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Older women: pushed into retirement in the 1970s and 1980s by the baby boomers?

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Departments

Older women: pushed into retirement in the 1970s and 1980s by the baby boomers?

Because baby boomers crowded the labor market and competed with older women for part-time and part-year jobs, the labor force participation of older women declined slightly from 1970 to 1985; in more recent decades, women's retirement age rose as "bridge jobs" became more available

Diane J. Macunovich

The labor force participation of older women in the United States, like that of younger women, has changed dramatically over the past 40 years, but the patterns for the two groups have differed markedly. While the participation of women ages 25–34—particularly married women—increased dramatically in the 1970s and early 1980s before beginning to level off, the participation of women ages 55–69 actually declined marginally between 1970 and 1985, and only then began a pronounced and steady increase which has not yet abated. This article looks at why these patterns have diverged so markedly. Another time of divergence was the immediate post-World War II period, when the labor force participation of older women increased while that of young women declined.

Although changes in age at retirement affect the trends in labor force participation among older workers, the concept of retirement is notoriously difficult to define. In the Current Population Survey (CPS), the only available retirement information comes from a question asking why a woman was out of work in the previous year. But she might report herself as unemployed, or simply not in the labor force, in a period in which retirement might be defined retrospectively as having begun. As a result, this paper will use a number of variables to examine the phenomenon, including not only self-reported retirement, but also annual hours worked, the propensity to be not in the labor force, and the receipt of Social Security benefits.

Literature review

Despite a voluminous literature on older men's patterns of labor force participation and retirement, there appear to be only a few reports that look specifically at older women and a few more that look at both men and women. A frequent topic discussed in this literature is the effect of Social Security earnings tests on labor force participation. This has been addressed in articles by Jonathan Gruber and Peter Orszag, Cordelia Reimers and Marjorie Honig, and Stephen Rubb.[1]

Workers have historically had their Social Security benefits reduced by current earnings. Although these workers are later compensated for this reduction through higher Social Security benefits, the reduction is usually viewed by workers as a tax on earnings and therefore is hypothesized to affect labor force participation among people ages 65 and older. The threshold above which earnings result in a reduction in Social Security benefits was removed in 2000 for those ages

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65–69. In addition, legislation that was passed in 1983 caused the delayed retirement credit to increase between 1990 and 2008, allowing benefits to increase up to age 70 for every additional year benefits are delayed.

The evidence regarding women's response to these economic incentives varies. Cordelia Reimers and Marjorie Honig found that men, but not women, are highly responsive to the earnings test; their model indicates that older women's labor force participation is increased by the delayed retirement credit, but not reduced by the earnings test.[2] Stephen Rubb similarly found little earnings-test effect on women's labor supply.[3] Jonathan Gruber and Peter Orszag, however, found opposite results, with little or no significant effect of the earnings test among men, but some evidence of an effect for women.[4] And Marjorie Honig, specifically analyzing effects on married women, found them responsive to their own pension wealth and, to a lesser extent, to Social Security benefits.[5] Responsiveness to the Social Security delayed retirement credit, taken together with the increased and then eliminated earnings-test threshold, might to some extent be expected to have contributed to the patterns observed in chart 1.

Another topic, which has been addressed in the literature primarily with respect to older men, is the focus of this study: the increasing prevalence of "bridge" employment among older workers. This is the tendency to exit career full-time jobs not directly into retirement, but rather into various forms of part-time work. Although the bulk of the literature looks at this issue in terms of men's retirement patterns, Franco Peracchi and Finis Welch looked at transitions for men and women and found an increasing trend toward moves from full-time to part-time work for women as well as men.[6] Following on work done by Marjorie Honig and Giora Hanoch for men,[7] Honig found that "partial retirement" in the form of bridge jobs constitutes a significant factor in women's employment patterns.[8] And Elizabeth Hill found the tendency toward part-time work increases with age among older women.[9] Thus the concept of bridge jobs, and reentry into part-time jobs, might be hypothesized to apply to women as well as men. As a result, the following is a brief review of the findings in the literature on male labor force transitions.

Christopher Ruhm was perhaps the first to identify (and name) this phenomenon. He found that fewer than 40 percent of household heads retire directly from career jobs, and more than half partially retire at some point in their lives. He also stressed that this postcareer work is frequently in jobs outside the industry and occupation of the career position.[10] This may have changed, to some extent, in more recent years, however: Michael Giandrea, Kevin Cahill, and Joseph Quinn suggest that transition within occupations may be more frequent—in particular in moving to self-employment.[11] And the same authors, in a subsequent paper, found that younger cohorts seem to be following the same patterns as older cohorts.[12] Franco Peracchi and Finis Welch found that the prevalence of reduced labor force participation was greatest among low-wage workers and that the patterns of decreased participation among older workers paralleled those of younger workers during the 1970s and 1980s.[13] This suggests some common underlying factor or factors affecting both older and younger workers—at least among those in low-wage jobs.

Stephen Ruhm, in a later study, used data from the Retirement History Survey to study men in 1969 and from the HARRIS survey (commissioned by the Commonwealth Fund) to study men in 1989. He found that 62 percent of those in the earlier cohort who had left career jobs at age 54 or 55 were employed again at the later survey date, compared with 41 percent of those in the later cohort. He also found that early departures from career jobs—at ages 58 to 63—correlate with high reemployment probabilities.[14] Joseph Quinn[15] and a more recent study by Kevin Cahill, Michael Giandrea, and Joseph Quinn[16] referred to this phenomenon as a "do-it-yourself" form of retirement. Using the Health and Retirement Study, these authors found that two-thirds of younger retirees transition to part-time work from career jobs.

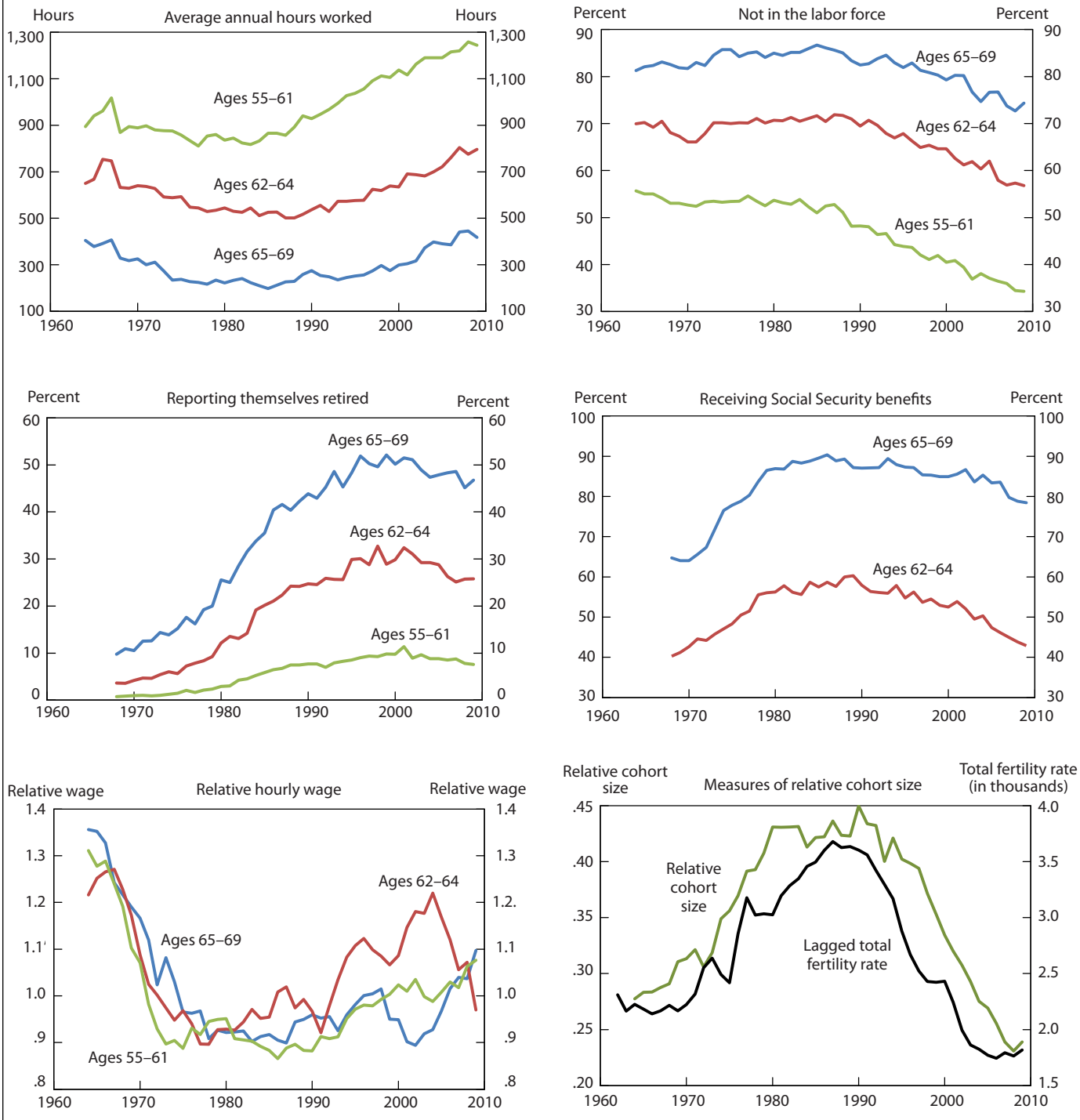
The data

Chart 1 presents data describing the labor force participation and retirement patterns of women ages 55–69. The average annual hours worked (including zeros) for women ages 55–61 decreased from 889 in 1970 to 866 in 1985 and then increased to 1,243 in 2009, while those for the 62–64 age group declined from 640 in 1970 to 526 in 1985 and then increased to 796. For women ages 65–69, annual hours were 325, 198, and 419.

The chart also indicates retirement patterns by the percentage reporting themselves as retired when questioned about why they hadn't worked in the previous year[17] and the percentage claiming Social Security benefits. For the two older age groups, the latter is nearly the inverse of hours worked, increasing dramatically in the early period and then declining very markedly after 1980–1985 for those ages 62–64. The percentage of women ages 62–69 reporting themselves as retired increased until the mid-1990s and then began to decline.

The bottom left panel within chart 1 presents the relative

Chart 1. Labor force and retirement characteristics of women ages 55–69



NOTES: The relative wage is defined here as the average wage of part-year, part-time workers relative to the average full-time wage of the previous 5-year age group. That is, the assumption is that a worker, in deciding whether to take a bridge job at ages 65–69, will compare the wage that she could earn in that bridge job relative to the wage she has been earning in a full-time career job at age 60–64. Relative cohort size is defined as the number of women ages 25–34 working part-time relative to the number of women ages 55–69. "Reporting themselves as retired" is a self-reported variable and is derivative in the CPS. That is, the CPS is not designed specifically to elicit statistics on retirement; rather, retirement is a reason that can be given for not having worked in the previous year.

SOURCES: Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and author's calculations.

hourly wage of older women. The relative wage for each age group is defined here as the average wage of part-year, part-time workers relative to the average full-time wage of the same group of women during the previous 5-year period. That is, the assumption is that a worker, in deciding whether to take a bridge job at, say, ages 55–59, will compare the wage that she could earn in that bridge job relative to the wage she has been earning in a full-time career job at ages 50–54. In all three cases, we see a sharp decline in this measure prior to 1980, with some increase—dramatic in the case of the middle age group—in the period after 1980.

The purpose of this paper is to examine these trends from 1968 to 2009 and to attempt to find some explanation for the distinctive patterns displayed in the chart.

Approach

The approach in the current study builds on the concept of "bridge jobs," especially the following findings:

- The majority of these bridge jobs are not in the same industry or occupation as the career job,[18] leading one to surmise that there is little transfer of skill or human capital from the career job to the bridge job.
- The characteristics most highly correlated with the transition to bridge jobs are those associated with low-wage workers, which again suggests lower levels of skill or human capital.[19]
- The proportion of workers transitioning to bridge jobs declined substantially between 1969 and 1989—a period when retirement rates were rising and labor force participation rates were falling—suggesting that access to bridge jobs may have declined during this period.
- The patterns of transitions among older workers paralleled that of younger workers in the 1970s and 1980s.[20]

These findings lead to the hypothesis that there may be a high level of competition and substitutability between older and younger workers for the types of part-time jobs typical of bridge jobs, and that some common factor affected both older and younger workers to an increasing degree during the 1970s and 1980s, and then attenuated in the 1990s and 2000s.

The "culprit" identified in this study—the common factor affecting both younger and older workers—is the post-World War II baby boom. As demonstrated in my 1999 and 2002 studies about young men, baby boomer overcrowding caused by their large relative cohort size, typified in a lagged total fertility rate (TFR), affected relative wages, unemployment, and the proportion of younger workers in part-time and/or part-year jobs.[21] The relative cohort size measure used here for older women is consequently the ratio of 25-to-34-year-old women working part time and/or part year to the number of women ages 55–69, and it is instrumented (given the possibility of endogeneity in the contemporaneous relative cohort size variable) using a 30-year lag of the total fertility rate.

The rationale behind these measures is that older women are using part-time and part-year jobs as bridge jobs prior to retirement, and because there is little transfer of human capital from career jobs, these women are at least to some extent competing with younger women for these jobs. As some older women encounter difficulty finding such jobs, they are more likely to skip the bridge jobs and move directly into full retirement—or, alternatively, they are less likely to re-enter the labor force after retirement.

The lower right panel in chart 1 illustrates the pattern of this relative cohort size variable for older women, with its sharp rise prior to 1980 and equally sharp decline after 1995. Superimposed on this pattern is a 30-year lag of the total fertility rate: the earlier pattern of births that produced the large cohort with its overcrowding and high proportions working part year and/or part time resembles the movements in the relative cohort size.

Data and methodology

The data used in these analyses has been drawn exclusively from the Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement for 1968–2009, as prepared in uniform files in *CPS Utilities* by Unicon. Data covered women ages 25–34 and women ages 55–69, with the ages 25–34 group used for the numerator of a relative cohort size variable and the age 55–69 group used for the remainder of the analyses.[22]

The methodology employed is that of a typical labor supply model but with relative cohort size variables added. The relative cohort size variable used was calculated as the number of 25-to-34-year-old women working part year and/or part time relative to the number of women ages 65–69 in each year and state.[23] Age-specific unemployment rates were calculated for each of the three age groups—55–61, 62–64 and 65–69—calculated at the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level,[24] and regressions were run using individual-level microdata with these state- and MSA-level variables attached to

each record. In addition, each age-group's model was also tested with a 30-year lag of the total fertility rate as an instrument for the relative cohort size measure. Summary statistics describing the data are presented in appendix tables A-1 through A-3.

Four models were estimated for four labor supply indicators; this was done separately for each of the three age groups. (See box.)

The control variables included single-year age dummies, 4 education dummies (with 16 years as reference group), 3 race dummies (with non-Hispanic Whites as reference group), 20 state dummies,[25] a time trend, and 3 indicators of MSA status (principal city, balance of MSA, and non-MSA).

In addition, each of models (1)–(4) was estimated for each age group, substituting a 30-year lag of the total fertility rate for the relative cohort size variable. And finally, the models for those ages 65–69 were tested with controls for the major changes in Social Security which occurred during the study period: a dummy was included for the years after 1990, the period in which the delayed retirement credit was increased, and another for the period after 2000, when the Senior Citizens' Freedom to Work Act was passed.

The methodology comprised three steps. In the first, hourly wages were calculated—in 2008 dollars using the Consumer Price Index—as total annual wages and salary in the previous year divided by annual hours worked, with the latter calculated as weeks worked times the usual number of hours worked per week in the previous year.[26] The annual wages and salary were first multiplied by a factor of 1.45 if topcoded, as in work by Francine Blau and Lawrence Kahn.[27] The hourly wage was imputed for those with no reported wage, the self-employed, and those whose calculated wage fell outside the range of $2.50–$250 in 2008 dollars. The imputation process was based on separate regressions of the natural logarithm of wages (logwage) for those with fewer than 20 weeks worked and those with 20 or more weeks worked, separately for each age group. That is, it was assumed, as in, for example, Francine Blau and Lawrence Kahn's article, that wages should be imputed on the basis of the reported wage of those in groups with similar numbers of weeks worked.

The imputation regressions were run separately in each of 14 3-year groupings. Three-year groupings were used to achieve larger sample sizes for the imputation process, and the March CPS Supplement weights were normalized

Equations for labor supply models

$$H = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln W + \beta_2 I_e + \beta_3 I_o + \beta_4 RCS_{State} + \beta_5 U_{MSA} + \beta_6 M + \mathrm{B}' X + u \quad (1)$$

$$NLF = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \ln W + \gamma_2 I_e + \gamma_3 I_o + \gamma_4 RCS_{State} + \gamma_5 U_{MSA} + \gamma_6 M + \Gamma' X + u \quad (2)$$

$$R = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln W + \alpha_2 I_e + \alpha_3 I_o + \alpha_4 RCS_{State} + \alpha_5 U_{MSA} + \alpha_6 M + \mathrm{A}' X + u \quad (3)$$

$$R_{SS} = \delta_0 + \delta_1 \ln W + \delta_2 I_e + \delta_3 I_o + \delta_4 RCS_{State} + \delta_5 U_{MSA} + \delta_6 M + \Delta' X + u \quad (4)$$

where

H represents annual hours worked in the previous year (including those with zeros);

NLF represents a binary variable set to 1 for those not in the labor force;

R represents a binary variable set to 1 for those identifying themselves as retired;[28]

R_{SS} represents a binary variable set to 1 for those receiving Social Security benefits;

W represents the man's own (instrumented) hourly wage, in constant 2008 dollars;

I_e represents the earnings of others in the family, defined as total family earnings minus own earnings, in constant 2008 dollars;

I_o represents other income, which comprises interest, dividends, and rent, in 2008 dollars;

RCS_{State} represents the year- and state-specific relative cohort size;

U_{MSA} represents the age- and MSA-specific unemployment rate, in the year prior to the survey;

M represents a binary variable set to 1 for those who are married with spouse present; and

X is a vector of control variables.

to sum to 1 in each year, so that each year carried equal weight in the regressions. The regressions each included 4 age dummies, 2 year dummies, 4 education dummies, 3 race dummies, 20 state dummies, and 3 indicators of MSA status.

In the second step, which treated own wages as endogenous, wages were instrumented—again separately for each age group and time period—by regressing logwage on 4 age dummies, 4 education dummies, 3 race dummies, 20 state dummies, and 3 indicators of MSA status. In addition, following on the work by Francine Blau and Lawrence Kahn , a series of dummy variables representing wage deciles was included, which served as excluded instruments in the final hours, participation, and retirement equations. As indicated in their article, use of the deciles "corrects to some degree for measurement error in the wage."[28]

The third step involved estimating each of the equations in (1)–(4) separately for each age group over the entire 42-year period. Equation (1) was treated as a weighted IV linear model, while equations (2), (3), and (4) were weighted IV binary probit models.

Results

The results of this procedure are presented in tables 1–4 for each of the three age groups: 55–61, 62–64, and 65–69. The top half of each table presents results using the lagged total fertility rate (TFR), and the bottom half presents results using the state-level relative cohort size variable (RCS). Table 1 presents results for annual hours worked, table 2 for the propensity to be not in the labor force, and table 4 for the propensity to claim Social Security benefits. Table 3 presents results of the probit regressions for the binary variable "retired." As previously stated in an endnote, this is a self-reported variable and is derivative in the CPS. That is, the CPS is not designed specifically to elicit statistics on retirement; rather, retirement is a reason that can be given for not having worked in the previous year. As such, it is possible that the number given for "retired" is an undercount, because some who ultimately find themselves retired might report themselves in the shorter term as simply not in the labor force or even unemployed, rather than retired.

In all cases, the coefficients on the relative cohort size and total fertility rate variables display the expected signs, and all are highly significant. The variables have a strong negative effect on hours worked and have positive effects on the proportions not in the labor force, retired, and claiming Social Security benefits. This is consistent with the hypothesis that overcrowding in the market for part-year and part-time jobs induces older women to reduce their labor force participation: the competition for part-year and/or part-time jobs leads women to skip bridge jobs and move directly out of the labor force from career jobs.

The strength of the estimated effects varies across age groups and across the four variables. The estimated elasticities are strongest for the likelihood of reporting oneself as retired: .9-1.0 for TFR and .3-.4 for RCS. For the 65–69 age group, next strongest is the effect on hours worked, with elasticities of −.4(RCS) and −.6(TFR) before Social Security controls, and −.2 and −.5 after adding controls. For women ages 62–64, the next strongest elasticity is for the likelihood of claiming Social Security benefits, with values of .2 to .4. The weakest estimated elasticities for women generally were for labor force participation.

Adding controls for the changes in Social Security in the 65–69 age group reduces the estimated effect of the relative cohort size variable, but the coefficients remain highly statistically significant. In the case of claiming Social Security benefits, the estimated effect of the total fertility rate is actually increased when these controls are added.

When combined with the total fertility rate, the estimated effect of the delayed retirement benefit on the 65–69 age group is statistically significant only in the case of the two retirement variables, and even then the results are mixed, with a positive estimated effect on the propensity to call oneself retired. When combined with the relative cohort size variable, however, the effect of the delayed retirement benefit is significant, with the expected signs—positive on hours worked, and negative on the other three variables—but, except for the propensity to claim Social Security benefits, its statistical significance is small. The estimated negative effect on the propensity to claim Social Security benefits is very strong, however. This accords with the findings of Cordelia Reimers and Marjorie Honig.[29]

The Freedom to Work Act has had a more mixed effect. The act has a significant positive effect on hours worked and a negative effect on being not in the labor force or thinking of oneself as retired (although when combined with the total fertility rate, its effect was not statistically significant for "not in the labor force"). But its effect in terms of claiming Social Security benefits is mixed: barely significant and positive when combined with the TFR, but significant and negative in combination with the RCS.

In terms of own-wage elasticities, the results in tables 1–4 show a marked difference across age groups, similar to the differences estimated for older women. For proportions not in the labor force and proportions reporting themselves retired, the coefficient on the logwage is either not statistically significant for the 62–64 age group or just

Table 1. Instrumental variable regression results for annual hours worked (including zeros)

Value	Women ages 55–61	Women ages 62–64	Women ages 65–69	
			Without legislative controls	With legislative controls
Lagged total fertility rate (thousands)	–66.2	–74.6	–65.0	–52.8
	(–17.4)	(–13.5)	(–19.3)	(–9.1)
Logwage[1]	341.4	65.9	–58.5	–59.0
	(59.6)	(9.0)	(–14.4)	(–14.5)
Others' earnings (thousands)[2]	–.4	1.0	1.4	1.4
	(–7.3)	(11.3)	(17.2)	(17.2)
Other income (thousands)[3]	–3.1	–2.1	–1.1	–1.1
	(–20.2)	(–10.8)	(–10.3)	(–10.3)
Married?	–310.5	–283.6	–165.1	–165.1
	(–59.5)	(–39.3)	(–40.6)	(–40.7)
Time trend	.7	–1.5	.4	.1
	(3.3)	(–4.6)	(2.1)	(.2)
Delayed retirement benefit?	—	—	—	–11.4
	—	—	—	(–1.2)
Freedom to Work Act?	—	—	—	40.6
	—	—	—	(3.4)
Adjusted R–square	.1144	.0751	.0604	.0607
TFR elasticity	–.185	–.339	–.636	–.516
Relative cohort size (state–year–specific)	–262.1	–319.4	–325.8	–161.5
	(–10.9)	(–9.0)	(–14.7)	(–6.3)
Logwage[1]	341.3	64.7	–53.7	–58.0
	(59.5)	(8.9)	(–13.4)	(–14.3)
Others' earnings (thousands)[2]	–.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
	(–7.0)	(11.6)	(17.5)	(17.3)
Other income (thousands)[3]	–3.2	–2.4	–1.3	–1.2
	(–21.1)	(–11.5)	(–11.6)	(–10.6)
Married?	–311.9	–284.5	–165.6	–165.3
	(–59.7)	(–39.3)	(–40.7)	(–40.7)
Time trend	1.5	–.7	1.3	–1.8
	(7.0)	(–2.1)	(6.5)	(–4.5)
Delayed retirement benefit?	—	—	—	27.4
	—	—	—	(3.7)
Freedom to Work Act?	—	—	—	95.6
	—	—	—	(11.2)
Adjusted R–square	.1136	.0737	.0589	.0602
Number of observations	227,907	85,173	130,084	130,084
RCS elasticity	–.095	–.189	–.414	–.215

[1] Logwage is imputed for those reporting no wage, and instrumented for all.

[2] Defined as total family earnings minus own earnings.

[3] Comprising interest, dividends and rent.

NOTES: Reporting hours worked are for years 1967–2008. All t–statistics are in parentheses. All regressions included 20 dummies for state groupings, age dummies, 4 education dummies, 3 race dummies, an MSA-specific unemployment rate, and 3 indicators of MSA residency status. Dash indicates not applicable.

SOURCES: Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and author's calculations.

barely significant. But the coefficient on the logwage differs in sign between the other two age groups. For hours worked, the effect is positive for those ages 55–61 but is negative for those ages 65–69: the income effect dominates in the older age group. Correspondingly, for being not in the labor force or retired, the effect is negative for those ages 55–61 and positive for those ages 65–69. In terms of claiming Social Security benefits, however, the

Table 2. Instrumental variable binary probit results for not in the labor force

Value	Women ages 55–61	Women ages 62–64	Women ages 65–69	
			Without legislative controls	With legislative controls
Lagged total fertility rate (thousands)	0.024	0.033	0.029	0.027
	(11.4)	(10.7)	(14.6)	(7.7)
Logwage[1]	–.143	–.003	.042	.042
	(–45.9)	(–0.8)	(17.4)	(17.5)
Others' earnings (thousands)[2]	.0001	–.0006	–.0007	–.0007
	(4.1)	(–13.7)	(–19.7)	(–19.8)
Other income (thousands)[3]	.001	.001	.0006	.0006
	(16.8)	(8.8)	(7.3)	(7.3)
Married?	.145	.148	.097	.097
	(52.2)	(37.8)	(40.2)	(40.2)
Time trend	–.001	–.001	–.001	–.001
	(–8.5)	(–2.1)	(–8.2)	(–3.0)
Delayed retirement benefit?	—	—	—	.003
	—	—	—	(0.5)
Freedom to Work Act?	—	—	—	–.007
	—	—	—	(–1.0)
Pseudo R-square	.0712	.0507	.054	.054
TFR elasticity	.139	.134	.096	.090
Relative cohort size (state-year-specific)	.084	.109	.140	.073
	(6.5)	(5.5)	(10.4)	(4.7)
Logwage[1]	–.143	–.003	.040	.042
	(–45.9)	(–0.8)	(16.7)	(17.2)
Others' earnings (thousands)[2]	.0001	–.0006	–.0007	–.0007
	(3.9)	(–13.9)	(–20.0)	(–19.9)
Other income (thousands)[3]	.002	.001	.0006	.0006
	(17.3)	(9.3)	(8.1)	(7.5)
Married?	.145	.149	.097	.097
	(52.4)	(37.9)	(40.2)	(40.2)
Time trend	–.001	–.001	–.001	.0001
	(–11.3)	(–5.0)	(–12.4)	(0.4)
Delayed retirement benefit?	—	—	—	–.018
	—	—	—	(–3.8)
Freedom to Work Act?	—	—	—	–.037
	—	—	—	(–7.3)
Pseudo R-square	.0709	.0497	.0529	.0535
Number of observations	227,907	85,173	130,084	130,084
RCS elasticity	.063	.058	.060	.031

[1] Logwage is imputed for those reporting no wage, and instrumented for all.

[2] Defined as total family earnings minus own earnings.

[3] Comprising interest, dividends and rent.

NOTES: Reporting labor force status is for years 1968–2009. All t–statistics are in parentheses. All regressions included 20 dummies for state groupings, age dummies, 4 education dummies, 3 race dummies, an MSA-specific unemployment rate, and 3 indicators of MSA residency status. Dash indicates not applicable.

SOURCES: Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and author's calculations.

effect of the logwage is strongly negative for both of the older age groups, much the same as for men.

The estimated effect of marriage on older women is negative on hours worked and positive on being not in the labor force or thinking of oneself as retired. But in terms of claiming Social Security benefits, the estimated effect of marriage is negative for both of the older age groups. However, in terms of "others' earnings" (presum-

Table 3. Instrumental variable binary probit results for proportion retired (as self-reported)

Value	Women ages 55–61	Women ages 62–64	Women ages 65–69	
			Without legislative controls	With legislative controls
Lagged total fertility rate (thousands)	0.025 –22.2	0.083 –24.4	0.117 –30.9	0.100 –14.7
Logwage[1]	–.018 (–17.2)	–.004 (–1.2)	.017 –5.3	.018 –5.4
Others' earnings (thousands)[2]	–.0004 (–19.5)	–.001 (–18.5)	–.002 (–20.9)	–.002 (–21.0)
Other income (thousands)[3]	.001 –22.1	.001 –11.0	.001 –8.5	.001 –8.5
Married?	.018 –15.8	.031 –9.3	–.021 (–6.3)	–.021 (–6.3)
Time trend	.003 –31.9	.008 –30.1	.012 –43.6	.013 –24.2
Delayed retirement benefit?	— —	— —	— —	.022 –3.0
Freedom to Work Act?	— —	— —	— —	–.030 (–2.9)
Pseudo R-square	.125	.122	.135	.135
TFR elasticity	.975	1.03	.819	.700
Relative cohort size (state-year-specific)	.079 –15.8	.252 –14.8	.341 –17.1	.104 –4.7
Logwage[1]	–.019 (–18.0)	–.001 (–.4)	.012 –3.5	.018 –5.5
Others' earnings (thousands)[2]	–.0004 (–19.7)	–.001 (–19.0)	–.002 (–21.3)	–.002 (–21.1)
Other income (thousands)[3]	.001 –23.2	.001 –12	.001 –10.5	.001 –9.1
Married?	.018 –16.1	.033 –9.6	–.019 (–5.9)	–.02 (–6.2)
Time trend	.003 –35.1	.009 –36.5	.014 –53.1	.018 –50.8
Delayed retirement benefit?	— —	— —	— —	–.013 (–1.9)
Freedom to Work Act?	— —	— —	— —	–.136 (–21.7)
Pseudo R-square	.121	.117	.129	.133
Number of observations	227,907	85,173	130,084	130,084
RCS elasticity	.401	.407	.310	.095

[1] Logwage is imputed for those reporting no wage, and instrumented for all.

[2] Defined as total family earnings minus own earnings.

[3] Comprising interest, dividends and rent.

NOTES: Reporting hours worked are for years 1967–2008. All t–statistics are in parentheses. All regressions included 20 dummies for state groupings, age dummies, 4 education dummies, 3 race dummies, an MSA-specific unemployment rate, and 3 indicators of MSA residency status. Dash indicates not applicable.

SOURCES: Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and author's calculations.

ably in most cases the husband's), the effect is positive on hours worked and negative on the other three variables except for women ages 55–61, for whom the effect of others' earnings is negative on hours worked and positive on the likelihood of being not in the labor force.

Other income—interest, rent, and dividends—has a significant negative effect for women on hours worked and a significant positive effect on the other three variables.

Table 4. Instrumental variable binary probit results for receiving Social Security

Value	Women ages 62–64	Women ages 65–69	
		Without legislative controls	With legislative controls
Lagged total fertility rate (thousands)	0.081 –24.1	0.08 –39.7	0.082 –22.7
Logwage[1]	–.072 (–16.0)	–.027 (–11.8)	–.027 (–11.8)
Others' earnings (thousands)[2]	–.002 (–26.0)	–.001 (–27.5)	–.001 (–27.5)
Other income (thousands)[3]	.001 –7.2	.001 –8.9	.001 –8.8
Married?	–.042 (–9.8)	–.035 (–15.2)	–.035 (–15.3)
Time trend	.005 –23.2	.005 –49.7	.006 –18.5
Delayed retirement benefit?	— —	— —	–.015 (–2.4)
Freedom to Work Act?	— —	— —	.013 –1.9
Pseudo R-square	.085	.088	.088
TFR elasticity	.425	.265	.271
Relative cohort size (state-year-specific)	.340 –15.8	.392 –27.7	.221 –13.4
Logwage[1]	–.07 (–15.6)	–.034 (–14.3)	–.029 (–12.3)
Others' earnings (thousands)[2]	–.002 (–26.5)	–.001 (–28.3)	–.001 (–28.1)
Other income (thousands)[3]	.001 –8.5	.001 –10.3	.001 –9.3
Married?	–.041 (–9.6)	–.035 (–15.1)	–.035 (–15.1)
Time trend	.004 –19.0	.005 –41.5	.009 –36.6
Delayed retirement benefit?	— —	— —	–.082 (–16.5)
Freedom to Work Act?	— —	— —	–.084 (–15.0)
Pseudo R-square	.082	.080	.084
Number of observations	85,173	130,084	130,084
RCS elasticity	.232	.169	.095

[1] Logwage is imputed for those reporting no wage, and instrumented for all.

[2] Defined as total family earnings minus own earnings.

[3] Comprising interest, dividends and rent.

NOTES: Reporting hours worked are for years 1967–2008. All t–statistics are in parentheses. All regressions included 20 dummies for state groupings, age dummies, 4 education dummies, 3 race dummies, an MSA-specific unemployment rate, and 3 indicators of MSA residency status. Dash indicates not applicable.

SOURCES: Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and author's calculations.

The effect of the time trend is negative on hours worked only for women ages 62–64 and is negative for all three age groups in terms of being not in the labor force, but is positive in terms of the two retirement variables.

Table 5 is an attempt to estimate the significance of the relative cohort size variables in terms of the percentage of observed change that might be attributed to those variables. The table provides estimates of the maximum change from the mean which might be generated in the dependent variable given the estimated elasticity and the

Table 5. Potential explanatory power of relative cohort size variables

Value	Women ages 55–61	Women ages 62–64	Women ages 65–69
Average annual hours worked			
Maximum percentage change from mean	26.1	30.1	51.8
Maximum percentage explained by change in RCS	12.7	22.0	14.5
Maximum percentage explained by change in TFR	25.3	38.7	34.3
Proportion not in the labor force			
Maximum percentage change from mean	25.4	14.4	10.0
Maximum percentage explained by change in RCS	8.9	14.1	11.0
Maximum percentage explained by change in TFR	18.8	32.0	31.0
Proportion reporting themselves as retired			
Maximum percentage change from mean	87.1	80.9	70.8
Maximum percentage explained by change in RCS	16.1	17.6	4.7
Maximum percentage explained by change in TFR	38.5	44.0	34.0
Proportion claiming Social Security benefits			
Maximum percentage change from mean	—	17.9	21.8
Maximum percentage explained by change in RCS	—	45.4	15.3
Maximum percentage explained by change in TFR	—	81.7	42.8

NOTES: Numbers in parentheses are the percentage of the total change that is explained by the regression. Dash indicates not applicable.

SOURCES: Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and author's calculations.

maximum observed percentage change in the independent variable. In each case, the estimated change in the dependent variable is then calculated as a percentage of the maximum change from the mean that was observed in the dependent variable. On this basis, it can be said, in general terms, that the lagged total fertility rate would have generated an average of about 30 percent of the observed change in the dependent variables—the probability of being not in the labor force, retired, and/or claiming Social Security benefits, and hours worked—and the relative cohort size would have generated about 15 percent of the change. For women ages 62–64, however, the effects are much stronger in terms of the propensity to claim Social Security benefits: the lagged total fertility rate would have generated about 80 percent of the change, and the relative cohort size would have generated about 45 percent.

THIS STUDY HAS SHOWN that members of the post-WWII baby boom began entering the labor market in the late 1960s, and their numbers swelled through the 1970s and into the 1980s. Their large size relative to the size of the cohort of prime-age workers forced a whole host of dislocations for the baby boomers: high unemployment, low relative wages, and increasing proportions forced into part-time and part-year work, as found in my previous studies.[30] The peak of the baby boom had entered the labor force by 1985, but the dislocations did not end there, as the bottleneck created by those in the peak continued to block subsequent generations. Members of the baby boom did not escape the effects of their cohort's large size even in their thirties, and members of the relatively smaller cohorts following the peak of the boom continued to find themselves pushed into part-time and part-year work. However, as relative cohort size eased in the 1990s, many of these effects began to ease as well. In particular, the share of women ages 20–29 working part year and/or part time fell from 44 percent in 1980 to 34 percent in 2008—comparable to its level before the entry of the baby boom into the job market. For women ages 30–39, that share fell from its high of 36 percent in 1982 to 26 percent in 2008, lower than its level before the baby boom entered the market.

At the same time that this was happening, the retirement rate rose fairly dramatically in the 1970s and 1980s among women ages 55 and older, and their labor force participation rates fell accordingly. The shares claiming Social Security benefits rose from 1968 levels of 40 percent and 65 percent for those ages 62–64 and 65–69, respectively, to highs of 60 percent and 90 percent in the late 1980s, but then declined to 43 percent and 78 percent, respectively, in 2009.

Evidence suggests that the correspondence between the phenomena of retirement and the availability of bridge jobs—with strong increases in the retirement rate of wom-

en in the period before 1985 and declines after 1995—is not coincidental. It has been demonstrated in a number of studies that, to a great extent, older workers do not retire directly from their career jobs. Instead, they tend to move through part-time and/or part-year bridge jobs, especially lower wage jobs, before retiring. And very often these bridge jobs do not occur in the same industry or even the same occupation as the career job, suggesting a fairly low level of transference of skills and human capital. Thus, to some extent, these older workers may have been competing for the same part-time, part-year jobs that the baby boomers were crowded into. Older women's relative wages in these jobs—defined as the wage they could earn in a part-time and/or part-year job relative to the wage they were earning in a full-time, full-year job—fell from about 1.30 in the mid-1960s to only about 0.95 in the mid-1980s. For those ages 62–69, it then rose to more than 1.20 during 2000–2010 as baby boomers moved on and the job market for part-time, part-year jobs eased (as shown in chart 1).

As a result, this study has made use of a measure of relative cohort size: the number of 25-to-34-year-old women working part-year and/or part-time relative to the number of women ages 55–69. For purposes of analysis, the measure was calculated, using Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement data, for each woman at the level of her state. This relative cohort size measure might be thought of as a direct function of a 30-year lag of the total fertility rate, a measure often used to illustrate the effects of the post-WWII baby boom, as shown in the bottom right panel of chart 1.

More importantly, this measure has been shown here to have highly significant effect—both statistically and substantively—on older women's annual hours worked, labor force participation, and propensity to retire and claim Social Security benefits.

However, a significant portion of the sharp 1970s decline in annual hours worked for women ages 62–69 and increases in retirement among older women in general remains unexplained, indicating the considerable role played by the other important factors that have been identified as affecting older women's decision to retire: (1) access to health insurance and (2) changes in Social Security and pensions.

We have begun to experience the entry of the "echo boom" into the labor market, and one might initially expect that this would once again tend to motivate older workers to retire at higher rates as the echo boom moves into its twenties and thirties. However, the ratio of these young workers to older workers will remain low because the older workers will themselves be members of the large baby boom cohort—so it remains to be seen whether it is the absolute or the relative size of the younger cohort which is significant in affecting patterns in the older cohort or whether the large size of the retiring cohort itself may affect its labor force participation patterns. Any attempt to tease out the effects of the echo boom's entry into the labor market will have to differentiate them from the effects of the recent recession and diminution of 401(k)s. □

Notes

[1] Jonathan Gruber and Peter Orszag, "Does the Social Security earnings test affect labor supply and benefits receipt?" *National Tax Journal*, December 2003, pp. 755–773; Marjorie Honig, "Married women's retirement expectations: do pensions and Social Security matter?" *American Economic Review*, May 1998, pp. 202–206; Cordelia Reimers and Marjorie Honig, "Responses to Social Security by men and women: myopic and far-sighted behavior," *Journal of Human Resources*, Spring 1996, pp. 359–382; and Stephen Rubb, "U.S. Social Security rules in the 1990s: a natural experiment in myopic and far-sighted behavior," *Applied Economics Letters*, issue 10, 2002, pp. 637–640.

[2] Reimers and Honig, "Responses to Social Security by men and women."

[3] Rubb, "U.S. Social Security rules in the 1990s."

[4] Gruber and Orszag, "Does the Social Security earnings test affect labor supply and benefits receipt?"

[5] Honig, "Married women's retirement expectations."

[6] Franco Peracchi and Finis Welch, "Trends in labor force transitions of older men and women," *Journal of Labor Economics*, University of Chicago Press, April 1994, pp. 210–242.

[7] Marjorie Honig and Giora Hanoch, "Partial retirement as a separate mode of retirement behavior," *Journal of Human Resources,* Winter 1985, pp. 21–46.

[8] Honig, "Married women's retirement expectations."

[9] Elizabeth T. Hill, "The labor force participation of older women: Retired? Working? Both?" *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2002, pp. 39–48.

[10] Christopher J. Ruhm, "Bridge jobs and partial retirement," *Journal of Labor Economics*, University of Chicago Press, October 1990, pp. 482–501.

[11] Michael D. Giandrea, Kevin E. Cahill, and Joseph F. Quinn, *Self-employment transitions among older American workers with career jobs*, Boston College Working Papers in Economics, no. 684, 2008.

[12] Michael D. Giandrea, Kevin E. Cahill, and Joseph F. Quinn, *Bridge jobs: a comparison across cohorts*, Boston College Working Papers in Economics, no. 670, 2008.

[13] Peracchi and Welch, "Trends in labor force transitions."

[14] Christopher J. Ruhm, "Secular changes in the work and retirement patterns of older men," *The Journal of Human Resources*, issue 2, 1995, pp. 362–385.

[15] Joseph F. Quinn, *New paths to retirement*, Boston College Working Papers in Economics, no. 406, 1998, and *Has the early retirement trend reversed?* Boston College Working Papers in Economics, no. 424, 1999.

[16] Kevin E. Cahill, Michael D. Giandrea, and Joseph F. Quinn, *A micro-level analysis of recent trends in labor force participation among older workers*, Working Paper 2008–08, Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, 2008.

[17] This is a self-reported variable and is derivative in the CPS. That is, the CPS is not designed specifically to elicit statistics on retirement; rather, retirement is a reason that can be given for not having worked in the previous year. As such, it is possible that the retirement count is an underestimate, since some who ultimately find themselves retired might report themselves in the shorter term as simply not in the labor force, or even unemployed, rather than retired.

[18] Ruhm, "Bridge jobs and partial retirement."

[19] Peracchi and Welch, "Trends in labor force transitions."

[20] Ibid.

[21] Diane J. Macunovich, "The fortunes of one's birth: relative cohort size and the youth labor market in the U.S." *Journal of Population Economics,* June 1999, pp. 215–272, and *Birth quake: the baby boom and its aftershocks* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press: 2002).

[22] Any active duty military personnel who happened to be included in the CPS sample (because they are deployed within the United States) have been excluded from this analysis.

[23] There were 51 separate jurisdictions (50 states and the District of Columbia) identified from 1977 to 2009, 22 from 1973 to 1976, and 30 from 1968 to 1972.

[24] MSA was not available prior to 1977, so state-level variables were used, specific to each age group, for those years. After 2004, BLS changed from MSAs to Consolidated Statistical Areas (CSAs). The resulting number of levels used in each year was 21 for 1969–76, 45 for 1977–85, 248 for 1986–2004, 281 for 2005, and 265 for 2006–2009. For those not living in an MSA, the state-level variable was used.

[25] There were 21 state groupings consistently available during all 42 years.

[26] Because the variable "hours worked per week in the previous year" was not available prior to 1976 and weeks worked in the previous year was available only in groupings, an imputation algorithm developed by Finis Welch in 1979 was used to allocate hours and weeks worked for these years. Details are available from the author upon request.

[27] Francine D. Blau and Lawrence M. Kahn, "Changes in the labor supply behavior of married women, 1980–2000," *Journal of Labor Economics*, University of Chicago Press, July 2007, pp. 393–438.

[28] Ibid, p. 406.

[29] Reimers and Honig, "Responses to Social Security by men and women."

[30] Macunovich, "The fortunes of one's birth" and *Birth quake.*

APPENDIX: Supplementary tables

Table A–1. Summary statistics for women ages 55–61

Value	1969–1971	1974–1976	1979–1981	1984–1986	1989–1991	1994–1996	1999–2001	2007–2009	1968–2009
Average annual hours worked[1]	893.2	855.6	846.7	854.6	935.1	1,037.4	1,114.0	1,232.8	977.3
Proportion not in the labor force[2]	.527	.534	.531	.519	.484	.442	.414	.353	.473
Proportion retired[3]	.009	.016	.028	.059	.077	.116	.134	.111	.070
Relative cohort size[4]	.315	.358	.423	.419	.436	.407	.336	.236	.355
Lagged total fertility rate (thousands)	2.236	2.588	3.085	3.519	3.600	2.906	2.366	1.791	2.731
Unemployment rate	2.9	5.0	3.6	4.6	3.3	3.7	2.9	4.0	3.6
Logwage	2.332	2.404	2.502	2.524	2.524	2.579	2.639	2.826	2.560
Others' earnings (dollars)[5]	34,286	34,887	36,853	35,361	34,516	33,394	39,818	41,346	36,927
Other income[6]	—	—	4,862	6,864	6,630	5,529	6,242	5,288	4,658
Proportion married[7]	.695	.700	.703	.700	.679	.674	.648	.644	.680
Fewer than 12 years of school	.519	.440	.346	.314	.272	.195	.151	.093	.284
12 years of school	.326	.393	.445	.457	.444	.426	.394	.331	.398
13–15 years of school	.084	.095	.124	.124	.147	.219	.246	.282	.171
16 years of school	.048	.047	.052	.064	.079	.101	.124	.178	.090
More than 16 years of school	.023	.025	.033	.041	.058	.059	.085	.116	.057
Black	.029	.086	.091	.099	.107	.108	.104	.088	.092
Hispanic	.007	.030	.033	.053	.062	.074	.082	.075	.054
Other	.002	.009	.015	.025	.028	.035	.040	.042	.028

[1] Includes those with zero hours. Hours were imputed for years before 1976 using the algorithm from Finis Welch , "Effects of Cohort Size on Earnings: The Baby Boom Babies' "Financial Bust," *Journal of Political Economy*, October 1979.

[2] Defined as zero weeks worked in previous year.

[3] As self-reported: reason given for not working.

[4] Number of women ages 25–34 working part time and/or part year divided by number of women ages 55–69.

[5] Total family earnings minus own earnings.

[6] Interest, dividends and rent. Data not available in first two periods.

[7] Proportion married with spouse present

SOURCES: Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and author's calculations.

Table A–2. Summary statistics for women ages 62–64

Value	1969–1971	1974–1976	1979–1981	1984–1986	1989–1991	1994–1996	1999–2001	2007–2009	1968–2009
Average annual hours worked[1]	635.3	576.3	536.6	521.6	534.6	567.9	641.8	780.9	600.1
Proportion not in the labor force[2]	.665	.701	.705	.711	.704	.674	.644	.575	.672
Proportion retired[3]	.042	.063	.117	.201	.246	.352	.373	.323	.220
Proportion claiming Social Security benefits	.428	.486	.567	.583	.582	.563	.533	.441	.521
Relative cohort size[4]	.315	.358	.423	.419	.436	.407	.336	.236	.355
Lagged total fertility rate (thousands)	2.236	2.588	3.085	3.519	3.600	2.906	2.366	1.791	2.731
Unemployment rate	2.4	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.4	2.3	3.3	3.4
Logwage	2.339	2.394	2.452	2.560	2.493	2.534	2.754	2.734	2.542
Others' earnings (dollars)[5]	23,966	22,085	21,679	20,800	22,385	21,040	25,453	30,658	23,654
Other income[6]	—	—	5,961	8,106	8,215	5,823	7,555	6,294	5,429
Proportion married[7]	.605	.633	.637	.635	.643	.644	.630	.616	.629
Fewer than 12 years of school	.575	.501	.423	.350	.309	.248	.195	.115	.333
12 years of school	.255	.333	.395	.442	.446	.423	.421	.351	.387
13–15 years of school	.090	.090	.100	.114	.137	.195	.210	.266	.153
16 years of school	.053	.047	.049	.055	.060	.084	.108	.159	.078
More than 16 years of school	.027	.029	.033	.039	.048	.050	.066	.109	.049
Black	.026	.088	.088	.092	.098	.102	.109	.102	.089
Hispanic	.007	.026	.030	.041	.056	.072	.077	.080	.049
Other	.002	.007	.011	.017	.026	.029	.036	.054	.024

[1] Includes those with zero hours. Hours were imputed for years before 1976 using the algorithm from Finis Welch, "Effects of Cohort Size on Earnings: The Baby Boom Babies' " Financial Bust," *Journal of Political Economy*, October 1979.

[2] Defined as zero weeks worked in previous year.

[3] As self-reported: reason given for not working.

[4] Number of women ages 25–34 working part time and/or part year, divided by number of women ages 55–69.

[5] Total family earnings minus own earnings.

[6] Interest, dividends and rent. Data not available in first two periods.

[7] Proportion married with spouse present

SOURCES: Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and author's calculations.

Table A–3. Summary statistics for women ages 65–69

Value	1969–1971	1974–1976	1979–1981	1984–1986	1989–1991	1994–1996	1999–2001	2007–2009	1968–2009
Average annual hours worked[1]	314.7	233.4	230.5	206.9	260.0	249.6	284.5	423.7	279.2
Proportion not in the labor force[2]	.822	.852	.845	.862	.829	.827	.805	.741	.823
Proportion retired[3]	.114	.155	.235	.366	.431	.581	.612	.568	.390
Proportion claiming Social Security benefits	.645	.777	.867	.896	.871	.874	.852	.791	.825
Relative cohort size[4]	.315	.358	.423	.419	.436	.407	.336	.236	.355
Lagged total fertility rate (thousands)	2.236	2.588	3.085	3.519	3.600	2.906	2.366	1.791	2.731
Unemployment rate	3.4	5.5	5.3	4.6	3.5	3.4	4.0	2.9	3.7
Logwage	2.370	2.299	2.483	2.401	2.387	2.550	2.788	2.860	2.509
Others' earnings (dollars)[5]	13,393	11,656	10,594	10,726	12,606	12,194	15,298	17,511	12,807
Other income[6]	—	—	6,254	9,138	9,241	6,909	8,521	6,469	5,904
Proportion married[7]	.497	.516	.526	.541	.570	.559	.572	.557	.545
Fewer than12 years of school	.646	.566	.508	.425	.338	.280	.235	.159	.388
12 years of school	.215	.269	.324	.388	.435	.423	.431	.401	.366
13–15 years of school	.076	.089	.087	.104	.126	.183	.189	.238	.139
16 years of school	.043	.049	.050	.054	.058	.077	.092	.122	.068
More than 16 years of school	.020	.027	.031	.029	.043	.037	.053	.080	.039
Black	.024	.092	.096	.090	.095	.096	.098	.098	.087
Hispanic	.007	.023	.025	.033	.043	.057	.073	.086	.044
Other	.002	.008	.010	.016	.024	.024	.040	.056	.023

[1] Includes those with zero hours. Hours were imputed for years before 1976 using the algorithm from Finis Welch, "Effects of Cohort Size on Earnings: The Baby Boom Babies' " Financial Bust," *Journal of Political Economy*, October 1979.

[2] Defined as zero weeks worked in previous year.

[3] As self-reported: reason given for not working.

[4] Number of women ages 25–34 working part time and/or part year, divided by number of women ages 55–69.

[5] Total family earnings minus own earnings.

[6] Interest, dividends and rent. Data not available in first two periods.

[7] Proportion married with spouse present.

SOURCES: Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement and author's calculations.

Stop, drop, and roll: workplace hazards of local government firefighters, 2009

When compared with all workers, firefighters are injured in similar ways but at a much higher rate, with work-related injuries caused by "stress, exertion, and other medical-related issues" accounting for the largest number of deaths and with risks of fatal injuries 25.7 percent higher and nonfatal injuries and illnesses over two times greater

Gary M. Kurlick

Unlike those in many other professions, firefighters regularly face hazardous working conditions. Candidates undergo rigorous training and generally must pass written, physical, and medical examinations before they are allowed to work in hazardous working environments. Despite the prerequisites, the risk of fatal injuries is 25.7 percent higher and the risk of nonfatal injuries and illnesses to firefighters is over two times greater than to all workers. This article uses data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) to observe how often firefighters are injured at work, when they are hurt, where they are injured, and how their injuries compare with those of workers in other professions.

Since 1992, the CFOI has collected data on fatal occupational injuries, including volunteer workers who are exposed to the same work environments and perform the same work-related duties as paid employees.[1] CFOI data come from a variety of data sources, such as death certificates, state workers' compensation records, news media reports, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) reports. CFOI counts include only fatal injuries and exclude illness-related deaths, such as heart attacks and strokes, unless precipitated by an injury event.[2] CFOI data, to include all fatality data, cover workers in both private and government sectors.

In its study of the most frequent causes of fatalities in firefighting, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)[3] found that "stress, exertion, and other medical-related issues" accounted for the largest number of deaths. In addition, these events or exposures generally resulted in "heart attacks or other sudden cardiac events."[4]

Each year, the SOII collects nonfatal data covering private wage and salary workers[5] from a sample of about 230,000 private industry establishments across the United States.[6] The nonfatal data in this article cover cases with days away from work due to injuries or illnesses to career firefighters in local government as defined by SOII and does not include unpaid workers. Days-away-from-work cases are those that result in at least 1 full day of missed work, not including the day of injury or the beginning of the illness, and also may include days of job transfer or restricted activity. Nonvolunteer firefighters accounted for 29.3 percent of all firefighters in 2009 according to the NFPA.[7] Data from the SOII are collected using the OSHA recordkeeping standards. Before the 2008 survey year, BLS did not produce the

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national estimates of work-related injuries and illnesses among the public sector (state and local government).[8] In 2010 (survey year 2009), the BLS published national incidence rates for occupations in state and local government for the first time.

Nature of firefighters' work

Firefighters are prone to injury with incidence rates over two times higher than for all workers combined.[9] The United States reportedly had nearly 1.4 million fires in 2009, amounting to $12.5 billion in property damage.[10] Fire departments in the United States responded to a fire every 23 seconds.[11] Because of the varied work, firefighters must be alert and ready throughout their shifts; they are frequently the first responders to a fire or other emergency. The following are examples of a career firefighter's nature of work based on the BLS *Occupational Outlook Handbook*:[12]

- Firefighters often stay for multiple days at a location where an emergency occurred, "rescuing trapped survivors and assisting with medical treatment."
- Because firefighters may routinely encounter hazardous conditions, in addition to fire, that are dangerous to their health, heavy personal protective equipment is required to help shield their bodies from toxic or combustible gases and chemicals and materials emitting radiation.
- Firefighters require specific training and certifications before they are able to respond to emergencies.
- A firefighter's role is likely to change numerous times while the fire department is responding to an emergency.

In 2009, 197,660 nonfatal injuries and illnesses occurred in all occupations in local government; the figure for 2008 was 206,580. In addition, 13,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to firefighters involving days away from work were reported in 2009 in local government and 16,800 reported in 2008. (See table 1.)

Demographics

The highest percentage of injury and illness cases in all the government sectors was the protective service occupations, in which firefighters are included. Protective service occupations had an incidence rate of 505.0 days of away-from-work cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2009. As expected, men accounted for a large portion of injuries within the protective service occupational group. Of the 22.3 percent of women employed in the protective service occupational group, a more detailed look reveals that only 3.4 percent of them were employed as firefighters in 2009.[13] Consequently, men sustained over 94.4 percent of the workplace injuries and illnesses that occurred among firefighters in 2009. Firefighters with more than 5 years of service accounted for 65.2 percent of the total injuries and illnesses in 2009. For all workers, 58.1 percent of injuries and illnesses occurred to workers who have been with their employer for more than 5 years.

Nonfatal injuries and illnesses

The BLS developed the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) to present a reliable set of procedures for recording the characteristics of workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. The SOII publishes four case characteristics to describe each incident that leads to an injury or illness resulting in at least 1 day away from work; in addition to these four characteristics, the CFOI publishes an additional characteristic (secondary source) to describe a fatal workplace injury. The circumstances of each case are classified on the basis of the BLS OIICS manual and the characteristics described in the following paragraphs.

Part of body affected is the part of body directly affected by the injury or illness, such as the back, fingers, or knees. Injuries and illnesses to the trunk, which includes the chest, back, shoulders, and abdomen, accounted for

Table 1. Percent change of injuries and illnesses with days away from work for firefighters in local government compared with all occupations in local government combined, 2008–2009

Characteristic	All occupations		Percent change from 2008–2009	Firefighters		Percent change from 2008–2009
	2009	2008		2009	2008	
Total injuries and illnesses	197,660	206,580	–4.3	13,900	16,800	–17.3

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

the most nonfatal injuries and illnesses to firefighters in 2009. The number of days away from work due to injuries and illnesses to the trunk among firefighters was 6,450 in 2008 and 5,670 in 2009. More than 40.0 percent of injuries and illnesses to firefighters were to the trunk, whereas only 30.5 percent occurred to all workers in 2009. More specifically, when the trunk is considered, firefighters with injuries to the back accounted for 3,780 injuries in 2009 and 3,850 in 2008.

Event or exposure is the way in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted. In 2009, most of the injuries and illnesses to firefighters were due to overexertion (28.6 percent) or from a particular incident of free bodily motion, which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body (18.1 percent).[14] The duties of a firefighter may involve carrying, pushing, pulling, holding, turning, wielding, throwing, or lifting, all of which may lead to overexertion. Firefighters had an incidence rate of 146.6 cases per 10,000 full-time workers for overexertion, while the incidence rate was 33.4 among all workers. Overexertion made up 18.1 percent of total injuries and illnesses for all local government workers in 2009, but 28.6 percent for firefighters. The total number of instances of overexertion involving days away from work fell from 5,100 in 2008 to 3,980 in 2009. A more detailed look at overexertion shows that overexertion in lifting accounted for 8.5 percent of total injuries and illnesses for all local government workers and was 13.6 percent for firefighters. As seen in table 2, contact with object or equipment, an event that would seem typical during a firefighter's work environment, occurs about as often as in all occupations combined.

Nature is the physical characteristics of the disabling

Table 2. Number and percent of nonfatal injuries and illnesses to firefighters in local government compared with all workers in local government, by event or exposure, 2009

Event or exposure	All workers		Firefighters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Median days
Total nonfatal injuries and illnesses	197,660	100.0	13,900	100.0	11
Contacts with object equipment	33,060	16.7	2,350	16.9	8
Struck by object	16,250	8.2	1,180	8.5	8
Struck against object	11,220	5.7	890	6.4	5
Falls	47,760	24.2	2,480	17.8	19
Falls to lower level	12,400	6.3	1,030	7.4	20
Falls on same level	32,780	16.6	1,360	9.8	17
Bodily reaction and exertion	73,160	37.0	6,940	49.9	12
Bodily reaction	29,740	15.0	2,520	18.1	11
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	10,460	5.3	790	5.7	20
Slip, trip, loss of balance without fall	8,460	4.3	780	5.6	11
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	5,940	3.0	630	4.5	9
Overexertion	35,740	18.1	3,980	28.6	11
Overexertion in lifting	16,860	8.5	1,890	13.6	6
Repetitive motion	3,670	1.9	220	1.6	22
Exposed to harmful substance	9,130	4.6	1,170	8.4	10
Transportation accidents	13,650	6.9	420	3.0	111
Fires and explosions	390	—	220	1.6	10
Fire, unintended or uncontrolled	290	—	180	1.3	27
Fire, unspecified	160	—	140	1.0	32
Fire in residence, building, or other structure	100	—	30	—	4
Explosion	80	—	30	—	2
All other	31,460	15.9	2,330	16.8	NA

NOTES: Dashes indicate numbers are less than 1 percent. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified. NA = not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

injury or illness, such as heat burns, sprains and strains, or bruises. Not surprisingly, on the basis of firefighters' job duties, sprains and strains were the top nature of injury and illness to firefighters in 2009. (See table 3.) Firefighters frequently climb ladders, carry hoses, and maneuver through doors, walls, and debris, all while carrying heavy protective equipment, which makes them more susceptible to sprains and strains compared with all workers. In 2009, sprains and strains for all workers in the local government made up of 42.5 percent of injuries. As shown in table 3, sprains and strains among firefighters accounted for 50.4 percent of all injuries. In addition, firefighters had an incidence rate of 257.9 per 10,000 full-time workers for sprains and strains, compared with 78.6 for all workers in the local government. Heat burns in 2009 made up only 1.3 percent of all injuries for all workers. But in firefighting the proportion of heat burns (6.3 percent) was nearly five times that of all occupations combined.

Source is the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition, such as persons, vehicles, or floors. Firefighters' unique work environment differs compared with that of all workers and may include working in or on smoky conditions, slippery and uneven surfaces, collapsing floors, and collapsing structures. Vehicle accidents and exposure to flames and carbon monoxide smoke are also frequently experienced.[15] Firefighters experience hazardous working conditions when locating and rescuing occupants who are unable to leave the building without assistance. As seen in table 4, "injured or ill worker"[16] (2,380) was followed by "other than injured or ill worker"[17] (1,220) and, together, accounted for the majority of injuries or illnesses to firefighters. Nearly 20.9 percent of injuries or illnesses to firefighters were from floors, walkways, or ground surfaces compared with 24.2 percent of those to all workers.

Nature-part-source-event

Firefighters typically work in unique environments, and their nonfatal injuries and illnesses reflect that. One of the hazardous job duties of firefighters includes putting out fires, which increases their risk to burns, and the combinations that further examine how firefighters typically are injured while at work. The combinations of nature, part of body affected, source of the injury or illness, and event or exposure can better explain how an injury or illness occurs from start to finish.

Sprains and strains were the most widespread nature of injury to firefighters in 2009, as mentioned previously, and further investigating this nature will help explain nonfatal injuries to this occupation. A few examples, common for firefighters, help explain the occupational hazards to these workers. The first common combination involves the bodily motion or position of the injured or ill worker. Among firefighters, 970 injuries and illnesses were found with sprains or strains, of which the part of body was the lower extremities, the source was bodily motion or position of the injured or ill worker, and the event was bodily reaction and exer-

Table 3. Nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work to firefighters in local government, by nature, 2009

Nature of the injury or illness	Total cases	Percent
All selected natures	13,900	100.0
Traumatic injuries and disorders	12,940	93.1
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	670	4.8
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	7,030	50.6
Sprains and strains	7,010	50.4
Open wounds	640	4.6
Cuts, lacerations	600	4.3
Surface wounds and bruises	1,130	8.1
Bruises, contusions	1,050	7.6
Burns	870	6.3
Heat burns, scalds	870	6.3
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	1,930	13.9
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	1,840	13.2
Back pain, hurt back	560	4.0
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	860	6.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Table 4. Nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work to firefighters in local government, by source, 2009

Source of the injury or illness	Total cases
All Selected Sources	13,900
Containers	840
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	4,160
Person—injured or ill worker	2,380
Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	2,230
Person—other than injured or ill worker	1,220
Health care patient or resident of health care facility	980
Structures and surfaces	3,270
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,900
Floors	1,080
Floor of building	930
Ground	940
Tools, instruments, and equipment	2,440
Tools, instruments, and equipment, unspecified	650
Other tools, instruments, and equipment	550
Vehicles	910
Highway vehicle, motorized	880
Other sources	1,300
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	610
Fire, flame, smoke	540

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

tion. Common occurrences that led firefighters to bodily reaction and exertion were sprains or strains to the lower extremities of the body induced by a free movement of the body or its parts with no impact involved. (See table 5.) Another common combination for firefighters was overexertion, resulting in sprains and strains to the trunk section of the body, while trying to rescue a person from hazardous environments. Among firefighters, 870 injuries and illnesses occurred, in which the nature was sprains or strains, of which the part of body was the trunk, the source was person other than injured or ill worker, and the event was overexertion (590 of which were overexertion in lifting). The final firefighter combination includes an injury that rarely occurs in most other occupations—heat burns. Among firefighters in which 380 injuries and illnesses were found, the nature was heat burns, the part of body was multiple body parts, the source was steam, and the event was contact with hot objects or substances.

Median days away from work

In 2009, firefighters had a median number of days (11) away from work that was 3 days longer than the number of days (8) of all other workers in local government. Table 6 displays the number of injuries and illnesses to local government firefighters that involved days away from work by event or exposure in 2009.

Fatal injuries and illnesses

In 2009, firefighters had 29[18] fatal work-related injuries compared with 44 in 2008. As with nonfatal injuries and illnesses, men accounted for a majority of fatal injuries to firefighters. In fact, all the firefighters who were fatally injured in 2009 were men. Fatal injuries to firefighters occurred mostly in the government sector (96.6 percent), with 86.2 percent (25) occurring in local government. Older firefighters ages 55 to 64 and 65 and over incurred 20.7 and 10.3 percent, respectively, of all fatal occupational injuries to firefighting in 2009. However, firefighters in these age groups experienced a much lower percentage of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2009 than in 2008. Only 3.8 percent of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses to firefighters were ages 55 to 64, while 0.4 percent were age 65 or over.

White non-Hispanic firefighters constituted 86.2 percent of all fatal injuries to firefighters in 2009. While firefighters typically are associated with putting out fires or entering burning buildings as their call of duty, 10 fatal injuries that occurred to firefighters resulted from vehicular and transportation operations. (See table 7.) Firefighters frequently travel at high speeds, responding to calls, increasing the likelihood of collisions.

Among firefighters, the typical nonfatal injury or illness is different from a typical fatal injury. A majority of nonfatal injuries and illnesses to firefighters result from falls, contact with objects or equipment, overexertion, and bodily reaction. Of the 29 firefighters who were fatally injured, over one-third were killed in transportation incidents, which resulted from highway incidents and firefighters struck by a vehicle or mobile equipment. (See table 8.) Seven fatal injuries were caused by fires and explosions, of which six were the result of a fire in a residence, building, or other structure.

As seen in table 7, the worker activity[19] of the deceased firefighters included vehicular and transportation operations, protective service activities, and all other activities. A closer look at protective service activities shows that in 2009, five firefighters lost their lives while fighting a fire and three died while rescuing or evacuating. Surprisingly, five firefighters died while teaching or giving/receiving training. From 2005 to 2009, 50 firefighters died in 24 different multiple-fatality incidents. A multiple-fatality incident is when the death of at least two workers results

Table 5. The narrative behind the nature-part-source-event characteristics of injuries and illnesses to firefighters in local government, 2009

Nature	Part of body affected	Source of the injury or illness	Event or exposure	Total cases	Narrative[1]
Sprains and strains	Lower extremities	Bodily motion or position of injured, ill worker	Bodily reaction and exertion	970	A firefighter had a sprain or strain to his lower extremities (lower limbs) induced by a free movement of the body or its parts, with no impact involved.
Sprains and strains	Trunk	Person—other than injured or ill worker	Overexertion	870	A firefighter sprains his trunk from overexertion with a person
Sprains and strains	Trunk	Person—other than injured or ill worker	Overexertion in lifting	590	A firefighter sprains his trunk from over-exertion in lifting a person
Heat burns, scalds	Multiple body parts	Steam, vapors, liquids, n.e.c.	Contact with hot objects or substances	380	A firefighter burns multiple body parts from coming into contact with hot objects or substances involving steam, vapors, or liquids
Heat burns, scalds	Head	Fire, flame, smoke	Contact with hot objects or substances	320	A firefighter burns his head from coming into contact with fire, flame, or smoke

[1] Narratives are examples of what might occur and are not actual occurrences.

NOTE: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Table 6. Median days firefighters in local government were away from work, by selected events in local government, 2009

Event or exposure	Median days	Total cases	Percent of total
All selected events	11	13,900	100.0
Contact with objects and equipment	8	2,350	16.9
Struck against object or equipment	5	890	6.4
Struck by object or equipment	8	1,180	8.5
Falls	19	2,480	17.8
Falls to lower level	20	1,030	7.4
Falls on same level	17	1,360	9.8
Falls to floor, walkway, or other surface	18	1,240	8.9
Bodily reaction and exertion	12	6,940	49.9
Bodily reaction	11	2,520	18.1
Bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting	20	790	5.7
Slip, trip, and loss of balance without fall	11	780	5.6
Bodily reaction, n.e.c.	9	630	4.5
Overexertion	11	3,980	28.6
Overexertion in lifting	6	1,890	13.6
Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	12	630	4.5
Overexertion in holding, carrying, turning, or wielding objects	30	1,130	8.1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	10	1,170	8.4
Contact with temperature extremes	7	800	5.8
Contact with hot objects or substances	18	750	5.4

NOTE: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Table 7. Fatal occupational injuries incurred to all firefighters, by selected characteristics, 2005–2009

Worker activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–2009
Vehicular and transportation operations	14	17	20	20	10	81
Driving, operating	10	11	17	11	4	53
Automobile	3	—	—	—	—	8
Truck	—	7	14	9	—	39
Bicycle, motorcycle	—	—	—	—	—	3
Riding in, on	—	4	—	8	3	20
Aircraft	—	—	—	7	—	10
Truck	—	—	—	—	3	10
Directing, flagging traffic	—	—	—	—	—	4
Using or operating tools, machinery	—	—	—	—	–	3
Protective service activities	11	22	27	17	9	86
Fighting a fire	7	16	21	13	5	62
Rescuing or evacuating	—	6	4	—	3	17
Protective service activities, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	7
Materials handling operations	—	—	—	—	—	3
Physical activity,[1] n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	3	7
All other activities	—	—	—	—	5	11
Teaching, giving, or receiving training	—	—	—	—	5	8

[1] Some activities include walking, sitting, running, and climbing ladders or stairs.

NOTES: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified. Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 8. Fatal injuries to all firefighters, by event or exposure, 2009

Event or exposure	Number of fatal injuries to firefighters	Percent of fatal injuries to firefighters
Total fatal injuries	29	100.0
Falls	6	20.7
Falls to lower level	4	13.8
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4	13.8
Transportation incidents	11	37.9
Highway incidents	7	24.1
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	4	13.8
Fires and explosions	7	24.1

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

from a single incident.[20] Fighting fires is not a one-person job. At the scene of a fire, the superior officer assigns a specific duty to each firefighter that requires a great deal of teamwork and organization.[21]

DESPITE THE EXTENSIVE TRAINING and wearing of personal protective equipment, firefighters regularly encounter workplace hazards that result in injury or death. The most common nonfatal injuries to firefighters when performing their duties resulted from bodily reaction and overexertion. Old and young, regardless of age and experience, firefighters in the local government with nonfatal injuries and illnesses had an incidence rate two times higher (511.8[22]) compared with all workers (184.8) in 2009. Men accounted for the majority of fatal and nonfatal injury cases because of the high proportion employed in this occupation. The types of events that led to fatal occupational injuries among firefighters (such as transportation accidents) differed from those that led to nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (overexertion). Just as workers in general, firefighters had more fatal injuries due to transportation incidents than any other type of event. While responding to calls, firefighters often travel at

high speeds, which increases the likelihood of a collision. Much of the data in 2009 show that when compared with all other workers, firefighters are injured in similar ways but at a much higher rate. □

Notes

[1] Volunteer workers must also meet the CFOI work-relationship criteria to be considered. For more information on fatal work-related injuries to volunteer workers, see Matthew M. Gunter, "Fatal Occupational Injuries to Volunteer Workers, 2003–07," *Compensation and Working Conditions Online* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 15, 2010), **http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/sh20101213ar01p1.htm**.

[2] Because of the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the resulting difficulty associated with linking illnesses to work, compiling a complete count of all fatal illnesses in a given year is difficult. For more information on CFOI, see U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Part III, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, CFOI Collection Methods," *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Chapter 9 (last modified September 15, 2012), **http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm#CFOI_collection**.

[3] The NFPA provides statistical data and analysis on injuries and illnesses involving career firefighters. For more information on the NFPA, visit **http://www.nfpa.org**.

[4] Rita F. Fahy, Paul R. LeBlanc, and Joseph L. Molis, "Firefighter Fatalities in the United States—2009 and U.S. Fire Service Fatalities in Structure Fires, 1977–2009" (National Fire Protection Agency, June 2010), **http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/pdf/2009fff.pdf**.

[5] Employees not considered employees under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 are unpaid volunteers, sole proprietors, partners, family members of farm employers, and domestic workers in a residential setting. For more information, see Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "The Regulation and Related Interpretations for Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," *OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook*, **http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/handbook/index.html**.

[6] For more information on SOII and the reliability of the estimates, see "Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," **http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm#background_part2l**; and "Reliability of Estimates," p. 9, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf**.

[7] Michael J. Karter, Jr., and Gary P. Stein, *U.S. Fire Department Profile Through 2009* (National Fire Protection Agency, Fire Analysis and Research Division, October 2010), p. 3, **http://firecompany4.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/National-Volunteer-Firefighters-Profile-2009.pdf**.

[8] For more information on injuries and illnesses among the public sector, see Jeffery D. Brown, "Nonfatal injuries and illnesses in State and local government workplaces in 2008," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2011, p. 33, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2011/02/art3full.pdf**.

[9] Data on nonfatal injuries are from the "Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," **http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm#SOII_estimation**.

[10] Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 2009" (National Fire Protection Agency, Fire Analysis and Research Division, August 2010), p. iii, **http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files//PDF/FireLoss2009.pdf**.

[11] Ibid., p. i.

[12] Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, "Fire Fighters," *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2010–11 Edition*, **http://www.bls.gov/ooh/Protective-Service/Firefighters.htm**.

[13] See "Household data annual averages, Employed persons by detailed occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 2009" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey), **ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/lf/aa2009/aat11.txt**.

[14] For more information on bodily motion, see "Event or Exposure," *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual* (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2007), **http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_oiics_2_4.pdf**.

[15] "Firefighters," *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2010–11 Edition*, **http://www.bls.gov/ooh/Protective-Service/Firefighters.htm**.

[16] This major group classifies bodily conditions and self-induced bodily motion injuries. See *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*, **http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm**.

[17] This major group classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members, coworkers and former coworkers, patients, as well as persons unknown to the injured worker. See *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*, **http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm**.

[18] This number includes paid and volunteer firefighters.

[19] Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries defines "worker activity" as the activity of the worker at the time of the fatal injury.

[20] For more information on multiple fatality incidents, see Dino Drudi and Mark Zak, "Work-related multiple-fatality incidents," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2004, p. 35, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2004/10/art2full.pdf**.

[21] *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2010-11 Edition, "Fire Fighters," **http://www.bls.gov/ooh/Protective-Service/Firefighters.htm**.

[22] Occupational incidence rates involving days away from work are per 10,000 full-time workers (working 40 hours a week and 50 weeks a year).

Adding eldercare questions to the American Time Use Survey

ATUS eldercare questions allow people to measure the amount of time individuals spend caring for elderly persons as well as the types of activities done as eldercare

Stephanie L. Denton

The American Time Use Survey (ATUS) provides nationally representative estimates of how, where, and with whom Americans ages 15 and over spend their time. In January 2011, the ATUS introduced new questions to measure how many unpaid hours Americans spend caring for older individuals, and the new data were released in June 2012.[1] Informal eldercare is a major source of assistance for elderly persons, and the need for quality data on how much time is devoted to eldercare and how it affects caregivers' lives is becoming increasingly important as the U.S. population ages. This article details the work that was done to operationally define eldercare and to measure the time people spend providing this care. Development included a review of existing eldercare measures, focus groups with caregivers, subject matter and survey method expert reviews, internal testing and refinement of the questions, and cognitive interviews with caregivers. This article highlights the findings and conclusions of each stage in developing the questions and discusses the implementation of eldercare questions in the ATUS.

In 2011, the United States was estimated to have more than 40 million people ages 65 and over, accounting for 13 percent of the total population.[2] This number is expected to dramatically increase in the next two decades as the baby boomer generation starts to turn 65.[3] According to the U.S. Census Bureau, nearly one in five U.S. residents will be age 65 or older in 2030 since the older population is projected to grow to 72 million.[4]

Eldercare commonly refers to the informal or unpaid care that family members or friends provide aging adults, although it can sometimes include formal or paid care. With longer life spans and an increase in the number of years elderly persons live with chronic conditions or disabilities, American families are providing this type of care longer than ever before.[5] Yet, the available data on eldercare are limited. For this reason, in 2010, the Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics identified caregiving of older adults as a priority area for new data collection: "In recent years, it has become clear that data are needed to monitor the amount, sources, and outcomes of informal caregiving."[6]

Time use surveys provide a valuable insight into the lives of caregivers because, as one study of time use data noted, ". . . they record caring or voluntary work in the context of the other activities of people's lives."[7] To provide care, one has less time to spend on other activities, such as paid work or leisure; time use data on this topic can thus show how providers balance the time they spend in eldercare with other activities.

About the ATUS

Since the ATUS began in 2003, the survey has provided a wealth of information about how people living in the United States allo-

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cate their time to various activities. The focus of the ATUS is on collecting a time diary in which survey respondents are asked to report their main activities sequentially for the 24-hour period that began at 4 a.m. the previous day and ended at 4 a.m. on the day of the interview. Interviews are conducted by telephone on nearly every day of the year.[8] Interviewers attempt to contact each sampled person for up to 8 weeks until they have a completed interview. During the interview, respondents provide information about when each reported activity occurred; for most activities, they also provide information about where they were and whom they were with. In addition to the time diary, the ATUS also collects information about household composition, demographics, and labor force status.[9] ATUS data files and supporting documentation, which are published annually, enable researchers to conduct a wide range of analyses.

An early goal in the development of the ATUS was to measure the time people spend providing dependent care, which includes the care of both children and adults. Since the survey began, the ATUS has collected data on the time people spend providing childcare.[10] These data have been published annually and have been used in many other research projects.[11]

Recognizing the need for quality data on eldercare, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) undertook many efforts over the years to develop questions to collect this information in the ATUS. In the early ATUS design phase, researchers tested a question that attempted to measure the time people spend providing dependent care.[12] The testing results highlighted the difficulty of trying to collect both eldercare and care of persons with disabilities with one question set. When the two types of care are compared, the demographics of those who provide care, the amount and type of care needed, and the level of strain on the caregiver are very different.[13] In part, because of these differences, interpretations of the early dependent care question varied widely and the question was never added to the survey.[14] On the basis of these findings and resource constraints, BLS decided at the time not to pursue a measure of the time people spend providing care to persons with disabilities. Instead, BLS decided to concentrate on developing a question set that would yield an accurate and useful measure of the time people spend providing eldercare. This focus was selected because of concerns about the aging of the U.S. population, potential growth in the provision of informal eldercare, and a desire to understand how eldercare providers fit eldercare activities into their lives. After extensive research and testing, a new question set designed to capture the time people spend providing eldercare and related measures was introduced to the ATUS in January 2011 and the first data were released in June 2012.

Developing eldercare questions for the ATUS included a series of steps completed by a BLS working group of economists and survey methodologists. The following sections summarize these steps and the major findings that contributed to the final questionnaire.

Literature review

One of the first tasks in developing questions to measure the time people spend providing eldercare was to define the term and identify the eldercare activities of interest to researchers and for public policy. To do so, the BLS working group extensively reviewed eldercare literature to determine a consistent and well-accepted definition of this type of care.

Eldercare is the term often used to refer to the care of older adults, and it is used to distinguish among other types of caregiving, such as care of persons with disabilities. Eldercare usually refers to informal or unpaid care, but can sometimes include formal or paid care. Definitions vary by the nature of the relationship between caregiver and care recipient, the older adult's age (the minimum criterion varies between 50 and 65 years of age), the level and amount of caregiving, and the scope of caregiving activities. Researchers have even cited the lack of a standard definition.[15] However, most studies identify eldercare providers on the basis of whether an elderly recipient needs help with a given activity.[16]

The most common eldercare activities measured are assistance with the Katz Basic Activities of Daily Living (ADLs), which include bathing, dressing, feeding, toileting, and transferring, such as moving from bed to chair and back.[17] Other frequent activities of interest are the Lawton and Brody Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs).[18] IADLs can include helping with medication, transportation, telephone use, shopping, and food preparation. Since ADLs and IADLs do not fully encompass all aspects of the limitations that some older adults face, some studies have included measures of other dimensions of care, such as emotional support and companionship.[19]

The literature review highlighted the need for further research in determining how to define and measure eldercare in the ATUS. Some of the issues that needed to be addressed were the types of eldercare activities to measure in the ATUS, the characteristics of eldercare providers and recipients that are of interest to the eldercare research and policy community, and how best to collect this information in the ATUS.

Subject matter expert panel

In September 2005, an expert panel convened at BLS to refine the concept of eldercare, determine the most appropriate method for collecting the data within the ATUS design, and obtain feedback on the kinds of measures that would best inform the eldercare research and policy communities. The panel included several experts identified as prominent researchers and policymakers in the eldercare field. Major findings from the expert panel are discussed in the following paragraphs.

What is eldercare? The widespread agreement was that the key concept defining eldercare is one of need. Most subject matter experts agreed that an eldercare activity is done to help an older adult who cannot do it for him- or herself. This concept helps distinguish regular activities of family life from those done as eldercare. For example, having one's mother over for dinner would be considered eldercare if the mother can no longer cook for herself. The subject matter experts agreed less about the age at which eldercare was thought to begin; some experts suggested the age of 60 while others suggested the age of 65. However, they widely agreed that the emphasis should be on the *need for care*. For research purposes, the panelists felt that knowing the exact age of the person receiving care was important. Also, most eldercare researchers expressed interest in long-term care.

What types of eldercare activities are important to capture? Most subject matter experts agreed that ADLs were the most important behaviors to identify. The expert panel also recommended identifying additional types of care that fall under the IADL category, such as meal preparation and transportation.

What other information would be helpful? The expert panel identified other information that would be useful for analysis, such as the relationship between the caregiver and the person receiving care, the number of people for whom the respondent provides care, the frequency of care, and whether the recipient lives in the same household as the provider. The expert panel also expressed interest in collecting a measure of the intensity of the care and suggested that knowing the types of care provided and the time spent providing this care would sufficiently indicate intensity.

The expert panel agreed the ATUS could provide important insight on the time tradeoffs of providing care. That is, what activities are being given up or are being done less by a person who is spending time providing eldercare? For example, on days when a person provides care, does she or he work less or spend less time in leisure? One could analyze this time tradeoff information by comparing the activities of eldercare providers with similar characteristic profiles on days they did and did not provide eldercare.[20]

How should the ATUS collect eldercare information? The expert panel recommended the ATUS collect information about the time respondents spend providing eldercare by asking summary questions after the time diary is collected. After ATUS respondents are identified as eldercare providers, they would then be asked whether they provided eldercare yesterday and, if so, which activities they had done as eldercare.

Focus groups

The working group also conducted a series of focus groups to learn more about eldercare. Survey methodologists and researchers widely use focus group interviews as a way to gather qualitative data to better understand a topic. In 2009 to 2010, BLS conducted three focus groups with eldercare providers. Caregivers who participated in these groups provided input on how to define eldercare and information about the types of eldercare activities they did. One group consisted solely of caregivers to persons with Alzheimer's disease and dementia, a second group to persons with Parkinson's disease, and a third group to persons with a variety of limitations. Participants in the focus groups included those who lived with their care recipients as well as those who did not. Most provided unpaid care to a relative, although a few participants were providers of unpaid care to nonfamily members or were paid eldercare providers.

The working group wanted to collect more information on the age at which eldercare is thought to begin and the types of activities caregivers thought of as eldercare (e.g., ADLs, IADLs, emotional care). The working group sought the participants' reactions to a draft definition of eldercare that included these concepts. In addition, the working group wanted to determine whether caregivers could easily identify the eldercare activities they did throughout the day.

The findings from each focus group were generally consistent and provided useful input on defining eldercare and identifying eldercare activities. Participants provided an extensive list of care activities they engaged in and identified specific terms and phrases to include in a working definition of eldercare. The major findings are in the subsequent paragraphs.

Age at which eldercare begins. The focus group participants first discussed the age at which eldercare begins and whether 65 was an appropriate choice. With the age of 65 as a lower bound, activities done for someone under the age of 65 would not be considered eldercare, while activities done for someone age 65 or over would be considered eldercare. Most of the participants in the focus groups did not like defining eldercare by the age of the care recipient. When asked why, several participants felt that many aging-related conditions, such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia, can start before the age of 65 and thus they thought eldercare could begin at a lower age. Some participants were hesitant to define a lower age bound at all. While some participants suggested lower-age limits or no age limit, a few participants who were around 65 years of age felt that "elder" meant "older than me" and that a lower-age limit for eldercare should therefore be set higher than 65.

Eldercare versus dependent care. Participants from all three focus groups emphasized the difficulty in distinguishing eldercare from general care for someone with a disability. Several participants felt that even though disability and aging are linked, an older adult could have a disability that is not related to aging, thereby making disaggregating dependent care from eldercare difficult in this situation.

Activities done as eldercare. Participants provided an extensive list of activities they considered eldercare activities. The activities covered many areas; some included cleaning; home maintenance, including lawn care; driving; socializing with the care recipient; interacting with the recipient's doctors, health aides, and friends; shopping and running errands for the recipient; managing the recipient's bills and finances; assisting with hygiene and toileting; and exercising with the recipient. Participants who provided care for someone with a mental ailment, such as Alzheimer's disease or dementia, also felt strongly that eldercare includes the time they spend supervising, monitoring, or providing emotional support.

Defining eldercare

The working group used the findings from the literature review, expert panel, and focus groups to identify the most important concepts to measure and to define the term eldercare. Two particular challenges were raised in the findings: (1) distinguishing eldercare from the care of adults with disabilities and (2) determining when eldercare begins. After much discussion and review, the working group created the following definition to aid in identifying eldercare providers: "Eldercare is providing care or assistance to an individual because of a medical condition related to aging. This care can be provided either by a family member or a nonfamily member. There is an expectation that the care will be provided on a long-term basis. Care can be provided in either a care facility, such as a nursing home, or in a residential home setting."

The working group defined a *condition related to aging* as an ongoing ailment or physical or emotional limitation that typically affects older people. Examples may include becoming frailer; having difficulty seeing, hearing, or physically moving; becoming more forgetful; tiring more quickly; or specific medical ailments that are more common among older adults. It also refers to existing conditions that become progressively worse as one ages.

This definition of eldercare focuses on a care recipient's *need for care* because of a particular condition rather than focusing on the age of the care recipient. Eldercare was defined in this way because the background research and focus group findings highlighted a disagreement about an age at which eldercare begins; however, the research and findings showed general agreement that *the need for care* because of one's condition was a key factor in the concept. The working group decided to collect information about the ages of those receiving care, because this would provide researchers who use the ATUS data files the flexibility to set a minimum age for eldercare recipients in their analyses. Focusing on the need for care because of a condition related to aging also helps to distinguish eldercare from general or dependent care.

Another important concept in this definition is that care is ongoing. The working group discussed whether care for an aging adult with a temporary condition should be considered eldercare. The literature and focus groups highlighted that in providing eldercare, the care is expected to be long-term. That is, the person being cared for will likely always need care or assistance. Therefore, the group decided that care for temporary conditions that do not require ongoing care, such as a broken leg, should be excluded from the definition of eldercare.

The working group focused on measuring informal care to elderly persons—a topic of interest to researchers and policymakers—and thus people who provide care as part of their paid job were not included in the definition of eldercare providers. For example, a paid nurse's aide would not be included in estimates of the eldercare provider population. The group also decided to exclude care that is only monetary in nature, such as paying for some good or service.

Questionnaire development

The next step in developing measures of eldercare involved drafting a set of questions. The working group had to develop a relatively short set of questions to avoid lengthening the survey and to work within the survey's budget.[21] The first question, which asks respondents if they provided care to someone with a condition related to aging in a specified time period, identifies eldercare providers. The ATUS time diary and summary questions only capture information about activities done the day before the survey interview. Relying solely on this 1 day to identify eldercare providers would fail to capture caregivers who provide regular (but not daily) care, thus underestimating the population of caregivers. However, using too long of a reference period could negatively affect respondents' ability to accurately recall information as well as potentially overestimate the population of eldercare providers, since some care recipients may have passed away within that time period. After careful consideration, the working group decided to use a reference period ranging from 3 to 4 months. The period ranges from 3 to 4 months because, for clarity and ease of recall, it is anchored to the first of the calendar month that occurred 3 months before the interview. ATUS interviews are conducted on nearly every day of the year, so an eldercare provider interviewed near the beginning of a month would have a shorter reference period than someone interviewed near the end of a month.

The next few questions were designed to collect information about the number of persons for whom each eldercare provider cared and basic information about the eldercare recipients. The working group developed questions to capture the relationship between the caregiver and each person receiving care, the age of eldercare recipients, how long the eldercare provider had been caring for each recipient, and whether the caregiver and recipients lived in the same or different households. The working group considered adding questions to identify the types of limitations or medical conditions of the persons receiving care as a way to measure the intensity of care. However, further review revealed that collecting this information was not feasible within the scope of the ATUS. The list of impairments an elderly person might have could be long and difficult for a respondent to accurately answer within the constraints of the ATUS.

The final questions on eldercare identify caregivers who provided eldercare on the diary day (that is, the day about which they were interviewed) and the activities they did as care. The working group decided to use an ATUS "summary question" to identify eldercare activities in the time diary.[22] Exhibit 1 provides an example of how the eldercare activity summary question works. After completing the time diary and identifying respondents who had provided eldercare yesterday, the interviewer asks those respondents to identify the activities that were done as eldercare. In this example, the respondent identified the times when he was preparing breakfast, giving medication, and preparing a snack as times when he was providing eldercare.

Use of a summary-style question provides researchers working with ATUS data files the flexibility to include or exclude certain care activities in their analyses. For example, if researchers are interested in the amount of time people spend providing physical care, they can restrict their analyses to include only physical care activities and exclude other types of activities, such as watching television with the care recipient. On the other hand, if researchers are interested in the entire amount of time individuals spend providing eldercare, they can sum the time people spend in all activities identified as eldercare.

One final concept the working group sought to measure was secondary eldercare, or care provided while do-

Exhibit 1. Example of ATUS eldercare activity summary question

Activity	Start time	Stop time	Eldercare?
Sleeping	4:00	8:00	—
Grooming	8:00	8:20	—
Preparing breakfast	8:20	8:40	Yes
Eating breakfast	8:40	9:00	—
Cleaning kitchen	9:00	9:10	—
Giving medication	9:10	9:15	Yes
Grooming	9:15	9:45	—
Weeding garden	9:45	11:00	—
Preparing a snack	11:00	11:45	Yes

ing some other activity. The ATUS currently collects data on secondary childcare activities, and the working group thought this distinction would be useful for eldercare activities, as well. The first draft set of questions included a question to identify those times when caregivers were actively providing care, such as administering medications or preparing meals for the care recipient, versus times when the caregiver was providing passive care, such as doing a noncare activity while monitoring the care recipient or being available to offer assistance. Distinguishing main versus secondary activities proved to be problematic, as discussed in the following section.

Questionnaire review

Once the working group drafted a set of questions, several survey methodologists and subject experts evaluated and refined the draft questions. One concern they raised was that intermittent care providers—such as someone who occasionally assists a neighbor with yard work or helps a stranger carry her or his groceries from the store to the car—may be identified as eldercare providers. The working group considered such infrequent assistance as general helping activities rather than eldercare. Including individuals who only occasionally provide care in the definition of eldercare providers would overstate the population of eldercare providers and underestimate the average time they spend providing care. In response, to screen intermittent caregivers, defined as those who helped someone with an aging-related condition only one time in the 3 to 4 months before the interview day, the working group added a question about how often respondents provide care. While the intent of this question was to refine how eldercare providers are defined, it also collects useful analytical information about how often caregivers had provided eldercare in the reference period.

Cognitive pretesting

Researchers cognitively tested the revised questions to evaluate how well they captured the information sought, to explore participants' understanding of the questions, and to identify problems with question wording or particular concepts. The questions were tested for clarity, comprehension, length, potential sensitivity, and flow within the existing ATUS questionnaire. Two researchers conducted 26 cognitive interviews in two rounds. One group was underrepresented in the first phase of testing: persons living with the person for whom they cared. The researchers investigated this population during a second phase of testing to determine if unique issues existed relating to their interpretation of the eldercare questions. Participants were recruited from local care-provider organizations and a general-population database. Most participants had provided some type of eldercare within the 3 to 4 month reference period. Since all ATUS respondents would be asked the eldercare questions, some participants with no eldercare experience were included in the testing to ensure they were not incorrectly identified as eldercare providers.

The major findings of the two phases of the cognitive testing are highlighted in the following subsection paragraphs.

Identifying eldercare providers. The following introduction and question were tested in determining whether they were effective in identifying eldercare providers:

- Introduction to eldercare questions: "The next set of questions are about times you may have recently spent assisting or caring for an adult who needed help because of a condition related to aging. For example, as people grow older, it sometimes becomes difficult for them to perform various activities without help—such as grooming, driving, managing the household, taking medication, or other common activities."
- Eldercare provider question: Since the first of [fill month = 3 months ago], have you provided any such care or assistance? It doesn't matter where you provided the care—at your home, at their home, or at a care facility—but please exclude financial assistance and help you provided as part of your paid job.

Testing revealed that, with minor wording changes that improved reading flow, the introduction and first question were clear and effective in identifying eldercare providers. The examples of where care may be provided were dropped from the first question and instead added to the introduction. Many participants felt that the examples provided in the introduction were helpful.

Condition related to aging. The term *condition related to aging* was tested for a consistent and accurate understanding. Participants understood the term *condition related to aging* to include a wide range of ailments, including chronic illness and disabilities related to aging. While the participants in the cognitive testing understood the phrase as intended, the working group recognized that when the questions were implemented to a broader audience, some respondents might ask what the term *condition related to aging* means. Therefore, the working group developed additional guidance to clarify what is meant by this term.

If asked, interviewers are instructed to tell respondents that a condition related to aging is an ongoing ailment or physical or emotional limitation that typically affects older people. Examples are provided as well, such as becoming frailer; having difficulty seeing, hearing, or physically moving; tiring more quickly; and existing conditions that become progressively worse as one ages.

Identifying eldercare activities done yesterday. The following summary questions were tested to determine whether eldercare providers could identify the times or diary activities when they had provided eldercare on the diary day:

- Eldercare yesterday question: Did you provide any care or assistance yesterday?
- Eldercare diary question (only those who provided care yesterday are asked this question): At which times or during which activities did you provide that care or assistance yesterday?

These two questions worked as intended. Most participants were able to identify their caregiving activities. Some participants failed to report activities during the diary but reported them in response to these questions. A strength of the ATUS collection software is that interviewers are able to go back to the time diary and enter new activities and times if respondents remember them during the summary questions.

Exhibit 2 lists the types of eldercare activities participants reported during cognitive testing. Preparing meals was the most common activity identified. All participants who lived with their care recipient identified this activity. One participant who cared for her neighbor reported the times she was visiting with her neighbor. Another participant reported the time he was watching television with his care recipient because he was providing companionship.

"Main" versus "secondary" care. The working group was interested in trying to identify times when the provider may have been providing secondary, or passive, eldercare. To do so, the following question was tested:

- Main versus secondary care question: Sometimes people provide care or assistance while doing other activities. During which of the times or activities you just reported was providing care or assistance your ***main*** activity?

Many of the participants had problems with this question during testing. One participant thought the question was insulting because he felt that everything he did was first providing care. Other participants in the cognitive tests reported that they did not understand what was being asked, felt the question was repetitive, or thought it was too difficult to divide their care activities between "main" and "secondary."

Exhibit 2. Eldercare activities done yesterday, as identified during cognitive testing

Adjusting care recipient's bed
Administering medication[1]
Calling recipient's property management company
Calling relatives to give status of care recipient
Checking financial account online
Checking in on care recipient[1]
Driving home from hospital
Driving to the hospital
Gathering documentation
Keeping recipient company[1]
Laundry
Letting home health aide in the house
Moving medical equipment
Preparing a meal[1]
Preparing a snack[1]
Reading to care recipient (in hospital)
Serving a meal[1]
Sitting with care recipient (in hospital)
Speaking with recipient on phone
Taking bus to post office to deliver letter
Talking with home health aide
Typing letter to caregiver group
Waking up care recipient
Watching TV with recipient

[1]These activities were identified multiple times.

Based on feedback from the first phase of cognitive testing, a few questions were reworded for clarity and the question about main versus secondary care was dropped.

Age limit. Because some support for an age cutoff still existed, the second phase included testing the inclusion of a lower-bound for the age of eldercare recipients. After considering several different age minimums, the group felt 65 was a reasonable and defensible age to test.

- Eldercare provider question (with age limit): Not including financial assistance or help you provided as part of your paid job, since the first of [fill month = 3 months ago], have you provided any care or assistance for an adult age 65 or older who needed help because of a condition related to aging?

Reactions were mixed on the inclusion of a minimum age for eldercare. Although many participants said that

65 was a familiar benchmark, few felt that specifying an age was necessary. Other participants thought 65 was an arbitrary age to use.

Implications for the survey. Overall, the cognitive testing results were encouraging. The final questions were clearly understood, they accurately identified eldercare providers, and they successfully collected information about care recipients and the times and activities done as eldercare. Although the age cutoff worked fine, the working group felt the question set would yield more information and flexibility if information about recipients' ages was collected rather than including an age cutoff in the definition of eldercare. (See appendix for the final question set.)

Implementation and data release

The new eldercare questions were added to the ATUS in January 2011, and the results were first published in June 2012. Several tables on eldercare were included in the 2011 ATUS news release, including estimates on the number of eldercare providers in the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population by various demographics, the relationship between care providers and recipients, and the types of eldercare activities in which care providers engaged. The new eldercare data show that in 2011, an estimated 39.8 million people in the United States, or 16 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population ages 15 and over, were eldercare providers. A majority (56 percent) were women. Sixty-nine percent of eldercare providers cared for only one person in 2011. On days they provided eldercare, persons spent an average of 3.1 hours providing this care; just over half of this time was associated with leisure activities (1.0 hour) and household activities (42 minutes).

The 2012 microdata files, which include eldercare data, were also released in June 2012.[23] The design of the questions allows researchers to conduct analyses based on their own definitions of what constitutes eldercare. Some possibilities include analyses based on different ages of care recipients or including or excluding certain activities. For example, someone who only is interested in physical care can exclude other types of eldercare activities, such as shopping. Researchers can also compare the time use of caregivers on days they do and do not provide care, on weekdays and weekend days, and on workdays and nonworkdays, thus providing information on the time tradeoff between caregiving and other activities.

THE NEW ELDERCARE DATA enhance the information the ATUS already collects regarding caregiving activities. With the growth of the aging population and the increase in the number of American families caring for elderly persons, these additional questions allow people to measure the amount of time individuals spend caring for elderly persons. Because the ATUS is a continuous survey, the addition of these questions will enable researchers to study how time spent in eldercare changes over years to come. □

Notes

[1] See "American Time Use Survey—2011 Results," USDL-12–1246 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 22, 2012), **http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/atus.pdf**; and "Eldercare in 2011" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011), **http://www.bls.gov/tus/2011_eldercare_factsheet.htm**.

[2] See "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group for the United States: April 1, 2010 to July, 2011," Table 1 (U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 2011), **http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/asrh/2011/index.html**.

[3] Baby boomers are persons born between the years 1946 and 1964. Grayson K. Vincent and Victoria A. Velkoff, "THE NEXT FOUR DECADES, The Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050," Current Population Reports, P25–113 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010), **http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf**.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Karen D. Pyke and Vern L. Bengtson, "Caring more or less: Individualistic and collectivist systems of family eldercare," *Journal of Marriage and Family*, May 1996, pp. 379–393.

[6] See *Older Americans 2010: Key Indicators of Well-Being*, Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 2010), p. 63.

[7] Robin Fleming and Anne Spellerberg, *Using Time Use Data: A History of Time Use Surveys and Uses of Time Use Data* (Wellington, New Zealand, Statistics New Zealand, February 1999), p. 29, **http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/time_use/using-time-use-data.aspx**.

[8] Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing technology is used to collect the ATUS data by telephone.

[9] For more information on the ATUS design and collection procedures, please see the American Time Use Survey User's Guide: **http://www.bls.gov/tus/atususersguide.pdf**.

[10] For more information on childcare measures in the ATUS, see Mary Dorinda Allard, Suzanne Bianchi, Jay Stewart, and Vanessa R. Wight, "Comparing childcare measures in the ATUS and earlier time-diary studies," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2007, pp. 27–36, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/05/art3full.pdf**.

[11] See, for example, Robert Drago, "The parenting of infants: a time use study," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2009, pp. 33–43, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/10/art3full.pdf**; and Allard, "Comparing childcare measures in the ATUS, pp. 27–36.

[12] The dependent care question that was tested was, "In addition to the activities you just told me about, we are interested in finding out

about the time you spent looking after adults and children 13 and older who cannot take care of themselves because of a physical or psychological problem. Yesterday, did you spend any time looking after anyone living in the household 13 or older who cannot or should not be left alone because of a physical or psychological problem? Please tell me when you were looking after [name]."

[13] Andrew E. Scharlach and Karen I. Fredriksen, "Elder care versus adult care: Does care recipient age make a difference?" *Research on Aging*, March 1994, pp. 1, 43–68.

[14] For more information about cognitive testing of the American Time Use Survey, see Lisa K. Schwartz, "The American Time Use Survey: cognitive pretesting," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2002, pp. 34–44, **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2002/02/art2full.pdf**.

[15] See Judy Singleton, "Women Caring for Elderly Family Members: Shaping Non-traditional Work and Family Initiatives. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, June 22, 2000, pp. 367–75; and National Alliance for Caregiving and American Association of Retired Persons, "Caregiving in the U.S.," April 2004, **http://www.caregiving.org/data/04finalreport.pdf**.

[16] See for example, National Alliance for Caregiving and AARP, *Survey on Aging and Support*, November 2009; and Statistics Canada, 2002, General Social Survey, Cycle 16.

[17] Sidney Katz, Amasa B. Ford, Roland W. Moskowitz, Beverly A. Jackson, and Marjorie W. Jaffe, "Studies of Illness in the Aged," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 21, 1963, pp. 94–99.

[18] M. Powell Lawton and Elaine Brody, "Assessment of Older People: Self-Maintaining and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living," *Gerontologist*, Autumn 1969, pp. 179–86.

[19] See for example: Statistics Canada. 2002 General Social Survey, Cycle 16, Survey on Aging and Support.

[20] Respondents to the ATUS are interviewed one time only about yesterday's activities. However, one can compare the time use of eldercare providers who provided care on their diary day with the time use of eldercare providers who did not provide care on their diary day to analyze how their time use pattern differs.

[21] From 2005 to 2010, ATUS respondents were asked a series of questions about trips away from home for two or more nights in a row, during a specific reference month. However, these trips data were little used. To avoid lengthening the survey or impose additional production costs, BLS dropped the trip questions when the eldercare questions were added.

[22] Since its inception in 2003, the ATUS has successfully used summary questions to identify times when survey respondents were providing secondary childcare and to clearly identify work and volunteer activities.

[23] All ATUS data files are free to download at **http://www.bls.gov/tus/data.htm**. More information on these data files, including variable definitions, is provided in our data dictionaries, available online at **http://www.bls.gov/tus/dictionaries.htm**.

Appendix: ATUS eldercare questionnaire

Introduction to eldercare questions: The next set of questions are about times you may have recently spent assisting or caring for an adult who needed help because of a condition related to aging. For example, as people grow older, it sometimes becomes difficult for them to perform various activities without help—such as grooming, driving, managing the household, taking medication, or other common activities. Care may be provided in your home, their home, or at a care facility.

Q1: Not including financial assistance or help you provided as part of your paid job, since the 1st of [fill = 3 months ago], have you provided any care or assistance for an adult who needed help because of a condition related to aging?

Read if necessary: A condition related to aging is an ongoing ailment or physical or emotional limitation that typically affects older people. Examples may include becoming more frail; having difficulty seeing, hearing, or physically moving; becoming more forgetful; tiring more quickly; or specific medical ailments that are more common among older adults. It also refers to existing conditions that become progressively worse as one ages.

- No → (Exit eldercare questions.)
- Yes → (Go to Q1a)

Q1a: How often did you provide this care?

- Daily
- Several times a week
- About once a week
- Several times a month
- Once a month

→ (Go to Q2)

- One time → (Exit eldercare questions.)
- Other _____

Q2: Since the 1st of [fill month = 3 months ago], how many people have you provided this care to?_____ (Go to Q2a)

Questions Q2a through Q2c are asked for each care recipient identified in Q2. Note that the ATUS captures information about whether the care recipient lives in the same household as the care provider through the household roster asked at the beginning of the survey.

Q2a: Who did you give this care to?[1]

Read if necessary:

- Mother
- Father
- Spouse
- Partner
- Brother
- Sister
- Mother-in-law
- Father-in-law
- Aunt
- Uncle
- Friend
- Neighbor
- Grandmother or great-grandmother
- Grandfather or great-grandfather
- Other, specify _____

(Go to Q2b)

Q2b: What was his or her age on [fill month = 3 months ago] 1st?

- ____Years

(Go to Q2c)

Q2c: How long have you provided care to him or her?

- 0 to 5 months
- 6 to 11 months
- 1 year

→ (Go to Q3)

- More than 1 year → (Go to Q2c1)

Q2c1: How many years? _____ (Go to Q3)

Q3: Screener question:

Did you provide any care or assistance yesterday?

- No → (Exit eldercare questions.)
- Yes → (Go to Q3a)

Q3a: At which times or during which activities did you provide that care or assistance yesterday?
Select activities from diary.

(Exit eldercare questions.)

[1] Relationship categories for grandfather and grandmother were added as options to the collection instrument in 2013. In 2011 and 2012, responses under the option "Other-specify," entered as "grandfather" or "grandmother" (or some variation of these terms), were assigned a relationship code of grandparent during data processing. Thus, the 2011 and 2012 data files have a relationship category for grandparent.

More workouts=more money?

Gym memberships may be expensive, but recent research suggests that hitting the gym a few times a week could actually be helping to pad your bank account. Despite the well-known physical and psychological benefits of regular physical activity, nearly 30 percent of Americans don't exercise. In "The Effect of Exercise on Earnings: Evidence from the NLSY" (*Journal of Labor Research*, June 2012, pp. 225–250), economist Vasilios D. Kosteas adds to the current understanding of the benefits of exercise, perhaps providing Americans with another reason to keep in shape. Kosteas investigates the effect that exercise has on labor market outcomes, particularly on earnings.

The study shows that there is a positive correlation between exercise and earnings. According to the author's analysis, regular exercise (that is, at least three times per week) is consistently associated with a 6- to 10-percent wage increase. The author's results show that even exercising a few times a week yields a positive earnings effect, and frequent exercise generates an even larger effect. Frequent exercisers earn approximately $362 more per week, on average, than those who do not exercise.

Kosteas uses survey data from the 1998 and 2000 rounds of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79). (The exercise and light activity survey questions were asked only in those years.) Survey participants, who ranged in age from 33 to 41, were asked several questions about physical activities. The responses capture only exercise frequency, not variations in time spent exercising or in exercise intensity.

Kosteas suggests there are a few cause-and-effect scenarios that may explain the correlation between exercise and earnings, and that simple linear regression techniques may not be adequate to separate causality from simple correlation. For example, one potential explanation for the correlation between exercise and earnings is the effect of different discount rates on potential earnings. A worker with a low discount rate—that is, someone who does not place a much higher value on things gotten today than on things gotten in the future—usually displays great discipline; therefore, such workers probably work hard in school and at their job, and their self-control makes them less likely to put off exercising on a regular basis. Their higher potential earnings would be a result of their innate personality traits and not of their exercise regime.

To control for these indirect effects on earnings, Kosteas employs propensity-score matching. Considering respondents (both exercisers and nonexercisers) who had similar propensity scores, Kosteas compared the respondents on the basis of a large number of variables, such as height, body composition, education, test scores, high school sports participation, and number of hours worked per week. Of respondents with similar scores, those who exercised had higher earnings than those who didn't. Furthermore, a sedentary person who begins to exercise a few times per month could see a 2.2-percent average increase in weekly earnings.

The author finds that women exhibit a stronger correlation between exercise and earnings than do men. Frequent exercise is associated with a nearly 7-percent increase in wages for men and an approximately 11-percent increase for women. Research suggests that men might begin to accrue pecuniary benefits by exercising at least once per week, but women's wages only show a positive association when they exercise three or more times per week. Kosteas' results indicate that, for women, engaging in frequent exercise leads to an earnings premium that is equal to nearly 1 1/3 years of schooling. In addition, body composition does not have a significant correlation with earnings for men, but there is a connection between body composition and earnings for women. Kosteas' female-only estimates show a negative correlation between obesity and earnings. These findings indicate that attractiveness plays a larger role in labor market success for women than for men.

Kosteas concludes that more research is needed on the economic effects of exercise. Next steps include studying how wages are affected by exercise duration, frequency, and type and investigating other potential labor market benefits of exercise. He also indicates that raising awareness of the labor market benefits of exercise could serve as a tool in motivating people to adopt more active lifestyles.

Homelessness—Women Veterans' Service Award?

What comes to mind when you think of the word *homelessness*? Some people think of streets lined with disheveled persons dressed in layers of clothing, either sitting near

alleys or standing near bus stops and restaurants, holding out a paper cup as they beg for money for a cup of coffee. Robin E. Keene, on the other hand, thought of women veterans. In her paper, "The Meaning of Homelessness to Homeless Women Veterans" (dissertation for the doctor of philosophy degree, University of Texas at Arlington, **http://dspace.uta.edu/bitstream/handle/10106/11071/Keene_uta_2502D_11605.pdf**), Keene opens readers' eyes to the struggles and despair of six women veterans who suddenly and unexpectedly became homeless after having served in the military.

Studies on homeless men, both veterans and nonveterans, have saturated the research world for years; however, very few studies have looked at homeless women veterans and the reasons for their homelessness. According to Keene, the population of homeless women veterans is increasing as the number of women in the military increases. In addition, she notes that the likelihood that women veterans will become homeless is "three to four times higher" than that of men veterans.

In this study, Keene interviews six homeless women veterans who had served in the Navy, Air Force, and/or Army and were in Texas homeless veterans programs, asking them about the meaning of homelessness, causes or risks of their homelessness, and the resources that would help them overcome the cycle of homelessness. Keene finds that all of the interviewees were unprepared for homelessness and not one of them ever "expected" to become homeless, all were sexually traumatized, and all felt abandoned by the military.

Through her research, Keene discovers the social and human issues that led to their homelessness and offers solutions to overcome these issues, thereby decreasing women veterans' likelihood of becoming homeless. Five of the six women who Keene interviewed for this study set finding employment as their highest priority. Keene asserts, "A focus needs to be placed on more job training and job placement for those at risk for becoming homeless or those already homeless. As female soldiers transition from military to civilian life, job placement assistance is needed so they transition to a career rather than to unemployment and possible homelessness." □

Introducing "Freedomnomics"

Freedomnomics: Why the Free Market Works and Other Half-Baked Theories Don't. By John R. Lott, Jr., Ph.D., Washington, D.C., Regnery Publishing, Inc., 2007, 194 pp., $67.99/hardback.

In his book *Freedomnomics*, author John R. Lott, Jr., explains why he believes that the free market works best by giving rein, not to government, but to the most efficient, productive, and creative aspects of our society. Lott and his supporters search for solutions in the theories advanced by Adam Smith and Milton Friedman, men they consider "prominent advocates for economic freedom" and among the greatest economists of the 18th and 20th centuries, respectively. *Freedomnomics* was published in 2007 and was written in part as a rebuttal to the very popular book *Freakonomics*, written by Steven D. Levitt and Stephen J. Dubner (New York: William Morrow, 2005). The book *Freedomnomics* is controversial, but has received praise, especially in conservative circles, as a welcome antidote "to the oversimplifications and shortcomings of *Freakonomics*."

In the body of the book, Lott compares and contrasts his application of economic principles with those of Levitt and Dubner in *Freakonomics*, using Hurricane Katrina as the first of many examples. After Katrina, U.S. Senate hearings were convened to question oil company executives about the steep rise in oil prices; because gas prices began rising even before Katrina had actually hit, there were accusations of price gouging. Lott attempts to make the case that the prehurricane price increases were for economic reasons instead. Knowing that there would soon be shortages and higher prices, consumers filled up their tanks and speculators bought oil, believing they could profit by selling it later at a higher price. The greater-than-expected prehurricane demand led, of course, to higher prices. Oil company executives reasoned similarly; they knew they could raise prices in advance of the storm so that consumers would purchase less than they otherwise would and the oil companies could sell more at a later date, when the price was higher. Per Lott, the rise in gas prices prior to the hurricane resulted in a surprising beneficial effect: it kept the overall posthurricane price hike lower than it otherwise would have been, by decreasing the amount of gasoline used prior to the hurricane and thus increasing the supply post hurricane. Unfortunately, in Lott's view, many U.S. senators preferred nonmarket solutions to the problem, including price controls, a practice he felt had already been proved a failure when it was tried in the 1970s.

In a similar vein, Lott believes there is a common misperception that powerful companies will intentionally engage in predatory pricing, in which they temporarily lower their prices in order to eliminate competitors. Even if they are able to shut down the competition, he contends, these companies will then be forced to raise their prices above the marked-down price in order to recoup their losses. The higher prices would then lure new competitors into the market, forcing the companies to once again lower their prices, a repetitive cycle that he feels makes no economic sense. In Lott's view, company owners shy away from predatory pricing because they believe that any economic benefits to be gained by it are short term and highly questionable.

Senior citizens on limited budgets often make lunch at a local restaurant their main meal of the day. They do so because prices are less than at dinner and they don't mind the slightly smaller portions. Some have been led to question why lunch prices fail to rise as a result of this additional demand and have suggested price discrimination as a factor. Lott suggests an alternative answer. He theorizes that dinnertime patrons tend to linger considerably longer over their meals than lunchtime patrons, preventing the restaurant from serving other customers at the same table. Although restaurants make much of their profit on the sale of beverages and charge particularly high prices for coffee, tea, and wine (because they are menu items people tend to linger over the longest), the extended stays generate less profit than new customers would. Hence, Lott justifies the higher prices as a "rental" cost of the table.

The authors of *Freakonomics* make the claim that a new car loses considerable market value once it is driven off the lot, concluding that the only person who would logically want to resell a newly purchased car is someone who found it to be a "lemon." Lott disputes this for several reasons. First, the owner could have the original manufacturer do an inspection of the car to confirm its brand-new condition at a fairly small cost, and this certification should satisfy any potential buyer. Second, most cars come with a warranty that is assumable by the new owner. Third, Lott did an analysis of certified used cars in the Philadelphia area with fewer than 5,000 miles on them and found that the average price was just 3 percent less than the

new-car manufacturer's suggested retail price. Finally, if the "lemon" thesis of *Freakonomics* were true, he reasons, then the prices for a certified "new" used car should not differ much from one that is a year old. But Lott found that there actually was a significant difference of 14 percent.

Lott devotes an entire chapter to "Reputations." In it, he makes the case that the importance of a company's reputation is often underestimated by analysts, legislators, and the general public, resulting in instances of excessive penalties for companies convicted of fraud. He feels this situation has led to a misconception among the public in general, and the authors of *Freakonomics* in particular, that corporate fraud is rampant but usually goes undetected. Per Lott, for Levitt and Dubner to state that something can be both undetected and rampant leaves an intelligent person to question how they would know that. Lott does cite statistics which show that in the late 1980s the average fine levied on a company convicted of fraud was much less than the penalties meted out to companies convicted of environmental pollution crimes; however, he contends that the difference can be explained by indirect effects related to the loss of reputation. Consumers don't often reject a company's product on the basis of environmental crimes the company has committed, but they will either stop purchasing or demand a lower price from companies that sell products that don't live up to expectations. In Lott's view, when declining sales, earnings, and stock prices are factored into the average total penalty on a company convicted of fraud, that penalty frequently turns out to be considerably greater than the penalty imposed on environmental violators.

Lott also takes issue with the position taken in *Freakonomics* that the Supreme Court's 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade* legalizing abortion was a primary reason for the decline in crime rates during the 1990s. Levitt and Dubner claim that the children who were never born because they were aborted would have been much more likely than average to be perpetrators of crimes. Lott disputes this hypothesis, using the principle that if something becomes less "costly," people will engage in it more often. Applying the principle here shows that, when abortion became legal, women (and men) suddenly had a relatively inexpensive and safe option to end a pregnancy—an option that they didn't have before; consequently, people were more likely to engage in premarital sex and less likely to use contraceptives. This in turn led to a sharp increase in unplanned pregnancies and a jump in both out-of-wedlock children and crime. If the arguments in *Freakonomics* were correct, he reasons, then criminality among those individuals born after 1973 should have been the most greatly reduced; however, just the opposite was true: the rate began falling first for those who had been born prior to 1973. Canada's crime rate also declined in the 1990s. But because abortion wasn't legal there until 1988, the lower crime rate wasn't a result of that decision, given that those who were never born would have been too young to be criminals when the decline in the crime rate occurred. Some other reasons for the decline in the crime rate, says Lott, are the rescinding of the ban on the use of the death penalty, greater arrest and conviction rates, and right-to-carry gun laws.

Finally, *Freedomnomics* offers a different explanation for the expansion in the size and reach of the federal government in the past almost 100 years. Until World War I, the U.S. federal government typically consumed about 2 to 3 percent of the nation's GDP. The common view is that government began to grow rapidly when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt implemented the New Deal, but nonmilitary federal spending actually began trending upward during the 1920s. Lott attributes that trend to the granting of women's suffrage. In Lott's view, since being granted the right to vote, women have tended to vote in greater numbers for progressive and Democratic candidates, who they view as more likely to call for government intervention to solve problems, and less likely to vote for the private sector solutions generally preferred by the Republican Party. Women also tend to be more risk averse than men; hence, they tend to be stronger supporters of Medicare, Social Security, and education expenditures, and less in favor of welfare reform such as was legislated in 1996. Lott looks at what happened in individual states, many of which had granted women suffrage prior to passage of the 19th Amendment. He finds that state governments grew significantly after women were enfranchised, reversing a downward trend that had occurred in 4 of the 5 years prior to enfranchisement.

Like *Freakonomics*, *Freedomnomics* is an easily read and entertaining book that applies economic principles to our daily lives and does not require an economics background to be understood; however, as the reader of this review can surmise, the latter takes a view diametrically opposed to the former. For readers open to such a view, I definitely recommend *Freedomnomics*.

—Ronald Johnson
Office of Prices and Living Conditions
Bureau of Labor Statistics

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND ANALYSTS
SAVE THE DATE: MAY 15–16, 2013
LOCATION: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

CELEBRATING 40 YEARS OF SAFETY AND HEALTH DATA

BLS OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS) Program will hold a special conference May 15–16, 2013, to celebrate 40 years of collecting and publishing data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). We look forward to having many of our colleagues in the health and safety community within government, private industry, labor, and academia join us for this celebratory occasion.

Conference Details

The conference will include keynote speeches from key data users, researchers, and stakeholders. There will also be presentations of papers by safety and health professionals and a poster session focused on unique and interesting uses of OSHS data. Exceptional papers will be considered for inclusion in a special issue of the BLS *Monthly Labor Review* following the conference. Additional conference details and information on submitting an abstract for presentation are available on the conference webpage at **http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshs40.htm**.

Brief History of the OSHS Program

- 1970—Following passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, BLS was tasked with developing a comprehensive statistical system covering work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities in private industry.
- 1972—First year the SOII was conducted by BLS. The survey provided estimates of the number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses by industry.
- 1992—SOII estimates were expanded to include detailed case characteristics and worker demographics for cases that involved days away from work. CFOI was initiated to provide a complete annual count of all fatal work injuries.
- 2013—OSHS conference celebrating 40 years of SOII industry data, 20 years of SOII case and demographics data, and 20 years of CFOI data.

Nominations Sought for 2013 Julius Shiskin Award

Nominations are invited for the annual Julius Shiskin Memorial Award for Economic Statistics. The award is given in recognition of unusually original and important contributions in the development of economic statistics or in the use of statistics in interpreting the economy. Contributions can be in statistical research, development of new statistical measures or statistical tools, use of economic statistics to analyze and interpret economic activity, management of statistical programs, or application of data production techniques. The award was established in 1980 by the Washington Statistical Society (WSS) and is now cosponsored by the WSS, the National Association for Business Economics, and the Business and Economics Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association (ASA). The 2012 award recipient was William D. Nordhaus, Sterling Professor of Economics at Yale University, for his contributions to the measurement of environmental-economic accounts and economic welfare and his active participation with the U.S. statistical system.

The award is in memory of Julius Shiskin, who had a varied and remarkable public service career. At the time of his death in 1978, "Julie" was the Commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); he earlier had served as the Chief Statistician at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Chief Economic Statistician and Assistant Director of the Census Bureau. Throughout his career, he was known as an innovator. At the Census Bureau, he was instrumental in developing an electronic computer method for seasonal adjustment. In 1961, he published Signals of Recession and Recovery, which laid the groundwork for the calculation of monthly economic indicators, and he developed the monthly Census report, Business Conditions Digest, to disseminate the economic indicators to the public. In 1969, he was appointed Chief Statistician at OMB, where he developed the policies and procedures that govern the release of key economic indicators (Statistical Policy Directive Number 3), and originated a Social Indicators report. In 1973, he was selected to head BLS, where he was instrumental in preserving the integrity and independence of the BLS labor force data and directed the most comprehensive revision in the history of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which included a new CPI for all urban consumers.

Nominations for the 2013 award are now being accepted. Individuals and groups in the public or private sector from any country can be nominated. The award will be presented with an honorarium of $1,000 plus additional recognition from the sponsors. A nomination form and a list of all previous recipients are available on the ASA website at **www.amstat.org/sections/bus_econ/shiskin.html**.

For questions or more information, please contact Steven Paben, Julius Shiskin Award Committee Secretary, via email at **paben.steven@bls.gov** or call 202-691-6147.

Completed nominations must be received by March 15, 2013.

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		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	64.7	64.1	64.6	64.4	64.2	64.1	64.1	64.2	63.8	63.7	63.6
Employment-population ratio	58.5	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.1
Men	10.5	9.4	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.3	8.4	8.3
16 to 24 years	20.8	18.7	20.5	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2	17.7	17.8	18.1
25 years and older	8.9	7.9	8.9	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.8
Women	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8
16 to 24 years	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.7	14.2
25 years and older	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: [1]											
Total nonfarm	129,874	131,358	129,885	130,346	130,922	131,311	131,694	132,186	132,863	133,063	133,584
Total private	107,384	109,253	107,618	108,088	108,725	109,199	109,642	110,193	110,871	111,135	111,560
Goods-producing	17,751	18,021	17,764	17,785	17,942	18,019	18,100	18,176	18,318	18,316	18,309
Manufacturing	11,528	11,733	11,551	11,575	11,690	11,738	11,768	11,808	11,932	11,962	11,953
Service-providing	112,123	113,337	112,121	112,561	112,980	113,292	113,594	114,010	114,545	114,747	115,275
Average hours:											
Total private	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.5
Overtime	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	2.0	2.0	.5	.3	.7	.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	.6
Private nonfarm	2.1	2.2	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4
Goods-producing[5]	2.3	2.4	.6	.1	.8	1.1	.2	.4	.3	.5	.5
Service-providing[5]	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.3	.9	.6	.3
State and local government	1.8	1.3	1.0	.3	.3	.1	.8	.1	.5	.3	.9
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	3.3	2.7	.8	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.4	.3	.8	.8
Nonunion	1.8	2.1	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	.7	.6	.3

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2010	2011	2010		2011				2012		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Private nonfarm	2.1	2.2	.4	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	1.6	1.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6	.4	.4
Private nonfarm	1.8	1.6	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.6	.5	.5
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	1.5	3.0	.2	.3	2.0	1.0	.5	-.5	1.6	0.0	0.8
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.8	4.8	.6	1.4	3.6	1.2	.6	-.8	1.7	-.8	2.0
Finished consumer goods	5.0	5.7	.7	1.8	4.6	1.4	.7	-1.4	2.2	-1.1	2.8
Capital equipment	.4	2.3	.0	.5	.6	.4	.2	1.0	.6	.1	.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	6.3	6.1	.4	2.0	5.2	2.9	.0	-2.3	2.4	-1.8	1.6
Crude materials	16.1	6.4	2.7	8.5	9.3	3.5	-2.2	-3.6	2.8	-8.7	7.7
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	3.0	.4	3.2	1.5	-2.5	1.1	.5	2.9	-.6	1.7	1.5
Nonfarm business sector	3.1	.7	3.3	1.9	-2.0	1.2	.6	2.8	-.5	1.9	1.9
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	5.8	1.4	2.7	-3.3	4.6	4.3	-3.2	4.1	1.6	1.6	_

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[4] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[5] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2011		2012			2011		2012		
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	-0.3	-0.6	5.6	3.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.6
All persons, nonfarm business sector	.0	-.7	5.8	3.6	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.2	2.1	2.6
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.3	.3	.6	.5	.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0
Private nonfarm	.3	.3	.6	.6	.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0
Union	.3	.4	.3	.8	.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.4
Nonunion	.4	.3	.7	.6	.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
State and local government	.8	.1	.5	.3	.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.4	.2	.6	.4	.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Private nonfarm	.4	.3	.6	.5	.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8
Union	.5	.3	.6	.5	.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Nonunion	.4	.3	.5	.6	.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
State and local government	.4	.2	.3	.2	.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1

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

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

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

4. 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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	237,830	239,618	240,071	240,269	240,441	240,584	242,269	242,435	242,604	242,784	242,966	243,155	243,354	243,566	243,772
Civilian labor force	153,889	153,617	154,004	154,057	153,937	153,887	154,395	154,871	154,707	154,365	155,007	155,163	155,013	154,645	155,063
Participation rate	64.7	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	63.6
Employed	139,064	139,869	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220	142,101	142,974
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.5	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.6	58.4	58.3	58.7
Unemployed	14,825	13,747	13,897	13,759	13,323	13,097	12,758	12,806	12,673	12,500	12,720	12,749	12,794	12,544	12,088
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8
Not in the labor force	83,941	86,001	86,067	86,213	86,503	86,697	87,874	87,564	87,897	88,419	87,958	87,992	88,340	88,921	88,710
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	106,596	107,736	107,994	108,104	108,203	108,290	108,087	108,188	108,289	108,396	108,503	108,613	108,727	108,851	108,973
Civilian labor force	78,994	79,080	79,241	79,291	79,440	79,436	79,234	79,317	79,337	79,050	79,382	79,425	79,353	79,103	79,426
Participation rate	74.1	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.3	72.9	73.2	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.9
Employed	71,230	72,182	72,340	72,379	72,846	73,080	73,170	73,240	73,286	73,119	73,229	73,259	73,227	73,086	73,597
Employment-population ratio[2]	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.1	67.5
Unemployed	7,763	6,898	6,901	6,912	6,594	6,356	6,064	6,077	6,051	5,930	6,153	6,166	6,125	6,016	5,829
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3
Not in the labor force	27,603	28,656	28,753	28,813	28,763	28,854	28,853	28,870	28,952	29,346	29,121	29,188	29,374	29,748	29,547
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	114,333	115,107	115,338	115,437	115,526	115,602	117,082	117,170	117,260	117,353	117,448	117,546	117,648	117,760	117,869
Civilian labor force	68,990	68,810	68,989	68,981	68,711	68,748	69,449	69,815	69,589	69,562	69,807	69,803	69,691	69,781	69,834
Participation rate	60.3	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.6	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.2	59.3	59.2
Employed	63,456	63,360	63,406	63,520	63,352	63,323	64,078	64,454	64,413	64,425	64,671	64,628	64,446	64,670	64,952
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.5	55.0	55.0	55.0	54.8	54.8	54.7	55.0	54.9	54.9	55.1	55.0	54.8	54.9	55.1
Unemployed	5,534	5,450	5,584	5,461	5,359	5,425	5,370	5,361	5,176	5,137	5,136	5,175	5,244	5,111	4,882
Unemployment rate	8.0	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	7.0
Not in the labor force	45,343	46,297	46,349	46,457	46,815	46,854	47,634	47,355	47,671	47,791	47,641	47,743	47,957	47,979	48,034
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,901	16,774	16,739	16,728	16,711	16,693	17,100	17,078	17,056	17,034	17,015	16,997	16,979	16,955	16,931
Civilian labor force	5,906	5,727	5,774	5,785	5,786	5,704	5,713	5,739	5,781	5,753	5,819	5,936	5,970	5,761	5,802
Participation rate	34.9	34.1	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.4	33.6	33.9	33.8	34.2	34.9	35.2	34.0	34.3
Employed	4,378	4,327	4,362	4,398	4,416	4,387	4,389	4,371	4,335	4,321	4,388	4,528	4,546	4,344	4,425
Employment-population ratio[2]	25.9	25.8	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.3	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.4	25.8	26.6	26.8	25.6	26.1
Unemployed	1,528	1,400	1,412	1,386	1,370	1,316	1,324	1,367	1,447	1,432	1,431	1,408	1,424	1,417	1,378
Unemployment rate	25.9	24.4	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6	23.7
Not in the labor force	10,995	11,048	10,965	10,943	10,925	10,989	11,387	11,339	11,274	11,282	11,197	11,061	11,009	11,194	11,129
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	192,075	193,077	193,365	193,493	193,598	193,682	192,600	192,691	192,788	192,893	193,004	193,120	193,245	193,376	193,503
Civilian labor force	125,084	124,579	124,701	124,804	124,652	124,543	123,579	123,848	123,713	123,499	123,989	123,783	123,589	123,265	123,662
Participation rate	65.1	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	63.9
Employed	114,168	114,690	114,818	114,837	115,130	115,254	114,458	114,754	114,697	114,355	114,767	114,674	114,409	114,340	114,992
Employment-population ratio[2]	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	59.4
Unemployed	10,916	9,889	9,883	9,967	9,522	9,288	9,121	9,094	9,016	9,144	9,222	9,109	9,180	8,925	8,670
Unemployment rate	8.7	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	7.0
Not in the labor force	66,991	68,498	68,664	68,689	68,945	69,139	69,021	68,843	69,076	69,394	69,015	69,337	69,656	70,111	69,841
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,708	29,114	29,193	29,228	29,259	29,286	29,727	29,760	29,792	29,824	29,854	29,885	29,918	29,954	29,991
Civilian labor force	17,862	17,881	18,096	18,067	17,934	18,110	18,206	18,363	18,427	18,274	18,290	18,541	18,383	18,379	18,345
Participation rate	62.2	61.4	62.0	61.8	61.3	61.8	61.2	61.7	61.9	61.3	61.3	62.0	61.4	61.4	61.2
Employed	15,010	15,051	15,224	15,351	15,151	15,248	15,725	15,769	15,843	15,891	15,807	15,872	15,798	15,797	15,881
Employment-population ratio[2]	52.3	51.7	52.1	52.5	51.8	52.1	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.3	52.9	53.1	52.8	52.7	53.0
Unemployed	2,852	2,831	2,872	2,716	2,783	2,862	2,482	2,593	2,584	2,383	2,484	2,668	2,585	2,583	2,464
Unemployment rate	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.1	13.4
Not in the labor force	10,846	11,233	11,097	11,161	11,325	11,176	11,521	11,398	11,365	11,550	11,564	11,345	11,534	11,575	11,645

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	33,713	34,438	34,640	34,724	34,808	34,885	36,301	36,384	36,463	36,546	36,626	36,708	36,792	36,881	36,969
Civilian labor force	22,748	22,898	23,014	23,253	23,222	23,270	24,045	24,206	24,128	24,253	24,567	24,588	24,497	24,352	24,477
Participation rate	67.5	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.7	66.7	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.4	67.1	67.0	66.6	66.0	66.2
Employed	19,906	20,269	20,411	20,601	20,574	20,699	21,513	21,628	21,638	21,755	21,867	21,885	21,966	21,865	22,050
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.0	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	59.6
Unemployed	2,843	2,629	2,603	2,652	2,648	2,571	2,532	2,579	2,491	2,498	2,700	2,703	2,531	2,487	2,427
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9
Not in the labor force	10,964	11,540	11,626	11,471	11,586	11,615	12,256	12,178	12,335	12,293	12,059	12,120	12,294	12,529	12,492

[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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	139,064	139,869	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220	142,101	142,974
Men	73,359	74,290	74,435	74,492	74,975	75,235	75,288	75,318	75,369	75,256	75,401	75,486	75,466	75,161	75,752
Women	65,705	65,579	65,672	65,805	65,639	65,555	66,349	66,747	66,665	66,609	66,886	66,929	66,754	66,940	67,222
Married men, spouse present	43,292	43,283	43,640	43,661	43,933	43,709	43,658	43,556	43,635	43,582	43,798	43,712	43,715	43,879	43,984
Married women, spouse present	34,582	34,110	34,091	34,225	34,442	34,177	34,445	34,341	34,325	34,207	34,620	34,526	34,381	34,814	34,841
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	8,874	8,560	9,270	8,790	8,469	8,098	8,230	8,119	7,672	7,853	8,098	8,210	8,246	8,031	8,613
Slack work or business conditions	6,174	5,711	5,900	5,839	5,578	5,305	5,372	5,446	5,081	5,187	5,147	5,446	5,342	5,217	5,523
Could only find part-time work	2,375	2,514	2,844	2,538	2,496	2,419	2,551	2,404	2,341	2,367	2,649	2,514	2,576	2,507	2,572
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,251	18,334	18,329	18,401	18,363	18,372	18,636	18,827	18,523	18,832	19,393	18,829	18,866	18,996	18,736
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	8,744	8,423	9,115	8,664	8,358	7,952	8,083	7,988	7,584	7,737	7,982	8,075	8,111	7,901	8,482
Slack work or business conditions	6,087	5,617	5,803	5,762	5,502	5,199	5,278	5,356	5,000	5,086	5,078	5,355	5,282	5,140	5,455
Could only find part-time work	2,358	2,494	2,869	2,566	2,518	2,423	2,563	2,365	2,295	2,324	2,616	2,493	2,559	2,508	2,597
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,911	17,957	17,915	18,003	17,941	17,969	18,298	18,399	18,100	18,418	18,930	18,438	18,543	18,656	18,405

[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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	9.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	25.9	24.4	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6	23.7
Men, 20 years and older	9.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3
Women, 20 years and older	8.0	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	7.0
White, total [1]	8.7	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	7.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	23.2	21.7	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.3	21.1	21.3	22.5	22.8	22.0	20.9	21.5	22.8	21.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	26.3	24.5	24.9	25.5	24.6	23.2	24.5	23.8	25.5	25.3	24.5	24.3	23.8	27.1	24.2
Women, 16 to 19 years	20.0	18.9	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.3	17.7	18.7	19.5	20.3	19.4	17.4	19.0	18.2	18.1
Men, 20 years and older	8.9	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	6.6
Women, 20 years and older	7.2	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	6.3
Black or African American, total [1]	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.0	15.5	15.8	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.4	14.1	14.1	13.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	43.0	41.3	43.6	37.5	39.6	42.1	38.5	34.7	40.5	38.2	36.5	39.3	36.6	37.9	36.7
Men, 16 to 19 years	45.4	43.1	43.5	38.7	42.7	48.3	35.9	43.6	40.2	39.6	35.8	39.1	37.9	43.6	42.5
Women, 16 to 19 years	40.5	39.4	43.6	36.4	36.8	34.6	41.0	26.8	40.8	36.8	37.2	39.6	35.4	33.0	31.0
Men, 20 years and older	17.3	16.7	16.6	16.0	16.4	15.7	12.7	14.3	13.8	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.8	14.3	14.2
Women, 20 years and older	12.8	13.2	13.2	12.6	13.0	13.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	10.8	11.4	12.7	11.5	12.0	10.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.9
Married men, spouse present	6.8	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	4.7
Married women, spouse present	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.0
Full-time workers	10.4	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.3
Part-time workers	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.8
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	14.9	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	11.3
High school graduates, no college [3]	10.3	9.4	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.7
Some college or associate degree	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.5
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	4.7	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	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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Less than 5 weeks	2,771	2,677	2,743	2,676	2,510	2,669	2,486	2,541	2,572	2,543	2,580	2,810	2,711	2,844	2,542
5 to 14 weeks	3,267	2,993	2,902	3,285	2,896	2,858	2,884	2,807	2,754	2,814	3,002	2,826	3,092	2,868	2,826
15 weeks and over	8,786	8,077	8,227	7,869	7,766	7,628	7,498	7,397	7,175	6,984	7,073	7,182	6,945	6,878	6,703
15 to 26 weeks	2,371	2,061	2,029	2,029	2,087	2,039	1,980	1,971	1,867	1,884	1,662	1,811	1,760	1,845	1,860
27 weeks and over	6,415	6,016	6,197	5,839	5,680	5,588	5,518	5,426	5,308	5,101	5,411	5,370	5,185	5,033	4,844
Mean duration, in weeks	33.0	39.3	40.4	39.2	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.1	39.7	39.9	38.8	39.2	39.8
Median duration, in weeks	21.4	21.4	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.4	20.1	19.8	16.7	18.0	18.5

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Job losers[1]	9,250	8,106	8,028	7,924	7,599	7,602	7,321	7,209	7,020	6,852	6,989	7,207	7,123	7,003	6,535
On temporary layoff	1,431	1,230	1,195	1,226	1,181	1,216	1,284	1,135	1,120	1,083	1,106	1,331	1,417	1,246	1,169
Not on temporary layoff	7,819	6,876	6,833	6,699	6,418	6,386	6,037	6,075	5,900	5,768	5,883	5,875	5,705	5,757	5,366
Job leavers	889	956	972	1,068	1,005	953	939	1,031	1,117	997	891	936	878	942	957
Reentrants	3,466	3,401	3,484	3,387	3,355	3,399	3,325	3,361	3,269	3,341	3,439	3,227	3,380	3,318	3,306
New entrants	1,220	1,284	1,323	1,291	1,276	1,280	1,253	1,392	1,433	1,384	1,367	1,331	1,311	1,277	1,247
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	62.4	59.0	58.1	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.7	54.5	55.1	56.7	56.1	55.8	54.3
On temporary layoff	9.6	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	9.7
Not on temporary layoff	52.7	50.0	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.3	47.0	46.7	46.0	45.9	46.4	46.3	45.0	45.9	44.5
Job leavers	6.0	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	7.9
Reentrants	23.4	24.7	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.5	26.6	27.1	25.4	26.6	26.5	27.4
New entrants	8.2	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.4
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	6.0	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	4.2
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
New entrants	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total, 16 years and older	9.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1	7.8
16 to 24 years	18.4	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.5	16.4	16.8	15.5
16 to 19 years	25.9	24.4	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.8	25.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	24.6	23.7
16 to 17 years	29.1	27.7	26.3	25.2	23.3	27.8	28.8	29.9	28.8	26.4	26.5	26.8	26.6	29.3	25.3
18 to 19 years	24.2	22.9	23.2	23.2	23.4	21.3	20.5	20.8	22.9	24.5	23.5	22.0	22.2	22.7	22.8
20 to 24 years	15.5	14.6	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.7	13.5	13.9	12.4
25 years and older	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6
25 to 54 years	8.6	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8
55 years and older	7.0	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	5.9
Men, 16 years and older	10.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0
16 to 24 years	20.8	18.7	18.9	17.9	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.6	17.4	17.6	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.8	17.3
16 to 19 years	28.8	27.2	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.6	25.3	27.0	26.7	27.2	26.8	26.4	26.4	28.6	27.2
16 to 17 years	31.8	29.1	27.6	27.4	26.7	30.5	32.0	33.5	30.1	28.9	28.9	31.0	30.0	36.5	30.1
18 to 19 years	27.4	26.3	27.1	27.4	26.7	25.1	22.3	23.9	25.1	26.3	25.7	23.7	24.5	25.5	25.6
20 to 24 years	17.8	15.7	15.7	14.6	15.6	15.3	14.2	15.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	15.4	15.2	15.2	13.7
25 years and older	8.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7
25 to 54 years	9.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
55 years and older	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.4
Women, 16 years and older	8.6	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	7.5
16 to 24 years	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.6
16 to 19 years	22.8	21.7	21.1	20.6	20.7	19.3	21.1	20.7	23.4	22.5	22.3	21.0	21.2	20.5	20.2
16 to 17 years	26.5	26.3	25.1	23.2	20.0	25.0	25.8	26.1	27.6	23.8	24.4	23.1	23.9	22.5	20.9
18 t0 19 years	20.9	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	19.7
20 to 24 years	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.1	12.6	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.2	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.5	11.0
25 years and older	7.4	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	6.5
25 to 54 years	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.9
55 years and older[1]	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.6

[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	Aug. 2011	July 2012[p]	Aug. 2012[p]	State	Aug. 2011	July 2012[p]	Aug. 2012[p]
Alabama	9.1	8.3	8.5	Missouri	8.6	7.2	7.2
Alaska	7.6	7.6	7.7	Montana	7.0	6.4	6.3
Arizona	9.5	8.3	8.3	Nebraska	4.5	4.0	4.0
Arkansas	8.1	7.3	7.3	Nevada	13.8	12.0	12.1
California	11.9	10.7	10.6	New Hampshire	5.5	5.4	5.7
Colorado	8.3	8.3	8.2	New Jersey	9.4	9.8	9.9
Connecticut	8.8	8.5	9.0	New Mexico	7.5	6.6	6.5
Delaware	7.4	6.8	6.9	New York	8.3	9.1	9.1
District of Columbia	10.5	8.9	8.8	North Carolina	10.7	9.6	9.7
Florida	10.5	8.8	8.8	North Dakota	3.6	3.0	3.0
Georgia	9.9	9.2	9.2	Ohio	8.8	7.2	7.2
Hawaii	6.8	6.3	6.1	Oklahoma	6.3	4.9	5.1
Idaho	8.8	7.5	7.4	Oregon	9.5	8.7	8.9
Illinois	10.2	8.9	9.1	Pennsylvania	8.1	7.9	8.1
Indiana	9.3	8.2	8.3	Rhode Island	11.4	10.8	10.7
Iowa	6.0	5.3	5.5	South Carolina	10.4	9.7	9.6
Kansas	6.7	6.3	6.2	South Dakota	4.6	4.4	4.5
Kentucky	9.6	8.3	8.5	Tennessee	9.2	8.4	8.5
Louisiana	7.3	7.6	7.4	Texas	8.1	7.1	7.1
Maine	7.5	7.6	7.7	Utah	6.7	6.0	5.8
Maryland	7.2	7.0	7.1	Vermont	5.6	5.0	5.3
Massachusetts	7.4	6.1	6.3	Virginia	6.4	5.9	5.9
Michigan	10.4	9.0	9.4	Washington	9.2	8.5	8.6
Minnesota	6.5	5.8	5.9	West Virginia	8.1	7.3	7.5
Mississippi	10.9	9.2	9.1	Wisconsin	7.6	7.3	7.5
				Wyoming	6.0	5.6	5.7

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Aug. 2011	July 2012[p]	Aug. 2012[p]	State	Aug. 2011	July 2012[p]	Aug. 2012[p]
Alabama	2,186,473	2,157,351	2,158,278	Missouri	3,042,486	2,998,125	2,986,700
Alaska	366,815	367,364	366,140	Montana	504,659	510,268	509,943
Arizona	3,021,573	3,005,601	3,003,137	Nebraska	1,005,576	1,015,659	1,014,779
Arkansas	1,366,556	1,382,940	1,379,441	Nevada	1,385,092	1,367,158	1,368,531
California	18,378,818	18,404,517	18,339,541	New Hampshire	737,684	739,699	738,007
Colorado	2,719,191	2,733,126	2,721,723	New Jersey	4,554,471	4,594,901	4,579,904
Connecticut	1,915,023	1,912,287	1,902,913	New Mexico	925,768	923,231	920,048
Delaware	439,026	439,784	437,946	New York	9,485,760	9,579,885	9,545,401
District of Columbia	342,337	353,809	354,020	North Carolina	4,654,867	4,647,813	4,648,112
Florida	9,251,880	9,271,193	9,262,694	North Dakota	383,355	388,215	387,280
Georgia	4,726,566	4,761,563	4,759,851	Ohio	5,800,732	5,770,770	5,751,371
Hawaii	659,768	644,099	640,257	Oklahoma	1,769,889	1,795,720	1,799,247
Idaho	770,478	779,125	776,444	Oregon	1,990,551	1,981,509	1,974,394
Illinois	6,572,330	6,574,656	6,556,337	Pennsylvania	6,370,109	6,478,247	6,475,477
Indiana	3,190,978	3,159,903	3,141,083	Rhode Island	563,028	554,788	554,701
Iowa	1,660,474	1,651,338	1,642,340	South Carolina	2,159,148	2,143,904	2,131,688
Kansas	1,502,718	1,489,386	1,484,349	South Dakota	445,319	444,343	442,112
Kentucky	2,065,162	2,066,430	2,068,801	Tennessee	3,129,695	3,107,799	3,109,849
Louisiana	2,052,605	2,080,509	2,076,125	Texas	12,459,487	12,642,221	12,628,638
Maine	703,494	706,507	705,385	Utah	1,333,778	1,352,927	1,355,525
Maryland	3,069,897	3,078,126	3,071,126	Vermont	358,150	357,070	356,684
Massachusetts	3,450,256	3,451,025	3,448,299	Virginia	4,310,166	4,333,388	4,321,430
Michigan	4,653,160	4,660,502	4,658,714	Washington	3,479,699	3,517,873	3,497,936
Minnesota	2,978,230	2,971,895	2,969,061	West Virginia	798,819	800,976	798,175
Mississippi	1,346,401	1,332,977	1,333,371	Wisconsin	3,057,357	3,068,123	3,061,249
				Wyoming	303,986	306,992	306,292

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	129,874	131,359	131,694	131,806	131,963	132,186	132,461	132,720	132,863	132,931	133,018	133,063	133,244	133,436	133,584
TOTAL PRIVATE	107,384	109,254	109,642	109,781	109,959	110,193	110,470	110,724	110,871	110,956	111,072	111,135	111,298	111,432	111,560
GOODS-PRODUCING	17,751	18,021	18,100	18,106	18,114	18,176	18,254	18,290	18,318	18,322	18,307	18,316	18,336	18,322	18,309
Natural resources and mining	705	784	804	810	814	822	830	837	837	838	842	840	839	835	834
Logging	49.7	48.3	47.9	47.0	48.7	48.7	49.0	48.1	48.3	47.8	50.0	50.1	49.8	49.5	49.8
Mining	654.8	735.4	756.3	762.9	764.9	773.3	781.0	788.5	788.8	789.7	792.1	790.1	789.3	785.7	783.7
Oil and gas extraction	158.7	174.4	180.0	182.6	183.2	186.3	188.4	189.8	192.3	193.4	193.5	195.0	195.2	195.5	195.4
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	204.5	217.0	219.9	220.6	219.1	220.5	220.8	221.2	220.5	219.2	219.2	216.9	217.4	215.7	215.9
Coal mining	80.8	86.2	87.5	87.4	86.9	86.6	86.5	86.3	85.9	85.1	84.9	84.0	83.3	81.9	81.2
Support activities for mining	291.6	344.0	356.4	359.7	362.6	366.5	371.8	377.5	376.0	377.1	379.4	378.2	376.7	374.5	372.4
Construction	5,518	5,504	5,528	5,519	5,520	5,546	5,564	5,563	5,549	5,542	5,510	5,514	5,517	5,520	5,522
Construction of buildings	1,229.7	1,219.0	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	1,218.4	1,220.9
Heavy and civil engineering	825.1	829.0	829.4	832.3	834.2	840.0	840.7	841.6	839.2	840.2	829.8	832.5	839.8	843.0	841.5
Specialty trade contractors	3,463.4	3,455.4	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	3,458.6	3,459.7
Manufacturing	11,528	11,733	11,768	11,777	11,780	11,808	11,860	11,890	11,932	11,942	11,955	11,962	11,980	11,967	11,953
Production workers	8,077	8,231	8,260	8,268	8,268	8,297	8,336	8,377	8,409	8,414	8,424	8,423	8,444	8,422	8,404
Durable goods	7,064	7,274	7,304	7,317	7,331	7,361	7,401	7,428	7,455	7,466	7,478	7,484	7,502	7,486	7,471
Production workers	4,829	4,986	5,010	5,021	5,035	5,059	5,090	5,123	5,143	5,151	5,161	5,160	5,183	5,159	5,146
Wood products	342.1	335.2	331.4	332.0	331.4	332.0	333.3	335.2	333.4	331.5	330.4	329.3	329.4	327.6	329.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	370.9	366.6	364.4	364.1	364.2	367.0	370.3	371.7	370.1	367.8	363.9	361.4	360.7	359.5	359.1
Primary metals	362.3	389.5	395.2	397.7	399.6	400.7	402.9	403.8	405.6	406.0	409.1	408.7	410.8	408.3	405.0
Fabricated metal products	1,281.7	1,344.2	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	1,406.9	1,406.4
Machinery	996.1	1,056.7	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	1,105.2	1,103.9
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,094.6	1,107.0	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	1,105.9	1,100.0
Computer and peripheral equipment	157.6	159.2	160.0	160.7	161.1	162.2	162.4	162.9	163.4	164.4	165.2	166.5	165.9	167.1	164.7
Communications equipment	117.4	115.1	114.3	113.2	113.1	112.2	111.1	110.7	110.7	109.6	109.5	108.8	109.4	108.3	107.8
Semiconductors and electronic components	369.4	384.0	387.7	388.2	387.0	386.5	387.0	387.8	387.6	387.1	388.4	388.1	388.5	386.2	385.0
Electronic instruments	406.4	404.2	403.8	403.6	401.1	401.4	402.0	401.2	403.2	403.4	403.2	402.0	400.8	399.7	398.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	359.5	366.8	367.6	367.8	367.3	369.1	370.6	372.5	374.7	373.5	373.8	373.9	373.0	372.0	372.0
Transportation equipment	1,333.1	1,381.7	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	1,468.9	1,467.5
Furniture and related products	357.2	352.8	353.4	351.0	349.8	348.6	349.7	351.8	351.4	352.2	349.9	349.2	349.7	350.7	349.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	566.8	573.4	574.5	572.4	571.0	572.6	577.2	576.7	577.4	579.3	579.9	582.5	581.9	580.5	579.3
Nondurable goods	4,464	4,460	4,464	4,460	4,449	4,447	4,459	4,462	4,477	4,476	4,477	4,478	4,478	4,481	4,482
Production workers	3,248	3,245	3,250	3,247	3,233	3,238	3,246	3,254	3,266	3,263	3,263	3,263	3,261	3,263	3,258
Food manufacturing	1,450.6	1,456.3	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	1,467.9	1,469.9
Beverages and tobacco products	183.4	188.2	191.5	191.2	191.7	191.9	193.8	195.2	196.8	196.8	198.1	197.8	199.1	199.7	200.2
Textile mills	119.0	120.5	120.6	119.4	119.2	119.6	120.5	120.3	120.1	119.8	119.5	119.3	119.6	118.8	119.2
Textile product mills	119.0	116.8	115.4	114.8	115.2	114.3	112.8	113.8	114.0	114.3	114.0	113.8	113.0	113.4	113.1
Apparel	156.6	151.8	151.9	152.5	151.2	150.1	150.3	150.1	150.4	150.0	150.1	147.8	147.1	146.3	146.8
Leather and allied products	27.8	29.3	29.5	29.7	30.3	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.1	30.2	29.7	29.6	29.2	29.1	29.1
Paper and paper products	394.7	391.3	392.0	391.4	391.4	392.2	392.6	391.4	394.3	393.1	392.4	392.4	391.0	389.6	389.1
Printing and related support activities	487.6	469.3	465.6	463.5	460.7	459.6	460.5	458.6	456.3	457.5	457.7	456.3	455.2	454.5	450.1
Petroleum and coal products	113.9	112.2	111.8	113.3	113.5	113.9	115.2	115.3	114.5	114.2	113.7	112.7	113.1	113.8	114.2
Chemicals	786.5	788.3	794.2	793.2	791.0	793.8	796.8	795.4	799.9	797.6	796.9	797.3	797.7	798.7	801.1
Plastics and rubber products	624.8	635.6	637.1	634.7	638.6	639.5	639.5	641.9	645.5	644.7	644.8	647.2	649.0	649.0	648.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING	112,123	113,338	113,594	113,700	113,849	114,010	114,207	114,430	114,545	114,609	114,711	114,747	114,908	115,114	115,275
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,633	91,234	91,542	91,675	91,845	92,017	92,216	92,434	92,553	92,634	92,765	92,819	92,962	93,110	93,251
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,636	25,019	25,075	25,102	25,154	25,181	25,239	25,246	25,243	25,262	25,314	25,310	25,330	25,370	25,402
Wholesale trade	5,452.1	5,528.8	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	5,646.1	5,643.1
Durable goods	2,713.5	2,752.8	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	2,799.8	2,797.1
Nondurable goods	1,928.1	1,940.4	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	1,980.6	1,980.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	810.5	835.6	836.4	839.4	843.3	845.5	849.2	850.8	852.1	855.9	857.2	858.9	862.2	865.7	865.2
Retail trade	14,440.4	14,642.9	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	14,768.3	14,795.6
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,629.2	1,687.9	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	1,719.9	1,724.5
Automobile dealers	1,011.5	1,055.4	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	1,087.2	1,091.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	437.9	442.2	443.8	447.0	446.8	446.5	448.3	449.3	449.7	448.8	450.6	451.2	449.9	453.9	453.3
Electronics and appliance stores	522.3	525.5	517.0	516.6	515.8	514.8	512.8	513.4	509.1	509.1	505.6	502.7	501.6	498.1	495.9

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,131.8	1,140.7	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	1,148.4	1,152.7
Food and beverage stores	2,808.2	2,829.1	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	2,883.1	2,886.3
Health and personal care stores	980.5	980.5	986.0	985.8	987.0	984.2	990.5	992.5	994.7	997.3	992.8	993.1	998.8	1,002.3	1,004.4
Gasoline stations	819.3	828.0	826.5	828.6	833.3	830.5	828.4	828.1	829.9	830.5	831.3	831.8	830.0	830.4	830.9
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,352.5	1,356.0	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	1,384.2	1,394.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	579.1	574.3	578.6	571.6	565.1	558.2	553.2	563.2	566.9	572.1	575.3	578.4	570.5	570.1	568.6
General merchandise stores[1]	2,997.7	3,080.1	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	3,053.4	3,055.8
Department stores	1,501.6	1,546.7	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	1,507.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	761.5	766.9	771.5	769.4	760.6	761.5	766.1	770.3	768.9	771.5	777.4	776.4	779.7	786.3	792.4
Nonstore retailers	420.6	431.7	433.8	435.3	435.1	435.7	438.4	439.2	436.8	436.8	436.6	439.0	439.6	438.2	436.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,190.7	4,292.2	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	4,390.6	4,397.8
Air transportation	458.3	456.0	457.4	456.1	455.8	456.1	457.9	456.7	457.5	458.8	458.2	458.7	458.3	456.5	453.9
Rail transportation	216.4	228.8	230.9	231.5	231.2	231.7	232.1	232.3	233.5	234.4	234.1	233.0	232.2	231.3	230.4
Water transportation	62.3	62.5	62.5	63.1	63.1	63.3	65.6	67.0	67.5	66.3	66.1	66.3	67.5	67.1	67.2
Truck transportation	1,250.4	1,298.9	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	1,350.9	1,350.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	429.7	436.1	437.2	435.7	431.4	433.5	437.5	435.6	431.6	416.2	434.8	424.8	435.1	440.8	444.9
Pipeline transportation	42.3	42.9	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	44.1	44.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	27.3	28.6	28.5	29.6	29.7	29.6	30.4	32.0	32.8	32.4	30.6	31.0	30.2	30.2	31.0
Support activities for transportation	542.5	563.9	566.2	569.8	574.5	574.1	578.7	577.6	582.1	581.6	583.9	583.0	582.3	582.9	585.5
Couriers and messengers	528.1	528.5	525.3	523.3	528.3	521.9	522.9	524.5	528.3	520.9	525.5	526.8	524.0	525.5	525.9
Warehousing and storage	633.4	645.8	648.4	647.6	648.4	650.1	647.6	649.2	648.9	652.3	655.5	656.9	660.1	661.3	664.0
Utilities	552.8	555.2	557.0	556.7	558.2	559.1	559.9	560.7	561.8	561.8	562.8	564.3	557.8	565.4	565.8
Information	2,707	2,659	2,649	2,646	2,644	2,645	2,628	2,636	2,631	2,632	2,636	2,629	2,637	2,634	2,625
Publishing industries, except Internet	759.0	749.0	747.6	748.6	745.8	746.1	741.6	741.0	740.9	740.0	739.1	738.2	738.7	739.7	739.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	370.2	361.3	356.6	356.5	359.5	363.8	352.3	365.9	360.2	367.3	375.8	370.3	375.7	374.4	368.2
Broadcasting, except Internet.	290.3	281.5	280.9	280.3	279.0	279.6	280.4	279.3	282.2	282.0	282.6	281.0	279.8	278.6	279.0
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	902.9	865.3	858.2	853.1	850.3	846.9	847.0	841.6	838.6	834.6	830.1	830.5	832.5	829.5	827.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	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	240.3
Other information services	141.7	158.7	163.5	165.3	165.1	166.5	166.3	166.6	167.6	166.7	167.2	167.8	168.8	169.3	170.5
Financial activities	7,652	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	7,759
Finance and insurance	5,718.3	5,751.8	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	5,791.6	5,798.2
Monetary authorities—central bank	20.0	18.9	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.2
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,550.0	2,558.9	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	2,596.6	2,604.3
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,728.8	1,738.4	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	1,750.6
Commercial banking	1,305.9	1,314.6	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	1,319.3
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	800.5	807.0	809.3	807.1	805.1	803.7	801.8	801.9	800.6	801.2	801.6	804.1	803.8	804.0	801.7
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,261.1	2,281.6	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	2,288.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	86.8	85.3	84.1	83.9	84.1	84.5	84.4	84.4	84.7	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.9	84.7	84.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,933.8	1,928.7	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	1,953.8	1,960.4
Real estate	1,395.7	1,401.6	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	1,415.5	1,420.6
Rental and leasing services	513.5	503.0	506.5	507.2	507.4	506.3	505.6	509.2	512.7	512.6	516.7	514.7	513.6	514.9	516.6
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	24.6	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	23.2
Professional and business services	16,728	17,331	17,441	17,482	17,521	17,593	17,672	17,761	17,779	17,824	17,842	17,883	17,924	17,948	17,956
Professional and technical services[1]	7,441.3	7,691.3	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	7,970.2	7,981.3
Legal services	1,114.2	1,115.1	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	1,119.7	1,121.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services	886.5	920.5	935.6	940.4	943.6	957.8	963.6	971.0	969.5	967.2	958.9	952.2	950.7	953.0	952.6
Architectural and engineering services	1,275.4	1,293.8	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	1,325.1	1,328.0

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,449.0	1,530.1	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	1,612.6	1,616.9
Management and technical consulting services	999.4	1,070.2	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	1,148.2	1,147.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,872.3	1,914.8	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	1,952.3	1,954.4
Administrative and waste services	7,414.0	7,724.4	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	8,025.2	8,019.8
Administrative and support services[1]	7,056.7	7,359.2	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	7,653.9	7,648.9
Employment services[1]	2,722.5	2,952.1	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	3,204.2	3,187.9
Temporary help services	2,093.6	2,316.2	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	2,538.5	2,526.7
Business support services	808.6	812.3	812.9	811.3	814.4	819.9	821.3	816.9	813.5	813.7	816.4	819.2	822.5	826.7	828.0
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,745.0	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	1,777.8	1,787.2
Waste management and remediation services	357.3	365.2	368.7	369.4	366.9	367.9	370.8	371.9	371.3	372.0	371.4	373.4	373.1	371.3	370.9
Educational and health services	19,531	19,884	19,989	20,026	20,046	20,079	20,110	20,181	20,232	20,247	20,291	20,294	20,334	20,365	20,415
Educational services	3,155.1	3,240.7	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	3,335.1	3,345.2
Health care and social assistance	16,375.4	16,642.8	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	17,029.7	17,069.9
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,974.7	6,145.5	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	6,363.6	6,389.6
Offices of physicians	2,312.7	2,355.4	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	2,433.2	2,439.2
Outpatient care centers	599.9	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	671.6
Home health care services	1,084.6	1,139.1	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	1,207.7
Hospitals	4,678.5	4,731.0	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	4,825.0	4,832.8
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,123.7	3,169.2	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	3,198.2	3,201.6
Nursing care facilities	1,657.1	1,668.4	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	1,659.0	1,660.0
Social assistance[1]	2,598.5	2,597.2	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	2,642.9	2,645.9
Child day care services	848.0	844.2	842.9	842.8	839.5	841.5	836.4	839.4	838.3	836.7	838.6	832.5	837.6	842.4	842.0
Leisure and hospitality	13,049	13,320	13,364	13,394	13,436	13,464	13,503	13,548	13,591	13,587	13,583	13,597	13,621	13,670	13,706
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,913.3	1,909.5	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	1,928.5	1,929.2
Performing arts and spectator sports	406.2	394.3	394.1	395.1	397.9	392.9	400.4	401.1	409.6	406.2	402.4	400.1	400.7	405.4	407.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	127.7	132.3	131.9	133.2	134.3	135.4	135.5	135.0	135.4	134.3	132.5	133.8	132.7	134.3	134.7
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,379.4	1,383.0	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	1,388.8	1,386.8
Accommodations and food services	11,135.4	11,410.3	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	11,741.0	11,776.5
Accommodations	1,759.6	1,797.2	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	1,811.7	1,807.0
Food services and drinking places	9,375.8	9,613.1	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	9,929.3	9,969.5
Other services	5,331	5,342	5,349	5,345	5,353	5,359	5,367	5,358	5,360	5,359	5,365	5,369	5,378	5,378	5,388
Repair and maintenance	1,138.8	1,160.1	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	1,161.9	1,163.8
Personal and laundry services	1,265.3	1,284.6	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	1,300.6	1,301.8
Membership associations and organizations	2,926.4	2,896.8	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	2,915.7	2,922.7
Government	22,490	22,104	22,052	22,025	22,004	21,993	21,991	21,996	21,992	21,975	21,946	21,928	21,946	22,004	22,024
Federal	2,977	2,858	2,844	2,844	2,839	2,836	2,831	2,828	2,826	2,821	2,817	2,813	2,804	2,808	2,810
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,318.1	2,226.4	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	2,197.7	2,202.7
U.S. Postal Service	658.5	630.9	621.8	623.7	620.3	619.5	619.3	620.0	617.7	618.2	614.4	613.5	610.1	610.2	607.5
State	5,137	5,082	5,084	5,063	5,056	5,048	5,052	5,067	5,073	5,076	5,059	5,054	5,052	5,065	5,092
Education	2,373.1	2,383.7	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	2,421.3	2,451.5
Other State government	2,764.1	2,698.0	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	2,643.2	2,640.6
Local	14,376	14,165	14,124	14,118	14,109	14,109	14,108	14,101	14,093	14,078	14,070	14,061	14,090	14,131	14,122
Education	8,013.4	7,892.9	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	7,876.8	7,876.9
Other local government	6,362.9	6,272.0	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	6,253.7	6,245.2

[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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0
Natural resources and mining	44.6	46.7	46.7	47.5	47.0	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.2	47.3	46.3	46.5	46.8	45.9	46.0
Construction	38.4	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	39.2
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.5
Overtime hours	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
Durable goods	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.1	41.8	41.9
Overtime hours	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
Wood products	39.1	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.8	40.4	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.7	42.3	42.6	42.3	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.1	42.4	42.4	42.2	42.5	41.9	41.7	41.8
Primary metals	43.7	44.6	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.3	43.9	44.2	43.5	43.9	44.2
Fabricated metal products	41.4	42.0	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.9
Machinery	42.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.2	42.8	42.7
Computer and electronic products	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.1	40.5	40.6	39.9	40.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.1	40.8	40.6	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.6
Transportation equipment	42.9	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.8	43.9	44.0	43.6	43.5
Furniture and related products	38.5	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.0	40.2	39.5	39.9	40.5	39.8	39.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.0
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.0
Overtime hours	3.8	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	4.1
Food manufacturing	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.5
Beverage and tobacco products	37.5	39.2	39.0	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.1	38.6	38.5	38.6	39.2
Textile mills	41.2	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	42.2	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.9
Textile product mills	39.0	39.1	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.0	39.9	39.7	40.4	39.8	40.0	39.8
Apparel	36.6	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.2	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.6	37.1
Leather and allied products	39.1	39.8	39.2	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.9	40.4
Paper and paper products	42.9	42.9	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.1	42.9	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.6
Printing and related support activities	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.9	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.2	38.2
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	43.8	42.8	43.9	44.7	46.2	47.2	47.7	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.6	46.3	46.8	47.1
Chemicals	42.2	42.5	42.3	42.6	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.7
Plastics and rubber products	41.9	42.0	41.7	42.3	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.5	41.4
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.2	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	32.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	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	33.7
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.7
Retail trade	30.2	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	30.4
Transportation and warehousing	37.1	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	37.9
Utilities	42.0	42.1	42.3	41.9	41.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.4	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.0	41.1
Information	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.8	35.8
Financial activities	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.8
Professional and business services	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.3
Education and health services	32.1	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	32.3
Leisure and hospitality	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.9
Other services	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	30.6

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2011				2012								
	2010	2011	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$19.07	$19.47	$19.53	$19.57	$19.59	$19.59	$19.62	$19.64	$19.67	$19.71	$19.70	$19.74	$19.77	$19.75	$19.80
Constant (1982) dollars	8.91	8.79	8.73	8.75	8.76	8.76	8.75	8.72	8.70	8.72	8.75	8.77	8.78	8.71	8.67
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.71	20.75	20.73	20.78	20.78	20.84	20.89	20.94	20.89	20.93	20.97	20.94	20.94
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.66	24.85	24.87	24.89	24.89	25.46	25.62	25.90	25.78	25.87	25.99	25.83	25.77
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.76	23.72	23.68	23.75	23.74	23.82	23.93	23.89	23.93	23.93	24.00	23.97	23.99
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.94	19.00	18.98	19.02	19.03	19.04	19.06	19.13	19.07	19.13	19.16	19.14	19.12
Excluding overtime	17.78	18.04	18.07	18.11	18.09	18.13	18.12	18.13	18.14	18.21	18.17	18.23	18.24	18.24	18.20
Durable goods	19.81	20.12	20.12	20.20	20.15	20.15	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.22	20.16	20.24	20.24	20.24	20.21
Nondurable goods	16.80	17.07	17.06	17.10	17.11	17.19	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.37	17.31	17.33	17.40	17.36	17.37
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.28	19.32	19.35	19.34	19.37	19.39	19.41	19.45	19.45	19.49	19.51	19.50	19.56
Trade,transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.21	17.26	17.27	17.25	17.28	17.32	17.36	17.39	17.41	17.47	17.45	17.40	17.45
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	22.02	22.07	22.00	21.97	22.06	22.01	22.14	22.16	22.14	22.22	22.21	22.17	22.23
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.51	13.62	13.70	13.68	13.69	13.74	13.78	13.77	13.83	13.88	13.83	13.80	13.84
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.66	19.67	19.55	19.60	19.63	19.63	19.58	19.66	19.56	19.56	19.56	19.49	19.47
Utilities	30.04	30.82	31.20	30.96	31.15	30.99	31.01	31.01	31.11	31.53	31.51	31.62	32.02	31.61	31.82
Information	25.87	26.61	26.71	26.83	26.76	26.80	26.74	26.71	26.79	26.92	26.77	26.82	27.03	26.98	27.17
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.95	21.99	22.20	22.26	22.36	22.43	22.45	22.55	22.59	22.64	22.71	22.76	22.85
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	23.11	23.15	23.21	23.12	23.14	23.13	23.24	23.24	23.22	23.22	23.26	23.27	23.37
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.94	20.99	20.98	21.01	21.04	21.03	21.01	21.04	21.01	21.07	21.06	21.06	21.11
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.48	11.50	11.48	11.53	11.54	11.58	11.58	11.62	11.61	11.62	11.62	11.63	11.62
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.38	17.41	17.39	17.42	17.40	17.44	17.37	17.38	17.42	17.44	17.48	17.52	17.55

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

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$19.07	$19.47	$19.53	$19.68	$19.59	$19.59	$19.79	$19.70	$19.67	$19.81	$19.64	$19.60	$19.74	$19.62	$19.89
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	19.53	19.57	19.59	19.59	19.62	19.64	19.67	19.71	19.70	19.74	19.77	19.75	19.80
GOODS-PRODUCING	20.28	20.66	20.81	20.84	20.75	20.80	20.72	20.74	20.80	20.90	20.85	20.91	21.05	21.02	21.09
Natural resources and mining	23.82	24.51	24.56	24.71	24.85	25.03	25.01	25.76	26.05	26.28	25.62	25.60	26.05	25.70	25.63
Construction	23.22	23.64	23.90	23.90	23.73	23.80	23.60	23.71	23.82	23.72	23.83	23.83	24.05	24.13	24.25
Manufacturing	18.61	18.94	18.95	18.98	18.96	19.09	19.12	19.06	19.04	19.17	19.05	19.09	19.13	19.07	19.15
Durable goods	19.81	20.12	20.13	20.18	20.14	20.26	20.25	20.20	20.15	20.24	20.12	20.17	20.17	20.19	20.27
Wood products	14.85	14.81	14.72	14.74	14.67	14.73	14.78	14.74	14.82	14.82	14.78	14.89	15.03	15.10	15.13
Nonmetallic mineral products	17.48	18.16	18.30	18.51	18.40	18.04	17.99	17.92	17.89	18.23	18.27	18.23	18.20	18.28	18.30
Primary metals	20.13	19.96	19.68	19.66	19.58	20.07	20.48	20.26	20.12	20.63	20.33	20.48	21.11	20.79	21.10
Fabricated metal products	17.94	18.13	18.15	18.20	18.19	18.33	18.20	18.14	18.17	18.16	18.22	18.22	18.23	18.22	18.30
Machinery	18.96	19.53	19.68	19.74	19.89	19.85	19.94	19.92	19.95	20.04	19.99	20.01	20.19	20.30	20.52
Computer and electronic products	22.78	23.32	23.26	23.36	23.15	23.40	23.55	23.50	23.40	23.65	23.40	23.45	23.54	23.58	23.53
Electrical equipment and appliances	16.87	17.96	17.95	18.03	18.07	18.13	17.96	18.03	17.94	17.92	17.88	17.98	18.01	18.10	17.99
Transportation equipment	25.23	25.36	25.41	25.33	25.12	25.18	25.05	24.94	24.83	24.87	24.61	24.72	24.27	24.33	24.38
Furniture and related products	15.06	15.24	15.21	15.33	15.47	15.43	15.38	15.41	15.32	15.40	15.52	15.36	15.36	15.42	15.43
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16.56	16.83	16.69	16.75	16.74	16.92	16.96	17.07	16.98	17.06	16.97	17.00	17.20	17.13	17.18
Nondurable goods	16.80	17.07	17.10	17.08	17.08	17.20	17.31	17.18	17.24	17.42	17.30	17.31	17.47	17.29	17.38
Food manufacturing	14.41	14.63	14.68	14.57	14.66	14.76	14.94	14.86	14.87	14.96	15.02	15.02	15.13	14.97	15.02
Beverages and tobacco products	21.78	20.02	19.74	19.85	19.82	19.50	19.48	19.18	19.34	19.76	19.77	19.95	20.09	19.64	19.72
Textile mills	13.56	13.79	13.74	13.48	13.56	13.41	13.28	13.47	13.43	13.65	13.51	13.56	13.54	13.55	13.70
Textile product mills	11.79	12.21	12.20	12.36	12.29	12.41	12.35	12.37	12.50	12.53	12.75	12.71	12.75	12.88	12.84
Apparel	11.43	11.96	12.06	12.23	12.32	12.63	12.73	12.80	12.67	12.84	12.92	12.88	13.13	12.92	13.04
Leather and allied products	13.03	13.48	13.76	13.75	13.70	13.99	13.71	13.51	13.40	13.88	13.53	13.45	13.64	13.24	13.13
Paper and paper products	20.04	20.26	20.51	20.39	20.41	20.28	20.44	20.11	20.30	20.47	20.12	20.20	20.48	20.23	20.62
Printing and related support activities	16.91	17.28	17.35	17.28	17.35	17.35	17.19	17.04	17.28	17.20	17.12	17.21	17.16	17.26	17.34
Petroleum and coal products	31.31	31.71	31.36	31.60	31.28	31.31	31.29	31.55	31.30	31.79	31.91	31.68	32.14	31.63	32.34
Chemicals	21.07	21.46	21.50	21.49	21.33	21.72	21.74	21.55	21.55	21.99	21.60	21.54	21.78	21.61	21.69
Plastics and rubber products	15.71	15.95	16.03	16.01	15.96	16.08	16.10	15.98	16.02	16.10	15.84	15.93	16.16	16.05	15.93
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	18.81	19.21	19.25	19.43	19.34	19.33	19.60	19.48	19.44	19.59	19.38	19.32	19.46	19.31	19.63
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.82	17.15	17.25	17.35	17.18	17.07	17.40	17.36	17.34	17.55	17.38	17.41	17.53	17.32	17.56
Wholesale trade	21.54	21.97	21.95	22.10	21.97	22.01	22.29	22.06	21.98	22.32	22.00	22.08	22.36	22.05	22.32
Retail trade	13.24	13.51	13.59	13.72	13.60	13.51	13.76	13.77	13.80	13.91	13.83	13.85	13.87	13.75	13.94
Transportation and warehousing	19.16	19.50	19.63	19.62	19.49	19.55	19.74	19.56	19.54	19.72	19.51	19.53	19.73	19.47	19.49
Utilities	30.04	30.82	31.39	31.02	31.30	30.96	30.88	30.86	31.16	31.85	31.63	31.19	31.97	31.51	32.10
Information	25.87	26.61	26.79	27.24	26.73	26.69	26.95	26.63	26.72	27.14	26.76	26.49	26.92	26.82	27.48
Financial activities	21.52	21.91	21.94	22.14	22.20	22.26	22.59	22.43	22.48	22.76	22.55	22.44	22.68	22.58	22.97
Professional and business services	22.78	23.12	22.95	23.31	23.12	23.13	23.58	23.31	23.26	23.44	23.09	23.01	23.35	23.00	23.42
Education and health services	20.12	20.78	20.96	21.00	20.98	21.03	21.08	20.98	20.98	21.02	20.94	21.00	21.11	21.05	21.17
Leisure and hospitality	11.31	11.45	11.45	11.51	11.54	11.63	11.59	11.64	11.62	11.63	11.62	11.53	11.51	11.53	11.59
Other services	17.06	17.32	17.37	17.41	17.37	17.44	17.44	17.44	17.45	17.50	17.45	17.38	17.37	17.36	17.55

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

16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2011				2012								
	2010	2011	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$636.92	$654.87	$658.16	$669.12	$658.22	$660.18	$666.92	$657.98	$658.95	$669.58	$659.90	$662.48	$671.16	$663.16	$676.26
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	656.21	659.51	660.18	660.18	663.16	663.83	662.88	664.23	663.89	665.24	666.25	663.6	667.26
GOODS-PRODUCING	818.96	844.90	859.45	860.69	854.90	859.04	845.38	844.12	850.72	858.99	856.94	865.67	865.16	868.13	873.13
Natural resources and mining	1,063.11	1,144.04	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	1,184.77	1,184.11
CONSTRUCTION	891.83	921.66	951.22	946.44	925.47	923.44	894.44	900.98	924.22	922.71	936.52	950.82	954.79	965.20	967.58
Manufacturing	765.15	784.68	790.22	791.47	792.53	801.78	793.48	789.08	790.16	797.47	792.48	797.96	790.07	793.31	800.47
Durable goods	819.06	842.21	845.46	849.58	849.91	863.08	848.48	846.38	846.30	852.10	847.05	853.19	841.09	845.96	851.34
Wood products	580.70	587.77	590.27	586.65	582.40	592.15	595.63	591.07	601.69	615.03	622.24	620.91	610.22	617.59	621.84
Nonmetallic mineral products	728.22	768.38	797.88	795.93	776.48	745.05	730.39	740.10	742.44	769.31	772.82	789.36	775.32	778.73	781.41
Primary metals	880.50	890.25	867.89	857.18	867.39	903.15	905.22	883.34	889.30	918.04	898.59	909.31	907.73	912.68	928.40
Fabricated metal products	742.76	762.16	762.30	768.04	773.08	784.52	764.40	763.69	766.77	766.35	768.88	768.88	760.19	763.42	768.60
Machinery	797.62	842.74	850.18	848.82	861.24	871.42	859.41	856.56	861.84	861.72	855.57	860.43	862.11	870.87	876.20
Computer and electronic products	932.26	943.90	944.36	955.42	949.15	964.08	960.84	954.10	945.36	955.46	936.00	947.38	943.95	938.48	952.97
Electrical equipment and appliances	693.49	732.16	725.18	751.85	749.91	748.77	739.95	739.23	742.72	743.68	743.81	744.37	738.41	738.48	750.18
Transportation equipment	1,081.53	1,095.49	1,107.88	1,104.39	1,097.74	1,120.51	1,087.17	1,092.37	1,082.59	1,089.31	1,075.46	1,090.15	1,048.46	1,058.36	1,065.41
Furniture and related products	579.66	608.00	606.88	605.54	617.25	632.63	619.81	616.40	615.86	619.08	616.14	617.47	622.08	616.80	612.57
Miscellaneous manufacturing	640.85	655.15	652.58	658.28	656.21	663.26	663.14	658.90	658.82	665.34	665.22	669.80	672.52	671.50	673.46
Nondurable goods	685.21	696.35	704.52	703.70	703.70	708.64	707.98	697.51	701.67	710.74	707.57	707.98	712.78	712.35	719.53
Food manufacturing	586.41	587.93	604.82	594.46	601.06	602.21	600.59	591.43	594.80	593.91	605.31	599.30	606.71	613.77	620.33
Beverages and tobacco products	816.53	784.87	769.86	807.90	784.87	741.00	748.03	717.33	736.85	770.64	759.17	782.04	793.56	764.00	782.88
Textile mills	559.13	574.6	578.45	568.86	576.3	571.27	567.06	576.52	580.18	592.41	575.53	593.93	580.87	588.07	605.54
Textile product mills	459.4	477.49	486.78	489.46	492.83	513.77	494	498.51	503.75	496.19	503.63	517.3	503.63	515.2	512.32
Apparel	418.28	457.05	445.01	461.07	466.93	474.89	483.74	482.56	471.32	477.65	479.33	485.58	476.62	469	478.57
Leather and allied products	509.2	536.85	535.26	547.25	550.74	566.6	551.14	539.05	537.34	546.87	531.73	546.07	538.78	521.66	533.08
Paper and paper products	858.65	869.32	881.93	876.77	879.67	865.96	878.92	854.68	862.75	882.26	861.14	874.66	876.54	859.78	884.6
Printing and related support activities	646.11	655.78	669.71	660.1	659.3	671.45	654.94	650.93	658.37	658.76	652.27	653.98	653.8	667.96	672.79
Petroleum and coal products	1,345.72	1,389.09	1,373.57	1,412.52	1,398.22	1,412.08	1,480.02	1,482.85	1,458.58	1,468.70	1,509.34	1,476.29	1,510.58	1,483.45	1,549.09
Chemicals	888.25	910.88	907.3	915.47	900.13	918.76	921.78	898.64	907.26	932.38	915.84	915.45	921.29	918.43	928.33
Plastics and rubber products	658.55	669.47	671.66	677.22	670.32	685.01	674.59	669.56	668.03	677.81	663.7	669.06	670.64	662.87	659.5
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	606.12	622.42	621.78	637.3	624.68	626.29	637	629.2	627.91	638.63	625.97	627.9	638.29	627.58	643.86
Trade, transportation, and utilities	559.63	577.84	581.33	589.9	577.25	578.67	584.64	579.82	580.89	593.19	583.97	588.46	597.77	587.15	598.8
Wholesale trade	816.5	845.36	845.08	864.11	845.85	847.39	862.62	849.31	841.83	870.48	847	854.5	867.57	846.72	874.94
Retail trade	400.05	412.1	415.85	421.2	413.44	418.81	419.68	415.85	419.52	425.65	420.43	423.81	428.58	423.5	427.96
Transportation and warehousing	710.85	737.37	742.01	749.48	740.62	738.99	738.28	727.63	726.89	741.47	733.58	742.14	753.69	741.81	744.52
Utilities	1,262.89	1,296.85	1,337.21	1,305.94	1,314.60	1,247.69	1,250.64	1,246.74	1,252.63	1,309.04	1,309.48	1,275.67	1,320.36	1,285.61	1,325.73
Information	939.85	963.99	967.12	999.71	967.63	955.5	983.68	953.35	953.9	982.47	947.3	948.34	979.89	957.47	994.78
Financial activities	778.43	797.76	796.42	823.61	803.64	808.04	844.87	816.45	816.02	846.67	818.57	821.3	848.23	824.17	861.38
Professional and business services	798.54	813.71	805.55	832.17	811.51	809.55	830.02	815.85	811.77	834.46	810.46	812.25	828.93	811.9	838.44
Education and health services	646.65	670.83	677.01	684.6	677.65	679.27	687.21	675.56	675.56	681.05	674.27	678.3	686.08	679.92	690.14
Leisure and hospitality	280.87	283.77	281.67	288.9	282.73	283.77	282.8	286.34	289.34	290.75	289.34	291.71	296.96	292.86	290.91
Other services	523.7	532.48	533.26	539.71	531.52	533.66	537.15	530.18	532.23	537.25	530.48	530.09	536.73	532.95	542.3

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2008	52.8	48.7	50.6	40.4	40.8	33.5	32.7	33.3	29.3	33.6	24.2	22.9
2009	20.1	18.4	15.8	17.5	28.6	23.5	31.2	33.6	35.9	28.4	39.5	37.8
2010	44.5	47.9	56.6	60.2	55.1	53.9	54.1	53.2	51.1	59.6	57.1	60.2
2011	61.8	68.8	65.8	65.2	54.5	57.0	62.2	57.3	57.9	56.8	55.6	63.7
2012	70.3	62.2	63.5	58.1	61.3	54.7	54.9	52.4	56.4			
Over 3-month span:												
2008	56.2	47.9	49.1	41.5	38.3	32.0	31.8	27.1	25.9	27.3	21.6	20.3
2009	18.2	13.3	13.2	13.9	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.7	28.8	28.4	30.1	29.9
2010	34.4	41.2	48.7	55.8	59.8	60.0	55.5	54.7	57.5	56.6	56.4	64.3
2011	60.7	66.0	71.8	69.9	67.1	64.3	64.1	61.7	61.3	60.9	61.7	61.1
2012	66.0	73.5	71.8	66.4	64.1	59.8	60.9	58.3	58.6			
Over 6-month span:												
2008	52.4	51.3	51.9	49.2	43.0	36.8	32.5	30.6	27.6	27.4	23.7	23.3
2009	18.4	13.9	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	15.4	18.0	22.0	22.0	24.4
2010	27.1	28.8	34.4	44.4	50.9	53.8	58.5	60.5	61.1	59.6	60.3	63.0
2011	65.6	65.2	71.2	68.8	66.5	68.2	70.5	66.4	65.8	63.5	62.8	63.5
2012	68.6	70.1	70.5	71.6	71.4	69.4	63.5	60.5	57.5			
Over 12-month span:												
2008	54.7	56.0	52.8	46.4	47.6	43.6	40.4	39.5	36.1	32.7	28.6	26.7
2009	25.0	17.5	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.5	12.8	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.6
2010	15.8	15.6	18.6	24.1	28.2	35.0	39.5	40.0	44.7	50.2	53.2	58.5
2011	59.2	67.5	68.4	67.7	66.4	69.0	68.2	69.4	69.0	66.4	66.9	65.2
2012	70.9	69.4	72.2	70.1	72.0	70.7	68.6	66.9	68.8			
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2008	44.4	42.6	44.4	34.0	39.5	21.0	21.0	22.8	17.3	23.5	11.7	8.0
2009	6.8	8.0	8.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	24.1	27.2	25.3	24.1	34.0	38.3
2010	38.3	52.5	56.2	63.6	65.4	52.5	52.5	45.7	50.0	51.9	56.2	62.3
2011	70.4	67.9	66.7	66.7	54.3	57.4	63.6	50.0	53.7	49.4	48.1	64.8
2012	77.8	63.0	69.8	55.6	56.8	50.6	48.8	43.2	46.3			
Over 3-month span:												
2008	50.6	35.8	36.4	33.3	30.9	24.7	17.9	11.1	14.2	15.4	12.3	7.4
2009	6.8	2.5	3.7	8.6	7.4	8.0	5.6	9.3	19.8	19.1	19.8	24.1
2010	31.5	43.8	46.3	55.6	59.3	62.3	57.4	51.2	51.2	44.4	44.4	56.8
2011	68.5	74.7	78.4	72.8	66.7	63.0	62.3	59.3	56.8	55.6	50.0	58.0
2012	65.4	76.5	77.2	70.4	66.7	54.9	57.4	51.2	42.6			
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	50.0			
Over 12-month span:												
2008	28.4	29.6	26.5	24.7	30.2	25.9	22.2	19.8	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.6
2009	7.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.9	7.4	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
2010	5.6	1.2	6.2	7.4	19.8	29.6	37.0	34.6	38.3	47.5	48.8	54.9
2011	58.0	63.6	63.6	69.1	64.8	69.8	69.8	69.1	70.4	67.9	64.2	62.3
2012	67.9	64.2	69.1	67.9	65.4	65.4	61.7	61.1	58.0			

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						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Total[2]	3,741	3,447	3,657	3,722	3,593	3,661	3,561	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,362	3,093	3,285	3,346	3,211	3,257	3,192	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Construction	92	69	69	68	67	81	77	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Manufacturing	308	259	297	296	273	257	238	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	598	562	591	588	585	592	597	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Professional and business services	787	660	718	693	641	761	651	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.5
Education and health services	670	665	687	713	689	661	697	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	431	419	432	460	469	405	389	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.8
Government	378	354	372	376	382	404	368	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	688	679	675	664	671	681	664	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
South	1,453	1,370	1,474	1,490	1,399	1,431	1,300	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6
Midwest	853	666	755	777	759	790	859	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8
West	746	732	754	792	763	758	738	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012							2012						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Total[2]	4,335	4,213	4,461	4,284	4,278	4,440	4,185	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,041	3,916	4,176	4,000	3,989	4,109	3,908	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5
Construction	286	276	314	355	359	323	346	5.1	5.0	5.7	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.3
Manufacturing	263	260	262	270	244	230	226	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	827	826	872	821	848	892	824	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2
Professional and business services	888	888	982	931	871	915	863	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.8
Education and health services	523	495	540	494	500	502	497	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	795	717	715	700	720	747	695	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.1
Government	294	297	285	284	288	332	277	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3
Region[3]														
Northeast	711	673	696	701	675	676	732	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9
South	1,677	1,676	1,781	1,691	1,674	1,758	1,717	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Midwest	1,004	938	1,030	985	993	1,056	894	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.9
West	943	925	953	908	935	951	842	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.9

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2012							2012						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Total[2]	4,167	4,142	4,463	4,249	4,088	4,355	4,024	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,869	3,838	4,163	3,943	3,789	4,062	3,766	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4
Construction	281	290	359	342	358	316	354	5.1	5.2	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.7	6.4
Manufacturing	234	239	248	263	228	250	239	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	832	817	835	827	815	883	806	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2
Professional and business services	835	855	1,035	921	807	911	832	4.7	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.6
Education and health services	473	470	479	493	463	474	434	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	753	710	712	679	685	730	673	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.9
Government	299	304	300	306	299	292	258	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Region[3]														
Northeast	624	697	690	668	711	671	677	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7
South	1,678	1,556	1,772	1,690	1,579	1,696	1,644	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4
Midwest	943	971	1,038	912	894	1,056	873	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.9
West	923	918	963	979	905	931	829	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8

[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						
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Total[2]	2,159	2,114	2,176	2,133	2,163	2,151	1,976	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,025	1,969	2,041	1,998	2,033	2,025	1,861	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Construction	74	70	79	86	87	75	66	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2
Manufacturing	112	114	117	108	107	113	112	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	472	455	440	465	482	471	443	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
Professional and business services	380	396	439	400	386	386	379	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Education and health services	284	266	269	269	279	277	244	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	471	445	448	440	432	430	402	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9
Government	134	145	136	135	130	125	115	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	278	309	305	300	315	325	297	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
South	908	855	899	925	945	906	870	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
Midwest	508	495	521	474	449	488	428	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4
West	465	456	452	434	454	432	381	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3

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

NOTE: The 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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2012	
Civilian workers[2]	112.9	113.2	114.0	114.8	115.2	115.5	116.2	116.8	117.5	0.6	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.4	113.7	114.7	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.8	117.3	117.8	.4	1.9
Management, business, and financial	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.7	115.1	115.3	116.2	117.2	117.3	.1	1.9
Professional and related	114.1	114.3	115.1	115.4	115.9	116.2	117.1	117.4	118.1	.6	1.9
Sales and office	111.6	112.1	112.6	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.4	116.2	116.9	.6	2.4
Sales and related	107.4	108.1	107.9	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.5	.7	2.8
Office and administrative support	114.1	114.4	115.4	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.9	.5	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.4	113.6	114.2	115.2	115.8	116.1	116.7	117.3	118.0	.6	1.9
Construction and extraction	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.6	116.1	116.5	116.7	117.2	118.0	.7	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.2	112.6	113.3	114.7	115.5	115.6	116.6	117.3	118.0	.6	2.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.7	111.9	112.7	113.9	114.2	114.6	114.9	115.4	116.1	.6	1.7
Production	110.8	110.9	111.8	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.9	.4	1.3
Transportation and material moving	112.9	113.3	113.8	114.7	115.1	115.6	116.2	116.7	117.7	.9	2.3
Service occupations	114.6	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.6	117.3	117.6	118.3	.6	1.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	111.0	111.1	112.1	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.1	114.7	115.4	.6	1.7
Manufacturing	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.6	.5	1.6
Service-providing	113.3	113.6	114.3	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.6	117.2	117.8	.5	2.0
Education and health services	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.7	116.5	116.8	117.5	117.9	118.8	.8	2.0
Health care and social assistance	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	116.8	118.0	118.5	118.9	.3	2.1
Hospitals	115.2	115.9	116.5	116.9	117.4	117.8	118.5	118.9	119.3	.3	1.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.9	114.3	114.3	115.0	115.3	115.7	.3	1.2
Education services	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.3	118.6	1.1	1.7
Elementary and secondary schools	115.5	115.5	115.7	115.7	116.7	116.8	117.1	117.3	118.6	1.1	1.6
Public administration[3]	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	.8	2.0
Private industry workers	112.2	112.5	113.3	114.3	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.4	116.9	.4	2.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	112.7	113.0	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.4	116.4	117.1	117.4	.3	2.0
Management, business, and financial	112.0	112.3	113.6	114.5	114.8	115.0	116.0	116.9	116.9	.0	1.8
Professional and related	113.3	113.5	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.7	116.8	117.3	117.7	.3	2.0
Sales and office	111.1	111.6	112.1	113.3	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.9	116.5	.5	2.4
Sales and related	107.4	108.1	107.8	109.8	110.3	110.7	111.4	112.6	113.5	.8	2.9
Office and administrative support	113.7	114.0	115.1	115.8	116.2	116.5	117.5	118.1	118.5	.3	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.1	113.3	113.8	114.9	115.5	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.7	.6	1.9
Construction and extraction	114.3	114.4	114.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.8	.6	1.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	111.6	111.9	112.6	114.2	114.9	115.0	116.1	116.8	117.5	.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.3	111.5	112.2	113.5	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.1	115.7	.5	1.7
Production	110.7	110.8	111.7	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.8	.3	1.2
Transportation and material moving	112.2	112.5	113.0	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.5	116.0	117.0	.9	2.3
Service occupations	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.9	.4	1.7
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	111.0	111.1	112.0	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.1	114.7	115.3	.5	1.7
Management, professional, and related	109.2	109.1	110.8	112.1	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.8	114.3	.4	2.1
Sales and office	109.7	110.2	110.4	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.5	114.5	115.4	.8	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.6	113.7	114.2	115.2	115.6	115.9	115.8	116.3	117.3	.9	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.6	110.8	111.6	113.0	113.1	113.6	113.4	114.0	114.6	.5	1.3
Construction	112.8	112.7	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.2	116.0	.7	1.8
Manufacturing	109.9	110.0	111.4	112.7	112.8	113.1	113.4	114.0	114.6	.5	1.6
Management, professional, and related	108.8	108.8	110.9	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.2	113.7	114.1	.4	1.9
Sales and office	110.3	110.8	112.2	113.2	113.3	113.7	115.1	115.4	116.4	.9	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	110.9	110.9	112.0	114.0	114.3	114.2	113.7	114.5	116.0	1.3	1.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.3	110.5	111.4	112.8	112.9	113.4	113.1	113.8	114.3	.4	1.2
Service-providing industries	112.6	113.0	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.3	116.3	117.0	117.4	.3	2.1
Management, professional, and related	113.4	113.7	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.0	117.0	117.7	118.0	.3	2.0
Sales and office	111.3	111.8	112.3	113.6	114.0	114.3	115.1	116.0	116.6	.5	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.2	112.6	113.2	114.4	115.5	115.6	117.2	118.0	118.4	.3	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	112.3	112.5	113.1	114.2	114.6	115.1	116.0	116.4	117.2	.7	2.3
Service occupations	113.3	113.5	114.5	114.7	114.9	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.8	.3	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	111.1	111.4	112.0	113.2	113.8	114.1	115.2	116.0	116.6	.5	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2012	
Wholesale trade	108.7	109.5	109.9	111.4	112.2	112.8	113.9	114.4	115.4	0.9	2.9
Retail trade	112.0	112.0	112.4	113.5	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.8	115.9	.1	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	110.9	111.3	112.5	113.1	113.6	113.6	115.7	116.4	117.6	1.0	3.5
Utilities	117.8	117.5	119.3	120.9	121.5	121.6	122.9	125.2	125.4	.2	3.2
Information	110.2	110.0	111.6	112.3	112.4	112.5	115.2	116.4	116.6	.2	3.7
Financial activities	110.6	111.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.2	114.4	115.6	116.0	.3	1.5
Finance and insurance	111.0	111.8	113.3	114.3	114.7	114.5	114.6	115.8	116.2	.3	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	108.8	109.4	110.8	111.4	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.6	115.0	.3	2.2
Professional and business services	114.0	114.6	115.5	116.6	116.7	117.1	117.9	118.5	118.7	.2	1.7
Education and health services	114.3	114.7	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.0	118.6	.5	2.2
Education services	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.6	116.8	117.3	117.6	117.8	118.9	.9	1.8
Health care and social assistance	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.5	115.8	116.4	117.6	118.1	118.5	.3	2.3
Hospitals	115.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.5	118.1	118.5	118.9	.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	113.9	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.0	.0	.8
Accommodation and food services	114.6	114.8	115.4	115.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.7	116.7	.0	.7
Other services, except public administration	113.3	113.2	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.9	117.6	.6	2.3
State and local government workers	115.9	116.2	116.6	116.7	117.6	117.7	118.3	118.6	119.7	.9	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	115.3	115.5	115.9	116.0	116.9	116.9	117.6	117.9	119.0	.9	1.8
Professional and related	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.9	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.8	.9	1.7
Sales and office	116.4	116.6	117.1	117.3	118.4	118.4	118.9	119.4	120.7	1.1	1.9
Office and administrative support	116.8	116.9	117.5	117.7	118.7	118.6	119.1	119.6	120.8	1.0	1.8
Service occupations	117.6	118.0	118.5	118.6	119.2	119.5	120.1	120.4	121.5	.9	1.9
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	115.4	115.6	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.0	117.5	117.7	119.0	1.1	1.8
Education services	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.6	117.0	117.2	118.6	1.2	1.8
Schools	115.1	115.3	115.5	115.5	116.5	116.5	117.0	117.2	118.5	1.1	1.7
Elementary and secondary schools	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.8	116.9	117.2	117.4	118.7	1.1	1.6
Health care and social assistance	117.2	117.9	119.0	119.2	119.9	120.1	121.1	121.4	121.9	.4	1.7
Hospitals	116.1	117.0	118.2	118.3	118.9	119.2	120.1	120.5	121.0	.4	1.8
Public administration[3]	116.6	116.8	117.5	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.1	119.5	120.5	.8	2.0

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2012	
Civilian workers[1]	112.6	113.0	113.4	113.9	114.4	114.6	115.3	115.8	116.3	0.4	1.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.4	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.2	115.9	116.4	116.8	.3	1.6
Management, business, and financial	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.9	115.6	116.5	116.6	.1	1.6
Professional and related	113.7	113.9	114.4	114.7	115.2	115.4	116.0	116.4	116.9	.4	1.5
Sales and office	111.1	111.7	111.7	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.3	115.1	115.8	.6	2.2
Sales and related	107.7	108.6	107.8	109.7	110.3	110.8	111.4	112.7	113.7	.9	3.1
Office and administrative support	113.3	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.3	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.2	.4	1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.2	113.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.6	.5	1.2
Construction and extraction	113.8	113.9	114.4	114.8	115.3	115.6	115.6	115.9	116.6	.6	1.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.5	112.8	113.1	114.1	115.2	115.2	115.7	116.1	116.6	.4	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.3	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.1	113.9	114.2	114.9	.6	2.0
Production	110.6	110.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.4	113.3	113.6	114.0	.4	1.7
Transportation and material moving	112.1	112.5	112.6	113.1	113.4	113.8	114.6	115.0	115.9	.8	2.2
Service occupations	113.7	113.9	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.5	.4	1.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.1	.5	1.7
Manufacturing	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	114.6	.5	1.9
Service-providing	112.9	113.2	113.6	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.5	116.1	116.5	.3	1.7
Education and health services	113.7	114.0	114.2	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.1	116.7	.5	1.5
Health care and social assistance	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	117.1	117.5	117.9	.3	1.8
Hospitals	114.9	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.6	117.9	118.3	.3	1.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	112.6	112.6	113.0	113.5	113.7	113.8	114.2	114.4	114.7	.3	.9
Education services	113.2	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	.7	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	113.4	113.4	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.6	115.3	.6	1.0
Public administration[2]	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	.3	1.1
Private industry workers	112.4	112.8	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.4	.4	1.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.4	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	115.5	116.3	117.0	117.3	.3	1.7
Management, business, and financial	112.8	113.2	113.9	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.7	116.7	116.7	.0	1.6
Professional and related	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.9	116.7	117.2	117.7	.4	1.8
Sales and office	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.3	115.2	115.8	.5	2.3
Sales and related	107.8	108.7	107.8	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.8	113.7	.8	3.0
Office and administrative support	113.3	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.4	115.7	116.4	117.0	117.4	.3	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.0	116.6	.5	1.2
Construction and extraction	113.9	114.0	114.5	114.9	115.4	115.7	115.7	116.0	116.8	.7	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	112.1	112.5	112.7	113.9	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	.4	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.1	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.5	112.8	113.7	114.0	114.7	.6	2.0
Production	110.5	110.5	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.3	113.2	113.5	113.9	.4	1.7
Transportation and material moving	111.8	112.2	112.2	112.8	113.2	113.6	114.4	114.8	115.7	.8	2.2
Service occupations	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	.3	1.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	111.5	111.6	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.5	114.0	114.5	115.1	.5	1.7
Management, professional, and related	111.6	111.4	112.5	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.4	115.2	115.7	.4	1.9
Sales and office	109.9	110.5	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.3	113.2	114.1	115.1	.9	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.5	113.5	114.0	114.6	115.0	115.3	115.3	115.5	116.4	.8	1.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.4	111.9	112.2	112.9	113.2	113.7	.4	1.6
Construction	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.1	113.9	114.4	115.2	.7	1.4
Manufacturing	110.6	110.7	111.5	112.0	112.5	112.7	113.6	114.0	114.6	.5	1.9
Management, professional, and related	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.4	114.3	115.1	115.5	.3	1.9
Sales and office	110.4	111.1	111.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.9	115.2	116.1	.8	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	111.4	111.4	112.2	112.9	113.8	113.5	114.1	114.4	115.6	1.0	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	110.1	110.2	110.8	111.2	111.7	112.0	112.7	113.0	113.5	.4	1.6
Service-providing industries	112.7	113.1	113.5	114.1	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.3	116.7	.3	1.8
Management, professional, and related	113.7	114.1	114.8	115.2	115.6	115.8	116.6	117.3	117.5	.2	1.6
Sales and office	111.0	111.6	111.7	112.9	113.4	113.8	114.4	115.3	115.9	.5	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	112.6	113.0	113.2	114.2	115.5	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.0	.3	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.9	112.2	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.7	115.0	115.9	.8	2.4
Service occupations	113.3	113.5	114.2	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.4	115.8	116.2	.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	110.6	111.0	110.9	111.7	112.5	112.9	113.9	114.5	115.1	.5	2.3

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2012	
Wholesale trade	107.7	108.5	107.8	108.5	109.5	110.2	111.6	111.9	113.2	1.2	3.4
Retail trade	112.0	112.0	112.2	113.1	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.6	115.4	-.2	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	110.6	111.0	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.1	113.7	114.4	115.8	1.2	3.2
Utilities	115.4	115.6	116.9	118.1	118.5	118.8	119.6	121.3	121.3	.0	2.4
Information	110.8	110.5	112.0	112.3	112.5	112.6	113.1	114.0	114.4	.4	1.7
Financial activities	111.1	112.0	112.9	113.4	114.0	113.8	114.3	115.8	116.3	.4	2.0
Finance and insurance	112.0	113.0	113.9	114.3	114.8	114.5	115.0	116.6	117.2	.5	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	107.5	108.1	109.2	109.6	110.8	111.1	111.5	112.2	112.5	.3	1.5
Professional and business services	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.6	116.7	117.0	117.6	118.3	118.5	.2	1.5
Education and health services	114.1	114.5	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1	116.9	117.3	117.8	.4	1.9
Education services	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.9	116.2	116.8	117.1	117.1	118.1	.9	1.6
Health care and social assistance	114.1	114.4	114.6	115.1	115.5	116.0	116.9	117.3	117.7	.3	1.9
Hospitals	114.7	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.8	118.3	.4	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.8	115.8	116.1	116.6	116.7	.1	.8
Accommodation and food services	115.1	115.3	115.7	115.6	116.4	116.5	116.6	117.1	117.2	.1	.7
Other services, except public administration	113.4	113.2	114.2	114.1	114.8	115.2	116.1	116.3	116.7	.3	1.7
State and local government workers	113.6	113.8	114.1	114.2	114.7	114.9	115.2	115.4	116.0	.5	1.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	113.3	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.5	114.9	115.0	115.7	.6	1.1
Professional and related	113.3	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.9	115.0	115.6	.5	1.0
Sales and office	113.1	113.2	113.5	113.7	114.2	114.2	114.5	114.7	115.5	.7	1.1
Office and administrative support	113.5	113.6	113.9	114.1	114.7	114.6	114.9	115.1	115.8	.6	1.0
Service occupations	114.9	115.1	115.4	115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.7	117.3	.5	1.2
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	113.4	113.6	113.8	113.8	114.4	114.6	114.8	114.9	115.7	.7	1.1
Education services	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	.8	1.1
Schools	113.0	113.2	113.4	113.4	114.0	114.1	114.3	114.4	115.3	.8	1.1
Elementary and secondary schools	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	114.2	114.3	114.5	114.6	115.2	.5	.9
Health care and social assistance	116.2	116.8	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.1	118.8	118.9	119.1	.2	1.0
Hospitals	115.7	116.3	117.0	116.9	117.3	117.5	118.2	118.4	118.6	.2	1.1
Public administration [2]	113.8	114.0	114.4	114.5	114.8	115.0	115.6	115.8	116.1	.3	1.1

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2012	
Civilian workers	113.6	113.9	115.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	118.6	119.3	120.2	0.8	2.6
Private industry workers	111.7	111.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	115.9	116.9	117.6	118.1	.4	2.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	111.0	111.2	113.4	114.8	114.7	115.2	116.8	117.4	117.7	.3	2.6
Sales and office	111.6	111.8	113.4	115.0	115.2	115.5	116.7	117.6	118.1	.4	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	113.0	113.2	114.1	115.9	116.2	116.8	117.9	119.1	120.0	.8	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	111.8	112.0	113.5	116.5	116.3	117.0	116.1	117.1	117.7	.5	1.2
Service occupations	113.2	113.5	115.5	116.1	115.9	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.8	.4	2.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	110.0	110.1	111.7	114.1	113.9	114.4	114.2	114.9	115.7	.7	1.6
Manufacturing	108.7	108.8	111.1	114.0	113.4	113.9	113.2	114.0	114.7	.6	1.1
Service-providing	112.3	112.6	114.5	115.9	116.0	116.4	118.0	118.7	119.1	.3	2.7
State and local government workers	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.1	123.7	123.6	124.8	125.4	127.6	1.8	3.2

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2010		2011				2012			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2012	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	114.6	114.8	115.6	117.1	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.3	120.2	0.8	2.4
Goods-producing	113.8	113.9	114.3	116.4	116.3	116.9	115.8	116.6	117.7	.9	1.2
Manufacturing	110.5	110.5	110.9	113.8	113.2	113.8	112.1	112.8	113.6	.7	.4
Service-providing	115.2	115.5	116.8	117.7	118.3	118.8	120.4	121.5	122.2	.6	3.3
Nonunion	111.8	112.1	113.0	113.8	114.2	114.5	115.3	116.0	116.4	.3	1.9
Goods-producing	110.1	110.2	111.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.5	114.1	114.6	.4	1.9
Manufacturing	109.9	110.0	111.6	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.9	114.4	115.0	.5	2.0
Service-providing	112.3	112.7	113.5	114.3	114.7	115.0	115.8	116.5	116.9	.3	1.9
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	113.1	113.6	114.4	115.3	115.7	116.1	116.5	117.1	117.6	.4	1.6
South	112.5	112.8	113.4	114.3	114.7	115.0	116.0	116.8	117.3	.4	2.3
Midwest	111.0	111.3	112.2	113.3	113.6	113.9	114.7	115.3	115.7	.3	1.8
West	112.3	112.5	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.3	116.9	.5	2.0
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	112.7	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.6	116.2	116.9	.6	2.0
Goods-producing	111.1	111.2	111.7	112.1	112.8	112.9	113.5	113.8	114.4	.5	1.4
Manufacturing	108.6	108.7	109.4	109.8	110.6	110.7	111.5	111.8	112.1	.3	1.4
Service-providing	113.8	114.2	115.0	115.3	115.8	116.3	117.0	117.9	118.7	.7	2.5
Nonunion	112.4	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.2	115.9	116.3	.3	1.7
Goods-producing	111.6	111.7	112.3	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.2	114.7	115.3	.5	1.8
Manufacturing	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.6	113.0	113.3	114.1	114.6	115.2	.5	1.9
Service-providing	112.6	113.0	113.4	114.0	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.2	116.5	.3	1.7
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.6	114.9	115.3	115.8	116.4	116.7	.3	1.6
South	112.9	113.4	113.7	114.4	115.0	115.2	116.0	116.7	117.3	.5	2.0
Midwest	110.9	111.2	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.7	.3	1.8
West	112.9	113.0	113.6	114.1	114.5	114.9	115.4	116.1	116.5	.3	1.7

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the Monthly Labor Review Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

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

34. National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
All retirement					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	57	59	60	60	61
White-collar occupations[2]	67	69	70	69	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	76
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	64
Blue-collar occupations[2]	59	59	60	62	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	65
Service occupations	28	31	32	34	36
Full-time	67	68	69	69	70
Part-time	24	27	27	29	31
Union	86	84	88	84	84
Non-union	54	56	56	57	58
Average wage less than $15 per hour	45	46	46	47	47
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	76	77	78	77	76
Goods-producing industries	70	70	71	73	70
Service-providing industries	53	55	56	56	58
Establishments with 1-99 workers	42	44	44	44	45
Establishments with 100 or more workers	75	77	78	78	78
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	49	50	50	51	51
White-collar occupations[2]	59	61	61	60	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	54
Blue-collar occupations[2]	50	50	51	52	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	54
Service occupations	21	22	22	24	25
Full-time	58	60	60	60	60
Part-time	18	20	19	21	23
Union	83	81	85	80	81
Non-union	45	47	46	47	47
Average wage less than $15 per hour	35	36	35	36	36
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	70	71	71	70	69
Goods-producing industries	63	63	64	64	61
Service-providing industries	45	47	47	47	48
Establishments with 1-99 workers	35	37	37	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	67	67	67	66
Take-up rate (all workers)[3]	-	-	85	85	84
Defined Benefit					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	20	21	22	21	21
White-collar occupations[2]	23	24	25	23	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	29
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	19
Blue-collar occupations[2]	24	26	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	26
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	26
Service occupations	8	6	7	8	8
Full-time	24	25	25	24	24
Part-time	8	9	10	9	10
Union	74	70	73	70	69
Non-union	15	16	16	15	15
Average wage less than $15 per hour	12	11	12	11	11
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	34	35	35	34	33
Goods-producing industries	31	32	33	32	29
Service-providing industries	17	18	19	18	19
Establishments with 1-99 workers	9	9	10	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers	34	35	37	35	34

See footnotes at end of table.

34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations[2]	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations[2]	24	25	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	25
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	25
Service occupations	7	6	7	7	7
Full-time	24	24	25	23	23
Part-time	8	9	9	8	9
Union	72	69	72	68	67
Non-union	15	15	15	14	15
Average wage less than $15 per hour	11	11	11	10	10
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	33	35	34	33	32
Goods-producing industries	31	31	32	31	28
Service-providing industries	16	18	18	17	18
Establishments with 1-99 workers	8	9	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers	33	34	36	33	32
Take-up rate (all workers)[3]	-	-	97	96	95
Defined Contribution					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations[2]	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations[2]	49	49	50	53	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	56
Service occupations	23	27	28	30	32
Full-time	60	62	62	63	64
Part-time	21	23	23	25	27
Union	45	48	49	50	49
Non-union	51	53	54	55	56
Average wage less than $15 per hour	40	41	41	43	44
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	67	68	69	69	69
Goods-producing industries	60	60	61	63	62
Service-providing industries	48	50	51	52	53
Establishments with 1-99 workers	38	40	40	41	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	68	69	70	70
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations[2]	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations[2]	38	38	38	40	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	40
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	41
Service occupations	16	18	18	20	20
Full-time	48	50	50	51	50
Part-time	14	14	14	16	18
Union	39	42	43	44	41
Non-union	40	42	41	43	43
Average wage less than $15 per hour	29	30	29	31	30
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	57	59	59	58	57
Goods-producing industries	49	49	50	51	49
Service-providing industries	37	40	39	40	41
Establishments with 1-99 workers	31	32	32	33	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers	51	53	53	54	53
Take-up rate (all workers)[3]	-	-	78	79	77

See footnotes at end of table.

34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Employee Contribution Requirement					
Employee contribution required	-	-	61	61	65
Employee contribution not required	-	-	31	33	35
Not determinable	-	-	8	6	0
Percent of establishments					
Offering retirement plans	47	48	51	48	46
Offering defined benefit plans	10	10	11	10	10
Offering defined contribution plans	45	46	48	47	44

[1] The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

[2] The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

[3] The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

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

35. National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Medical insurance					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	60	69	70	71	71
White-collar occupations [2]	65	76	77	77	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	85
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	71
Blue-collar occupations [2]	64	76	77	77	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	76
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	78
Service occupations	38	42	44	45	46
Full-time	73	84	85	85	85
Part-time	17	20	22	22	24
Union	67	89	92	89	88
Non-union	59	67	68	68	69
Average wage less than $15 per hour	51	57	58	57	57
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	74	86	87	88	87
Goods-producing industries	68	83	85	86	85
Service-providing industries	57	65	66	66	67
Establishments with 1-99 workers	49	58	59	59	59
Establishments with 100 or more workers	72	82	84	84	84
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	45	53	53	52	52
White-collar occupations [2]	50	59	58	57	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	67
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	48
Blue-collar occupations [2]	51	60	61	60	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	60
Service occupations	22	24	27	27	28
Full-time	56	66	66	64	64
Part-time	9	11	12	13	12
Union	60	81	83	80	78
Non-union	44	50	49	49	49
Average wage less than $15 per hour	35	40	39	38	37
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	61	71	72	71	70
Goods-producing industries	57	69	70	70	68
Service-providing industries	42	48	48	47	47
Establishments with 1-99 workers	36	43	43	43	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers	55	64	65	63	62
Take-up rate (all workers) [3]	-	-	75	74	73
Dental					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	40	46	46	46	46
White-collar occupations [2]	47	53	54	53	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	62
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations [2]	40	47	47	46	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	43
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	49
Service occupations	22	25	25	27	28
Full-time	49	56	56	55	56
Part-time	9	13	14	15	16
Union	57	73	73	69	68
Non-union	38	43	43	43	44
Average wage less than $15 per hour	30	34	34	34	34
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	55	63	62	62	61
Goods-producing industries	48	56	56	56	54
Service-providing industries	37	43	43	43	44
Establishments with 1-99 workers	27	31	31	31	30
Establishments with 100 or more workers	55	64	65	64	64

See footnotes at end of table.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, 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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	11	19	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
In effect during period	11	19	5	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	44.5	112.5	39.9	0.0	1.0	6.0	26.6	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.5	18.5	11.7	21.2	26.5
In effect during period (in thousands)	47.7	129.8	41.2	1.3	2.3	8.3	28.9	2.3	3.2	4.9	9.4	23.4	13.0	22.5	27.8
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	302.3	1,020.2	98.5	26.0	29.0	60.3	72.6	44.0	32.4	48.9	112.3	117.8	175.0	72.3	210.2
Percent of estimated working time [1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	218.056	224.939	226.889	226.421	226.230	225.672	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379	231.407
All items (1967 = 100)	653.198	673.818	679.658	678.258	677.684	676.014	678.988	681.977	687.157	689.232	688.423	687.415	686.294	690.113	693.192
Food and beverages	219.984	227.866	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172
Food	219.625	227.842	230.573	231.017	230.790	231.301	232.666	232.486	232.792	233.234	233.339	233.563	233.630	234.156	234.298
Food at home	215.836	226.201	229.739	230.196	229.380	229.982	231.694	231.180	231.383	231.711	231.518	231.515	231.306	231.708	231.615
Cereals and bakery products	250.449	260.311	264.135	265.433	265.552	265.997	266.677	267.821	267.101	268.014	268.653	267.321	268.449	267.794	266.655
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	207.694	223.161	227.194	227.853	227.583	228.853	229.809	228.610	230.485	230.967	229.351	230.464	231.309	232.475	231.555
Dairy and related products[1]	199.245	212.745	219.381	219.493	218.767	218.458	220.492	219.377	219.131	216.918	216.096	215.485	214.434	214.549	215.311
Fruits and vegetables	273.458	284.662	286.865	284.269	282.605	283.550	285.437	281.072	279.057	281.648	283.149	283.679	280.173	280.672	282.092
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	161.602	166.790	168.213	169.137	168.606	168.520	170.454	169.758	169.513	169.191	167.866	167.772	167.375	167.622	168.820
Other foods at home	191.124	197.358	200.347	201.315	199.924	200.566	202.756	204.001	204.574	204.864	205.554	205.313	205.508	205.864	205.266
Sugar and sweets	201.242	207.832	213.330	213.602	210.039	210.846	213.700	213.902	215.044	215.776	214.714	215.549	216.508	214.962	215.410
Fats and oils	200.587	219.163	224.770	226.216	224.907	227.601	234.252	233.196	233.411	231.745	233.294	232.096	232.067	231.462	233.223
Other foods	204.553	209.292	211.619	212.737	211.649	211.986	213.602	215.473	216.043	216.559	217.502	217.184	217.289	218.158	216.980
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	121.683	123.996	125.044	125.461	125.702	126.293	125.536	127.193	126.856	128.126	129.297	128.960	128.706	129.279	128.888
Food away from home[1]	226.114	231.401	233.032	233.459	234.046	234.435	235.268	235.603	236.073	236.695	237.262	237.839	238.337	239.057	239.565
Other food away from home[1,2]	159.276	162.794	163.334	163.978	164.120	164.095	165.884	165.566	165.367	165.500	165.671	166.406	166.538	166.759	167.215
Alcoholic beverages	223.291	226.685	227.265	227.606	227.363	227.335	229.704	230.704	230.193	230.092	230.766	231.444	231.192	230.674	231.018
Housing	216.256	219.102	220.540	220.138	219.969	220.193	220.805	221.117	221.487	221.682	221.971	223.051	223.316	223.699	223.901
Shelter	248.396	251.646	252.647	253.101	253.312	253.716	254.409	254.931	255.609	256.031	256.442	256.950	257.409	257.843	258.252
Rent of primary residence	249.385	253.638	254.628	255.651	256.367	257.189	257.714	258.184	258.569	258.922	259.231	259.407	260.107	260.677	261.421
Lodging away from home	133.656	137.401	140.259	136.551	130.687	128.131	131.601	136.832	141.314	141.337	144.775	150.656	149.964	145.981	142.337
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	256.584	259.570	260.459	261.034	261.503	261.982	262.543	262.812	263.317	263.765	264.012	264.276	264.740	265.422	266.013
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	125.682	127.379	127.922	128.416	128.777	129.480	129.929	129.158	129.978	130.881	131.132	131.225	131.562	131.748	131.512
Fuels and utilities	214.187	220.367	226.409	220.450	218.199	217.674	218.199	217.189	216.667	216.006	216.388	221.789	221.449	222.769	222.634
Fuels	189.286	193.648	199.814	193.058	190.444	189.711	189.945	188.393	187.591	186.517	186.852	192.649	191.913	192.759	192.636
Fuel oil and other fuels	275.132	337.123	334.735	335.148	342.823	340.512	344.644	350.482	356.637	352.175	340.782	316.859	312.380	321.824	330.366
Gas (piped) and electricity	192.886	194.386	201.270	193.843	190.572	189.891	189.942	187.962	186.784	185.834	186.762	194.261	193.679	194.136	193.579
Household furnishings and operations	125.490	124.943	125.013	125.223	125.073	125.170	125.629	126.180	126.107	126.114	125.905	126.054	126.077	125.610	125.310
Apparel	119.503	122.111	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630
Men's and boys' apparel	111.914	114.698	116.602	119.506	119.930	115.997	116.409	116.400	119.297	121.179	121.265	118.829	118.691	119.152	120.413
Women's and girls' apparel	107.081	109.166	113.304	115.851	115.603	110.918	107.644	110.044	115.566	116.905	115.350	111.471	106.499	107.666	115.789
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	114.180	113.571	116.615	118.048	118.775	118.032	118.399	118.161	119.881	119.190	118.963	118.260	117.920	119.121	121.344
Footwear	127.988	128.482	130.921	130.886	130.293	128.208	126.915	127.668	130.077	131.848	132.409	131.954	129.847	130.981	134.326
Transportation	193.396	212.366	215.198	212.127	211.358	208.585	210.799	214.429	220.842	223.083	220.768	216.369	214.294	219.110	221.745
Private transportation	188.747	207.641	210.513	207.404	206.635	203.809	206.307	210.013	216.536	218.563	215.978	211.423	209.458	214.763	217.530
New and used motor vehicles[2]	97.149	99.770	100.988	100.540	100.021	99.795	99.659	99.889	100.325	100.977	101.399	101.832	101.811	101.458	100.572
New vehicles	138.005	141.883	142.334	142.535	142.736	142.953	143.438	144.326	144.350	144.522	144.401	144.367	143.953	143.749	143.725
Used cars and trucks[1]	143.128	149.011	153.586	151.494	149.230	148.140	147.143	147.011	148.677	151.087	153.565	155.306	155.815	154.851	151.118
Motor fuel	239.178	302.619	309.745	296.944	294.049	282.501	292.236	306.348	330.834	336.673	324.589	304.697	296.502	317.798	330.923
Gasoline (all types)	238.594	301.694	309.018	295.877	292.486	280.713	290.762	305.076	329.780	335.742	323.604	303.747	295.498	316.859	329.898
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	136.995	143.909	145.646	145.308	146.338	147.499	148.126	148.230	148.298	148.327	148.540	148.542	149.048	148.854	148.798
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	247.954	253.099	255.244	255.774	255.663	255.644	256.405	256.968	256.616	256.544	257.372	257.629	257.423	257.641	258.024
Public transportation	251.351	269.403	271.199	269.158	268.478	266.958	263.968	265.830	269.566	275.272	277.929	276.784	273.033	268.755	268.791
Medical care	388.436	400.258	401.605	403.430	404.858	405.629	408.056	410.466	411.498	412.480	413.655	415.345	416.759	417.123	418.039
Medical care commodities	314.717	324.089	325.130	325.962	326.624	327.254	329.201	331.867	333.188	333.060	333.131	333.348	335.048	336.004	335.721
Medical care services	411.208	423.810	425.258	427.467	429.191	430.005	432.583	434.832	435.721	437.151	438.766	441.041	442.305	442.410	443.812
Professional services	328.186	335.666	336.461	337.257	337.347	337.907	338.714	339.136	339.389	339.833	341.023	342.223	342.808	343.672	344.281
Hospital and related services	607.679	641.488	645.026	649.496	654.117	653.839	659.194	664.591	664.855	667.727	669.475	673.716	675.570	671.963	675.152
Recreation[2]	113.313	113.357	113.440	113.270	113.232	113.499	114.183	114.333	114.675	114.656	114.689	115.080	114.944	114.929	114.963
Video and audio[1,2]	99.122	98.401	98.491	98.572	98.315	98.225	98.743	99.371	99.856	99.893	99.934	99.717	99.630	99.747	99.712
Education and communication[2]	129.919	131.466	132.627	132.755	132.750	132.728	133.067	133.199	133.235	133.284	133.470	133.456	133.546	134.039	134.639
Education[2]	199.337	207.768	212.348	212.680	212.751	212.745	213.067	213.039	213.132	213.130	213.499	213.600	215.156	218.286	220.524
Educational books and supplies	505.569	529.545	538.887	540.431	541.618	540.742	547.629	548.192	550.401	550.666	553.994	555.121	559.000	571.037	577.816
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	573.174	597.208	610.562	611.458	611.581	611.633	612.104	611.974	612.093	612.068	612.949	613.172	617.651	626.343	632.696
Communication[1,2]	84.681	83.345	83.017	83.049	83.016	82.990	83.280	83.446	83.456	83.515	83.606	83.555	83.117	82.605	82.533
Information and information processing[1,2]	81.513	79.964	79.625	79.659	79.625	79.599	79.858	79.928	79.939	79.995	80.086	80.033	79.598	79.090	79.017
Telephone services[1,2]	102.379	101.209	101.084	101.257	101.259	101.397	101.687	101.728	101.800	101.889	101.982	102.082	101.587	101.249	101.349
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	9.413	9.030	8.912	8.882	8.866	8.818	8.855	8.873	8.862	8.865	8.879	8.838	8.778	8.656	8.608
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	76.377	68.901	65.796	65.511	65.849	64.348	64.356	64.686	64.086	63.401	63.409	63.562	62.956	61.803	60.949
Other goods and services	381.291	387.224	388.627	389.119	390.761	391.043	391.382	391.236	392.364	393.320	392.859	393.989	395.418	396.161	396.155
Tobacco and smoking products	807.330	834.769	843.141	842.785	843.604	847.063	851.016	847.880	845.760	847.032	845.622	849.078	858.730	857.727	859.094
Personal care[1]	206.643	208.556	208.843	209.232	210.354	210.257	210.299	210.330	211.289	211.865	211.649	212.178	212.440	213.041	212.932
Personal care products[1]	161.062	160.529	160.162	160.705	161.585	160.825	161.256	160.616	162.620	163.147	161.538	162.079	162.390	163.072	163.135
Personal care services[1]	229.614	230.800	230.974	231.238	232.216	232.302	232.039	232.907	233.300	233.741	233.956	233.981	234.240	234.847	234.913

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Miscellaneous personal services	354.052	362.854	365.351	365.905	367.157	367.912	367.934	367.968	368.877	370.423	371.655	373.246	374.084	375.059	375.109
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	174.566	183.862	186.015	185.236	184.791	183.345	184.636	186.279	189.201	190.089	188.963	186.967	185.872	187.952	189.575
Food and beverages	219.984	227.866	230.448	230.885	230.656	231.130	232.559	232.453	232.708	233.116	233.257	233.509	233.557	234.017	234.172
Commodities less food and beverages	150.392	159.943	161.850	160.608	160.091	157.921	159.117	161.451	165.413	166.479	164.851	161.964	160.419	163.121	165.317
Nondurables less food and beverages	189.916	208.427	211.709	209.518	208.902	204.529	206.834	211.182	219.086	220.859	217.222	211.164	208.076	214.091	219.443
Apparel	119.503	122.111	125.272	127.590	127.285	123.470	122.105	123.312	127.258	128.485	127.688	125.241	122.300	123.568	128.630
Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel	238.053	266.957	270.380	265.302	264.478	259.668	264.289	270.682	281.225	283.379	277.900	269.465	266.207	275.298	280.967
Durables	111.324	112.557	113.177	112.822	112.405	112.277	112.399	112.780	112.926	113.306	113.622	113.803	113.751	113.250	112.394
Services	261.274	265.762	267.510	267.352	267.413	267.737	268.459	268.819	269.396	269.901	270.462	271.737	272.062	272.560	273.014
Rent of shelter[3]	258.823	262.208	263.251	263.717	263.931	264.341	265.060	265.628	266.323	266.747	267.176	267.708	268.184	268.637	269.073
Transportation services	259.823	268.002	268.979	269.487	270.117	269.858	269.438	269.535	270.604	272.146	272.912	273.239	272.860	272.651	273.044
Other services	309.602	314.431	316.708	316.933	317.275	318.043	319.100	319.510	320.315	320.824	321.309	322.052	322.397	323.412	324.441
Special indexes:															
All items less food	217.828	224.503	226.329	225.717	225.532	224.805	225.739	226.927	228.887	229.621	229.290	228.863	228.417	229.813	230.985
All items less shelter	208.643	217.048	219.396	218.558	218.205	217.260	218.378	219.580	221.744	222.552	222.010	221.336	220.629	222.251	223.535
All items less medical care	209.689	216.325	218.281	217.730	217.479	216.875	217.804	218.737	220.483	221.159	220.833	220.416	219.972	221.275	222.301
Commodities less food	152.990	162.409	164.287	163.084	162.572	160.453	161.685	163.994	167.858	168.899	167.323	164.516	162.997	165.628	167.785
Nondurables less food	191.927	209.615	212.750	210.697	210.101	205.966	208.277	212.459	219.940	221.619	218.198	212.479	209.533	215.220	220.322
Nondurables less food and apparel	235.601	262.123	265.279	260.703	259.934	255.567	259.979	265.898	275.483	277.443	272.494	264.847	261.851	270.110	275.315
Nondurables	205.271	219.049	222.036	221.035	220.592	218.411	220.325	222.634	227.039	228.190	226.283	223.115	221.463	224.939	227.913
Services less rent of shelter[3]	284.368	290.554	293.301	292.365	292.242	292.487	293.269	293.406	293.886	294.527	295.291	297.552	297.722	298.312	298.823
Services less medical care services	249.569	253.554	255.295	255.009	254.978	255.271	255.881	256.123	256.675	257.121	257.615	258.817	259.084	259.599	259.993
Energy	211.449	243.909	250.480	240.902	238.177	232.300	236.942	242.663	253.599	255.736	250.306	244.167	239.972	250.306	256.332
All items less energy	220.458	224.806	226.303	226.754	226.818	226.795	227.422	227.925	228.705	229.252	229.520	229.788	229.811	230.148	230.661
All items less food and energy	221.337	225.008	226.289	226.743	226.859	226.740	227.237	227.865	228.735	229.303	229.602	229.879	229.893	230.196	230.780
Commodities less food and energy	143.588	145.499	146.734	147.068	146.811	145.929	145.963	146.628	147.644	148.070	148.020	147.725	147.137	147.133	147.740
Energy commodities	242.636	306.445	313.145	300.916	298.530	287.363	296.886	310.685	334.427	339.793	327.659	307.427	299.361	320.214	333.202
Services less energy	268.278	273.057	274.327	274.851	275.224	275.643	276.432	277.027	277.780	278.431	278.956	279.608	280.024	280.526	281.081
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	213.967	221.575	223.688	223.043	222.813	222.166	223.216	224.317	226.304	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184
All items (1967 = 100)	637.342	660.005	666.299	664.376	663.692	661.766	664.891	668.171	674.090	676.199	674.973	673.291	671.899	676.329	679.690
Food and beverages	219.182	227.276	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610
Food	218.730	227.125	229.967	230.406	230.143	230.624	231.980	231.806	232.126	232.550	232.594	232.865	232.958	233.495	233.558
Food at home	214.638	225.181	228.777	229.269	228.405	228.925	230.631	230.148	230.377	230.668	230.409	230.480	230.328	230.785	230.612
Cereals and bakery products	251.024	261.085	264.869	266.335	266.639	266.752	267.512	268.245	267.790	268.831	269.256	267.893	268.806	268.309	267.008
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	207.431	223.191	227.285	228.019	227.643	228.845	229.739	228.787	230.423	230.749	229.207	230.521	231.276	232.479	231.513
Dairy and related products[1]	197.992	211.772	218.406	218.451	217.557	217.503	219.185	218.218	217.975	215.670	214.876	214.354	213.208	213.395	213.995
Fruits and vegetables	270.713	282.180	284.884	282.345	279.989	280.711	282.588	278.626	276.807	279.285	280.363	281.263	278.069	279.015	279.850
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	161.214	166.067	167.416	168.262	167.739	167.577	169.594	168.825	168.498	168.203	166.941	166.827	166.536	166.839	168.176
Other foods at home	190.294	196.512	199.519	200.430	199.146	199.694	201.995	203.131	203.721	204.076	204.838	204.476	204.782	204.956	204.435
Sugar and sweets	200.035	206.668	211.591	212.276	209.091	209.639	212.860	213.086	214.050	214.583	213.705	214.677	215.419	213.727	214.039
Fats and oils	200.909	219.844	225.698	227.230	226.119	229.065	235.791	234.241	234.763	233.477	234.753	233.657	233.630	233.068	234.764
Other foods	204.577	209.273	211.730	212.673	211.618	211.835	213.520	215.327	215.913	216.510	217.571	217.037	217.339	217.986	216.933
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	121.872	124.148	125.167	125.681	125.761	126.235	125.367	127.047	126.611	128.056	129.399	128.765	128.839	129.263	128.653
Food away from home[1]	226.204	231.504	233.257	233.622	234.240	234.666	235.423	235.782	236.262	236.917	237.485	238.105	238.620	239.299	239.771
Other food away from home[1,2]	159.794	163.841	164.421	165.008	165.228	165.205	166.216	165.955	165.661	165.820	165.994	166.614	166.731	167.096	167.495
Alcoholic beverages	224.368	228.041	228.513	229.194	229.379	229.467	231.821	233.328	232.705	232.585	233.132	233.358	232.763	232.555	232.998
Housing	212.880	215.810	217.371	216.843	216.723	217.009	217.528	217.717	218.024	218.175	218.446	219.573	219.808	220.226	220.481
Shelter	242.309	245.526	246.372	246.922	247.313	247.858	248.435	248.868	249.453	249.852	250.176	250.508	250.990	251.456	251.920
Rent of primary residence	247.725	251.857	252.771	253.727	254.446	255.322	255.800	256.292	256.674	256.992	257.260	257.376	258.065	258.585	259.302
Lodging away from home[2]	135.119	138.828	140.665	137.128	131.860	129.754	132.580	137.590	142.514	143.128	146.826	152.579	151.850	147.928	144.134
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	232.461	235.147	235.886	236.407	236.869	237.350	237.848	238.085	238.543	238.932	239.132	239.330	239.750	240.342	240.859
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	126.739	128.563	129.090	129.562	129.912	130.695	131.182	130.565	131.427	132.174	132.429	132.523	132.829	132.955	132.705
Fuels and utilities	212.885	218.859	225.398	218.952	216.546	216.074	216.589	215.460	214.848	214.162	214.793	220.746	220.237	221.381	221.128
Fuels	187.272	191.522	198.168	190.976	188.244	187.586	187.786	186.170	185.276	184.171	184.784	191.145	190.216	190.954	190.710
Fuel oil and other fuels	277.433	336.592	334.361	334.886	342.717	340.375	344.055	350.169	355.613	351.248	339.191	316.090	311.426	320.920	328.783
Gas (piped) and electricity	191.552	193.519	200.861	193.001	189.671	189.060	189.143	187.193	186.040	185.010	186.096	193.742	192.913	193.366	192.824
Household furnishings and operations	121.555	121.109	121.399	121.642	121.459	121.409	121.770	122.201	122.236	122.149	121.888	122.014	121.939	121.520	121.398
Apparel	118.733	121.293	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750	122.828	127.851
Men's and boys' apparel	111.811	114.971	116.854	120.512	120.739	116.906	116.817	117.088	120.808	122.732	122.625	120.140	119.624	119.512	121.049
Women's and girls' apparel	106.360	108.733	113.333	115.638	115.324	110.883	107.583	109.862	115.303	116.301	114.849	110.886	105.539	106.741	115.201
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	117.415	116.753	119.921	121.409	122.228	121.842	122.603	121.768	123.443	122.512	122.015	121.446	121.062	122.636	124.690
Footwear	127.593	128.560	131.035	130.799	130.676	128.560	127.300	128.188	130.314	131.758	132.192	131.458	129.691	130.926	134.196
Transportation	192.560	213.296	216.474	213.013	212.119	209.013	211.599	215.665	222.947	225.257	222.579	217.569	215.337	220.973	223.900
Private transportation	189.257	209.939	213.141	209.647	208.743	205.607	208.363	212.481	219.856	222.059	219.201	214.080	211.882	217.825	220.843
New and used motor vehicles[2]	96.271	99.205	100.736	100.187	99.539	99.250	99.037	99.279	99.800	100.559	101.203	101.750	101.761	101.362	100.247

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
New vehicles	139.044	142.866	143.290	143.539	143.778	143.994	144.431	145.475	145.511	145.591	145.513	145.503	145.073	144.867	144.844
Used cars and trucks [1]	144.007	150.010	154.645	152.569	150.310	149.207	148.197	148.055	149.726	152.150	154.641	156.386	156.894	155.923	152.197
Motor fuel	240.094	303.848	310.810	297.935	295.069	283.528	293.496	307.606	332.384	338.121	325.789	305.744	297.552	319.156	332.285
Gasoline (all types)	239.629	303.067	310.227	296.999	293.628	281.852	292.151	306.466	331.481	337.336	324.944	304.920	296.660	318.347	331.409
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	136.998	143.796	145.652	145.326	146.151	147.223	147.804	147.905	147.990	148.046	148.280	148.323	148.897	148.614	148.729
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	250.543	255.760	258.001	258.440	258.342	258.355	259.076	259.689	259.389	259.291	260.061	260.369	260.159	260.394	260.802
Public transportation	248.713	266.151	267.826	266.204	265.815	264.424	262.018	264.030	267.589	272.357	274.929	273.742	270.961	267.474	267.483
Medical care	389.766	402.187	403.433	405.472	407.128	407.909	410.459	413.022	414.116	415.231	416.471	418.174	419.745	419.931	421.005
Medical care commodities	306.257	315.845	316.869	317.901	318.671	319.396	321.314	323.842	325.227	325.102	325.063	325.265	327.122	328.027	327.789
Medical care services	414.273	427.551	428.856	431.274	433.269	434.051	436.798	439.305	440.246	441.853	443.599	445.889	447.296	447.173	448.771
Professional services	331.456	339.328	340.195	341.110	341.148	341.593	342.491	342.887	343.092	343.570	344.768	345.811	346.441	347.226	347.894
Hospital and related services	608.516	644.431	647.586	652.231	657.707	657.440	662.841	669.040	669.329	672.584	674.535	679.117	681.024	676.536	680.179
Recreation [2]	109.812	109.898	109.995	109.869	109.723	109.959	110.556	110.881	111.200	111.143	111.219	111.495	111.407	111.312	111.296
Video and audio [1,2]	99.643	99.087	99.148	99.339	99.095	99.028	99.563	100.192	100.754	100.797	100.827	100.638	100.584	100.675	100.665
Education and communication [2]	124.891	125.520	126.219	126.415	126.392	126.413	126.735	126.853	126.905	127.000	127.175	127.154	127.124	127.315	127.790
Education [2]	196.606	204.761	208.721	209.343	209.453	209.452	209.865	209.868	209.968	210.001	210.415	210.449	212.032	214.973	217.084
Educational books and supplies	508.386	534.846	544.702	546.888	548.418	547.576	554.390	554.958	557.037	557.139	560.853	561.270	565.341	576.962	584.259
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	552.958	575.357	586.531	588.222	588.409	588.489	589.117	589.075	589.187	589.277	590.197	590.260	594.714	602.614	608.380
Communication [1,2]	87.317	85.789	85.492	85.543	85.486	85.510	85.761	85.892	85.922	86.021	86.105	86.074	85.618	85.048	85.016
Information and information processing [1,2]	85.126	83.447	83.144	83.196	83.139	83.163	83.391	83.455	83.486	83.582	83.666	83.633	83.181	82.613	82.580
Telephone services [1,2]	102.086	100.626	100.475	100.616	100.620	100.764	101.014	101.050	101.112	101.189	101.273	101.356	100.850	100.445	100.552
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	9.960	9.571	9.462	9.440	9.408	9.371	9.404	9.423	9.420	9.441	9.455	9.418	9.355	9.214	9.170
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	76.273	68.439	65.435	65.342	65.613	64.421	64.382	64.729	64.198	63.571	63.499	63.789	63.275	61.987	61.193
Other goods and services	409.278	416.899	418.837	419.067	420.462	421.000	421.572	421.412	422.358	423.249	422.668	423.905	426.119	426.791	426.980
Tobacco and smoking products	812.347	839.665	848.513	847.868	848.791	852.435	856.419	853.214	851.360	852.457	850.900	854.560	865.566	864.720	865.925
Personal care [1]	204.299	206.361	206.615	206.887	207.847	207.747	207.814	207.958	208.918	209.449	209.213	209.672	209.912	210.532	210.517
Personal care products [1]	161.174	161.045	160.623	160.970	161.716	160.954	161.473	161.121	163.005	163.267	161.533	162.074	162.437	162.992	163.139
Personal care services [1]	229.824	230.958	231.139	231.409	232.222	232.313	232.093	232.964	233.362	233.816	234.050	234.109	234.352	234.969	235.081
Miscellaneous personal services	355.502	364.346	366.656	366.867	368.036	368.816	368.843	369.051	369.972	371.634	373.141	374.463	375.231	376.313	376.385
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	177.545	188.157	190.644	189.605	189.073	187.472	188.931	190.816	194.276	195.270	193.928	191.611	190.384	192.874	194.669
Food and beverages	219.182	227.276	229.965	230.420	230.186	230.642	232.052	231.971	232.240	232.633	232.705	232.974	233.029	233.526	233.610
Commodities less food and beverages	155.064	166.459	168.793	167.147	166.502	164.072	165.511	168.180	172.900	174.121	172.217	168.865	167.127	170.396	172.867
Nondurables less food and beverages	198.517	220.100	223.817	220.916	220.183	215.404	218.318	223.359	232.634	234.615	230.250	223.125	219.621	226.806	232.835
Apparel	118.733	121.293	124.716	126.966	126.764	123.203	121.896	123.044	126.940	127.902	127.163	124.757	121.750	122.828	127.851
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	252.481	286.167	290.172	284.081	283.006	277.351	282.875	290.400	303.181	305.835	299.168	288.998	285.084	296.141	302.966
Durables	112.513	114.313	115.332	114.872	114.319	114.098	114.105	114.470	114.768	115.249	115.734	116.044	116.022	115.489	114.507
Services	256.628	260.925	262.636	262.427	262.535	262.954	263.615	263.904	264.394	264.819	265.369	266.623	266.938	267.409	267.865
Rent of shelter [3]	233.507	236.603	237.418	237.944	238.318	238.834	239.387	239.820	240.373	240.748	241.058	241.380	241.843	242.294	242.751
Transporatation services	259.985	268.161	269.151	270.160	271.172	271.174	270.972	271.019	271.891	272.940	273.729	274.109	273.991	274.082	274.571
Other services	296.066	299.544	301.130	301.477	301.609	302.364	303.344	303.908	304.690	305.232	305.754	306.251	306.465	307.035	307.863
Special indexes:															
All items less food	212.938	220.401	222.384	221.548	221.324	220.479	221.476	222.792	225.059	225.815	225.326	224.621	224.059	225.705	227.013
All items less shelter	205.943	215.223	217.817	216.732	216.274	215.189	216.427	217.801	220.347	221.182	220.485	219.572	218.737	220.632	222.027
All items less medical care	206.828	214.226	216.346	215.626	215.342	214.658	215.653	216.699	218.700	219.390	218.929	218.297	217.768	219.286	220.408
Commodities less food	157.422	168.646	170.938	169.349	168.725	166.354	167.821	170.476	175.097	176.294	174.436	171.149	169.429	172.635	175.071
Nondurables less food	200.147	220.793	224.341	221.629	220.944	216.421	219.315	224.205	233.049	234.939	230.788	223.983	220.604	227.467	233.255
Nondurables less food and apparel	248.965	279.965	283.654	278.162	277.198	272.053	277.315	284.362	296.105	298.544	292.434	283.071	279.419	289.602	295.927
Nondurables	209.360	224.728	227.983	226.642	226.140	223.793	226.025	228.711	233.849	235.104	232.778	229.052	227.183	231.298	234.596
Services less rent of shelter [3]	251.210	256.386	258.945	257.887	257.664	257.915	258.616	258.697	259.048	259.480	260.246	262.456	262.554	262.987	263.384
Services less medical care services	245.533	249.355	251.058	250.733	250.753	251.150	251.705	251.882	252.344	252.708	253.194	254.380	254.640	255.132	255.528
Energy	211.926	246.086	252.823	242.844	240.073	233.943	238.978	245.158	256.979	259.268	253.468	246.717	242.198	253.262	259.640
All items less energy	215.173	219.598	221.161	221.643	221.720	221.735	222.298	222.758	223.520	224.034	224.296	224.505	224.544	224.837	225.311
All items less food and energy	214.835	218.461	219.766	220.258	220.404	220.325	220.736	221.318	222.169	222.700	223.006	223.203	223.231	223.476	224.033
Commodities less food and energy	145.728	148.050	149.633	149.890	149.572	148.692	148.645	149.277	150.368	150.809	150.860	150.639	150.062	149.984	150.518
Energy commodities	242.805	306.719	313.363	300.937	298.469	287.221	297.049	310.990	335.299	340.744	328.340	308.066	299.935	321.284	334.327
Services less energy	263.713	268.270	269.337	270.000	270.500	271.036	271.762	272.318	273.002	273.600	274.084	274.574	275.025	275.496	276.070

[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											
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
U.S. city average	M	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.379	231.407	227.012	226.600	226.036	225.568	227.056	228.184
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	245.850	245.709	245.201	244.984	246.252	247.409	244.581	244.394	243.670	243.422	244.813	246.087
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	247.166	247.099	246.818	246.570	248.031	249.044	244.187	244.050	243.558	243.320	244.930	246.070
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	147.460	147.244	146.533	146.456	146.885	147.846	149.130	148.933	148.126	147.957	148.453	149.441
Midwest urban[4]	M	219.405	219.145	219.017	218.956	220.462	221.125	216.160	215.713	215.455	215.341	217.113	217.940
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	219.519	219.484	219.307	219.229	220.594	221.431	215.343	215.173	214.845	214.702	216.376	217.314
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	141.308	141.124	140.996	140.874	142.052	142.277	142.255	141.941	141.740	141.602	142.967	143.323
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	216.658	215.254	215.625	216.045	217.300	217.986	215.382	213.627	213.864	214.184	215.524	216.617
South urban	M	224.275	223.356	223.004	222.667	223.919	225.052	222.872	221.690	221.077	220.705	222.250	223.497
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	225.154	224.313	224.169	223.503	224.962	226.122	224.377	223.259	222.803	221.995	223.721	224.978
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	142.718	142.161	141.906	141.774	142.432	143.088	142.530	141.828	141.437	141.289	142.153	142.872
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	230.734	229.181	228.224	228.501	230.219	231.889	231.803	229.923	228.755	229.041	231.093	233.007
West urban	M	232.561	233.053	232.701	231.893	233.001	234.083	227.686	228.189	227.543	226.460	227.681	228.798
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	236.631	237.215	236.926	236.280	237.607	238.684	230.247	230.848	230.189	229.249	230.849	232.024
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	140.619	140.834	140.375	139.645	139.971	140.600	140.819	141.083	140.598	139.752	140.055	140.649
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	209.511	209.466	209.260	208.881	210.140	211.063	209.308	209.168	208.718	208.227	209.732	210.762
B/C[3]	M	142.679	142.391	142.053	141.814	142.470	143.085	143.017	142.658	142.223	141.928	142.712	143.378
D	M	224.986	223.978	223.829	223.847	225.345	226.636	224.129	222.747	222.292	222.271	223.944	225.480
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	222.416	222.262	222.138	221.611	222.967	223.611	217.174	216.829	216.311	215.690	217.378	218.243
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	236.866	237.032	236.025	235.776	237.222	238.104	230.023	230.180	228.917	228.446	230.229	231.085
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	252.349	252.652	252.406	252.016	253.472	254.554	248.706	248.955	248.488	248.162	249.734	250.980
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	246.582	–	246.326	–	249.488	–	248.130	–	247.627	–	250.910
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	214.607	–	214.612	–	216.851	–	206.301	–	206.334	–	208.684
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	212.226	–	211.267	–	214.033	–	218.017	–	216.677	–	220.012
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	150.155	–	149.838	–	151.732	–	150.848	–	150.523	–	152.663
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; Cincinnati, 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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
Finished goods	179.8	190.5	192.6	191.8	191.7	191.1	192.0	192.9	194.4	194.9	193.7	192.8	193.1	195.5	196.7
Finished consumer goods	189.1	203.3	206.2	204.5	204.4	203.4	204.5	205.6	207.8	208.5	206.7	205.5	205.8	209.1	211.2
Finished consumer foods	182.4	193.9	197.0	195.9	197.9	197.2	197.0	196.7	197.3	197.5	197.2	198.1	198.2	200.0	200.8
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	190.4	205.5	208.3	206.3	205.5	204.4	206.0	207.6	210.4	211.2	208.9	206.9	207.3	211.2	213.6
Nondurable goods less food	210.1	231.5	235.7	231.6	230.4	228.8	230.8	233.2	237.3	238.4	235.1	232.1	232.6	238.2	242.1
Durable goods	144.9	147.4	147.3	149.7	149.7	149.5	150.2	150.3	150.3	150.5	150.2	150.4	150.6	150.8	150.4
Capital equipment	157.3	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	162.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	183.4	199.8	203.2	200.2	199.9	198.5	198.8	200.0	203.3	203.0	201.5	199.7	198.7	200.6	202.9
Materials and components for manufacturing	174.0	189.8	192.8	190.6	189.5	187.7	188.6	190.5	192.6	192.7	191.4	187.9	186.6	186.6	188.3
Materials for food manufacturing	174.4	193.4	199.4	196.4	197.0	195.7	195.4	195.2	195.3	195.6	195.2	196.0	197.2	199.3	201.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	215.4	249.2	256.2	251.3	247.6	242.3	244.5	249.4	256.3	256.8	252.8	241.8	238.5	239.1	242.9
Materials for durable manufacturing	186.6	204.2	206.1	202.4	201.6	200.1	201.2	203.2	203.7	203.0	201.9	198.9	197.1	195.4	197.4
Components for manufacturing	142.2	145.8	146.5	146.7	146.8	146.8	147.1	147.3	147.5	147.7	147.9	147.9	147.8	147.8	148.0
Materials and components for construction	205.7	212.8	214.5	214.4	214.2	214.2	215.3	216.8	217.4	218.3	219.1	219.1	218.2	218.5	219.1
Processed fuels and lubricants	185.2	215.0	221.0	212.2	213.9	211.9	209.8	210.1	220.0	216.9	211.4	210.7	209.0	216.7	222.5
Containers	201.2	205.4	206.0	205.4	205.3	205.4	205.5	206.7	206.7	207.0	207.0	206.7	205.3	205.4	206.3
Supplies	175.0	184.2	186.7	185.8	185.4	184.9	185.5	186.0	187.1	187.7	188.4	188.4	189.1	190.1	191.2
Crude materials for further processing	212.2	249.4	251.1	242.8	248.5	242.0	246.0	245.2	248.7	242.0	234.9	227.1	232.2	242.4	244.5
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	152.4	188.4	192.4	186.3	188.6	184.5	188.8	190.9	195.8	190.6	189.9	188.9	196.0	200.9	201.7
Crude nonfood materials	249.3	284.0	283.4	273.8	282.2	274.0	277.6	274.4	276.4	269.0	257.0	244.2	247.3	261.2	264.3
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	178.3	188.9	190.7	189.9	189.4	188.8	190.0	191.1	192.8	193.4	192.0	190.7	191.1	193.5	194.9
Finished energy goods	166.9	193.0	197.9	191.2	189.3	186.3	187.6	190.9	196.8	198.5	193.4	188.8	188.4	196.4	201.9
Finished goods less energy	175.5	181.4	182.5	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.8	184.9	185.1	185.2	185.2	185.4	185.9	186.5	186.5
Finished consumer goods less energy	183.9	191.7	193.4	194.1	194.8	194.7	195.7	195.6	196.0	196.1	196.0	196.4	197.1	198.0	198.2
Finished goods less food and energy	173.6	177.8	178.3	179.8	179.9	180.1	181.3	181.5	181.6	181.7	181.7	181.8	182.3	182.6	182.4
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	185.1	190.8	191.8	193.4	193.4	193.7	195.4	195.5	195.6	195.7	195.8	195.9	196.9	197.2	197.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	220.8	230.0	232.2	232.7	232.9	233.5	236.3	236.4	236.8	236.8	237.2	237.2	239.0	239.5	239.9
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	184.4	200.4	203.5	200.5	200.2	198.9	199.1	200.4	203.9	203.4	201.7	199.6	198.4	200.0	202.2
Intermediate foods and feeds	171.7	192.3	198.7	194.9	194.6	192.9	193.3	193.4	194.9	196.2	197.6	198.9	201.5	206.3	209.7
Intermediate energy goods	187.8	219.8	226.0	217.4	219.0	216.9	215.1	215.9	226.2	222.9	217.1	215.5	213.1	221.5	227.5
Intermediate goods less energy	180.0	192.2	194.8	193.2	192.4	191.3	192.1	193.4	194.8	195.2	194.9	193.1	192.6	192.7	193.9
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	180.8	192.0	194.1	192.8	192.0	190.9	191.7	193.2	194.6	194.9	194.4	192.2	191.4	191.0	192.0
Crude energy materials	216.7	240.4	235.6	229.8	243.2	232.7	233.1	228.1	228.9	220.5	207.7	197.4	203.2	219.9	221.7
Crude materials less energy	197.0	240.0	245.6	236.3	236.5	233.0	238.8	240.5	245.2	240.1	237.4	232.5	237.0	242.2	244.0
Crude nonfood materials less energy	329.1	390.4	401.4	381.2	373.5	372.7	383.3	383.5	387.6	382.7	374.4	357.7	354.1	360.0	364.9

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2011				2012								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	241.6	235.1	245.6	238.6	238.0	234.9	236.7	229.9	218.5	208.4	213.3	225.4	227.7
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	270.8	262.9	278.0	267.7	264.4	257.1	259.7	247.7	227.4	208.4	218.2	240.9	244.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas	231.4	224.0	228.1	226.0	229.8	232.3	232.5	230.4	227.9	227.5	226.2	226.2	228.8
213	Mining support activities	112.9	113.6	114.1	114.2	114.4	114.9	115.8	116.2	116.4	116.4	116.8	116.8	116.7
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	191.5	190.2	190.6	189.6	191.1	192.1	194.3	194.7	193.6	191.7	191.0	193.3	195.3
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	196.4	194.4	194.8	194.2	194.9	194.9	195.7	196.0	196.6	197.1	197.9	200.3	201.7
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	128.5	129.6	129.7	130.1	130.8	131.4	131.2	131.7	131.6	131.4	132.5	132.8	132.9
313	Textile mills	132.6	131.5	131.0	130.0	129.6	129.6	129.4	128.9	129.0	128.1	127.8	128.1	127.6
315	Apparel manufacturing	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.9	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.4	107.6	107.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	166.1	165.7	164.8	163.9	165.3	165.4	166.9	167.9	167.8	167.5	167.9	167.8	168.5
321	Wood products manufacturing	108.1	109.1	108.8	108.9	109.3	110.2	111.4	111.7	112.9	113.1	112.4	114.0	114.7
322	Paper manufacturing	132.5	132.2	131.9	131.8	131.6	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.7	131.6	131.7	131.6	131.4
323	Printing and related support activities	112.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.7	111.7	112.0	111.8	112.0	111.8	111.6
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	385.7	368.9	372.6	362.4	371.1	377.5	401.2	403.5	387.6	366.7	356.9	379.6	400.5
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	256.7	255.9	255.6	254.7	258.4	259.7	261.7	262.0	262.0	259.6	259.4	259.5	260.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	178.6	178.7	178.3	178.2	178.5	179.3	180.2	181.2	181.6	181.7	181.1	179.9	180.4
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	219.1	214.2	213.1	211.5	211.6	215.0	214.6	213.2	211.1	207.1	204.6	202.0	204.5
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	184.4	184.3	184.2	184.2	184.5	184.8	185.2	185.6	185.9	185.9	185.0	185.0	185.5
333	Machinery manufacturing	124.2	124.3	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.6	125.8	126.0	126.1	126.1	126.2	126.4	126.6
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.8	89.7	89.7	89.8	89.6	89.6	89.7	89.3
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	136.7	136.5	136.7	136.6	137.6	138.0	138.0	138.4	138.7	138.6	138.3	138.5	138.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	112.1	113.8	113.9	113.9	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.4	114.2	114.4	114.5	114.6	114.4
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	182.2	182.4	182.7	183.0	183.5	184.0	184.0	184.5	184.7	185.0	186.0	186.4	185.7
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	116.4	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.9	117.7	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.5	117.5	117.7	117.7
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	128.5	128.0	127.8	128.0	128.8	129.1	132.4	133.0	132.6	131.4	132.8	131.5	131.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	125.5	127.2	125.1	125.5	124.6	125.4	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.2	125.6	126.4	125.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores	90.5	89.4	90.9	81.8	80.0	80.3	74.8	73.9	75.6	78.0	77.1	78.3	76.8
446	Health and personal care stores	135.9	134.5	134.5	134.9	136.2	135.4	137.8	138.6	137.9	134.6	135.0	135.7	138.1
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	84.1	78.6	82.0	80.3	75.5	77.0	76.3	82.1	86.0	86.4	81.4	74.1	73.2
454	Nonstore retailers	143.4	141.9	140.8	145.4	146.3	144.5	145.0	146.6	152.0	155.8	147.1	138.9	139.5
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	216.2	220.2	220.0	221.8	224.3	228.2	232.3	233.3	230.4	233.7	230.2	232.6	218.2
483	Water transportation	132.6	131.7	132.7	131.9	132.3	132.8	135.9	137.7	138.1	137.6	137.3	136.6	135.8
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0	196.0
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	139.2	133.4	131.4	131.4	130.4	129.4	128.2	127.0	128.4	131.4	135.7	137.0	133.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	132.0	132.3	132.4	132.5	133.1	133.1	133.2	133.2	133.1	133.1	133.3	133.4	133.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.0	108.8	108.6	108.6	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.5
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	129.5	129.8	128.9	129.0	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.3	130.2	130.4	130.6	130.4
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	177.5	178.7	178.8	179.4	179.9	179.9	180.0	180.5	180.6	180.8	180.6	183.5	181.7
6231	Nursing care facilities	129.4	128.1	128.3	128.5	129.4	130.6	130.6	130.1	130.4	130.2	130.7	130.7	130.7
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	138.2	138.1	137.5	137.8	138.9	138.9	139.6	139.8	139.8	139.5	139.7	139.4	139.9
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	111.4	111.2	111.5	111.5	112.3	111.9	111.4	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.5
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	110.0	114.4	115.1	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.6	115.5	118.7	117.8	115.1	114.9	118.1
517	Telecommunications	101.8	102.0	102.1	101.9	102.0	101.7	101.9	101.4	101.8	101.8	102.0	102.7	102.4
5182	Data processing and related services	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.0	102.1	102.1	101.8	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.9
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	125.0	122.2	123.7	123.3	124.8	126.6	126.8	130.5	129.1	127.8	128.1	129.5	129.6
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	110.3	110.3	110.3	111.0	111.0	109.4	109.2	110.0	110.0	110.4	110.9	110.2	110.5
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.8	97.8	97.7	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.6	99.1	100.1
5313	Real estate support activities	106.0	107.1	106.4	106.9	107.4	107.0	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.8	107.7	107.5	107.4
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	135.0	133.5	132.1	122.9	122.8	128.3	142.9	128.6	126.1	128.0	135.8	136.8	132.1
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	178.4	178.4	178.6	178.7	182.0	182.1	182.3	182.7	182.8	182.9	182.9	183.3	183.1
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	111.8	111.1	110.9	112.5	112.0	111.9	111.4	111.5	111.1	111.1	112.5	114.1	115.1
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	146.2	146.3	146.4	146.4	146.6	146.6	146.7	147.1	147.4	147.2	147.3	148.3	148.4
54181	Advertising agencies	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.6	106.9	107.0	106.8	107.5	107.5	107.1	107.7	108.4
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.9	125.5	126.1	126.0	126.6	126.1	126.2	126.7	126.5	126.6
56151	Travel agencies	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.0	100.2	100.4	99.8	100.7	101.5	99.8	102.3	102.0
56172	Janitorial services	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.6
5621	Waste collection	121.3	121.5	121.4	120.9	121.3	121.6	122.3	122.5	122.2	121.8	121.6	121.9	122.3
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	143.6	145.2	144.1	142.9	142.4	143.9	149.0	147.6	146.0	147.2	149.0	149.0	146.1

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								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	135.3	132.6	132.7	132.1	132.5	133.1	134.1	134.7	134.0	131.7	132.2	133.4	134.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	213.8	199.0	203.1	199.0	201.6	200.5	206.0	210.8	212.2	205.8	219.2	229.1	231.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	217.3	201.1	205.7	201.2	203.8	202.6	208.6	213.4	215.2	208.0	222.6	233.2	235.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	184.6	184.8	182.6	183.8	185.9	186.8	186.2	191.4	188.3	190.1	191.0	193.1	191.9
Industrial supplies and materials	192.8	186.3	185.9	184.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	189.1	185.7	178.4	177.7	180.2	183.4
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	212.5	209.8	206.8	200.7	200.7	202.0	201.4	201.7	198.3	189.2	189.1	197.3	201.1
Fuels and lubricants	284.6	268.9	278.1	270.6	273.7	273.6	280.4	285.4	271.9	248.3	250.0	261.5	273.2
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	181.2	175.9	173.4	173.8	172.0	175.0	176.3	176.4	175.0	171.0	169.6	169.8	171.3
Selected building materials	115.8	116.2	116.3	115.6	115.8	117.1	117.2	117.7	117.3	118.1	118.5	118.7	118.8
Capital goods	104.6	104.6	104.5	104.6	105.4	105.7	105.9	105.9	106.0	105.8	105.6	105.5	105.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment	114.1	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.1	113.2	114.1	114.3	113.5	113.6	113.9
Nonelectrical machinery	94.2	94.3	94.2	94.3	95.2	95.2	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	94.9	94.8	94.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	111.4	111.9	112.0	111.9	112.1	112.3	112.5	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.1	112.9	113.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	117.4	116.9	116.7	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.3	116.9	117.0	116.3	116.3	116.7
Nondurables, manufactured	114.7	113.8	113.6	113.9	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.7	114.9	115.3
Durables, manufactured	113.6	113.4	113.3	113.3	113.4	114.0	114.3	113.9	115.1	114.9	114.5	114.4	114.8
Agricultural commodities	216.0	201.9	205.3	200.5	202.8	202.0	206.9	211.0	212.0	204.5	216.7	226.9	229.7
Nonagricultural commodities	129.5	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.9	129.2	128.4	126.5	126.2	126.7	127.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2011				2012								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	141.7	141.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2	144.2	144.1	142.0	138.7	137.7	139.4	141.0
Foods, feeds, and beverages	174.7	173.6	173.3	172.4	176.3	171.4	174.4	174.5	173.1	171.8	170.0	169.0	171.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	196.5	194.8	194.9	194.0	198.8	192.1	196.3	196.4	195.2	193.4	191.5	190.4	194.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	125.3	125.6	124.1	123.7	125.4	124.3	124.7	124.9	123.0	122.9	121.3	120.5	120.2
Industrial supplies and materials	262.5	260.1	264.4	263.6	262.4	263.1	272.0	271.0	261.1	245.5	240.8	249.7	256.7
Fuels and lubricants	348.2	346.1	357.7	356.3	355.6	355.4	371.0	367.7	347.2	317.7	311.4	330.3	345.3
Petroleum and petroleum products	386.5	385.5	398.8	397.8	397.9	399.0	418.5	416.0	392.3	357.2	348.8	370.5	388.0
Paper and paper base stocks	117.1	117.3	116.2	114.8	112.5	112.4	114.0	113.1	114.4	114.1	114.0	113.4	112.9
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	175.9	176.4	175.8	175.1	174.7	175.7	177.7	183.2	184.8	183.3	177.0	177.3	175.6
Selected building materials	131.2	130.3	130.2	130.7	131.3	132.0	134.4	135.1	136.5	138.1	138.8	139.7	141.0
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	304.9	292.1	277.3	277.8	270.8	275.5	283.9	277.7	273.4	263.5	258.1	255.6	256.9
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	116.3	116.3	115.8	115.2	114.7	114.8	115.4	115.8	115.6	115.0	114.4	114.2	114.1
Capital goods	92.9	92.7	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.3	93.2	93.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment	118.4	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.9	118.7	118.9	119.3	119.2	118.8	119.2	119.2	119.3
Nonelectrical machinery	86.4	86.1	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.6	86.6	86.4	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.1	86.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	113.2	113.2	113.3	113.0	113.3	113.4	113.7	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.5	114.6	114.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	106.6	107.2	107.3	107.7	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.2
Nondurables, manufactured	112.8	114.2	114.3	114.4	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.6
Durables, manufactured	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.5
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	114.9	115.1	114.5	119.3	118.6	119.8	118.0	119.2	119.6	119.3	118.3	115.4	115.5

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2010		2011				2012		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Import air freight	163.2	170.1	172.8	184.3	185.5	177.1	173.7	178.6	173.9
Export air freight	125.7	128.1	139.2	147.4	146.4	144.2	148.9	148.0	146.8
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	160.9	169.9	161.2	184.0	174.6	179.5	178.7	199.8	179.8
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	172.2	169.0	172.8	186.6	192.7	191.1	185.1	202.8	187.9

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

[2005 = 100]

Item	2009		2010				2011				2012		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	107.2	108.5	109.1	108.9	109.8	110.2	109.5	109.8	109.9	110.7	110.5	111.0	111.4
Compensation per hour	113.9	114.2	114.5	115.2	115.8	115.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.1	119.8	120.8	121.4
Real compensation per hour	103.3	102.7	102.8	103.5	103.7	103.0	104.0	103.0	102.1	101.6	102.4	103.1	103.0
Unit labor costs	106.3	105.2	104.9	105.7	105.4	105.1	108.1	107.9	107.6	106.7	108.4	108.8	109.0
Unit nonlabor payments	110.7	113.4	114.8	114.7	116.4	118.5	115.3	117.7	120.5	121.8	120.5	120.9	123.0
Implicit price deflator	108.0	108.4	108.8	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.8	112.7	112.7	113.2	113.6	114.5
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	106.9	108.2	108.9	108.8	109.7	110.2	109.7	110.0	110.1	110.9	110.7	111.3	111.8
Compensation per hour	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.9	116.0	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.3	120.0	121.0	121.6
Real compensation per hour	103.3	102.7	102.9	103.6	103.7	103.1	104.2	103.1	102.3	101.8	102.6	103.3	103.2
Unit labor costs	106.5	105.5	105.2	106.0	105.6	105.2	108.1	107.7	107.6	106.7	108.3	108.8	108.8
Unit nonlabor payments	111.0	113.3	114.7	114.6	116.2	118.0	114.5	117.0	119.6	121.1	119.9	120.3	122.4
Implicit price deflator	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.4	109.8	110.3	110.6	111.4	112.3	112.4	112.9	113.3	114.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	103.9	107.1	109.5	109.2	109.9	109.0	110.2	111.4	110.5	111.6	112.0	112.5	–
Compensation per hour	114.2	114.5	114.6	115.0	115.8	115.6	118.3	118.2	118.2	117.9	119.7	120.5	–
Real compensation per hour	103.5	103.1	102.9	103.4	103.7	102.8	104.0	102.8	102.0	101.4	102.3	102.8	–
Total unit costs	112.3	109.7	107.5	107.9	107.8	108.8	109.9	108.8	110.0	108.8	109.5	109.5	–
Unit labor costs	109.8	106.9	104.6	105.4	105.3	106.1	107.3	106.1	107.0	105.7	106.8	107.1	–
Unit nonlabor costs	118.8	117.0	114.9	114.6	114.2	116.1	116.7	115.9	117.8	117.0	116.4	115.8	–
Unit profits	85.0	98.6	111.0	110.3	117.2	114.5	109.9	121.6	122.3	124.1	123.5	126.0	–
Unit nonlabor payments	107.2	110.7	113.5	113.1	115.2	115.5	114.4	117.9	119.4	119.5	118.8	119.3	–
Implicit price deflator	108.9	108.3	107.9	108.2	109.0	109.6	109.9	110.4	111.5	110.8	111.2	111.6	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	105.9	107.7	108.9	111.1	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.9	114.4	114.6	116.2	116.2	116.1
Compensation per hour	114.8	115.6	114.3	115.6	115.9	116.6	119.6	118.9	119.0	117.2	119.1	119.4	119.8
Real compensation per hour	104.1	104.0	102.6	103.8	103.8	103.6	105.1	103.4	102.7	100.8	101.8	101.9	101.6
Unit labor costs	108.4	107.4	104.9	104.0	103.9	103.5	105.4	105.3	104.0	102.3	102.5	102.7	103.1

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2005 = 100]

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

Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2002=100]

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

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.