	17.45	17.38	17.37	17.36

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$636.92	$654.87	$654.71	$658.16	$669.12	$658.22	$660.18	$666.92	$657.98	$658.95	$669.58	$659.90	$662.48	$671.16	$663.16
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	655.2	656.21	659.51	660.18	660.18	663.16	663.83	662.88	664.23	663.89	665.24	666.25	665.91
GOODS-PRODUCING	818.96	844.90	857.39	859.45	860.69	854.90	859.04	845.38	844.12	850.72	858.99	856.94	865.67	865.16	868.13
Natural resources and mining	1,063.11	1,144.04	1,149.71	1,149.41	1,188.55	1,170.44	1,186.42	1,200.48	1,210.72	1,216.54	1,243.04	1,186.21	1,213.44	1,211.33	1,188.92
CONSTRUCTION	891.83	921.66	961.18	951.22	946.44	925.47	923.44	894.44	900.98	924.22	922.71	936.52	950.82	954.79	964.8
Manufacturing	765.2	784.7	781.5	790.2	791.5	792.5	801.8	793.5	789.1	790.2	797.5	792.5	798.0	790.1	793.7
Durable goods	819.06	842.21	836.74	845.46	849.58	849.91	863.08	848.48	846.38	846.30	852.10	847.05	853.19	841.09	845.96
Wood products	580.70	587.77	590.23	590.27	586.65	582.40	592.15	595.63	591.07	601.69	615.03	622.24	620.91	610.22	618.00
Nonmetallic mineral products	728.22	768.38	808.20	797.88	795.93	776.48	745.05	730.39	740.10	742.44	769.31	772.82	789.36	775.32	776.48
Primary metals	880.50	890.25	882.63	867.89	857.18	867.39	903.15	905.22	883.34	889.30	918.04	898.59	909.31	907.73	914.44
Fabricated metal products	742.76	762.16	760.33	762.30	768.04	773.08	784.52	764.40	763.69	766.77	766.35	768.88	768.88	760.19	765.24
Machinery	797.62	842.74	834.60	850.18	848.82	861.24	871.42	859.41	856.56	861.84	861.72	855.57	860.43	862.11	870.87
Computer and electronic products	932.26	943.90	932.84	944.36	955.42	949.15	964.08	960.84	954.10	945.36	955.46	936.00	947.38	943.95	936.10
Electrical equipment and appliances	693.49	732.16	718.19	725.18	751.85	749.91	748.77	739.95	739.23	742.72	743.68	743.81	744.37	738.41	738.48
Transportation equipment	1081.53	1095.49	1083.80	1107.88	1104.39	1097.74	1120.51	1087.17	1092.37	1082.59	1089.31	1075.46	1090.15	1048.46	1062.10
Furniture and related products	579.66	608.00	611.66	606.88	605.54	617.25	632.63	619.81	616.40	615.86	619.08	616.14	617.47	622.08	618.45
Miscellaneous manufacturing	640.85	655.15	649.00	652.58	658.28	656.21	663.26	663.14	658.90	658.82	665.34	665.22	669.80	672.52	673.21
Nondurable goods	685.21	696.35	695.23	704.52	703.70	703.70	708.64	707.98	697.51	701.67	710.74	707.57	707.98	712.78	711.03
Food manufacturing	586.41	587.93	587.72	604.82	594.46	601.06	602.21	600.59	591.43	594.80	593.91	605.31	599.30	606.71	615.41
Beverages and tobacco products	816.53	784.87	778.15	769.86	807.90	784.87	741.00	748.03	717.33	736.85	770.64	759.17	782.04	793.56	758.54
Textile mills	559.13	574.60	580.25	578.45	568.86	576.30	571.27	567.06	576.52	580.18	592.41	575.53	593.93	580.87	587.15
Textile product mills	459.40	477.49	473.41	486.78	489.46	492.83	513.77	494.00	498.51	503.75	496.19	503.63	517.30	503.63	515.60
Apparel	418.28	457.05	457.00	445.01	461.07	466.93	474.89	483.74	482.56	471.32	477.65	479.33	485.58	476.62	469.00
Leather and allied products	509.20	536.85	531.11	535.26	547.25	550.74	566.60	551.14	539.05	537.34	546.87	531.73	546.07	538.78	524.96
Paper and paper products	858.65	869.32	867.66	881.93	876.77	879.67	865.96	878.92	854.68	862.75	882.26	861.14	874.66	876.54	860.95
Printing and related support activities	646.11	655.78	660.27	669.71	660.10	659.30	671.45	654.94	650.93	658.37	658.76	652.27	653.98	653.80	668.74
Petroleum and coal products	1345.72	1389.09	1379.26	1373.57	1412.52	1398.22	1412.08	1480.02	1482.85	1458.58	1468.70	1509.34	1476.29	1510.58	1477.48
Chemicals	888.25	910.88	901.32	907.30	915.47	900.13	918.76	921.78	898.64	907.26	932.38	915.84	915.45	921.29	917.58
Plastics and rubber products	658.55	669.47	666.63	671.66	677.22	670.32	685.01	674.59	669.56	668.03	677.81	663.70	669.06	670.64	664.06
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	606.12	622.42	619.78	621.78	637.30	624.68	626.29	637.00	629.20	627.91	638.63	625.97	627.90	638.29	627.58
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.63	577.84	578.66	581.33	589.90	577.25	578.67	584.64	579.82	580.89	593.19	583.97	588.46	597.77	587.15
Wholesale trade	816.50	845.36	838.77	845.08	864.11	845.85	847.39	862.62	849.31	841.83	870.48	847.00	854.50	867.57	847.10
Retail trade	400.05	412.10	413.22	415.85	421.20	413.44	418.81	419.68	415.85	419.52	425.65	420.43	423.81	428.58	423.50
Transportation and warehousing	710.85	737.37	746.00	742.01	749.48	740.62	738.99	738.28	727.63	726.89	741.47	733.58	742.14	753.69	741.43
Utilities	1262.89	1296.85	1287.02	1337.21	1305.94	1314.60	1247.69	1250.64	1246.74	1252.63	1309.04	1309.48	1275.67	1320.36	1283.57
Information	939.85	963.99	949.20	967.12	999.71	967.63	955.50	983.68	953.35	953.90	982.47	947.30	948.34	979.89	957.47
Financial activities	778.43	797.76	786.26	796.42	823.61	803.64	808.04	844.87	816.45	816.02	846.67	818.57	821.30	848.23	825.33
Professional and business services	798.54	813.71	805.02	805.55	832.17	811.51	809.55	830.02	815.85	811.77	834.46	810.46	812.25	828.93	812.25
Education and health services	646.65	670.83	674.75	677.01	684.60	677.65	679.27	687.21	675.56	675.56	681.05	674.27	678.30	686.08	679.92
Leisure and hospitality	280.87	283.77	287.66	281.67	288.90	282.73	283.77	282.80	286.34	289.34	290.75	289.34	291.71	296.96	292.86
Other services	523.70	532.48	531.79	533.26	539.71	531.52	533.66	537.15	530.18	532.23	537.25	530.48	530.09	536.73	532.95

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2008	52.8	48.7	50.6	40.4	40.8	33.5	32.7	33.3	29.3	33.6	24.2	22.9
2009	20.1	18.4	15.8	17.5	28.6	23.5	31.2	33.6	35.9	28.4	39.5	37.8
2010	44.5	47.9	56.6	60.2	55.1	53.9	54.1	53.2	51.1	59.6	57.1	60.2
2011	61.8	68.8	65.8	65.2	54.5	57.0	62.2	57.3	57.9	56.8	55.6	63.7
2012	70.3	62.2	63.5	58.1	61.3	54.7	54.9	51.3				
Over 3-month span:												
2008	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.1
2012	66.0	73.5	71.8	66.4	64.1	59.8	60.9	57.1				
Over 6-month span:												
2008	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009	18.4	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010	27.1	28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.5
2012	68.6	70.1	70.5	71.6	71.4	69.4	63.5	60.3				
Over 12-month span:												
2008	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.2
2012	70.9	69.4	72.2	70.1	72.0	70.7	68.6	66.9				
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2008	44.4	42.6	44.4	34.0	39.5	21.0	21.0	22.8	17.3	23.5	11.7	8.0
2009	6.8	8.0	8.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	24.1	27.2	25.3	24.1	34.0	38.3
2010	38.3	52.5	56.2	63.6	65.4	52.5	52.5	45.7	50.0	51.9	56.2	62.3
2011	70.4	67.9	66.7	66.7	54.3	57.4	63.6	50.0	53.7	49.4	48.1	64.8
2012	77.8	63.0	69.8	55.6	56.8	50.6	48.8	38.9				
Over 3-month span:												
2008	50.6	35.8	36.4	33.3	30.9	24.7	17.9	11.1	14.2	15.4	12.3	7.4
2009	6.8	2.5	3.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	5.6	9.3	19.8	19.1	19.8	24.1
2010	31.5	43.8	46.3	55.6	59.3	62.3	57.4	51.2	51.2	44.4	44.4	56.8
2011	68.5	74.7	78.4	72.8	66.7	63.0	62.3	59.3	56.8	55.6	50.0	58.0
2012	65.4	76.5	77.2	70.4	66.7	54.9	57.4	46.3				
Over 6-month span:												
2008	27.8	29.0	39.5	38.3	37.7	28.4	19.8	19.8	12.3	14.2	11.1	12.3
2009	8.0	4.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	8.6	14.2
2010	19.1	22.8	32.1	42.6	51.2	53.7	56.8	56.8	57.4	54.3	50.0	54.3
2011	65.4	69.8	69.1	77.2	74.1	71.6	71.0	68.5	66.7	59.3	54.9	48.8
2012	64.2	63.0	68.5	66.7	75.3	69.8	60.5	55.6				
Over 12-month span:												
2008	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011	58.0	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	69.8	69.8	69.1	70.4	67.9	64.2	62.3
2012	67.9	64.2	69.1	67.9	65.4	65.4	61.7	59.3				

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						
	2012							2012						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Total[2]	3,565	3,741	3,447	3,657	3,722	3,593	3,561	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,163	3,362	3,093	3,285	3,346	3,211	3,192	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Construction	73	92	69	69	68	67	82	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
Manufacturing	271	308	259	297	296	273	255	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	584	598	562	591	588	585	605	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services	710	787	660	718	693	641	708	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.8
Education and health services	655	670	665	687	713	689	657	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	408	431	419	432	460	469	414	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9
Government	402	378	354	372	376	382	369	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	671	688	679	675	664	671	662	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
South	1,402	1,453	1,370	1,474	1,490	1,399	1,409	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
Midwest	791	853	666	755	777	759	760	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
West	702	746	732	754	792	763	731	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012							2012						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Total[2]	4,444	4,335	4,213	4,461	4,284	4,278	4,390	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,128	4,041	3,916	4,176	4,000	3,989	4,087	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7
Construction	318	286	276	314	355	359	308	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.5	5.6
Manufacturing	260	263	260	262	270	244	233	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	815	827	826	872	821	848	888	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5
Professional and business services	973	888	888	982	931	871	934	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.2
Education and health services	527	523	495	540	494	500	505	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	794	795	717	715	700	720	731	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.3
Government	316	294	297	285	284	288	302	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	756	711	673	696	701	675	678	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
South	1,748	1,677	1,676	1,781	1,691	1,674	1,721	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6
Midwest	985	1,004	938	1,030	985	993	1,044	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4
West	955	943	925	953	908	935	946	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	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						
	2012							2012						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Total[2]	4,124	4,167	4,142	4,463	4,249	4,088	4,354	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,823	3,869	3,838	4,163	3,943	3,789	4,042	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Construction	317	281	290	359	342	358	312	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.7
Manufacturing	235	234	239	248	263	228	248	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	780	832	817	835	827	815	876	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
Professional and business services	850	835	855	1,035	921	807	935	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.5	5.2
Education and health services	458	473	470	479	493	463	480	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	747	753	710	712	679	685	721	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.3
Government	301	299	304	300	306	299	312	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	703	624	697	690	668	711	674	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7
South	1,571	1,678	1,556	1,772	1,690	1,579	1,697	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5
Midwest	970	943	971	1,038	912	894	1,054	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.5
West	880	923	918	963	979	905	929	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012							2012						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Total[2]	2,072	2,159	2,114	2,176	2,133	2,163	2,140	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	1,947	2,025	1,969	2,041	1,998	2,033	2,002	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction	75	74	70	79	86	87	70	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3
Manufacturing	102	112	114	117	108	107	113	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	461	472	455	440	465	482	478	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Professional and business services	371	380	396	439	400	386	378	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Education and health services	287	284	266	269	269	279	282	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	425	471	445	448	440	432	424	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Government	125	134	145	136	135	130	139	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	314	278	309	305	300	315	322	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
South	825	908	855	899	925	945	900	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Midwest	493	508	495	521	474	449	497	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
West	440	465	456	452	434	454	420	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4

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

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

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, 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	109,254
Total nonfarm employment	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,086	137,598	136,790	130,807	129,874	131,359
Goods-producing	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,530	22,233	21,335	18,558	17,751	18,021
Natural resources and mining	606	583	572	591	628	684	724	767	694	705	784
Construction	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,691	7,630	7,162	6,016	5,518	5,504
Manufacturing	16,441	15,259	14,509	14,315	14,227	14,155	13,879	13,406	11,847	11,528	11,733
Private service-providing	86,834	86,271	86,600	87,932	89,709	91,582	93,147	92,946	89,695	89,633	91,234
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,276	26,630	26,293	24,906	24,636	25,019
Wholesale trade	5,773	5,652	5,608	5,663	5,764	5,905	6,015	5,943	5,587	5,452	5,529
Retail trade	15,239	15,025	14,917	15,058	15,280	15,353	15,520	15,283	14,522	14,440	14,643
Transportation and warehousing	4,372	4,224	4,185	4,249	4,361	4,470	4,541	4,508	4,236	4,191	4,292
Utilities	599	596	577	564	554	549	553	559	560	553	555
Information	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,984	2,804	2,707	2,659
Financial activities	7,808	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,328	8,301	8,145	7,769	7,652	7,681
Professional and business services	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,394	16,954	17,566	17,942	17,735	16,579	16,728	17,331
Education and health services	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,826	18,322	18,838	19,193	19,531	19,884
Leisure and hospitality	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,110	13,427	13,436	13,077	13,049	13,320
Other services	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,494	5,515	5,367	5,331	5,342
Government	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,974	22,218	22,509	22,555	22,490	22,104

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2012	
Civilian workers[2]	112.3	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	116.8	0.5	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	117.3	.4	1.8
Management, business, and financial	112.1	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	117.2	.9	2.2
Professional and related	113.2	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	117.4	.3	1.7
Sales and office	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	116.2	.7	2.2
Sales and related	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	112.7	1.2	2.6
Office and administrative support	113.4	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	118.3	.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.9	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.3	.5	1.8
Construction and extraction	113.7	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	117.2	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.0	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	117.3	.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.8	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.4	.4	1.3
Production	110.0	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.9	114.4	.4	1.1
Transportation and material moving	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	116.2	116.7	.4	1.7
Service occupations	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	117.6	.3	1.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.1	114.7	.5	1.3
Manufacturing	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	.5	1.2
Service-providing	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.6	117.2	.5	1.9
Education and health services	113.9	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	117.9	.3	1.9
Health care and social assistance	114.1	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	118.5	.4	2.2
Hospitals	114.7	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	118.9	.3	1.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	112.2	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	115.3	.3	1.2
Education services	113.8	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.3	.2	1.6
Elementary and secondary schools	114.2	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	117.3	.2	1.4
Public administration[3]	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	.3	1.6
Private industry workers	111.7	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.4	.6	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.2	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	117.1	.6	2.0
Management, business, and financial	111.7	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	116.9	.8	2.1
Professional and related	112.6	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.3	.4	1.9
Sales and office	110.8	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.9	.8	2.3
Sales and related	107.5	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.4	112.6	1.1	2.6
Office and administrative support	113.1	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	117.5	118.1	.5	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.7	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	117.0	.6	1.8
Construction and extraction	113.6	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	117.1	.4	1.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	116.8	.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.5	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.1	.5	1.4
Production	110.0	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	114.4	.5	1.1
Transportation and material moving	111.2	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	116.0	.4	1.8
Service occupations	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	116.4	.3	1.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	110.3	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	114.7	.5	1.3
Management, professional, and related	108.6	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.8	.5	1.5
Sales and office	108.8	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	114.5	.9	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.0	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	115.8	116.3	.4	1.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.8	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	113.4	114.0	.5	.9
Construction	112.3	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.2	.5	1.4
Manufacturing	109.1	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	.5	1.2
Management, professional, and related	108.0	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.2	113.7	.4	1.5
Sales and office	109.0	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	115.1	115.4	.3	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	110.1	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.7	114.5	.7	.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	113.8	.6	.9
Service-providing industries	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	117.0	.6	2.1
Management, professional, and related	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	117.7	.6	2.0
Sales and office	111.0	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	116.0	.8	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.2	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	118.0	.7	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	116.4	.3	1.9
Service occupations	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	116.4	.3	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	110.9	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	116.0	.7	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2012	
Wholesale trade	108.9	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	114.4	0.4	2.7
Retail trade	111.9	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.8	.8	2.0
Transportation and warehousing	110.0	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	116.4	.6	2.9
Utilities	117.0	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	125.2	1.9	3.6
Information	109.8	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	116.4	1.0	3.7
Financial activities	110.5	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	115.6	1.0	1.6
Finance and insurance	111.0	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	115.8	1.0	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	108.4	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.6	1.0	2.9
Professional and business services	113.4	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	118.5	.5	1.6
Education and health services	113.7	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.0	.3	2.2
Education services	113.3	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	117.8	.2	1.9
Health care and social assistance	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	118.1	.4	2.3
Hospitals	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	118.5	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.0	.3	1.2
Accommodation and food services	114.1	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.7	.3	1.2
Other services, except public administration	112.7	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.9	.3	2.1
State and local government workers	114.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	118.3	118.6	.3	1.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	117.9	.3	1.6
Professional and related	114.2	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	.2	1.6
Sales and office	115.2	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	119.4	.4	1.8
Office and administrative support	115.6	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	119.6	.4	1.6
Service occupations	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	120.4	.2	1.5
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	114.2	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	117.7	.2	1.6
Education services	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	117.2	.2	1.5
Schools	113.9	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	117.2	.2	1.5
Elementary and secondary schools	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	117.4	.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance	116.3	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.4	.2	1.8
Hospitals	115.6	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	120.5	.3	1.9
Public administration [3]	115.4	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	.3	1.6

[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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2012	
Civilian workers[1]	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	115.8	0.4	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.8	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	116.4	.4	1.6
Management, business, and financial	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	115.6	116.5	.8	1.9
Professional and related	112.9	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.4	.3	1.5
Sales and office	110.8	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.3	115.1	.7	2.1
Sales and related	108.0	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.7	1.2	2.7
Office and administrative support	112.7	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	116.7	.4	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.9	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	116.0	.3	1.3
Construction and extraction	113.2	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.6	115.9	.3	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.4	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	115.7	116.1	.3	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.5	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.9	114.2	.3	1.8
Production	110.1	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	113.6	.3	1.8
Transportation and material moving	111.1	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	115.0	.3	1.7
Service occupations	113.1	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.0	.3	1.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	.4	1.6
Manufacturing	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	.4	1.8
Service-providing	112.4	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	116.1	.5	1.8
Education and health services	113.0	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.1	.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	117.5	.3	1.8
Hospitals	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	117.9	.3	1.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	112.2	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	114.4	.2	.8
Education services	112.3	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	.1	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	112.5	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.6	.1	.9
Public administration[2]	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	.2	1.1
Private industry workers	111.9	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	115.9	.5	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	117.0	.6	1.8
Management, business, and financial	112.6	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.7	116.7	.9	2.0
Professional and related	113.2	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.7	117.2	.4	1.7
Sales and office	110.7	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.3	115.2	.8	2.2
Sales and related	108.0	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.8	1.2	2.7
Office and administrative support	112.6	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	117.0	.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.8	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.0	.3	1.4
Construction and extraction	113.3	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.0	.3	1.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.1	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.9	.3	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.3	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.7	114.0	.3	1.8
Production	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.5	.3	1.8
Transportation and material moving	110.8	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	114.8	.3	1.8
Service occupations	112.7	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	.3	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related	111.0	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	115.2	.7	1.8
Sales and office	108.9	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	114.1	.8	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.9	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	115.3	115.5	.2	.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.9	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.9	113.2	.3	1.6
Construction	112.2	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	113.9	114.4	.4	1.1
Manufacturing	110.0	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	.4	1.8
Management, professional, and related	110.7	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.3	115.1	.7	1.9
Sales and office	109.0	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	115.2	.3	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	110.9	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	114.1	114.4	.3	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	109.6	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	.3	1.6
Service-providing industries	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.3	.6	1.9
Management, professional, and related	113.2	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	117.3	.6	1.8
Sales and office	110.9	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	115.3	.8	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.7	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	116.7	.4	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.9	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.7	115.0	.3	2.0
Service occupations	112.8	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	110.5	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	114.5	.5	2.5

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2012	
Wholesale trade	108.1	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	111.9	0.3	3.1
Retail trade	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.6	.6	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	109.5	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	114.4	.6	2.3
Utilities	114.7	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	121.3	1.4	2.7
Information	110.3	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	114.0	.8	1.5
Financial activities	111.0	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	115.8	1.3	2.1
Finance and insurance	111.9	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	116.6	1.4	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	107.2	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	112.2	.6	2.4
Professional and business services	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	118.3	.6	1.5
Education and health services	113.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	117.3	.3	1.9
Education services	112.6	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	117.1	.0	1.9
Health care and social assistance	113.7	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	117.3	.3	1.9
Hospitals	114.3	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	114.3	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	116.6	.4	1.3
Accommodation and food services	114.6	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	117.1	.4	1.3
Other services, except public administration	112.7	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.3	.2	1.9
State and local government workers	112.9	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	115.2	115.4	.2	1.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.6	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.0	.1	1.1
Professional and related	112.6	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	115.0	.1	1.1
Sales and office	112.5	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	114.7	.2	.9
Office and administrative support	113.0	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	115.1	.2	.9
Service occupations	114.2	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.7	.1	1.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	.1	1.0
Education services	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	.1	.9
Schools	112.2	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	.1	.9
Elementary and secondary schools	112.5	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.6	.1	.9
Health care and social assistance	115.8	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	118.9	.1	1.3
Hospitals	115.5	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	118.4	.2	1.3
Public administration [2]	113.4	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	.2	1.1

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010			2011				2012		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2012	
Civilian workers	112.7	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	119.3	0.6	2.1
Private industry workers	111.0	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	117.6	.6	1.9
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	110.5	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	117.4	.5	2.3
Sales and office	111.1	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	117.6	.8	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	119.1	1.0	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.8	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	117.1	.9	.5
Service occupations	112.5	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	118.3	.2	1.9
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	109.0	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	114.9	.6	.7
Manufacturing	107.4	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	114.0	.7	.0
Service-providing	111.9	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	118.7	.6	2.4
State and local government workers	118.6	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	125.4	.5	2.7

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2012	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	113.7	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.3	0.8	1.9
Goods-producing	112.6	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	116.6	.7	.2
Manufacturing	109.1	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	112.8	.6	-.9
Service-providing	114.5	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	121.5	.9	3.2
Nonunion	111.4	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	116.0	.6	1.9
Goods-producing	109.5	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.1	.5	1.7
Manufacturing	109.2	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	114.4	.4	1.7
Service-providing	111.9	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	116.5	.6	1.9
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	112.7	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	117.1	.5	1.6
South	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	116.8	.7	2.2
Midwest	110.4	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	115.3	.5	1.8
West	111.7	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.3	.5	1.7
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	112.1	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	.5	1.9
Goods-producing	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	113.8	.3	1.5
Manufacturing	108.2	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	111.8	.3	1.8
Service-providing	113.1	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.9	.8	2.3
Nonunion	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	115.9	.6	1.8
Goods-producing	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.7	.4	1.6
Manufacturing	110.5	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	114.6	.4	1.8
Service-providing	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.2	.6	1.9
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	116.4	.5	1.6
South	112.4	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	116.7	.6	2.0
Midwest	110.4	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	114.3	.4	1.9
West	112.4	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	116.1	.6	1.8

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	11	19	2	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3	1
In effect during period	11	19	2	5	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	3
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	44.5	112.5	46.3	39.9	0.0	1.0	6.0	26.6	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.5	18.5	13.2	21.2
In effect during period (in thousands)	47.7	129.8	46.3	41.2	1.3	2.3	8.3	28.9	2.3	3.2	4.9	9.4	23.4	14.5	24.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	302.3	1,020.2	479.9	98.5	26.0	29.0	60.3	72.6	44.0	32.4	48.9	112.3	117.8	199.0	106.8
Percent of estimated working time [1]	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2011					2012							
	2010	2011	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	218.056	224.939	226.545	226.889	226.421	226.230	225.672	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379
All items (1967 = 100)	653.198	673.818	678.628	679.658	678.258	677.684	676.014	678.988	681.977	687.157	689.232	688.423	687.415	686.294	690.113
Food and beverages	219.984	227.866	229.490	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017
Food	219.625	227.842	229.554	230.573	231.017	230.790	231.301	232.666	232.486	232.792	233.234	233.339	233.563	233.630	234.156
Food at home	215.836	226.201	228.354	229.739	230.196	229.380	229.982	231.694	231.180	231.383	231.711	231.518	231.515	231.306	231.708
Cereals and bakery products	250.449	260.311	262.970	264.135	265.433	265.552	265.997	266.677	267.821	267.101	268.014	268.653	267.321	268.449	267.794
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	207.694	223.161	225.651	227.194	227.853	227.583	228.853	229.809	228.610	230.485	230.967	229.351	230.464	231.309	232.475
Dairy and related products[1]	199.245	212.745	216.720	219.381	219.493	218.767	218.458	220.492	219.377	219.131	216.918	216.096	215.485	214.434	214.549
Fruits and vegetables	273.458	284.662	282.579	286.865	284.269	282.605	283.550	285.437	281.072	279.057	281.648	283.149	283.679	280.173	280.672
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	161.602	166.790	168.268	168.213	169.137	168.606	168.520	170.454	169.758	169.513	169.191	167.866	167.772	167.375	167.622
Other foods at home	191.124	197.358	200.054	200.347	201.315	199.924	200.566	202.756	204.001	204.574	204.864	205.554	205.313	205.508	205.864
Sugar and sweets	201.242	207.832	209.780	213.330	213.602	210.039	210.846	213.700	213.902	215.044	215.776	214.714	215.549	216.508	214.962
Fats and oils	200.587	219.163	223.509	224.770	226.216	224.907	227.601	234.252	233.196	233.411	231.745	233.294	232.096	232.067	231.462
Other foods	204.553	209.292	212.114	211.619	212.737	211.649	211.986	213.602	215.473	216.043	216.559	217.502	217.184	217.289	218.158
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	121.683	123.996	125.193	125.044	125.461	125.702	126.293	125.536	127.193	126.856	128.126	129.297	128.960	128.706	129.279
Food away from home[1]	226.114	231.401	232.513	233.032	233.459	234.046	234.435	235.268	235.603	236.073	236.695	237.262	237.839	238.337	239.057
Other food away from home[1,2]	159.276	162.794	163.468	163.334	163.978	164.120	164.095	165.884	165.566	165.367	165.500	165.671	166.406	166.538	166.759
Alcoholic beverages	223.291	226.685	227.126	227.265	227.606	227.363	227.335	229.704	230.704	230.193	230.092	230.766	231.444	231.192	230.674
Housing	216.256	219.102	220.506	220.540	220.138	219.969	220.193	220.805	221.117	221.487	221.682	221.971	223.051	223.316	223.699
Shelter	248.396	251.646	252.546	252.647	253.101	253.312	253.716	254.409	254.931	255.609	256.031	256.442	256.950	257.409	257.843
Rent of primary residence	249.385	253.638	254.003	254.628	255.651	256.367	257.189	257.714	258.184	258.569	258.922	259.231	259.407	260.107	260.677
Lodging away from home	133.656	137.401	145.100	140.259	136.551	130.687	128.131	131.601	136.832	141.314	141.337	144.775	150.656	149.964	145.981
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	256.584	259.570	260.178	260.459	261.034	261.503	261.982	262.543	262.812	263.317	263.765	264.012	264.276	264.740	265.422
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	125.682	127.379	127.581	127.922	128.416	128.777	129.480	129.929	129.158	129.978	130.881	131.132	131.225	131.562	131.748
Fuels and utilities	214.187	220.367	226.493	226.409	220.450	218.199	217.674	218.199	217.189	216.667	216.006	216.388	221.789	221.449	222.769
Fuels	189.286	193.648	200.144	199.814	193.058	190.444	189.711	189.945	188.393	187.591	186.517	186.852	192.649	191.913	192.759
Fuel oil and other fuels	275.132	337.123	335.995	334.735	335.148	342.823	340.512	344.644	350.482	356.637	352.175	340.782	316.859	312.380	321.824
Gas (piped) and electricity	192.886	194.386	201.564	201.270	193.843	190.572	189.891	189.942	187.962	186.784	185.834	186.762	194.261	193.679	194.136
Household furnishings and operations	125.490	124.943	125.138	125.013	125.223	125.073	125.170	125.629	126.180	126.107	126.114	125.905	126.054	126.077	125.610
Apparel	119.503	122.111	121.547	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568
Men's and boys' apparel	111.914	114.698	114.399	116.602	119.506	119.930	115.997	116.409	116.400	119.297	121.179	121.265	118.829	118.691	119.152
Women's and girls' apparel	107.081	109.166	107.780	113.304	115.851	115.603	110.918	107.644	110.044	115.566	116.905	115.350	111.471	106.499	107.666
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	114.180	113.571	114.563	116.615	118.048	118.775	118.032	118.399	118.161	119.881	119.190	118.963	118.260	117.920	119.121
Footwear	127.988	128.482	127.500	130.921	130.886	130.293	128.208	126.915	127.668	130.077	131.848	132.409	131.954	129.847	130.981
Transportation	193.396	212.366	216.057	215.198	212.127	211.358	208.585	210.799	214.429	220.842	223.083	220.768	216.369	214.294	219.110
Private transportation	188.747	207.641	211.315	210.513	207.404	206.635	203.809	206.307	210.013	216.536	218.563	215.978	211.423	209.458	214.763
New and used motor vehicles[2]	97.149	99.770	101.524	100.988	100.540	100.021	99.795	99.659	99.889	100.325	100.977	101.399	101.832	101.811	101.458
New vehicles	138.005	141.883	142.327	142.334	142.535	142.736	142.953	143.438	144.326	144.350	144.522	144.401	144.367	143.953	143.749
Used cars and trucks[1]	143.128	149.011	155.823	153.586	151.494	149.230	148.140	147.143	147.011	148.677	151.087	153.565	155.306	155.815	154.851
Motor fuel	239.178	302.619	311.962	309.745	296.944	294.049	282.501	292.236	306.348	330.834	336.673	324.589	304.697	296.502	317.798
Gasoline (all types)	238.594	301.694	311.269	309.018	295.877	292.486	280.713	290.762	305.076	329.780	335.742	323.604	303.747	295.498	316.859
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	136.995	143.909	145.537	145.646	145.308	146.338	147.499	148.126	148.230	148.298	148.327	148.540	148.542	149.048	148.854
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	247.954	253.099	253.337	255.244	255.774	255.663	255.644	256.405	256.968	256.616	256.544	257.372	257.629	257.423	257.641
Public transportation	251.351	269.403	272.949	271.199	269.158	268.478	266.958	263.968	265.830	269.566	275.272	277.929	276.784	273.033	268.755
Medical care	388.436	400.258	400.874	401.605	403.430	404.858	405.629	408.056	410.466	411.498	412.480	413.655	415.345	416.759	417.123
Medical care commodities	314.717	324.089	324.395	325.130	325.962	326.624	327.254	329.201	331.867	333.188	333.060	333.131	333.348	335.048	336.004
Medical care services	411.208	423.810	424.546	425.258	427.467	429.191	430.005	432.583	434.832	435.721	437.151	438.766	441.041	442.305	442.410
Professional services	328.186	335.666	336.378	336.461	337.257	337.347	337.907	338.714	339.136	339.389	339.833	341.023	342.223	342.808	343.672
Hospital and related services	607.679	641.488	643.600	645.026	649.496	654.117	653.839	659.194	664.591	664.855	667.727	669.475	673.716	675.570	671.963
Recreation[2]	113.313	113.357	113.592	113.440	113.270	113.232	113.499	114.183	114.333	114.675	114.656	114.689	115.080	114.944	114.929
Video and audio[1,2]	99.122	98.401	98.222	98.491	98.572	98.315	98.225	98.743	99.371	99.856	99.893	99.934	99.717	99.630	99.747
Education and communication[2]	129.919	131.466	132.028	132.627	132.755	132.750	132.728	133.067	133.199	133.235	133.284	133.470	133.456	133.546	134.039
Education[2]	199.337	207.768	210.266	212.348	212.680	212.751	212.745	213.067	213.039	213.132	213.130	213.499	213.600	215.156	218.286
Educational books and supplies	505.569	529.545	530.785	538.887	540.431	541.618	540.742	547.629	548.192	550.401	550.666	553.994	555.121	559.000	571.037
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	573.174	597.208	604.798	610.562	611.458	611.581	611.633	612.104	611.974	612.093	612.068	612.949	613.172	617.651	626.343
Communication[1,2]	84.681	83.345	83.077	83.017	83.049	83.016	82.990	83.280	83.446	83.456	83.515	83.606	83.555	83.117	82.605
Information and information processing[1,2]	81.513	79.964	79.687	79.625	79.659	79.625	79.599	79.858	79.928	79.939	79.995	80.086	80.033	79.598	79.090
Telephone services[1,2]	102.379	101.209	101.006	101.084	101.257	101.259	101.397	101.687	101.728	101.800	101.889	101.982	102.082	101.587	101.249
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	9.413	9.030	8.960	8.912	8.882	8.866	8.818	8.855	8.873	8.862	8.865	8.879	8.838	8.778	8.656
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	76.377	68.901	66.753	65.796	65.511	65.849	64.348	64.356	64.686	64.086	63.401	63.409	63.562	62.956	61.803
Other goods and services	381.291	387.224	387.053	388.627	389.119	390.761	391.043	391.382	391.236	392.364	393.320	392.859	393.989	395.418	396.161
Tobacco and smoking products	807.330	834.769	837.427	843.141	842.785	843.604	847.063	851.016	847.880	845.760	847.032	845.622	849.078	858.730	857.727
Personal care[1]	206.643	208.556	208.199	208.843	209.232	210.354	210.257	210.299	210.330	211.289	211.865	211.649	212.178	212.440	213.041
Personal care products[1]	161.062	160.529	159.017	160.162	160.705	161.585	160.825	161.256	160.616	162.620	163.147	161.538	162.079	162.390	163.072
Personal care services[1]	229.614	230.800	230.779	230.974	231.238	232.216	232.302	232.039	232.907	233.300	233.741	233.956	233.981	234.240	234.847

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Miscellaneous personal services	354.052	362.854	364.545	365.351	365.905	367.157	367.912	367.934	367.968	368.877	370.423	371.655	373.246	374.084	375.059
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	174.566	183.862	185.566	186.015	185.236	184.791	183.345	184.636	186.279	189.201	190.089	188.963	186.967	185.872	187.952
Food and beverages	219.984	227.866	229.490	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017
Commodities less food and beverages	150.392	159.943	161.621	161.850	160.608	160.091	157.921	159.117	161.451	165.413	166.479	164.851	161.964	160.419	163.121
Nondurables less food and beverages	189.916	208.427	210.546	211.709	209.518	208.902	204.529	206.834	211.182	219.086	220.859	217.222	211.164	208.076	214.091
Apparel	119.503	122.111	121.547	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel	238.053	266.957	270.809	270.380	265.302	264.478	259.668	264.289	270.682	281.225	283.379	277.900	269.465	266.207	275.298
Durables	111.324	112.557	113.799	113.177	112.822	112.405	112.277	112.399	112.780	112.926	113.306	113.622	113.803	113.751	113.250
Services	261.274	265.762	267.271	267.510	267.352	267.413	267.737	268.459	268.819	269.396	269.901	270.462	271.737	272.062	272.560
Rent of shelter[3]	258.823	262.208	263.152	263.251	263.717	263.931	264.341	265.060	265.628	266.323	266.747	267.176	267.708	268.184	268.637
Transportation services	259.823	268.002	268.940	268.979	269.487	270.117	269.858	269.438	269.535	270.604	272.146	272.912	273.239	272.860	272.651
Other services	309.602	314.431	315.791	316.708	316.933	317.275	318.043	319.100	319.510	320.315	320.824	321.309	322.052	322.397	323.412
Special indexes:															
All items less food	217.828	224.503	226.092	226.329	225.717	225.532	224.805	225.739	226.927	228.887	229.621	229.290	228.863	228.417	229.813
All items less shelter	208.643	217.048	218.952	219.396	218.558	218.205	217.260	218.378	219.580	221.744	222.552	222.010	221.336	220.629	222.251
All items less medical care	209.689	216.325	217.955	218.281	217.730	217.479	216.875	217.804	218.737	220.483	221.159	220.833	220.416	219.972	221.275
Commodities less food	152.990	162.409	164.059	164.287	163.084	162.572	160.453	161.685	163.994	167.858	168.899	167.323	164.516	162.997	165.628
Nondurables less food	191.927	209.615	211.642	212.750	210.697	210.101	205.966	208.277	212.459	219.940	221.619	218.198	212.479	209.533	215.220
Nondurables less food and apparel	235.601	262.123	265.656	265.279	260.703	259.934	255.567	259.979	265.898	275.483	277.443	272.494	264.847	261.851	270.110
Nondurables	205.271	219.049	220.958	222.036	221.035	220.592	218.411	220.325	222.634	227.039	228.190	226.283	223.115	221.463	224.939
Services less rent of shelter[3]	284.368	290.554	292.871	293.301	292.365	292.242	292.487	293.269	293.406	293.886	294.527	295.291	297.552	297.722	298.312
Services less medical care services	249.569	253.554	255.085	255.295	255.009	254.978	255.271	255.881	256.123	256.675	257.121	257.615	258.817	259.084	259.599
Energy	211.449	243.909	251.706	250.480	240.902	238.177	232.300	236.942	242.663	253.599	255.736	250.306	244.167	239.972	250.306
All items less energy	220.458	224.806	225.797	226.303	226.754	226.818	226.795	227.422	227.925	228.705	229.252	229.520	229.788	229.811	230.148
All items less food and energy	221.337	225.008	225.874	226.289	226.743	226.859	226.740	227.237	227.865	228.735	229.303	229.602	229.879	229.893	230.196
Commodities less food and energy	143.588	145.499	146.159	146.734	147.068	146.811	145.929	145.963	146.628	147.644	148.070	148.020	147.725	147.137	147.133
Energy commodities	242.636	306.445	315.330	313.145	300.916	298.530	287.363	296.886	310.685	334.427	339.793	327.659	307.427	299.361	320.214
Services less energy	268.278	273.057	274.038	274.327	274.851	275.224	275.643	276.432	277.027	277.780	278.431	278.956	279.608	280.024	280.526
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	213.967	221.575	223.326	223.688	223.043	222.813	222.166	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056
All items (1967 = 100)	637.342	660.005	665.221	666.299	664.376	663.692	661.766	664.891	668.171	674.090	676.199	674.973	673.291	671.899	676.329
Food and beverages	219.182	227.276	228.957	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526
Food	218.730	227.125	228.911	229.967	230.406	230.143	230.624	231.980	231.806	232.126	232.550	232.594	232.865	232.958	233.495
Food at home	214.638	225.181	227.388	228.777	229.269	228.405	228.925	230.631	230.148	230.377	230.668	230.409	230.480	230.328	230.785
Cereals and bakery products	251.024	261.085	263.608	264.869	266.335	266.639	266.752	267.512	268.245	267.790	268.831	269.256	267.893	268.806	268.309
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	207.431	223.191	225.682	227.285	228.019	227.643	228.845	229.739	228.787	230.423	230.749	229.207	230.521	231.276	232.479
Dairy and related products[1]	197.992	211.772	215.910	218.406	218.451	217.557	217.503	219.185	218.218	217.975	215.670	214.876	214.354	213.208	213.395
Fruits and vegetables	270.713	282.180	280.617	284.884	282.345	279.989	280.711	282.588	278.626	276.807	279.285	280.363	281.263	278.069	279.015
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	161.214	166.067	167.391	167.416	168.262	167.739	167.577	169.594	168.825	168.498	168.203	166.941	166.827	166.536	166.839
Other foods at home	190.294	196.512	199.201	199.519	200.430	199.146	199.694	201.995	203.131	203.721	204.076	204.838	204.476	204.782	204.956
Sugar and sweets	200.035	206.668	208.537	211.591	212.276	209.091	209.639	212.860	213.086	214.050	214.583	213.705	214.677	215.419	213.727
Fats and oils	200.909	219.844	224.327	225.698	227.230	226.119	229.065	235.791	234.241	234.763	233.477	234.753	233.657	233.630	233.068
Other foods	204.577	209.273	212.092	211.730	212.673	211.618	211.835	213.520	215.327	215.913	216.510	217.571	217.037	217.339	217.986
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	121.872	124.148	125.327	125.167	125.681	125.761	126.235	125.367	127.047	126.611	128.056	129.399	128.765	128.839	129.263
Food away from home[1]	226.204	231.504	232.682	233.257	233.622	234.240	234.666	235.423	235.782	236.262	236.917	237.485	238.105	238.620	239.299
Other food away from home[1,2]	159.794	163.841	164.551	164.421	165.008	165.228	165.205	166.216	165.955	165.661	165.820	165.994	166.614	166.731	167.096
Alcoholic beverages	224.368	228.041	228.213	228.513	229.194	229.379	229.467	231.821	233.328	232.705	232.585	233.132	233.358	232.763	232.555
Housing	212.880	215.810	217.235	217.371	216.843	216.723	217.009	217.528	217.717	218.024	218.175	218.446	219.573	219.808	220.226
Shelter	242.309	245.526	246.187	246.372	246.922	247.313	247.858	248.435	248.868	249.453	249.852	250.176	250.508	250.990	251.456
Rent of primary residence	247.725	251.857	252.195	252.771	253.727	254.446	255.322	255.800	256.292	256.674	256.992	257.260	257.376	258.065	258.585
Lodging away from home[2]	135.119	138.828	146.163	140.665	137.128	131.860	129.754	132.580	137.590	142.514	143.128	146.826	152.579	151.850	147.928
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	232.461	235.147	235.645	235.886	236.407	236.869	237.350	237.848	238.085	238.543	238.932	239.132	239.330	239.750	240.342
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	126.739	128.563	128.727	129.090	129.562	129.912	130.695	131.182	130.565	131.427	132.174	132.429	132.523	132.829	132.955
Fuels and utilities	212.885	218.859	225.399	225.398	218.952	216.546	216.074	216.589	215.460	214.848	214.162	214.793	220.746	220.237	221.381
Fuels	187.272	191.522	198.396	198.168	190.976	188.244	187.586	187.786	186.170	185.276	184.171	184.784	191.145	190.216	190.954
Fuel oil and other fuels	277.433	336.592	334.935	334.361	334.886	342.717	340.375	344.055	350.169	355.613	351.248	339.191	316.090	311.426	320.920
Gas (piped) and electricity	191.552	193.519	201.084	200.861	193.001	189.671	189.060	189.143	187.193	186.040	185.010	186.096	193.742	192.913	193.366
Household furnishings and operations	121.555	121.109	121.325	121.399	121.642	121.459	121.409	121.770	122.201	122.236	122.149	121.888	122.014	121.939	121.520
Apparel	118.733	121.293	120.624	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750	122.828
Men's and boys' apparel	111.811	114.971	114.068	116.854	120.512	120.739	116.906	116.817	117.088	120.808	122.732	122.625	120.140	119.624	119.512
Women's and girls' apparel	106.360	108.733	107.359	113.333	115.638	115.324	110.883	107.583	109.862	115.303	116.301	114.849	110.886	105.539	106.741
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	117.415	116.753	118.265	119.921	121.409	122.228	121.842	122.603	121.768	123.443	122.512	122.015	121.446	121.062	122.636
Footwear	127.593	128.560	128.108	131.035	130.799	130.676	128.560	127.300	128.188	130.314	131.758	132.192	131.458	129.691	130.926
Transportation	192.560	213.296	217.491	216.474	213.013	212.119	209.013	211.599	215.665	222.947	225.257	222.579	217.569	215.337	220.973
Private transportation	189.257	209.939	214.131	213.141	209.647	208.743	205.607	208.363	212.481	219.856	222.059	219.201	214.080	211.882	217.825
New and used motor vehicles[2]	96.271	99.205	101.393	100.736	100.187	99.539	99.250	99.037	99.279	99.800	100.559	101.203	101.750	101.761	101.362

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
New vehicles	139.044	142.866	143.276	143.290	143.539	143.778	143.994	144.431	145.475	145.511	145.591	145.513	145.503	145.073	144.867
Used cars and trucks [1]	144.007	150.010	156.860	154.645	152.569	150.310	149.207	148.197	148.055	149.726	152.150	154.641	156.386	156.894	155.923
Motor fuel	240.094	303.848	313.307	310.810	297.935	295.069	283.528	293.496	307.606	332.384	338.121	325.789	305.744	297.552	319.156
Gasoline (all types)	239.629	303.067	312.768	310.227	296.999	293.628	281.852	292.151	306.466	331.481	337.336	324.944	304.920	296.660	318.347
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	136.998	143.796	145.390	145.652	145.326	146.151	147.223	147.804	147.905	147.990	148.046	148.280	148.323	148.897	148.614
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	250.543	255.760	256.077	258.001	258.440	258.342	258.355	259.076	259.689	259.389	259.291	260.061	260.369	260.159	260.394
Public transportation	248.713	266.151	269.427	267.826	266.204	265.815	264.424	262.018	264.030	267.589	272.357	274.929	273.742	270.961	267.474
Medical care	389.766	402.187	402.783	403.433	405.472	407.128	407.909	410.459	413.022	414.116	415.231	416.471	418.174	419.745	419.931
Medical care commodities	306.257	315.845	316.299	316.869	317.901	318.671	319.396	321.314	323.842	325.227	325.102	325.063	325.265	327.122	328.027
Medical care services	414.273	427.551	428.190	428.856	431.274	433.269	434.051	436.798	439.305	440.246	441.853	443.599	445.889	447.296	447.173
Professional services	331.456	339.328	340.053	340.195	341.110	341.148	341.593	342.491	342.887	343.092	343.570	344.768	345.811	346.441	347.226
Hospital and related services	608.516	644.431	646.560	647.586	652.231	657.707	657.440	662.841	669.040	669.329	672.584	674.535	679.117	681.024	676.536
Recreation [2]	109.812	109.898	110.146	109.995	109.869	109.723	109.959	110.556	110.881	111.200	111.143	111.219	111.495	111.407	111.312
Video and audio [1,2]	99.643	99.087	98.939	99.148	99.339	99.095	99.028	99.563	100.192	100.754	100.797	100.827	100.638	100.584	100.675
Education and communication [2]	124.891	125.520	125.797	126.219	126.415	126.392	126.413	126.735	126.853	126.905	127.000	127.175	127.154	127.124	127.315
Education [2]	196.606	204.761	206.790	208.721	209.343	209.453	209.452	209.865	209.868	209.968	210.001	210.415	210.449	212.032	214.973
Educational books and supplies	508.386	534.846	536.250	544.702	546.888	548.418	547.576	554.390	554.958	557.037	557.139	560.853	561.270	565.341	576.962
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	552.958	575.357	581.447	586.531	588.222	588.409	588.489	589.117	589.075	589.187	589.277	590.197	590.260	594.714	602.614
Communication [1,2]	87.317	85.789	85.545	85.492	85.543	85.486	85.510	85.761	85.892	85.922	86.021	86.105	86.074	85.618	85.048
Information and information processing [1,2]	85.126	83.447	83.198	83.144	83.196	83.139	83.163	83.391	83.455	83.486	83.582	83.666	83.633	83.181	82.613
Telephone services [1,2]	102.086	100.626	100.405	100.475	100.616	100.620	100.764	101.014	101.050	101.112	101.189	101.273	101.356	100.850	100.445
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	9.960	9.571	9.514	9.462	9.440	9.408	9.371	9.404	9.423	9.420	9.441	9.455	9.418	9.355	9.214
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	76.273	68.439	66.530	65.435	65.342	65.613	64.421	64.382	64.729	64.198	63.571	63.499	63.789	63.275	61.987
Other goods and services	409.278	416.899	416.896	418.837	419.067	420.462	421.000	421.572	421.412	422.358	423.249	422.668	423.905	426.119	426.791
Tobacco and smoking products	812.347	839.665	842.479	848.513	847.868	848.791	852.435	856.419	853.214	851.360	852.457	850.900	854.560	865.566	864.720
Personal care [1]	204.299	206.361	205.957	206.615	206.887	207.847	207.747	207.814	207.958	208.918	209.449	209.213	209.672	209.912	210.532
Personal care products [1]	161.174	161.045	159.655	160.623	160.970	161.716	160.954	161.473	161.121	163.005	163.267	161.533	162.074	162.437	162.992
Personal care services [1]	229.824	230.958	230.907	231.139	231.409	232.222	232.313	232.093	232.964	233.362	233.816	234.050	234.109	234.352	234.969
Miscellaneous personal services	355.502	364.346	365.826	366.656	366.867	368.036	368.816	368.843	369.051	369.972	371.634	373.141	374.463	375.231	376.313
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	177.545	188.157	190.217	190.644	189.605	189.073	187.472	188.931	190.816	194.276	195.270	193.928	191.611	190.384	192.874
Food and beverages	219.182	227.276	228.957	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526
Commodities less food and beverages	155.064	166.459	168.623	168.793	167.147	166.502	164.072	165.511	168.180	172.900	174.121	172.217	168.865	167.127	170.396
Nondurables less food and beverages	198.517	220.100	222.704	223.817	220.916	220.183	215.404	218.318	223.359	232.634	234.615	230.250	223.125	219.621	226.806
Apparel	118.733	121.293	120.624	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750	122.828
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	252.481	286.167	290.820	290.172	284.081	283.006	277.351	282.875	290.400	303.181	305.835	299.168	288.998	285.084	296.141
Durables	112.513	114.313	116.037	115.332	114.872	114.319	114.098	114.105	114.470	114.768	115.249	115.734	116.044	116.022	115.489
Services	256.628	260.925	262.344	262.636	262.427	262.535	262.954	263.615	263.904	264.394	264.819	265.369	266.623	266.938	267.409
Rent of shelter [3]	233.507	236.603	237.244	237.418	237.944	238.318	238.834	239.387	239.820	240.373	240.748	241.058	241.380	241.843	242.294
Transporatation services	259.985	268.161	268.778	269.151	270.160	271.172	271.174	270.972	271.019	271.891	272.940	273.729	274.109	273.991	274.082
Other services	296.066	299.544	300.411	301.130	301.477	301.609	302.364	303.344	303.908	304.690	305.232	305.754	306.251	306.465	307.035
Special indexes:															
All items less food	212.938	220.401	222.144	222.384	221.548	221.324	220.479	221.476	222.792	225.059	225.815	225.326	224.621	224.059	225.705
All items less shelter	205.943	215.223	217.387	217.817	216.732	216.274	215.189	216.427	217.801	220.347	221.182	220.485	219.572	218.737	220.632
All items less medical care	206.828	214.226	215.996	216.346	215.626	215.342	214.658	215.653	216.699	218.700	219.390	218.929	218.297	217.768	219.286
Commodities less food	157.422	168.646	170.764	170.938	169.349	168.725	166.354	167.821	170.476	175.097	176.294	174.436	171.149	169.429	172.635
Nondurables less food	200.147	220.793	223.269	224.341	221.629	220.944	216.421	219.315	224.205	233.049	234.939	230.788	223.983	220.604	227.467
Nondurables less food and apparel	248.965	279.965	284.219	283.654	278.162	277.198	272.053	277.315	284.362	296.105	298.544	292.434	283.071	279.419	289.602
Nondurables	209.360	224.728	226.913	227.983	226.642	226.140	223.793	226.025	228.711	233.849	235.104	232.778	229.052	227.183	231.298
Services less rent of shelter [3]	251.210	256.386	258.552	258.945	257.887	257.664	257.915	258.616	258.697	259.048	259.480	260.246	262.456	262.554	262.987
Services less medical care services	245.533	249.355	250.789	251.058	250.733	250.753	251.150	251.705	251.882	252.344	252.708	253.194	254.380	254.640	255.132
Energy	211.926	246.086	254.191	252.823	242.844	240.073	233.943	238.978	245.158	256.979	259.268	253.468	246.717	242.198	253.262
All items less energy	215.173	219.598	220.587	221.161	221.643	221.720	221.735	222.298	222.758	223.520	224.034	224.296	224.505	224.544	224.837
All items less food and energy	214.835	218.461	219.290	219.766	220.258	220.404	220.325	220.736	221.318	222.169	222.700	223.006	223.203	223.231	223.476
Commodities less food and energy	145.728	148.050	149.003	149.633	149.890	149.572	148.692	148.645	149.277	150.368	150.809	150.860	150.639	150.062	149.984
Energy commodities	242.805	306.719	315.799	313.363	300.937	298.469	287.221	297.049	310.990	335.299	340.744	328.340	308.066	299.935	321.284
Services less energy	263.713	268.270	268.988	269.337	270.000	270.500	271.036	271.762	272.318	273.002	273.600	274.084	274.574	275.025	275.496

[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					
		2012						2012					
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
U.S. city average	M	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	245.125	245.850	245.709	245.201	244.984	246.252	243.768	244.581	244.394	243.670	243.422	244.813
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	246.473	247.166	247.099	246.818	246.570	248.031	243.433	244.187	244.050	243.558	243.320	244.930
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	146.961	147.460	147.244	146.533	146.456	146.885	148.541	149.130	148.933	148.126	147.957	148.453
Midwest urban[4]	M	218.975	219.405	219.145	219.017	218.956	220.462	215.788	216.160	215.713	215.455	215.341	217.113
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	219.269	219.519	219.484	219.307	219.229	220.594	215.108	215.343	215.173	214.845	214.702	216.376
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	140.921	141.308	141.124	140.996	140.874	142.052	141.956	142.255	141.941	141.740	141.602	142.967
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	215.784	216.658	215.254	215.625	216.045	217.300	214.565	215.382	213.627	213.864	214.184	215.524
South urban	M	223.314	224.275	223.356	223.004	222.667	223.919	221.792	222.872	221.690	221.077	220.705	222.250
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	224.250	225.154	224.313	224.169	223.503	224.962	223.295	224.377	223.259	222.803	221.995	223.721
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	142.056	142.718	142.161	141.906	141.774	142.432	141.793	142.530	141.828	141.437	141.289	142.153
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	229.953	230.734	229.181	228.224	228.501	230.219	231.031	231.803	229.923	228.755	229.041	231.093
West urban	M	232.039	232.561	233.053	232.701	231.893	233.001	227.271	227.686	228.189	227.543	226.460	227.681
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	236.249	236.631	237.215	236.926	236.280	237.607	230.059	230.247	230.848	230.189	229.249	230.849
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	140.235	140.619	140.834	140.375	139.645	139.971	140.393	140.819	141.083	140.598	139.752	140.055
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	209.011	209.511	209.466	209.260	208.881	210.140	208.811	209.308	209.168	208.718	208.227	209.732
B/C[3]	M	142.146	142.679	142.391	142.053	141.814	142.470	142.445	143.017	142.658	142.223	141.928	142.712
D	M	224.029	224.986	223.978	223.829	223.847	225.345	223.270	224.129	222.747	222.292	222.271	223.944
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	222.351	222.416	222.262	222.138	221.611	222.967	217.065	217.174	216.829	216.311	215.690	217.378
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	236.941	236.866	237.032	236.025	235.776	237.222	230.281	230.023	230.180	228.917	228.446	230.229
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	251.887	252.349	252.652	252.406	252.016	253.472	248.152	248.706	248.955	248.488	248.162	249.734
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	247.166	–	246.582	–	246.326	–	248.800	–	248.130	–	247.627	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	214.743	–	214.607	–	214.612	–	206.615	–	206.301	–	206.334	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	212.618	–	212.226	–	211.267	–	218.793	–	218.017	–	216.677	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	150.074	–	150.155	–	149.838	–	150.619	–	150.848	–	150.523	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	212.895	–	214.277	–	215.504	–	212.600	–	213.248	–	214.727
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	216.194	–	214.464	–	217.098	–	213.905	–	211.938	–	215.060
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	206.088	–	204.829	–	203.959	–	205.790	–	204.041	–	202.688
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	236.095	–	233.991	–	236.110	–	235.443	–	232.966	–	235.409
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	237.782	–	237.405	–	239.557	–	238.802	–	238.105	–	240.408
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	238.985	–	239.806	–	241.170	–	236.626	–	236.890	–	238.445
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	237.931	–	239.540	–	240.213	–	234.808	–	236.222	–	236.750

[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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Finished goods	179.8	190.5	191.7	192.6	191.8	191.7	191.1	192.0	192.9	194.4	194.9	193.7	192.8	193.1	195.5
Finished consumer goods	189.1	203.3	204.9	206.2	204.5	204.4	203.4	204.5	205.6	207.8	208.5	206.7	205.5	205.8	209.1
Finished consumer foods	182.4	193.9	195.7	197.0	195.9	197.9	197.2	197.0	196.7	197.3	197.5	197.2	197.9	198.2	200.0
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	190.4	205.5	207.0	208.3	206.3	205.5	204.4	206.0	207.6	210.4	211.2	208.9	207.0	207.3	211.2
Nondurable goods less food	210.1	231.5	233.8	235.7	231.6	230.4	228.8	230.8	233.2	237.3	238.4	235.1	232.3	232.6	238.2
Durable goods	144.9	147.4	147.3	147.3	149.7	149.7	149.5	150.2	150.3	150.3	150.5	150.2	150.2	150.6	150.8
Capital equipment	157.3	159.7	159.7	159.8	161.2	161.3	161.4	162.1	162.3	162.3	162.5	162.4	162.5	162.7	162.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	183.4	199.8	202.8	203.2	200.2	199.9	198.5	198.8	200.0	203.3	203.0	201.5	200.6	198.7	200.6
Materials and components for manufacturing	174.0	189.8	192.7	192.8	190.6	189.5	187.7	188.6	190.5	192.6	192.7	191.4	189.4	186.6	186.6
Materials for food manufacturing	174.4	193.4	199.2	199.4	196.4	197.0	195.7	195.4	195.2	195.3	195.6	195.2	195.8	197.2	199.3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	215.4	249.2	255.0	256.2	251.3	247.6	242.3	244.5	249.4	256.3	256.8	252.8	246.9	238.5	239.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	186.6	204.2	207.2	206.1	202.4	201.6	200.1	201.2	203.2	203.7	203.0	201.9	200.0	197.1	195.4
Components for manufacturing	142.2	145.8	146.5	146.5	146.7	146.8	146.8	147.1	147.3	147.5	147.7	147.9	147.8	147.8	147.8
Materials and components for construction	205.7	212.8	214.6	214.5	214.4	214.2	214.2	215.3	216.8	217.4	218.3	219.1	218.5	218.2	218.5
Processed fuels and lubricants	185.2	215.0	219.5	221.0	212.2	213.9	211.9	209.8	210.1	220.0	216.9	211.4	212.0	209.0	216.7
Containers	201.2	205.4	205.9	206.0	205.4	205.3	205.4	205.5	206.7	206.7	207.0	207.0	206.8	205.3	205.4
Supplies	175.0	184.2	186.1	186.7	185.8	185.4	184.9	185.5	186.0	187.1	187.7	188.4	188.6	189.1	190.1
Crude materials for further processing	212.2	249.4	251.2	251.1	242.8	248.5	242.0	246.0	245.2	248.7	242.0	234.9	227.5	232.2	242.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	152.4	188.4	196.3	192.4	186.3	188.6	184.5	188.8	190.9	195.8	190.6	189.9	188.6	196.0	200.9
Crude nonfood materials	249.3	284.0	279.7	283.4	273.8	282.2	274.0	277.6	274.4	276.4	269.0	257.0	245.1	247.3	261.2
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	178.3	188.9	189.8	190.7	189.9	189.4	188.8	190.0	191.1	192.8	193.4	192.0	190.8	191.1	193.5
Finished energy goods	166.9	193.0	195.6	197.9	191.2	189.3	186.3	187.6	190.9	196.8	198.5	193.4	188.9	188.4	196.4
Finished goods less energy	175.5	181.4	182.1	182.5	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.8	184.9	185.1	185.2	185.2	185.4	185.9	186.5
Finished consumer goods less energy	183.9	191.7	192.7	193.4	194.1	194.8	194.7	195.7	195.6	196.0	196.1	196.0	196.4	197.1	198.0
Finished goods less food and energy	173.6	177.8	178.1	178.3	179.8	179.9	180.1	181.3	181.5	181.6	181.7	181.7	181.8	182.3	182.6
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	185.1	190.8	191.4	191.8	193.4	193.4	193.7	195.4	195.5	195.6	195.7	195.8	196.0	196.9	197.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	220.8	230.0	231.4	232.2	232.7	232.9	233.5	236.3	236.4	236.8	236.8	237.2	237.6	239.0	239.5
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	184.4	200.4	203.1	203.5	200.5	200.2	198.9	199.1	200.4	203.9	203.4	201.7	200.7	198.4	200.0
Intermediate foods and feeds	171.7	192.3	197.9	198.7	194.9	194.6	192.9	193.3	193.4	194.9	196.2	197.6	198.9	201.5	206.3
Intermediate energy goods	187.8	219.8	224.1	226.0	217.4	219.0	216.9	215.1	215.9	226.2	222.9	217.1	216.8	213.1	221.5
Intermediate goods less energy	180.0	192.2	194.7	194.8	193.2	192.4	191.3	192.1	193.4	194.8	195.2	194.9	194.0	192.6	192.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	180.8	192.0	194.2	194.1	192.8	192.0	190.9	191.7	193.2	194.6	194.9	194.4	193.2	191.4	191.0
Crude energy materials	216.7	240.4	231.0	235.6	229.8	243.2	232.7	233.1	228.1	228.9	220.5	207.7	197.3	203.2	219.9
Crude materials less energy	197.0	240.0	249.0	245.6	236.3	236.5	233.0	238.8	240.5	245.2	240.1	237.4	233.2	237.0	242.2
Crude nonfood materials less energy	329.1	390.4	402.2	401.4	381.2	373.5	372.7	383.3	383.5	387.6	382.7	374.4	361.1	354.1	360.0

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2011					2012							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	237.4	241.6	235.1	245.6	238.6	238.0	234.9	236.7	229.9	218.5	209.4	213.3	225.4
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	264.3	270.8	262.9	278.0	267.7	264.4	257.1	259.7	247.7	227.4	210.3	218.2	240.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas	231.3	231.4	224.0	228.1	226.0	229.8	232.3	232.5	230.4	227.9	227.8	226.2	226.2
213	Mining support activities	112.4	112.9	113.6	114.1	114.2	114.4	114.9	115.8	116.2	116.4	116.2	116.8	116.8
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	190.7	191.5	190.2	190.6	189.6	191.1	192.1	194.3	194.7	193.6	192.2	191.0	193.3
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	195.5	196.4	194.4	194.8	194.2	194.9	194.9	195.7	196.0	196.6	197.0	197.9	200.3
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	128.3	128.5	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.8	131.4	131.2	131.7	131.6	131.2	132.5	132.8
313	Textile mills	132.5	132.6	131.5	131.0	130.0	129.6	129.6	129.4	128.9	129.0	128.8	127.8	128.1
315	Apparel manufacturing	106.2	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	166.3	166.1	165.7	164.8	163.9	165.3	165.4	166.9	167.9	167.8	167.5	167.9	167.8
321	Wood products manufacturing	108.0	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.9	109.3	110.2	111.4	111.7	112.9	113.1	112.4	114.0
322	Paper manufacturing	132.2	132.5	132.2	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.7	131.7	131.7	131.6
323	Printing and related support activities	111.9	112.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.7	111.7	112.0	112.0	112.0	111.8
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	379.6	385.7	368.9	372.6	362.4	371.1	377.5	401.2	403.5	387.6	372.2	356.9	379.6
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	255.2	256.7	255.9	255.6	254.7	258.4	259.7	261.7	262.0	262.0	260.6	259.4	259.5
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	178.4	178.6	178.7	178.3	178.2	178.5	179.3	180.2	181.2	181.6	181.5	181.1	179.9
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	220.6	219.1	214.2	213.1	211.5	211.6	215.0	214.6	213.2	211.1	208.4	204.6	202.0
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	184.1	184.4	184.3	184.2	184.2	184.5	184.8	185.2	185.6	185.9	185.7	185.0	185.0
333	Machinery manufacturing	123.9	124.2	124.3	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.6	125.8	126.0	126.1	126.2	126.2	126.4
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	90.0	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.8	89.7	89.7	89.8	89.6	89.6	89.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	136.5	136.7	136.5	136.7	136.6	137.6	138.0	138.0	138.4	138.7	138.8	138.3	138.5
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	112.2	112.1	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.5	114.6
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	181.7	182.2	182.4	182.7	183.0	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.5	184.7	185.4	186.0	186.4
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	116.3	116.4	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.9	117.7	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.3	117.5	117.7
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	127.9	128.5	128.0	127.8	128.0	128.8	129.1	132.4	133.0	132.6	133.0	132.8	131.5
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	126.8	125.5	127.2	125.1	125.5	124.6	125.4	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.2	125.6	126.4
443	Electronics and appliance stores	88.3	90.5	89.4	90.9	81.8	80.0	80.3	74.8	73.9	75.6	79.5	77.1	78.3
446	Health and personal care stores	131.4	135.9	134.5	134.5	134.9	136.2	135.4	137.8	138.6	137.9	137.1	135.0	135.7
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	82.3	84.1	78.6	82.0	80.3	75.5	77.0	76.3	82.1	86.0	86.0	81.4	74.1
454	Nonstore retailers	143.7	143.4	141.9	140.8	145.4	146.3	144.5	145.0	146.6	152.0	152.9	147.1	138.9
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	224.0	216.2	220.2	220.0	221.8	224.3	228.2	232.3	233.3	230.4	232.6	230.2	232.6
483	Water transportation	132.5	132.6	131.7	132.7	131.9	132.3	132.8	135.9	137.7	138.1	137.7	137.3	136.6
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	141.5	139.2	133.4	131.4	131.4	130.4	129.4	128.2	127.0	128.4	129.9	135.7	137.0
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	131.9	132.0	132.3	132.4	132.5	133.1	133.1	133.2	133.2	133.1	133.1	133.3	133.4
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	109.0	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.0	108.8	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.4	108.5
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	129.6	129.5	129.8	128.9	129.0	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.6
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	177.1	177.5	178.7	178.8	179.4	179.9	179.9	180.0	180.5	180.6	180.3	180.6	183.5
6231	Nursing care facilities	129.1	129.4	128.1	128.3	128.5	129.4	130.6	130.6	130.1	130.4	130.5	130.7	130.7
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	137.3	138.2	138.1	137.5	137.8	138.9	138.9	139.6	139.8	139.8	139.6	139.7	139.4
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.1	111.4	111.2	111.5	111.5	112.3	111.9	111.4	111.1	111.1	112.5	111.4	111.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	109.0	110.0	114.4	115.1	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.6	115.5	118.7	117.6	115.1	114.9
517	Telecommunications	102.1	101.8	102.0	102.1	101.9	102.0	101.7	101.9	101.4	101.8	101.7	102.0	102.7
5182	Data processing and related services	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.0	102.1	102.1	101.8	102.3	102.5	102.6
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	128.0	125.0	122.2	123.7	123.3	124.8	126.6	126.8	130.5	129.1	126.6	128.1	129.5
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	110.1	110.3	110.3	110.3	111.0	111.0	109.4	109.2	110.0	110.0	111.6	110.9	110.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	97.7	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.8	97.7	98.4	98.6	98.3	99.6	99.1
5313	Real estate support activities	105.5	106.0	107.1	106.4	106.9	107.4	107.0	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.5
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	143.2	135.0	133.5	132.1	122.9	122.8	128.3	142.9	128.6	126.1	128.4	135.8	136.8
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	178.2	178.4	178.4	178.6	178.7	182.0	182.1	182.3	182.7	182.8	182.9	182.9	183.3
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	111.9	111.8	111.1	110.9	112.5	112.0	111.9	111.4	111.5	111.1	110.9	112.5	114.1
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	145.9	146.2	146.3	146.4	146.4	146.6	146.6	146.7	147.1	147.4	147.2	147.3	148.3
54181	Advertising agencies	106.4	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.6	106.9	107.0	106.8	107.5	107.2	107.1	107.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.5	126.1	126.0	126.6	126.1	125.8	126.7	126.5
56151	Travel agencies	100.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.0	100.2	100.4	99.8	100.7	99.9	99.8	102.3
56172	Janitorial services	112.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8
5621	Waste collection	120.7	121.3	121.5	121.4	120.9	121.3	121.6	122.3	122.5	122.2	121.6	121.6	121.9
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	143.5	143.6	145.2	144.1	142.9	142.4	143.9	149.0	147.6	146.0	148.1	149.0	149.0

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011					2012							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES	134.6	135.3	132.6	132.7	132.1	132.5	133.1	134.1	134.7	134.0	131.7	132.2	133.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	208.9	213.8	199.0	203.1	199.0	201.6	200.5	206.0	210.8	212.2	205.8	219.1	230.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	212.0	217.3	201.1	205.7	201.2	203.8	202.6	208.6	213.4	215.2	208.0	222.6	234.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	184.8	184.6	184.8	182.6	183.8	185.9	186.8	186.2	191.4	188.3	190.1	189.8	192.7
Industrial supplies and materials	191.7	192.8	186.3	185.9	184.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	189.1	185.7	178.4	177.7	180.2
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	215.7	212.5	209.8	206.8	200.7	200.7	202.0	201.4	201.7	198.3	189.2	188.8	197.9
Fuels and lubricants	284.1	284.6	268.9	278.1	270.6	273.7	273.6	280.4	285.4	271.9	248.3	249.9	261.6
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	179.6	181.2	175.9	173.4	173.8	172.0	175.0	176.3	176.4	175.0	171.0	169.6	169.8
Selected building materials	115.3	115.8	116.2	116.3	115.6	115.8	117.1	117.2	117.7	117.3	118.1	118.5	118.7
Capital goods	104.7	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.6	105.4	105.7	105.9	105.9	106.0	105.8	105.6	105.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment	114.1	114.1	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.2	114.1	114.3	113.5	113.6
Nonelectrical machinery	94.3	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	94.9	94.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.1	112.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	117.2	117.4	116.9	116.7	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.3	116.9	117.0	116.4	116.4
Nondurables, manufactured	114.9	114.7	113.8	113.6	113.9	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.8	114.9
Durables, manufactured	113.0	113.6	113.4	113.3	113.3	113.4	114.0	114.3	113.9	115.1	114.9	114.6	114.6
Agricultural commodities	211.9	216.0	201.9	205.3	200.5	202.8	202.0	206.9	211.0	212.0	204.5	216.8	228.0
Nonagricultural commodities	129.1	129.5	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.9	129.2	128.4	126.5	126.2	126.7

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011					2012							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES	141.9	141.7	141.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	144.2	144.1	142.0	138.7	137.7	139.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	174.4	174.7	173.6	173.3	172.4	176.3	171.4	174.4	174.5	173.1	171.8	169.8	168.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	196.1	196.5	194.8	194.9	194.0	198.8	192.1	196.3	196.4	195.2	193.4	191.3	189.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	125.3	125.3	125.6	124.1	123.7	125.4	124.3	124.7	124.9	123.0	122.9	121.3	120.5
Industrial supplies and materials	263.8	262.5	260.1	264.4	263.6	262.4	263.1	272.0	271.0	261.1	245.5	240.8	249.1
Fuels and lubricants	351.8	348.2	346.1	357.7	356.3	355.6	355.4	371.0	367.7	347.2	317.7	311.4	329.1
Petroleum and petroleum products	390.0	386.5	385.5	398.8	397.8	397.9	399.0	418.5	416.0	392.3	357.2	348.9	369.2
Paper and paper base stocks	118.4	117.1	117.3	116.2	114.8	112.5	112.4	114.0	113.1	114.4	114.1	113.9	113.4
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	175.0	175.9	176.4	175.8	175.1	174.7	175.7	177.7	183.2	184.8	183.3	177.0	177.3
Selected building materials	130.8	131.2	130.3	130.2	130.7	131.3	132.0	134.4	135.1	136.5	138.1	138.8	139.8
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	302.9	304.9	292.1	277.3	277.8	270.8	275.5	283.9	277.7	273.4	263.5	258.1	255.6
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	115.5	116.3	116.3	115.8	115.2	114.7	114.8	115.4	115.8	115.6	115.0	114.4	114.2
Capital goods	92.9	92.9	92.7	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.2	93.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	118.6	118.4	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.9	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.8	119.2	119.1
Nonelectrical machinery	86.4	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.6	86.6	86.4	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.3	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.7	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.7	114.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	106.4	106.6	107.2	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5	107.2
Nondurables, manufactured	112.6	112.8	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.8	114.6
Durables, manufactured	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.4
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	114.0	114.9	115.1	114.5	119.3	118.6	119.8	118.0	119.2	119.6	119.3	118.3	115.4

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2010			2011				2012	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight	162.5	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.7	178.6
Export air freight	126.3	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	148.9	148.1
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	175.3	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7	199.8
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	176.3	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1	202.8

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2009			2010				2011				2012	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	105.7	107.2	108.5	109.1	108.9	109.8	110.2	109.5	109.8	109.9	110.7	110.5	111.0
Compensation per hour	113.3	113.9	114.2	114.5	115.2	115.8	115.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.1	119.5	120.5
Real compensation per hour	103.6	103.3	102.7	102.8	103.5	103.7	103.0	104.0	103.0	102.1	101.6	102.2	102.9
Unit labor costs	107.2	106.3	105.2	104.9	105.7	105.4	105.1	108.1	107.9	107.6	106.7	108.2	108.6
Unit nonlabor payments	108.3	110.7	113.4	114.8	114.7	116.4	118.5	115.3	117.7	120.5	121.8	120.8	121.3
Implicit price deflator	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	105.6	106.9	108.2	108.9	108.8	109.7	110.2	109.7	110.0	110.1	110.9	110.7	111.2
Compensation per hour	113.4	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.0	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.3	119.8	120.8
Real compensation per hour	103.7	103.3	102.7	102.9	103.6	103.7	103.1	104.2	103.1	102.3	101.8	102.4	103.0
Unit labor costs	107.4	106.5	105.5	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.2	108.1	107.7	107.6	106.7	108.2	108.6
Unit nonlabor payments	108.4	111.0	113.3	114.7	114.6	116.2	118.0	114.5	117.0	119.6	121.1	120.2	120.6
Implicit price deflator	107.8	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.4	112.3	112.4	112.9	113.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	102.1	103.9	107.1	109.5	109.2	109.9	109.0	110.2	111.4	110.5	111.6	111.9	–
Compensation per hour	113.4	114.2	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.8	115.6	118.3	118.2	118.2	117.9	119.5	–
Real compensation per hour	103.7	103.5	103.1	102.9	103.4	103.7	102.8	104.0	102.8	102.0	101.4	102.2	–
Total unit costs	114.0	112.3	109.7	107.5	107.9	107.8	108.8	109.9	108.8	110.0	108.8	109.5	–
Unit labor costs	111.0	109.8	106.9	104.6	105.4	105.3	106.1	107.3	106.1	107.0	105.7	106.7	–
Unit nonlabor costs	121.6	118.8	117.0	114.9	114.6	114.2	116.1	116.7	115.9	117.8	117.0	116.5	–
Unit profits	79.0	85.0	98.6	111.0	110.3	117.2	114.5	109.9	121.6	122.3	124.1	123.6	–
Unit nonlabor payments	107.0	107.2	110.7	113.5	113.1	115.2	115.5	114.4	117.9	119.4	119.5	118.9	–
Implicit price deflator	109.5	108.9	108.3	107.9	108.2	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.4	111.5	110.8	111.2	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	102.8	105.9	107.7	108.9	111.1	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.9	114.4	114.6	116.1	116.2
Compensation per hour	114.6	114.8	115.6	114.3	115.6	115.9	116.6	119.6	118.9	119.0	117.2	118.6	118.8
Real compensation per hour	104.8	104.1	104.0	102.6	103.8	103.8	103.6	105.1	103.4	102.7	100.8	101.4	101.4
Unit labor costs	111.4	108.4	107.4	104.9	104.0	103.9	103.5	105.4	105.3	104.0	102.3	102.2	102.2

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

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

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries[1/]

[2002=100]

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

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries[1/]

[2002=100]

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

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries[1/]

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	91.9	93.1	100.0	97.9	112.3	111.3	102.7	98.8	96.5	87.3	91.0	93.9
424	Nondurable goods	99.4	99.3	100.0	106.7	112.1	115.1	115.0	116.0	113.6	117.1	119.7	118.4
4241	Paper and paper products	86.5	89.7	100.0	102.8	111.6	119.5	116.3	119.9	107.3	107.9	110.6	107.1
4242	Druggists' goods	95.7	94.6	100.0	120.8	137.0	155.1	164.4	165.7	171.5	185.8	192.3	205.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods	88.7	93.9	100.0	104.5	110.7	121.2	122.3	127.1	125.5	122.5	128.7	121.9
4244	Grocery and related products	103.9	103.4	100.0	108.0	109.0	110.5	111.9	115.1	110.5	114.1	116.3	116.2
4245	Farm product raw materials	106.7	104.3	100.0	98.8	108.7	107.3	110.9	110.8	114.1	124.0	120.0	98.1
4246	Chemicals	95.5	94.1	100.0	105.9	107.2	102.4	99.8	103.8	105.0	92.8	110.7	110.2
4247	Petroleum	92.0	92.0	100.0	101.7	113.1	108.9	104.2	99.5	95.6	99.7	98.4	97.9
4248	Alcoholic beverages	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.1	98.6	100.2	103.2	105.0	101.0	101.0	94.3	91.8
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	108.7	105.5	100.0	101.6	110.0	112.1	108.7	101.7	98.3	103.9	106.5	104.5
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	110.5	101.9	100.0	97.4	92.3	80.6	85.6	87.3	82.8	82.4	85.3	84.8
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade	92.5	95.6	100.0	104.9	109.9	112.6	116.8	119.9	117.2	117.9	120.9	123.5
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	95.3	96.7	100.0	103.8	106.6	106.1	108.1	109.5	99.3	95.5	100.3	102.4
4411	Automobile dealers	97.0	98.5	100.0	102.2	107.0	106.2	108.2	110.6	100.7	99.3	106.5	107.6
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	86.2	93.2	100.0	99.7	105.8	98.8	103.9	103.4	97.7	91.0	92.6	92.4
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	100.8	94.1	100.0	106.8	102.1	106.1	105.4	103.1	98.7	94.8	93.3	93.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	89.7	94.7	100.0	103.6	112.1	113.9	117.5	123.5	123.6	128.4	134.0	141.9
4421	Furniture stores	89.5	95.6	100.0	102.4	110.1	111.6	117.2	119.7	116.5	118.9	123.4	129.7
4422	Home furnishings stores	89.7	93.5	100.0	105.1	114.5	116.5	118.2	127.9	131.9	139.9	147.2	157.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
4431	Electronics and appliance stores	74.4	84.2	100.0	125.6	142.7	158.6	177.6	200.3	232.4	257.9	267.9	275.4
444	Building material and garden supply stores	93.5	96.6	100.0	104.7	110.5	110.1	111.0	112.2	111.8	106.4	111.2	114.8
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	94.6	96.1	100.0	104.7	109.9	110.6	111.4	111.1	108.8	103.1	106.3	109.5
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	87.2	100.1	100.0	104.8	115.0	105.8	107.2	121.2	136.4	132.4	150.9	156.1
445	Food and beverage stores	96.5	99.1	100.0	101.9	106.9	111.2	113.3	115.6	112.2	113.6	115.6	116.7
4451	Grocery stores	96.5	98.6	100.0	101.5	106.3	110.2	111.2	112.8	109.7	110.8	112.3	112.9
4452	Specialty food stores	93.6	102.9	100.0	104.8	110.7	113.0	122.8	129.2	124.8	129.7	130.8	131.8
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores	96.0	97.2	100.0	106.1	115.8	126.5	131.0	139.5	129.5	130.4	144.0	147.5
446	Health and personal care stores	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
4461	Health and personal care stores	91.3	94.6	100.0	105.5	109.5	109.0	112.5	112.2	112.7	115.8	116.3	116.4
447	Gasoline stations	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
4471	Gasoline stations	86.1	90.2	100.0	96.4	98.4	99.7	99.2	102.6	102.2	105.7	105.0	101.0
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	94.2	96.4	100.0	106.2	106.7	112.8	123.2	132.9	138.0	134.7	143.5	143.1
4481	Clothing stores	92.0	96.1	100.0	104.8	104.5	112.8	123.7	135.1	145.1	143.9	152.5	151.5
4482	Shoe stores	87.9	89.0	100.0	105.6	99.5	105.2	116.0	114.4	113.9	104.9	111.3	116.1
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	110.0	104.4	100.0	112.3	122.4	118.0	125.8	137.1	125.6	118.5	129.5	125.5
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	94.5	98.3	100.0	102.4	115.4	126.4	130.6	125.2	126.2	134.6	142.3	151.6
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	95.5	97.3	100.0	102.8	118.8	130.9	139.1	134.2	134.8	144.8	151.4	158.5
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	92.7	100.5	100.0	101.5	108.0	116.7	112.3	105.2	106.8	111.0	121.3	137.6
452	General merchandise stores	93.2	96.8	100.0	106.3	109.5	113.4	116.8	117.6	116.1	118.7	117.5	115.8
4521	Department stores	104.0	101.6	100.0	104.3	107.7	109.3	111.4	104.7	101.4	100.4	96.6	91.4
4529	Other general merchandise stores	82.5	92.4	100.0	106.4	107.8	112.1	115.0	121.6	119.3	123.0	123.3	124.3
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	95.8	94.6	100.0	105.3	108.6	114.6	126.0	130.0	126.8	119.6	124.3	137.6
4531	Florists	101.3	90.3	100.0	96.2	91.8	110.8	125.7	113.0	121.3	127.4	137.1	165.4
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	90.0	93.5	100.0	108.8	121.6	128.2	143.3	151.8	149.9	156.1	167.0	182.5
4533	Used merchandise stores	81.9	85.9	100.0	104.1	104.9	106.6	112.7	123.5	132.9	116.3	122.4	139.8
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	110.5	102.8	100.0	104.6	100.9	104.0	115.2	118.3	106.8	94.3	95.5	105.6
454	Nonstore retailers	83.6	89.9	100.0	108.9	121.3	126.0	148.8	163.1	166.7	174.8	182.2	213.0
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	75.3	84.4	100.0	117.3	134.2	145.4	175.9	196.4	187.2	194.8	207.0	237.3
4542	Vending machine operators	121.8	104.9	100.0	112.0	121.1	114.9	124.4	117.0	125.6	111.0	114.3	135.7
4543	Direct selling establishments	90.7	94.7	100.0	93.5	94.2	87.1	93.3	96.5	101.3	106.1	99.7	113.4
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation	96.0	91.0	100.0	110.2	124.2	133.6	140.5	142.2	140.5	140.8	150.1	-
482111	Line-haul railroads	85.0	90.6	100.0	105.0	107.2	103.3	109.3	103.3	107.9	103.6	112.0	-
484	Truck transportation	99.2	99.1	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.0	104.3	105.1	103.5	98.3	106.9	-
4841	General freight trucking	95.7	97.3	100.0	103.2	101.8	103.6	104.5	104.9	104.2	98.3	109.2	-
48411	General freight trucking, local	96.2	99.4	100.0	105.6	100.3	103.1	109.4	105.8	102.9	97.5	111.4	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	95.3	96.4	100.0	102.8	102.0	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.7	97.6	107.5	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving	116.6	103.0	100.0	105.1	107.3	106.5	106.2	109.6	115.9	115.0	110.9	-
491	U.S. Postal service	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
4911	U.S. Postal service	99.1	99.8	100.0	101.3	103.4	104.5	104.5	105.3	102.3	104.2	105.8	-
492	Couriers and messengers	90.0	92.6	100.0	104.7	101.3	94.7	99.4	96.5	87.7	82.7	84.2	-
493	Warehousing and storage	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6	-
4931	Warehousing and storage	89.5	94.4	100.0	104.0	103.9	99.5	97.2	95.5	93.5	95.3	103.6	-

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries[1/]

[2002=100]

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
49311	General warehousing and storage	85.1	92.8	100.0	105.4	103.0	102.8	103.2	101.4	99.0	101.8	109.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage	110.1	98.2	100.0	108.5	119.5	102.7	95.8	103.3	105.9	96.5	117.6	-
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet	99.9	99.6	100.0	108.1	110.4	110.9	116.3	119.7	121.0	122.5	131.3	-
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	102.9	101.2	100.0	105.1	100.0	97.3	101.0	101.9	99.2	97.6	101.3	-
5112	Software publishers	97.7	96.2	100.0	113.1	131.5	136.7	139.0	141.7	146.9	145.6	154.2	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	108.7	103.7	100.0	100.8	103.9	111.1	118.7	125.0	120.3	128.4	128.8	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet	99.7	95.5	100.0	102.9	107.5	113.8	121.7	130.9	134.4	135.5	151.8	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	97.0	94.3	100.0	99.5	102.4	105.3	113.6	115.3	115.7	114.1	131.2	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	108.7	98.7	100.0	109.6	118.4	129.3	135.9	158.3	169.0	173.1	187.8	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	94.9	92.0	100.0	106.5	112.0	115.9	119.8	121.5	123.8	126.1	131.9	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	70.1	88.0	100.0	111.6	134.8	176.0	189.2	200.2	238.6	297.1	344.4	-
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	95.4	95.4	100.0	103.1	104.0	108.9	112.2	116.1	114.9	126.9	122.9	-
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	97.9	96.9	100.0	106.5	104.7	98.1	100.4	118.0	123.7	118.5	128.6	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing	107.0	99.7	100.0	97.8	111.6	114.2	123.4	120.0	114.8	99.5	99.1	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental	103.5	102.3	100.0	112.9	115.6	104.7	124.0	152.1	136.7	148.6	185.1	-
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services	90.6	84.8	100.0	94.9	83.0	82.2	78.5	87.3	83.3	79.4	82.1	-
54131	Architectural services	100.0	103.2	100.0	103.4	107.9	107.9	105.8	109.6	113.3	111.7	107.2	-
54133	Engineering services	101.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	112.5	119.7	121.1	118.3	123.3	116.5	113.8	-
54181	Advertising agencies	95.1	94.5	100.0	106.4	116.4	114.6	115.2	118.7	125.2	131.1	143.4	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait	111.7	104.8	100.0	104.8	92.3	91.1	95.4	100.6	102.5	96.0	108.0	-
	Administrative and waste services												
561311	Employment placement agencies	67.1	79.4	100.0	108.0	120.8	126.9	146.5	176.9	203.7	205.1	198.3	-
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services	83.2	86.7	100.0	113.0	128.3	144.2	140.1	145.8	157.4	172.0	192.3	-
56151	Travel agencies	94.1	90.5	100.0	125.5	150.9	173.7	186.1	217.8	223.5	235.5	267.7	-
56172	Janitorial services	95.7	96.7	100.0	110.7	106.6	108.4	102.5	109.0	111.2	107.9	110.7	-
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	95.9	98.3	100.0	103.1	103.9	102.4	104.6	102.4	111.3	114.4	109.5	-
621511	Medical laboratories	103.5	103.7	100.0	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.6	105.8	115.7	121.9	115.5	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	85.7	90.8	100.0	99.8	97.5	99.4	102.9	92.4	100.0	99.2	98.8	-
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks	99.2	87.0	100.0	108.3	99.1	109.1	99.0	106.2	106.4	97.8	95.8	-
71395	Bowling centers	93.4	95.7	100.0	103.2	106.0	104.4	97.7	111.8	112.3	111.7	114.5	-
	Accommodation and food services												
72	Accommodation and food services	100.0	99.0	100.0	102.5	105.2	105.7	107.1	106.9	106.0	105.1	107.5	-
721	Accommodation	98.2	96.2	100.0	103.7	111.6	109.0	109.7	109.4	108.8	107.1	109.3	-
7211	Traveler accommodation	98.9	96.4	100.0	103.6	111.8	109.6	110.0	109.5	108.7	106.7	109.0	-
722	Food services and drinking places	99.1	99.4	100.0	102.3	102.8	103.7	105.0	104.5	103.7	103.5	105.9	105.9
7221	Full-service restaurants	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.7	103.7	102.9	100.8	99.9	101.2	103.2
7222	Limited-service eating places	99.3	99.8	100.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	103.8	103.1	103.5	105.1	109.6	107.1
7223	Special food services	100.2	100.4	100.0	104.5	107.0	109.2	110.9	113.7	113.0	107.6	106.9	108.9
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	97.8	94.8	100.0	113.8	106.2	112.2	122.1	122.5	120.0	122.3	119.9	122.1
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	105.5	105.0	100.0	99.7	106.5	105.7	104.6	102.5	100.9	95.3	97.5	-
81142	Reupholstery and furniture repair	103.4	102.9	100.0	93.7	94.7	94.6	91.9	94.8	90.8	86.3	82.2	-
8121	Personal care services	96.4	101.9	100.0	106.6	109.3	114.8	113.7	119.3	123.0	113.4	110.9	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services	98.0	103.8	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.1	115.4	119.5	122.4	113.3	112.2	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	100.3	97.1	100.0	100.5	96.8	96.3	101.1	100.6	94.8	96.1	98.0	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	95.7	98.6	100.0	92.6	99.2	109.2	108.4	103.8	103.0	113.1	116.5	-
81231	Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners	88.0	95.5	100.0	82.6	94.7	115.4	99.4	91.1	85.9	92.1	91.9	-
81232	Drycleaning and laundry services	96.7	97.8	100.0	89.8	95.4	103.9	103.1	101.5	99.1	110.0	109.8	-
81233	Linen and uniform supply	98.8	101.1	100.0	99.0	104.3	111.7	115.9	108.7	109.7	119.0	126.2	-
81292	Photofinishing	73.4	80.8	100.0	98.3	97.9	105.4	102.4	101.0	105.3	130.8	160.0	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.
1/ Data for most industries are available beginning in 1987 and may be accessed on the BLS website at http://www.bls.gov/lpc/iprprodydata.htm

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

[Percent]

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Civilian labor force											
United States	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287	154,142	153,889	153,617
Australia	9,746	9,901	10,084	10,213	10,529	10,773	11,060	11,356	11,602	11,868	12,049
Canada	15,886	16,356	16,722	16,926	17,056	17,266	17,626	17,936	18,058	18,263	18,434
France	26,109	26,432	26,674	26,853	27,033	27,227	27,441	27,656	27,937	28,053	28,102
Germany	39,460	39,414	39,276	39,711	40,696	41,206	41,364	41,481	41,507	41,495	42,046
Italy	23,893	24,052	24,070	24,084	24,179	24,394	24,459	24,836	24,705	24,699	24,820
Japan	66,480	65,866	65,496	65,367	65,384	65,555	65,909	65,660	65,361	65,111	65,040
Korea, Republic of	22,471	22,921	22,957	23,417	23,743	23,978	24,216	24,346	24,395	24,749	25,099
Mexico	-	-	-	-	41,830	43,065	43,779	44,401	45,324	45,758	48,243
Netherlands	8,156	8,289	8,330	8,379	8,400	8,462	8,596	8,679	8,716	8,568	8,572
New Zealand	1,952	2,012	2,054	2,109	2,168	2,220	2,257	2,283	2,305	2,332	2,370
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,968	17,668	17,391	17,660
Spain	17,874	18,614	19,372	20,024	20,709	21,433	22,036	22,699	22,885	22,941	22,971
Sweden	4,530	4,545	4,565	4,579	4,695	4,748	4,823	4,877	4,891	4,945	5,004
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	22,072	22,434	23,099	23,880	24,808	25,952
United Kingdom	29,107	29,364	29,586	29,814	30,148	30,616	30,802	31,137	31,272	31,424	31,646
Participation rate[1]											
United States	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.1
Australia	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.5	66.5
Canada	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.6	67.3	67.2	67.5	67.7	67.2	67.0	66.8
France	56.1	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.6	56.5	56.3
Germany	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.4	58.5	58.6	59.2
Italy	49.7	49.9	49.6	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.1	48.1
Japan	61.2	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.7
Korea, Republic of	61.4	62.0	61.5	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.5	60.8	61.0	61.1
Mexico	-	-	-	-	57.1	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	57.7	57.8
Netherlands	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.5	65.2	65.4	65.2	63.7	63.3
New Zealand	65.8	66.6	66.4	67.0	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.2	68.0	68.4
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	56.1	54.3	54.3
Spain	52.7	53.9	55.1	56.1	57.0	58.1	58.6	59.6	59.7	59.8	59.8
Sweden	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.6	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.3	64.8	64.9	65.1
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	44.9	44.9	45.5	46.2	47.2	48.4
United Kingdom	62.7	62.9	62.9	62.9	63.1	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2
Employed											
United States	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362	139,877	139,064	139,869
Australia	9,088	9,271	9,485	9,662	9,998	10,257	10,576	10,873	10,953	11,247	11,435
Canada	14,860	15,210	15,576	15,835	16,032	16,317	16,704	16,985	16,732	16,969	17,238
France	24,063	24,325	24,380	24,442	24,601	24,794	25,218	25,588	25,356	25,400	25,474
Germany	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,123	36,949	37,763	38,345	38,279	38,549	39,544
Italy	21,720	21,994	22,020	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953	23,144	22,760	22,597	22,712
Japan	63,460	62,650	62,511	62,641	62,908	63,209	63,509	63,250	62,241	62,011	62,307
Korea, Republic of	21,572	22,169	22,139	22,557	22,856	23,151	23,433	23,577	23,506	23,829	24,244
Mexico	-	-	-	-	40,303	41,492	42,124	42,600	42,803	43,238	45,682
Netherlands	7,950	8,035	7,989	7,960	7,959	8,096	8,290	8,412	8,389	8,178	8,183
New Zealand	1,846	1,906	1,956	2,024	2,085	2,135	2,174	2,188	2,164	2,180	2,215
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,864	13,453	13,059	13,263
Spain	15,970	16,459	17,130	17,810	18,796	19,596	20,202	20,108	18,735	18,309	17,972
Sweden	4,303	4,311	4,301	4,279	4,334	4,416	4,530	4,581	4,487	4,534	4,631
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	20,120	20,415	20,820	20,827	22,112	23,628
United Kingdom	27,618	27,835	28,096	28,388	28,681	28,942	29,148	29,354	28,878	28,945	29,086
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2	59.3	58.5	58.4
Australia	60.0	60.2	60.8	61.1	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	62.9	63.0	63.1
Canada	61.8	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	64.0	64.1	62.2	62.3	62.5
France	51.7	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.1	51.1	51.6	52.1	51.3	51.2	51.0
Germany	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.1	52.1	53.2	54.0	54.0	54.4	55.7
Italy	45.1	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6	45.6	44.6	44.0	44.0
Japan	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6	57.4	56.4	56.2	56.2
Korea, Republic of	59.0	60.0	59.3	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.8	59.5	58.6	58.7	59.1
Mexico	-	-	-	-	55.0	55.9	55.8	55.5	54.7	54.6	54.8
Netherlands	62.1	62.3	61.6	61.1	60.9	61.7	62.9	63.4	62.8	60.8	60.5
New Zealand	62.2	63.0	63.2	64.3	65.2	65.7	65.9	65.6	64.0	63.6	63.9
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	42.7	40.8	40.8
Spain	47.1	47.7	48.8	49.9	51.7	53.1	53.8	52.8	48.9	47.7	46.8
Sweden	60.5	60.6	60.2	59.5	59.8	60.4	61.3	61.3	59.5	59.5	60.3
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.3	42.1	44.1
United Kingdom	59.5	59.6	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	59.9	58.5	58.2	58.0
Unemployed											
United States	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924	14,265	14,825	13,747
Australia	658	630	599	551	531	516	484	483	649	621	614
Canada	1,026	1,146	1,146	1,091	1,024	949	922	951	1,326	1,294	1,196
France	2,046	2,107	2,294	2,411	2,432	2,433	2,223	2,068	2,581	2,653	2,628
Germany	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,573	4,257	3,601	3,136	3,228	2,946	2,502
Italy	2,173	2,058	2,050	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506	1,692	1,945	2,102	2,108
Japan	3,020	3,216	2,985	2,726	2,476	2,346	2,400	2,410	3,120	3,100	2,733
Korea, Republic of	899	752	818	860	887	827	783	769	889	920	855
Mexico	-	-	-	-	1,527	1,573	1,655	1,801	2,521	2,520	2,561
Netherlands	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390	389
New Zealand	106	106	98	85	83	85	83	95	141	152	155
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,104	4,215	4,332	4,397
Spain	1,904	2,155	2,242	2,214	1,913	1,837	1,834	2,591	4,150	4,632	4,999
Sweden	227	234	264	300	361	332	293	296	404	411	373
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	1,952	2,019	2,279	3,053	2,696	2,324
United Kingdom	1,489	1,529	1,490	1,426	1,467	1,674	1,654	1,783	2,394	2,479	2,560
Unemployment rate[3]											
United States	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9
Australia	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.1
Canada	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.3	7.1	6.5
France	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.1	7.5	9.2	9.5	9.4
Germany	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3	8.7	7.6	7.8	7.1	6.0
Italy	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.5	8.5
Japan	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.2
Korea, Republic of	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.4
Mexico	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.5	5.3
Netherlands	2.5	3.1	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.5
New Zealand	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8	23.9	24.9	24.9
Spain	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.1	9.2	8.6	8.3	11.4	18.1	20.2	21.8
Sweden	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.1	8.3	8.3	7.5
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	9.0	9.9	12.8	10.9	9.0
United Kingdom	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.9	8.1

[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: Dash indicates data are not available. There are breaks in series for the United States (2003, 2004), Germany (2005), Mexico (2011), the Netherlands (2003, 2010), Spain (2002, 2005), 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, 16 Countries* at **www.bls.gov/ilc/flscomparelf.htm.** Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *International Unemployment Rates and Employment Indexes, Seasonally Adjusted* at **www.bls.gov/ilc/intl_unemployment_rates_monthly.htm**, because the former is updated annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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