

# Recent college greduates in the U.S. laboriorcedati from the Current Populatibn Survey 

BLS

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| Friday, <br> March 01, 2013 | 10:00 AM | Regional and State Unemployment for 2012 |
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# Recent college graduates in the U.S. labor force: data from the Current Population Survey 

Data collected each October in the School Enrollment Supplement to the Current Population Survey provide an annual snapshot of the demographic characteristics, labor force activity, and school enrollment status of each year's cohort of recent college graduates

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Every year, thousands of recent graduates of colleges and universities across the United States enter the labor force with newly minted degrees and high hopes about their employment prospects. ${ }^{1}$ In October 2011, 74.5 percent of the 1.3 million 2011 recent college graduates were employed, according to data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The unemployment rate for the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates was 12.6 percent. CPS data also show variation in the labor force status of bachelor's and advanced degree recipients.

This article is the first from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to publish labor force data specifically for recent college graduates. The estimates presented in this article were generated from data collected in the October School Enrollment Supplement to the CPS. The analysis that follows describes the demographic characteristics, labor force activity, and school enrollment status of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates. Additional labor force data are also presented for the 2007 to 2010 cohorts of recent college graduates.

## About the data

The CPS is a nationally representative sample survey of 60,000 households pro-
viding information about employment and unemployment in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the CPS each month for the BLS. The CPS provides labor force data by a variety of demographic characteristics, including educational attainment. Since January 1992, educational attainment has been measured in the CPS by highest degree attained.

To collect additional data on the school enrollment of children 3 to 14 years old and adults 15 years and older, the BLS, U.S. Census Bureau, and National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) jointly sponsor the CPS School Enrollment Supplement, which is administered annually in October. A question was added beginning with the October 1993 supplement to determine the calendar year that respondents received their most recent postsecondary degree. This question was restricted to respondents ages 15 to 29 who stated in the monthly survey that they had an associate's, bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree. ${ }^{2}$ The question has two response options: in the current year or a prior year. For the purpose of this article, respondents who report they received their degree in the current calendar year are considered recent college graduates. (For more information about how recent college graduate status is determined, see the section entitled "Supplement question identifying recent college graduates" in the appendix, p. 12.) This question can be used with
the monthly CPS demographic and labor force questions to identify labor force outcomes and school enrollment status of college graduates within a year of completion of their degree.

The approximate measure of recent college graduates currently available from the CPS is 16 -to- 24 -year-olds with at least a bachelor's degree who are not enrolled in school. These data have the advantage of timely publication each month concurrent with "The Employment Situation" news release. ${ }^{3}$ However, with no question to identify the precise date of completion, these estimates include persons who completed their degree more than a year prior to the survey. Furthermore, since these estimates are restricted to 16 -to-24-year-olds, they systematically exclude older graduates. Data from the NCES-sponsored Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study show that nearly one-fifth of bachelor's degree recipients finish their degrees between the ages of 24 and 29 years. ${ }^{4}$

As previously noted, the question used to identify recent college graduates in the CPS School Enrollment Supplement is restricted to persons ages 15 to 29. All data reported in this article are restricted to recent college graduates ages 20 to 29 . Persons ages 15 to 19 were excluded from estimates in this article because of their small representation within the October 2011 sample. ${ }^{5}$ This article provides demographic and labor force data for three groups: (1) all recent college graduates, (2) recipients of bachelor's degree only, and (3) recipients of an advanced degree, which includes those who received a master's, professional, or doctoral degree. ${ }^{6}$

## Limitations

The October School Enrollment Supplement may not capture a sizeable number of recent degree recipients. Data from the NCES's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), a survey of postsecondary institutions in the United States, show that approximately 1.65 million bachelor's degrees and about 850,000 advanced degrees were conferred in the 2009 to 2010 academic year. ${ }^{7}$ Data for 2010 from the October 2010 School Enrollment Supplement show that about 1.0 million persons received a bachelor's degree between January and October 2010, with an additional 300,000 receiving some type of advanced degree over that same period.

Several reasons exist for the discrepancy between estimates generated from the School Enrollment Supplement and IPEDS data. First, the timing of the October supplement presents a potential problem. Unlike high school graduation, which occurs for nearly all high school
graduates between April and June, collegiate graduation can occur at any time of the year, depending on the institution's academic calendar. Therefore, individuals who graduate following the fall semester (typically in December) may be systematically missed by the School Enrollment Supplement, which occurs in October of each year. Second, the CPS sample includes only members of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Individuals who have entered active duty in the armed forces and international students who have returned to their country of origin following completion of their college degree are not eligible to participate in the CPS. Finally, in this article, estimates of recent college graduates are restricted to persons ages 20 to 29. Data from the Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study show that about 13 percent of bachelor's degree recipients receive their degree at the age of 30 or older. ${ }^{8}$

Despite these limitations, data from the CPS School Enrollment Supplement provide an annual portrait of demographic makeup and labor force outcomes for each year's cohort of recent college graduates. Furthermore, several years of historical data are already available.

## Demographic characteristics

The demographic profile of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates differs from that of the civilian noninstitutional population of all 20- to 29-year-old young adults (see table 1). In October 2011, recent graduates were more likely to be female ( 53 percent) than were young adults overall (49 percent). About 10 percent of recent graduates were Black, compared with about 14 percent of all young adults in their twenties. Recent graduates were also considerably less likely to be Hispanic; about 1 in 10 recent graduates were Hispanic, compared with about 2 in 10 of all young adults. Whites and Asians were somewhat overrepresented among the 2011 cohort of recent graduates relative to their shares of the total civilian noninstitutional population of young adults in their twenties. The demographic characteristics of 2011 recent college graduates largely resemble those of other young college graduates.

About 82 percent of the 1.3 million 2011 recent college graduates ages 20 to 29 were recipients of a bachelor's degree. (See chart 1.) The remaining 18 percent were recipients of an advanced degree. Of those, 13 percent received a master's degree, 4 percent received a professional degree, and 2 percent received a doctoral degree.

Nearly 60 percent of the 2011 cohort of recent recipients of bachelor's degrees were ages 22 to 23 in October 2011, with an additional 18 percent ages 24 to 25. (See

| Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population and 2011 recent college graduates, 20 to 29 years of age, October 2011 <br> [Levels in thousands] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristic | 20-to-29-year-olds |  |  |
|  | Total | College graduates | 2011 recent college graduates |
| Total | 42,612 | 9,608 | 1,336 |
| Percent distribution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender |  |  |  |
| Men | 50.6 | 44.5 | 46.6 |
| Women | 49.4 | 55.5 | 53.4 |
| Race |  |  |  |
| White | 77.5 | 80.0 | 80.3 |
| Black or African American | 14.3 | 8.5 | 10.1 |
| Asian | 4.9 | 9.3 | 5.8 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity |  |  |  |
| Hispanic or Latino | 19.5 | 7.2 | 10.3 |
| Non-Hispanic or Latino | 80.5 | 92.8 | 89.7 |

NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October). Data for the race groups shown do not sum to 100 percent because not all races are presented. People whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.
SOURCE: October 2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
chart 2.) This pattern reflects the fact that a sizeable majority of high school graduates enter college in the same year they receive their high school diploma. ${ }^{9}$ According to the Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, the median time to completion of a bachelor's degree was 52 months in 2009, with about two-thirds of bachelor's degrees completed in 60 months or less. ${ }^{10}$ Recent recipients of an advanced degree tended to be older in October 2011, reflecting the requirement of at least a bachelor's degree to enroll in most graduate programs.

## Labor force

The labor force participation rate measures the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is either working or looking for work. About 1.1 million, or 85.2 percent, of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates were participating in the labor force in October 2011. The labor force participation rate for recent college graduates was only somewhat lower a year earlier, at 83.3 percent in October 2010. (See table 2.)

Recent recipients of advanced degrees were more likely to participate in the labor force than did recipients of bachelor's degrees. The labor force participation rate of recipients of advanced degrees was 91.0 percent in Octo-

## Chart 1. 2011 recent college graduates ages 20 to 29, by degree, October 2011

[In percent]


[^0]
## Chart 2. 2011 recent college graduates by age and degree, October 2011

Percent
distribution
Percent


NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to persons ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October). In October 2011, recent college graduates totaled 1.3 million.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Table 2. Labor force participation rates of recent college graduates by degree and gender, each October 2007-2011
[Levels in thousands]

| Degree and gender | Year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Total recent college graduates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population, ages 20 to 29 | 1,192 | 1,281 | 1,217 | 1,332 | 1,336 |
| Participation rate, total | 87.0 | 88.4 | 85.2 | 83.3 | 85.2 |
| Men | 88.8 | 86.0 | 84.9 | 83.2 | 84.9 |
| Women | 85.7 | 90.1 | 85.3 | 83.3 | 85.4 |
| Bachelor's degree |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 938 | 946 | 893 | 1,023 | 1,093 |
| Participation rate, total | 85.3 | 88.2 | 83.4 | 81.6 | 83.9 |
| Men | 88.3 | 85.5 | 82.5 | 81.7 | 83.1 |
| Women | 83.1 | 90.5 | 84.2 | 81.5 | 84.6 |
| Advanced degree |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 254 | 334 | 324 | 299 | 243 |
| Participation rate, total | 93.2 | 89.0 | 89.9 | 89.1 | 91.0 |
| Men | 91.0 | 88.2 | 91.0 | 87.1 | 94.6 |
| Women | 94.4 | 89.4 | 88.9 | 90.8 | 88.5 |

NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October).
SOURCE: October 2007-2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
ber 2011, compared with 83.9 percent of recent bachelor's degree recipients. The labor force participation rate of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates was similar for men and women, regardless of the degree received.

## The employed

In October 2011, 74.5 percent of the 1.3 million 2011 recent college graduates were employed (see table 3). The employment-population ratio of recent college graduates was somewhat higher in October 2011 than it was in October 2010 (72.3 percent). Between October 2007 and October 2009, the employment-population ratio of recent college graduates declined by 8.4 percentage points. A considerable share of the decline can be attributed to male recipients of bachelor's degrees, whose ratio fell by 17.8 percentage points over that period.

Recipients of an advanced degree were more likely to be employed in October 2011 ( 83.2 percent) than were recipients of a bachelor's degree ( 72.5 percent), a pattern that generally holds for prior cohorts of recent college graduates. Despite modest improvement, employmentpopulation ratios of both bachelor's and advanced degree recipients remain below their prerecession levels. ${ }^{11}$

The employment-population ratio of male recent college graduates was 71.8 percent in October 2011, little changed from a year earlier. The employment-population ratio of their female counterparts was 76.7 percent in October 2011, somewhat higher than it was a year earlier, at 73.6 percent in October 2010. The employment-population ratio of 2011 male recent college graduates remains 8.0 percentage points below the prerecession level.

For recent college graduates, initial job placement is critical for developing on-the-job skills and determining the trajectory of their lifetime earnings. ${ }^{12}$ Almost onehalf of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates were working in professional and related occupations in October $2011 .{ }^{13}$ (See table 4.) About 43 percent of recent bachelor's degree recipients were employed in these occupations in October 2011, compared with about 68 percent of advanced degree recipients. The high proportion of recent college graduates working in these occupations reflects the entry requirement of at least a bachelor's degree in the majority of professional and related occupations. ${ }^{14}$

Large shares of the 2011 cohort also found work in sales and office occupations (19 percent); management, business, and financial operations occupations ( 14 percent); and service occupations (13 percent). ${ }^{15}$ Nearly all

Table 3. Employment-population ratios of recent college graduates by degree and gender, each October 2007-2011
[Levels in thousands]

| Degree and gender | Year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Total recent college graduates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population, ages 20 to 29 | 1,192 | 1,281 | 1,217 | 1,332 | 1,336 |
| Employment-population ratio, total | 80.3 | 78.1 | 71.9 | 72.3 | 74.5 |
| Men | 79.8 | 72.8 | 67.5 | 70.1 | 71.8 |
| Women | 80.6 | 82.0 | 75.5 | 73.6 | 76.7 |
| Bachelor's degree |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 938 | 946 | 893 | 1,023 | 1,093 |
| Employment-population ratio, total | 77.6 | 77.7 | 68.8 | 70.1 | 72.5 |
| Men | 78.3 | 72.1 | 60.5 | 68.7 | 69.8 |
| Women | 77.0 | 82.4 | 75.0 | 71.0 | 75.1 |
| Advanced degree |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 254 | 334 | 324 | 299 | 243 |
| Employment-population ratio, total | 90.3 | 79.4 | 80.8 | 79.5 | 83.2 |
| Men | 86.4 | 75.7 | 85.0 | 74.2 | 83.3 |
| Women | 92.3 | 81.0 | 76.9 | 83.9 | 83.1 |

[^1]| [Levels in thousands] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Characteristic | Total, recent college graduates | Bachelor's degree | Advanced degree |
| Total employed, ages 20 to 29 | 995 | 793 | 202 |
| Percent distribution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| Management, business, and financial operations | 14.0 | 11.6 | 23.2 |
| Professional and related | 47.9 | 42.7 | 68.3 |
| Service | 12.7 | 15.3 | 2.3 |
| Sales and office | 19.1 | 23.1 | 3.7 |
| All other | 6.3 | 7.3 | 2.4 |
| Industry ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Goods-producing | 6.4 | 7.8 | 1.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 10.3 | 10.0 | 11.7 |
| Financial activities | 6.1 | 6.7 | 3.7 |
| Professional and business services | 16.0 | 14.1 | 23.7 |
| Educational and health services | 41.8 | 38.5 | 54.9 |
| Educational services | 22.2 | 20.2 | 30.4 |
| Health care and social assistance | 19.6 | 18.3 | 24.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 9.0 | 11.2 | . 3 |
| Public administration | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| All other industries | 6.9 | 8.5 | . 6 |
| Class of worker ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| Government wage and salary workers | 17.5 | 15.4 | 25.7 |
| Federal | 2.5 | 2.1 | 4.3 |
| State | 8.6 | 8.3 | 9.7 |
| Local | 6.4 | 5.0 | 11.8 |
| Private wage and salary workers | 81.7 | 84.0 | 72.9 |
| All other | . 8 | . 6 | 1.4 |

${ }^{1}$ All other occupations include natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations and production, transportation, and material moving occupations.
${ }^{2}$ Goods-producing industries include agricultural and related, mining, construction, and manufacturing industries. All other industries include transportation and warehousing, utilities, information, and other services.
${ }^{3}$ All other classes include both incorporated and unincorporated selfemployed workers and unpaid family workers.
NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October).
SOURCE: October 2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2011 recent college graduates employed in sales and office occupations and service occupations were recipients
of a bachelor's degree. Conversely, recipients of advanced degrees made up a large share of those employed in management, business, and financial operations occupations.

By industry, about 2 in 5 recent graduates in the 2011 cohort found work in educational and health services. ${ }^{16}$ (See table 4.) Within that industry, about 22 percent of recent graduates were employed in educational services and about 20 percent in health care and social assistance. More than one-half of recipients of advanced degrees in 2011 were employed in one of these industries. The 2011 cohort of recent graduates also found work in professional and business services ( 16 percent), wholesale and retail trade ( 10 percent), and leisure and hospitality ( 9 percent). Almost one-quarter of recipients of advanced degrees were employed in professional and business services. Recent bachelor's degree recipients made up almost all of those recent graduates employed in leisure and hospitality.

Most recent graduates were employed in the private sector. (See table 4.) About one-fifth of recent graduates found work in the public sector, primarily in state and local government. Three-fourths of those recent graduates employed in state and local government were working in education.

## Unemployment rate

A key measure of the health of the labor market is the unemployment rate, which is the proportion of the labor force that is not working but is actively seeking work and available to take a job, if offered. The unemployment rate of recent college graduates was 12.6 percent in October 2011, little changed from a year earlier. (See table 5.) Despite modest improvement since a recent peak in October 2009, the unemployment rate of recent college graduates remains elevated above prerecession levels.

The 2011 cohort of male graduates had an unemployment rate of 15.4 percent in October 2011, compared with 10.1 percent for their female counterparts. Over the period of October 2007 to October 2009, the unemployment rate of both male and female recent college graduates doubled. The increase in unemployment was relatively more severe for men, who experienced a peak unemployment rate of 20.5 percent in October 2009, 8.9 percentage points higher than the rate of their female counterparts.

The unemployment rate for the 2011 recipients of advanced degrees was 8.6 percent, compared with 13.5 percent for recipients of bachelor's degrees in October 2011. This discrepancy may reflect the fact that recipients of an advanced degree are older on average than recipients of a bachelor's degree, and older persons tend to have lower
unemployment rates. This result may also be because advanced degrees confer specialized skills that employers find desirable.

## School enrollment

Many recent college graduates face a decision of either entering the labor market directly after graduation or en-
rolling in graduate school. In a weak labor market, graduate school would seem to appeal to recent bachelor's degree graduates, although empirical evidence of a cyclical pattern to graduate school enrollment is mixed. ${ }^{17}$

About one-quarter of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates were enrolled in school in October 2011. ${ }^{18}$ (See table 6.) The proportion of the recent college graduates enrolled in school in October 2011 changed little from

## Table 5. Unemployment rates of recent college graduates by degree and gender, each October 2007-2011

[Levels in thousands]

| Degree and gender | Year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Total recent college graduates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force, ages 20 to 29 | 1,036 | 1,132 | 1,036 | 1,101 | 1,138 |
| Unemployment rate, total | 7.7 | 11.6 | 15.5 | 13.2 | 12.6 |
| Men | 10.2 | 15.4 | 20.5 | 15.7 | 15.4 |
| Women | 6.0 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 10.1 |
| Bachelor's degree |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 800 | 834 | 745 | 834 | 917 |
| Unemployment rate, total | 9.0 | 11.9 | 17.6 | 14.0 | 13.5 |
| Men | 11.4 | 15.7 | 26.6 | 16.0 | 16.1 |
| Women | 7.3 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 11.2 |
| Advanced degree |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 236 | 298 | 291 | 266 | 221 |
| Unemployment rate, total | 3.1 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 8.6 |
| Men | 5.0 | 14.1 | 6.6 | 14.9 | 12.0 |
| Women | 2.2 | 9.4 | 13.5 | 7.6 | 6.1 |

NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October).
SOURCE: October 2007-2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Table 6. School enrollment rates of recent college graduates by degree, each October 2007-2011

[Levels in thousands]

| Degree | Year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Total recent college graduates |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population, ages 20 to 29 | 1,192 | 1,281 | 1,217 | 1,332 | 1,336 |
| Percent enrolled in school, total | 26.1 | 19.2 | 24.9 | 23.8 | 24.7 |
| Bachelor's degree |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 938 | 946 | 893 | 1,023 | 1,093 |
| Percent enrolled in school, total | 29.3 | 19.7 | 27.0 | 25.9 | 27.6 |
| Advanced degree |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 254 | 334 | 324 | 299 | 243 |
| Percent enrolled in school, total | 14.2 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 16.7 | 11.5 |

[^2]Table 7. Labor force status of 2011 recent college graduates by degree, gender, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, age, and school enrollment, October 2011
[Levels in thousands]

| Characteristic | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  | Not in the labor force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Percent of population | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Percent of population | Number | Rate |  |
| Total, 2011 recent college graduates ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, ages 20 to 29 | 1,336 | 1,138 | 85.2 | 995 | 74.5 | 143 | 12.6 | 198 |
| Men | 622 | 528 | 84.9 | 447 | 71.8 | 81 | 15.4 | 94 |
| Women | 714 | 610 | 85.4 | 548 | 76.7 | 62 | 10.1 | 104 |
| White | 1,073 | 935 | 87.1 | 836 | 77.9 | 99 | 10.6 | 138 |
| Black | 135 | 114 | 84.4 | 91 | 67.4 | 23 | 20.2 | 21 |
| Asian | 78 | 52 | 67.0 | 33 | 42.0 | 19 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 26 |
| Hispanic | 137 | 122 | 89.0 | 107 | 78.3 | 15 | 12.1 | 15 |
| Ages 20 to 24 | 912 | 781 | 85.6 | 688 | 75.4 | 94 | 12.0 | 131 |
| Ages 25 to 29 | 424 | 357 | 84.1 | 308 | 72.5 | 49 | 13.8 | 67 |
| Enrolled in school | 330 | 224 | 68.0 | 210 | 63.5 | 15 | 6.6 | 106 |
| Not enrolled in school | 1,006 | 914 | 90.8 | 785 | 78.1 | 128 | 14.0 | 93 |
| Bachelor's degree |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,093 | 917 | 83.9 | 793 | 72.5 | 124 | 13.5 | 176 |
| Men | 526 | 438 | 83.1 | 367 | 69.8 | 70 | 16.1 | 89 |
| Women | 567 | 479 | 84.6 | 426 | 75.1 | 54 | 11.2 | 88 |
| Ages 20 to 24 | 856 | 728 | 85.0 | 641 | 74.8 | 87 | 12.0 | 128 |
| Ages 25 to 29 | 237 | 189 | 79.6 | 152 | 64.2 | 37 | 19.4 | 48 |
| Enrolled in school | 302 | 201 | 66.5 | 186 | 61.6 | 15 | 7.3 | 101 |
| Not enrolled in school | 791 | 716 | 90.5 | 606 | 76.7 | 109 | 15.3 | 75 |
| Master's degree or higher |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 243 | 221 | 91.0 | 202 | 83.2 | 19 | 8.6 | 22 |
| Men | 96 | 91 | 94.6 | 80 | 83.3 | 11 | 12.0 | 5 |
| Women | 147 | 130 | 88.5 | 122 | 83.1 | 8 | 6.1 | 17 |
| Ages 20 to 24 | 56 | 53 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 47 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 6 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 3 |
| Ages 25 to 29 | 187 | 168 | 89.9 | 155 | 83.1 | 13 | 7.5 | 19 |

${ }^{1}$ Data refer to people who graduated from college in January through October 2011.
${ }^{2}$ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000 .
NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October). Data for the race groups shown do not sum to totals because not all races are presented. People whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.
SOURCE: October 2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
prior years. A higher percentage of recent recipients of bachelor's degree (about 28 percent) were enrolled in school compared with that of recent recipients of advanced degrees (about 12 percent) in October 2011.

Recent graduates who were enrolled in school in October 2011 were less likely to be participating in the labor force ( 68.0 percent) than those not enrolled ( 90.8 percent). (See table 7.) Those enrolled in school were less likely to be working and were somewhat less likely to be
unemployed than those not enrolled.
With more people earning college degrees than ever before, documenting labor force outcomes for each new cohort of college graduates is important. Administered annually each October, the CPS School Enrollment Supplement provides a snapshot of the demographic and labor force characteristics of each new cohort of recent graduates.

The data collected in the CPS School Enrollment Supplement show that 74.5 percent of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates were employed in October 2011 and that their unemployment rate was 12.6 percent. The employment-population ratio and unemployment rate of recent college graduates were similar in 2011 and 2010. Generally, recipients of advanced degrees were more likely to be employed than those who received bachelor's degrees.

About one-half of the 2011 cohort of recent college graduates were working in professional and related occu-
pations in October 2011. About 2 in 5 were employed in educational and health services. About one-fifth of recent college graduates were working in the public sector, primarily in education services.

About 25 percent of 2011 recent college graduates were enrolled in school in October 2011. Recipients of bachelor's degrees were more likely to be enrolled in school than were recipients of an advanced degree. Those enrolled in school were less likely to participate in the labor force than those who were not enrolled.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ College graduates are persons who completed a bachelor's degree and higher, which includes bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.
${ }^{2}$ For more information, see "Attachment 8: Current Population Survey, October 2011 School Enrollment and Internet Use Supplement Questionnaire," Current Population Survey, October 2011 School Enrollment File Technical Documentation (U.S. Census Bureau, October 2011), http://www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cpsoct11.pdf.
${ }^{3}$ See table A-16, "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and educational attainment," Labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2013), http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ cpseea16.htm.
${ }^{4}$ See table 1, "Demography and enrollment by sex and race/ethnicity: percentage distribution of 2007-2008 first-time bachelor's recipients by sex, race/ethnicity, demographic and enrollment characteristics: 2009," 2008-09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (National Center for Education Statistics, July 2011), p. 8, http://nces.ed.gov/ pubs2011/2011236.pdf.
${ }^{5}$ Of the 547 respondents to the October 2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the CPS with an educational attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher between the ages of 15 and 29, 7 respondents were between the ages of 15 and 19, or about 1.3 percent of the total sample.
${ }^{6}$ A professional degree includes medical doctor (M.D.), doctor of dental surgery (D.D.S.), juris doctor (J.D.), and other comparable degrees. A doctoral degree includes doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.), doctor of education (Ed.D.), and other comparable degrees at the doctoral level. See appendix in this article for additional information.
${ }^{7}$ See table 292, "Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by control of institution, level of degree, and field of study: 2009-10," Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Digest of Education Statistics (National Center for Education Statistics, May 2011), http://nces. ed.gov/programs/digest/d11/tables/dt11_292.asp.
${ }^{8}$ Table 1, 2008-09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study, http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011236.pdf.
${ }^{9}$ For more information, see the news release "College enrollment and work activity of 2011 high school graduates" (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 19, 2012), http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ hsgec.pdf.
${ }^{10}$ See table 3, "Time to degree: median and percentage distribution of 2007-08 first-time bachelor's degree recipients by number of months from enrollment to degree attainment and enrollment characteristics: 2009," 2008-09 Baccalaureate and Beyond Longitudinal Study (National Center for Education Statistics, July 2011), pp. 10-11, http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011236.pdf.
${ }^{11}$ According the National Bureau of Economic Research, which is generally recognized as the official arbiter of recessions in the United States, the most recent recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009.
${ }^{12}$ See Lisa B. Kahn, "The long-term consequences of graduating from college in a bad economy," Labour Economics, April 2010, pp. 303-316.
${ }^{13}$ Professional and related occupations include computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; community and social service; legal; education, training, and library; arts, entertainment, sports, and media, and healthcare practitioner and technical occupations. Professional and related occupations made up 22.1 percent of total employment in 2011.
${ }^{14}$ Dixie Sommers and Teresa L. Morisi, "Employment projections through the lens of education and training," Monthly Labor Revierw, April 2012, pp. 13-28, http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2012/04/art 2full.pdf.
${ }^{15}$ Sales and office occupations include retail sales workers, sales representatives, as well as office and administrative support occupations, such as clerks and secretaries. Sales and office occupations made up about 23.6 percent of total employment in 2011.
${ }^{16}$ The estimates for different industries, including those for educational and health services, include both government and private wage and salary workers.
${ }^{17}$ Kelly Bedard and Douglas A. Herman, "Who goes to graduate/ professional school? The importance of economic fluctuations, undergraduate field, and ability," Economics of Education Revierw, April 2008, pp. 197-210.
${ }^{18}$ A person is considered enrolled in school if they were enrolled in regular school in the October of the calendar year of the survey. Regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward a high school diploma or a college, university, or professional degree.

## APPENDIX: Technical information about measures of educational attainment and recent college graduates in the Current Population Survey

The estimates for recent college graduates in this article were obtained from a supplement to the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides information on employment and unemployment in the United States. The CPS is conducted each month by the U.S. Census Bureau. A CPS supplement consists of questions on a particular topic following the completion of the basic monthly questionnaire. The monthly CPS began in 1940, and the School Enrollment Supplement has been conducted annually each October since 1961. ${ }^{1}$ The BLS, Census Bureau, and National Center for Education Statistics jointly sponsor the School Enrollment Supplement.

## Educational attainment measurement in the CPS

Prior to 1992, educational attainment was enumerated in the CPS by the number of years of schooling completed. Beginning in January 1992, the CPS began to measure educational attainment by the highest diploma or degree received, matching the measure used in the 1990 Census. ${ }^{2}$ The updated educational attainment measure more accurately captures the economic benefit conferred on workers who successfully complete their degree. ${ }^{3}$ A research summary published in the September 1993 Monthly Labor Review documents the motivation for the change as well as specific changes to the wording of the questionnaire. ${ }^{4}$ The School Enrollment Supplement questionnaire was updated in October 1992 to reflect the new educational attainment measure.

Data for college graduates presented in this article include persons with a bachelor's degree or higher. Additional data are also presented specifically for recipients of a bachelor's degree, as well as for recipients of an advanced degree, such as a master's, professional, or doctoral degree. All estimates for college graduates in this article exclude recipients of associate's degrees. Currently, the BLS considers persons with an associate's degree to possess an educational attainment of some college or associate's degree. The box that follows shows the educational attainment categories and applicable abbreviations used in the CPS.

| Educational attainment | Example |
| :--- | :--- |
| Less than a high school diploma |  |
| High school diploma |  |
| Some college or associate's degree |  |
| Associate's degree |  |
| College graduate | B.A., B.S. |
| Bachelor's degree |  |
| Advanced degree | M.A., M.S., M.P.A., M.B.A. |
| Master's degree | J.D., M.D., D.D.S. |
| Professional degree | Ph.D., Ed.D. |
| Doctoral degree |  |

## Supplement question identifying recent college graduates

All respondents to the October CPS between the ages of 15 and 29 who possess at least an associate's degree are asked when they received their most recent college degree. Specifically, the School Enrollment Supplement question is, "In what calendar year did you receive your most recent degree?" This question has two response options: in the current year or in a prior year. This question first appeared in the October 1993 School Enrollment Supplement and has been asked in each subsequent supplement.

Respondents who report that they received their degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October) are considered recent college graduates. All labor force estimates for recent college graduates in this article refer to persons ages 20 to 29 with a bachelor's degree or higher. Persons ages 15 to 19 were excluded from estimates in this article because of their small representation within the October 2011 sample. ${ }^{5}$

## Limitations of the CPS data

The sample size of the CPS limits the precision of detailed data pertaining to relatively small groups. For instance, in October 2011, approximately 700 respondents had received a degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October) and were members of a household par-
ticipating in the CPS. Of those, about 160 had received an associate's degree, about 440 had received a bachelor's degree, and about 100 received an advanced degree. Further division of the data by different characteristics can result in weighted estimates that are based on very few interviews. As a result, the standard errors for some weighted estimates are large. ${ }^{6}$ All estimates presented in this article meet the minimum threshold for publication of monthly CPS data. ${ }^{7}$

## Weighting procedures

The publication Design and Methodology: Current Population Survey, also known as Technical Paper 66, describes general weighting procedures for calculating various kinds of data from the CPS. ${ }^{8}$ The technical documentation for the October 2011 School Enrollment Supplement contains a more detailed description of estimation and weighting procedures specifically for the supplement. ${ }^{9}$

## Notes to appendix

${ }^{1}$ For more information, see "School Enrollment Reports and Tables from Previous Years" (U.S. Census Bureau, August 2, 2011), http:// www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/previous/index.html.
${ }^{2}$ The question used to measure educational attainment in the CPS asks the respondent, "What is the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received?" A recent college graduate of a joint degree program, such as a joint medical doctor (M.D.) and master's of public health (M.P.H.), would therefore be counted as a professional degree recipient. For more information, about the questions on educational attainment in the CPS, see "Current Population Survey Interviewing Manual" (U.S. Census Bureau, January 2012), pp. C3-16 through C3-18, http://www. census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/CPS_Manual_Jan2012_Entire.pdf.
${ }^{3}$ David A. Jaeger and Marianne E. Page, "Degrees matter: new evidence on sheepskin effects in the returns to education," The Review of Economics and Statistics, November 1996, pp. 733-740.
${ }^{4}$ Robert Kominski and Paul M. Siegel, "Measuring education in the Current Population Survey," Monthly Labor Review, September 1993, pp. 34-38. http://www.bls.gov/cps/measuring_educa tion_1993.pdf.
${ }^{5}$ Of the 547 respondents to the October 2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the CPS with an educational attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher and between the ages of 15 and 29, 7 respondents
were between the ages of 15 and 19 , or about 1.3 percent of the total sample.
${ }^{6}$ For a full discussion on the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see http://www.bls.gov/ cps/documentation.htm\#reliability.
${ }^{7}$ Generally, rates and percentages are not published for CPS data unless the monthly base is greater than 75,000 . For more information, see "Employment and earnings: household data, reliability of estimates" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2006), p. 197, http://www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm\#reliability.

8 "Chapter 10: Weighting and Seasonal Adjustment for Labor Force Data," Design and Methodology: Current Population Survey, Technical Paper 66 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau, October 2006), pp. 75-88, http://www.census.gov/ prod/2006pubs/tp-66.pdf.
${ }^{9}$ For more information, see "Attachment 16: Source of the Data and Accuracy of the Estimates for the October 2011 CPS Microdata File on School Enrollment Source and Accuracy of the October 2011 School Enrollment Data," Current Population Survey, October 2011 School Enrollment File Technical Documentation (U.S. Census Bureau, October 2011), p. 200, http://www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/ cpsoct11.pdf.

# Hispanic/Latino fatal occupational injury rates 

The overall fatal occupational injury rate is bigher for Hispanic/Latino workers than for all workers; foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers have higher rates than native-born Hispanic/Latino workers in certain occupations, a statistic that is explainable by differentials in employment between the two groups

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The topic of job safety among Hispanic/Latino workers continues to command the attention of a growing number of people in the occupational safety community. Various events, including the coordination of efforts among various agencies and organizations at the first $\mathrm{Na}-$ tional Action Summit for Latino Worker Health and Safety, held in April 2010, signal the increasing prominence of this issue. ${ }^{1}$

One statistic frequently noted by professionals in the field is the national fatal injury rate for Hispanic/Latino workers in comparison to that of all workers. Citing BLS data, Dr. John Howard, director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, spoke at the National Action Summit:

For much of the past two decades... the rate of work-related fatalities for Latinos has exceeded the rate for all U.S. workers, at times dramatically so. During the period 2003-2006, for instance, the fatality rate for Latino workers exceeded the rate for all workers by nearly 35 percent. ${ }^{2}$

This article examines the national Hispanic/Latino fatal injury rate, with a focus on fatal injury rates by major occupation group and nativity. Findings indicate that
rates are higher for foreign-born workers, but only in certain occupations. In addition, differentials in employment may explain some of the disparities in fatal injury rates between the two groups discussed. Rates are constructed with the use of data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) ${ }^{3}$ and the Current Population Survey (CPS) ${ }^{4}$ on workers born inside and outside of the United States by each major occupation. Occupational rates for all workers will be used as a baseline for comparison to provide a context for understanding the rates of fatal injury among subpopulations of Hispanic/Latino workers.

## Foreign- and native-born Hispanics/Latinos

Despite a common ethnicity shared by foreignand native-born Hispanic/Latino workers, it is helpful to view them as two distinct groups in assessing occupational safety. As suggested by the Pew Research Hispanic Center, ${ }^{5}$ workers born outside of the United States, particularly those who migrated later in life, share an experience different from that of native-born workers. Chart 1 shows Hispanic/Latino workers by nativity as a proportion of the U.S. workforce. ${ }^{6}$

In 2008, the CPS reported that, of more than 145 million employed civilians in the United States, 14 percent, or roughly 20 million, were of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. About 11 million,

## Chart 1. U.S. employment, by nativity and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, 2008

Total employment $=145,362,000$
$\square$ Non-Hispanic/Latino foreign-born workers
$\square$ Foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers
$\square$ Native-born Hispanic/Latino workers
$\square$ Non-Hispanic / Latino native-born workers

Percent


SOURCE: American Community Survey.
or 54 percent, of Hispanic/Latino workers were born outside of the United States. That year, Hispanic/Latino workers accounted for 49 percent of all foreign-born workers in the nation. Overall, foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers incurred 66 percent of all fatal injuries to Hispanic/Latino workers, but made up a lesser 54 percent of employment. Native-born Hispanic/Latino workers constituted 6 percent (about 9 million) of all employed persons (see chart 1), and suffered the same percentage of fatal work injuries among all employed persons, from 2006 to 2008. During that same time span, native-born Hispanic/Latino workers incurred 34 percent of fatal work injuries among all Hispanic/Latino workers (see chart 2), slightly more than half the number incurred by foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers.

Foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers come from diverse countries in Latin America and Europe. The largest share, according to the American Community Survey, is from Mexico. ${ }^{7}$ The greatest portion ( 46 percent) of fatal work injuries incurred by Hispanic/Latino workers from 2006 to 2008 involved Mexican-born workers, as depicted in chart 2.

Agencies and organizations from diverse backgrounds, such as the Pew Research Hispanic Center, Department of Labor, National Council of La Raza, and American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), frequently assert that foreign-born

Hispanic/Latino workers are more likely than other workers born in the United States to encounter barriers to occupational safety, including limited English proficiency and limited or no knowledge of worker safety laws and rights. ${ }^{8}$ Among other obstacles that have been cited are the absence of a cultural precedent for safety, as well as the fear of employer retaliation against workers who speak up about safety hazards in the workplace. ${ }^{9}$

Though certainly not a homogenous demographic, na-tive-born Hispanics/Latinos are fairly well aligned culturally with other U.S. citizens, with whom they share similar educational opportunities, a good understanding of U.S. law, and a rich exposure to the English language. For example, a 2008 study by the Pew Research Hispanic Center found that 48.2 percent of all native-born Hispanics/Latinos over the age of 18 in the United States spoke English very well while 13.9 percent spoke English less than very well. ${ }^{10}$ In contrast, the same study found that 43 percent of Hispanic/Latino populations of Mexican nativity, 41 percent of Central American nativity, and 21 percent of South American nativity spoke English less than very well. Furthermore, 88 percent of native-born Hispanics/ Latinos had completed high school, compared with 67 percent of foreign-born Hispanics/Latinos. ${ }^{11}$ Native-born Hispanic/Latino workers also appear to have better access

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries involving Hispanic/Latino workers, by region or country of nativity, 2006-2008


SOURCE: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.
to health care, with 80 percent of the group being insured in 2008, in contrast to 50 percent of foreign-born workers who had health insurance that year. ${ }^{12}$ For all of these reasons, native-born Hispanic/Latino workers may have a reasonably good understanding of worker safety, enabling them to incur fewer workplace injuries than their foreignborn counterparts.

## Methodology

This article employs the imputation methods used to calculate the official hours-based CFOI rates at the state level. Data were obtained from both the CFOI and the CPS. The CFOI is a federal-state cooperative program that has been implemented in all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1992. To compile counts that are as complete as possible, the census uses multiple sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal worker injuries. Data compiled by the program are issued annually for the preceding calendar year.

Hours-based fatal injury rates measure occupational risk by standardizing fatal injuries in terms of length of exposure. These rates are generally considered to be more accurate than employment-based rates, which assess the number of fatal injuries per number of employed persons, regardless of the amount of time spent on the job. Hours-
based rates represent the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs) in a given worker population ${ }^{13}$ and are calculated as

$$
\begin{equation*}
N / \mathrm{EH} \times 200,000,000, \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
N= & \text { number of fatal work injuries in a given } \\
& \text { population, } \\
\mathrm{EH}= & \text { total hours worked by all employees in a } \\
& \text { given population during the calendar year, } \\
& \text { and }
\end{array}\right\}=\begin{aligned}
200,000,000= & \text { base for } 100,000 \text { FTEs } \\
& \text { in a population (working } 40 \text { hours per } \\
& \text { week, } 50 \text { weeks per year). }
\end{aligned}
$$

EH is calculated from two CPS estimates: average hours and time at work. Unfortunately, data on average hours worked by Hispanic/Latino workers are not available at certain levels of detail, such as by state, by nativity, or by occupation. For this reason, the CFOI program developed a method for imputing EH in order to produce fatal injury rates by state. The method uses employment data $(E)$ that are available by state and combines those data with national estimates of average hours (hours worked, or HW) by industry. The CPS also produces employment data ( $E$ )
on Hispanic/Latino workers by nativity and occupation. Consequently, the method for calculating state rates by industry can be adapted to produce fatal injury rates for Hispanic/Latino workers by occupation. The formula

$$
\mathrm{EH}_{L}=E_{L} \times \mathrm{HW}_{N},
$$

where

$$
E_{L}=\text { Hispanic/Latino employment and }
$$ $\mathrm{HW}_{N}=$ average annual number of hours worked by each employee in a given worker population for the entire United States,

shows how average hours $\left(\mathrm{HW}_{N}\right)$ for the entire United States and "at work" (employment, or $E_{L}$ ) information on Hispanic/Latino workers can be used to calculate $\mathrm{EH}_{L}$
(total hours worked by all employees in the Hispanic/Latino population during the calendar year). The imputed value for EH can then be substituted back into the original hours-based fatal injury rate equation (1).

The fatal injury rates obtained exclude members of the resident military, volunteers, and workers under 16 years of age, because these groups are not included in CPS employment estimates. Rates derived from numerators that included three or fewer fatal injuries did not meet CFOI publication criteria and do not appear in this article.

## Hispanic/Latino fatal injury rates

Table 1 presents fatal injury rates from 2006 through 2008 for Hispanic/Latino workers as a population, as well as separate rates for foreign-born and native-born Hispanic/

Table 1. Fatal injury rates ${ }^{1}$ of Hispanic/Latino workers, by nativity and occupation, 2006-2008

| Occupation | All workers |  |  |  | All Hispanic/Latino workers |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2006-2008 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2006-2008 |
| Total | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Management | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Sales and related | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Protective service | 8.6 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 14.0 | 8.0 | 9.9 |
| Food preparation and serving | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Office and administrative support | . 5 | . 8 | . 5 | . 6 | . 7 | . 9 | . 5 | . 7 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 29.9 | 25.7 | 28.4 | 28.0 | 21.1 | 17.3 | 20.0 | 19.4 |
| Construction and extraction | 13.7 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 12.0 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repairs | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 7.1 |
| Production | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Transportation and material moving | 17.1 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 10.9 |
| Occupation | Foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers |  |  |  | Native-born Hispanic/Latino workers |  |  |  |
|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2006-2008 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2006-2008 |
| Total | 6.4 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Management | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | . 8 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Sales and related | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 | . 8 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Protective service | 11.6 | 24.8 | 9.0 | 15.1 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| Food preparation and serving | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance | 6.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Office and administrative support | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | . 5 | . 7 | . 3 | . 5 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 20.7 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 24.0 | 24.8 | 49.1 | 32.6 |
| Construction and extraction | 12.5 | 12.2 | 9.6 | 11.4 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 14.2 | 14.0 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repairs | 9.7 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Production | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Transportation and material moving | 11.1 | 11.2 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 12.1 |

[^3]Latino workers. The table also provides the all-worker fatal injury rate for comparison. For all of the years shown, the overall fatal injury rate for all Hispanic/Latino workers was higher than the rate for all workers. ${ }^{14}$ However, the separate rate for native-born Hispanic/Latino workers was lower than that of all workers for all years shown. Foreign-born workers had significantly higher rates in all years than did all workers.

Given the disparities in fatal injury rates mentioned in the previous paragraph, examining rates for each nativity group by major occupation yields somewhat unexpected results. Four of the six occupation groups of Hispanic/ Latino workers with statistically higher rates than the annual average rate of 4.0 for all workers in 2006-2008 show native-born workers as having a higher rate of fatal injuries than foreign-born workers. The four groups are farming, forestry, and fishing; construction and extraction; transportation and material moving; and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance. Foreign-born workers had higher rates in the other two occupation groups. Although these differences in rates between the two nativity groups may seem counterintuitive, a closer examination of employment within those occupations offers some possible reasons for the disparities.

In farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, the 3-year average fatal injury rate for native-born workers was 32.6 per 100,000 FTEs while the average for foreign-born workers was 18.0 per 100,000 FTEs. Construction and
extraction occupations saw a 3 -year average fatal injury rate of 14.0 per 100,000 FTEs for native-born workers and 11.4 for foreign-born workers. Fatal injury rates for native-born and foreign-born workers in transportation and material moving occupations were, respectively, 12.1 and 10.2 per 100,000 FTEs, for the 3-year average. Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations also had higher native-born than foreign-born fatal injury rates for 2 out of 3 years.

Protective services showed significantly higher rates for foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers than for nativeborn Hispanic/Latino workers in 2006 and 2007. Foreignborn Hispanic/Latino workers in this occupation group saw an average fatality rate of 15.1 per 100,000 FTEs for the 3-year period, compared with the native-born average of 8.6. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations had 3 -year average fatal injury rates of 7.7 per 100,000 FTEs for foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers and 6.5 per 100,000 FTEs for native-born Hispanic/Latino workers, although only one year, 2006, showed a statistically significant difference.

The rest of this article examines the composition of fatal injury rates, as well as occupational safety issues, for Hispanic/Latino workers in light of the numbers of fatal injuries and the proportions of workers employed in various occupations. Fatal injury rate results are analyzed on the basis of the total number of fatal work injuries by major occupation group and detailed occupation. Also as-

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries involving Hispanic/Latino workers, by major occupation and nativity, 2006-2008

| Occupation | Count of all Hispanic/ <br> Latino workers | Foreign-born Hispanic/ <br> Latino workers |  | Native-born Hispanic/ <br> Latino workers |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Percent | Count | Percent |  |
| All occupations | 2,731 | 1,804 | 66 | 927 | 34 |
| Management | 58 | 31 | 53 | 27 | 47 |
| Sales and related | 88 | 50 | 57 | 38 | 43 |
| Protective service | 95 | 30 | 32 | 65 | 68 |
| Food preparation and serving | 49 | 34 | 69 | 15 | 31 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance | 249 | 192 | 77 | 57 | 23 |
| Personal care | 19 | 10 | 53 | 9 | 47 |
| Office and administrative support | 44 | 23 | 52 | 21 | 48 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 226 | 187 | 83 | 39 | 17 |
| Construction and extraction | 960 | 707 | 74 | 253 | 26 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 159 | 92 | 58 | 67 | 42 |
| Production | 165 | 113 | 68 | 52 | 32 |
| Transportation and material moving | 541 | 313 | 58 | 228 | 42 |

[^4]sessed is employment by occupation group and nativity.
Fatal injury counts by occupation group. Table 2 lists the number of fatal injuries by major occupation. The table also gives the percentage of fatalities, by nativity, in each occupation group. Workers identified as native-born Hispanics/ Latinos account for only a third of the total fatal injuries involving Hispanic/Latino workers. The percentage is lower for native-born Hispanics/Latinos across all occupational categories except protective service occupations, in which native-born workers account for a greater percentage.

Three out of the four previously identified occupation groups in which native-born workers had higher fatal injury rates than foreign-born workers saw approximately one-fourth or less of Hispanic/Latino fatalities involving native-born workers. In other words, although more fatal injuries were incurred per 100,000 native-born Hispanic/ Latino FTEs, the actual number of fatal injuries suffered by this group was still fewer than that of foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers, because larger numbers of for-eign-born workers are employed in these occupations. The three groups were farming, forestry, and fishing; construction and extraction; and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance. Although the differences in percentages of fatal injuries are substantial, it is important to examine the numbers in the context of employment differences between the two groups; a later subsection does just that.

Fatal work injuries by detailed occupation. Differences also appear between distributions of fatal injuries among more detailed occupations within the major occupation groups over the 3 -year period. The following tabulation shows that nearly 90 percent of fatal injuries to foreignborn Hispanic/Latino workers in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations were incurred by agricultural workers (percentages may sum to more or less than 100 percent because only selected detailed occupations are presented):

| Occupation | All Foreign-born Hispanid Hispanicl |  | Native-born |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hispanicl |
|  | Latino workers | Latino workers | Latino workers |
| Total (number) ..................... | 226 | 187 | 39 |
| Percent: |  |  |  |
| All farming, forestry, |  |  |  |
| and fishing occupations........... | ... 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Agricultural workers............ | ... 85 | 89 | 67 |
| Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse | 55 | 59 | 36 |
| Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals. | ... 21 | 20 | 26 |
| Fisher and related fishing workers. | ... 6 | 3 | 21 |

In 2006-2008, 59 percent of the fatalities suffered by for-eign-born Hispanic/Latino workers in the farming, forestry, and fishing sector involved farmworkers and laborers in crop, nursery, and greenhouse occupations. In contrast, 36 percent of native-born Hispanic/Latino fatalities involved farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse occupations. Of those workers with fatal injuries in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations, native-born Hispanic/ Latino workers suffered about 21 percent of their fatal injuries in fishing and related occupations, an occupation group that has one of the highest fatal injury rates overall of any occupation among all workers. By contrast, fishing and related occupations accounted for only 3 percent of injuries to foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers.

As the following tabulation shows, 88 percent of for-eign-born Hispanic/Latino workers' fatal injuries suffered in detailed construction occupations occurred in construction trades worker occupations, compared with 77 percent of native-born Hispanic/Latino workers' fatalities (again, percentages may sum to more or less than 100 percent because only selected detailed occupations are presented):

|  | All | Foreign-born | Native-born |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Occupation | Hispanic <br> Latino workers | Hispanid Latino workers | Hispanicl Latino workers |
| Total (number).................... | 960 | 707 | 253 |
| Percent: |  |  |  |
| All construction and |  |  |  |
| extraction occupations......... | .. 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Supervisors... | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Construction trades |  |  |  |
| workers............................ | .. 85 | 88 | 77 |
| Carpenters. | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| Construction laborers......... | . 42 | 46 | 31 |
| Roofers............................ | . 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Extraction workers .............. | . 6 | 4 | 13 |

Construction laborers accounted for a considerable part of this difference, incurring 46 percent of the total number of fatal injuries involving foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers but just 31 percent of those involving native-born Hispanic/Latino workers. The proportion of native-born Hispanic/Latino workers who died while working in extraction occupations ( 13 percent) was more than 3 times the proportion of foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers who died while working in those same occupations (4 percent).

Heavy truck or tractor-trailer drivers suffered the most fatal injuries involving Hispanic/Latino workers in any single occupation within transportation and material moving occupations. The following tabulation shows that the proportion of native-born Hispanic/Latino workers who were fatally injured while working as a heavy truck or trac-
tor-trailer driver was about 20 percent greater than the proportion of foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers (as before, percentages may sum to more or less than 100 percent because only selected detailed occupations are presented):

|  | All <br> Hispanic/ <br> Latino | Foreign-born <br> Hispanicl <br> Latino | Native-born <br> Hispanid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Latino <br> workers |  |  |  |
| workers |  |  |  |$\quad$| workers |
| :---: |

Foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers incurred 8 percentage points more of the total injuries in material moving occupations, with hand laborers and material movers accounting for most of the difference.

As the following tabulation shows, foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers succumbed to more than 3 out of 4 fatal injuries within building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (once more, percentages may sum to more or less than 100 percent because only selected detailed occupations are presented):

|  | All | Foreign-born | Native-born |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hispanid | Hispanid | Hispanid |
| Occupation | Latino workers | Latino workers | Latino workers |
| Total (number). | 249 | 192 | 57 |
| Percent: |  |  |  |
| All building and grounds cleaning and maintenance |  |  |  |
| occupations ....................... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Building, cleaning, and pest control workers | 26 | 21 | 42 |
| Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.... | .. 22 | 18 | 35 |
| Grounds maintenance | 65 | 71 | 46 |
| Landscaping and groundskeeping |  | 49 | 39 |
| Tree trimmers and |  |  |  |
| pruners....................... | . 18 | 22 | 7 |

The greatest share of fatalities for these workers (71 percent) involved grounds maintenance workers. Fatal injuries involving native-born Hispanic/Latino workers were more likely to be split between building cleaning and pest control workers and grounds maintenance workers.

Hispanic/Latino employment in selected occupations with bigh fatality rates. For all Hispanic/Latino workers, the greatest number of fatal injuries occurred in occupational categories with traditionally high fatality rates among all workers. However, 63 percent of all fatal injuries involving native-born Hispanic/Latino workers occurred in these occupations with high-fatal injury rates, compared with 77 percent of all fatal injuries involving foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers. This difference indicates that, although the single-year and 3 -year average fatal injury rates for the native-born workers were statistically higher in those occupations in 2008, a greater number of foreignborn Hispanic/Latino workers are employed in occupations with relatively high fatal injury rates.

Table 3 shows the percentages of foreign- and nativeborn Hispanic/Latino workers across occupations. This employment distribution yields important insights into differences in fatal injury rates between the nativity groups. Native-born Hispanic/Latino workers have the greater representation in office and administrative support occupations, sales and related occupations, and management occupations, which together employ 37 percent of that population. As shown in table 1 , fatal injury rates of native-born Hispanic/Latino workers were either lower than or on a par with the all-worker rates for management, sales and related, and office and administrative support occupations from 2006 to 2008.

Again from table 3, the occupations with high fatality rates for native-born Hispanic/Latino workers had the four lowest percentages of native-born employment of any of the six previously identified groups and made up only 19 percent of native-born Hispanic/Latino employment. In contrast, those same occupations accounted for 44 percent of foreign-born Hispanic/Latino employment. Chart 3 illustrates this proportional difference. The total size of the foreign-born and native-born shares of the Hispanic/Latino worker population is close to a 1-to-1 ratio: 56 percent and 44 percent, respectively, of all Hispanic/Latino workers. Still, this ratio equates to more than twice as many foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers as native-born Hispanic/Latino workers employed in these higher risk industries.

In contrast to the nearly equitable ratio of native- to foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers, 66 percent of fatal occupational injuries incurred by Hispanic/Latino workers in all occupations from 2006 to 2008 involved for-eign-born workers, with native-born workers, of course, accounting for the remaining 34 percent. This is a ratio of nearly 2 to 1 and is an important contributor to differences in fatal injury rates between foreign-born and

Table 3. Hispanic/Latino employment, ${ }^{1}$ by major occupation and nativity, 2006-2008

| Occupation | Count of all Hispanic/ Latino workers | Foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers |  | Native-born Hispanic/Latino workers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| Total | 20,114 | 11,169 | 56 | 8,945 | 44 |
| Management | 1,128 | 476 | 42 | 653 | 58 |
| Business and financial | 441 | 134 | 30 | 308 | 70 |
| Sales and related | 1,877 | 776 | 41 | 1,101 | 59 |
| Education | 626 | 181 | 29 | 445 | 71 |
| Protective service | 313 | 66 | 21 | 247 | 79 |
| Food preparation and serving | 1,629 | 1,100 | 68 | 529 | 32 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance | 1,803 | 1,432 | 79 | 371 | 21 |
| Personal care | 655 | 321 | 49 | 334 | 51 |
| Office and administrative support | 2,396 | 803 | 34 | 1,593 | 66 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 386 | 344 | 89 | 42 | 11 |
| Construction and extraction | 2,735 | 2,111 | 77 | 623 | 23 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 732 | 393 | 54 | 338 | 46 |
| Production | 1,916 | 1,372 | 72 | 544 | 28 |
| Transportation and material moving | 1,683 | 1,044 | 62 | 638 | 38 |

${ }^{1}$ Employment is the average of the 3-year period 2006-2008.
NOTE: Detailed entries do not sum to totals because some occupations are excluded from the table.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

## Chart 3. Percentage that is Hispanic/Latino in selected occupations, by nativity, 2008



[^5]native-born Hispanic/Latino workers.
In the calculation of fatal injury rates, high employment in an occupational sector effectively increases the denominator. Despite a large numerator (the number of fatal injuries), a greater denominator serves to push rates down for native-born Hispanic/Latino workers. In other words, the large number of fatal injuries involving foreignborn workers in occupations with higher fatal injury rates is masked by the fact that more foreign-born workers are
employed in these occupations relative to native-born workers. Chart 4 illustrates this point. The top panel illustrates the difference between the fatal injury rates of foreign- and native-born Hispanic/Latino workers in construction and extraction occupations, while the bottom panel compares the relative numbers of foreign- and native-born Hispanics/Latinos employed in construction and extraction occupations with the number of fatal injuries incurred by those workers in this same occupation group. Note that,

Chart 4. Influence of employment on Hispanic/Latino fatal injury rates,' construction and extraction, 2008



[^6]although the number of fatal injuries is more than 3 times higher for foreign-born than for native-born Hispanic/ Latino workers, the greater relative difference in employment causes the fatal injury rate for native-born workers to be higher. This is despite the fact that considerably more foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers are exposed to the higher risks of employment in the construction industry and that they suffer a much higher absolute number of fatal injuries than do native-born Hispanic/Latino workers.

## Hispanic/Latino workers have an overall high-

 er fatal injury rate than that of all workers. Native-born Hispanics/Latinos tend to succumb to occupational injuries at a higher rate than foreign-born Hispanics/Latinosin occupations that typically have higher all-worker fatal injury rates, but that is because native-born Hispanic/Latino workers'employment in these same occupations is less than half that of foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers. Therefore, despite some indication that the native-born workers may face greater risks in these sectors, efforts at improving worker safety may prevent more workplace injuries in the foreign-born Hispanic/Latino population because of the larger numbers of such workers who are employed in relatively risky occupations. Certainly, great strides have been taken to combat occupational injuries among Hispanic/Latino workers, but much still can be done to combat the gap between their level of workplace safety and that of other worker populations.

## B05006\&prodType=table.

${ }^{8}$ See "20 FAQs about Hispanics" (Washington, DC, National Council of La Raza, 2010), http://www.nclr.org/index.php/about_us/faqs/ most_frequently_asked_questions_about_hispanics_in_the_us; and "Immigrant Workers at Risk: The Urgent Need for Improved Workplace Safety and Health Policies and Programs" (Washington, DC, AFL-CIO, August 2005), http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/ laborunions/28.
${ }^{9}$ S. Buchanan, "Day labor and occupational health: time to take a closer look," New Solutions, vol. 14, no. 3, 2004, pp. 253-260, http://baywood. metapress.com.ezproxy.welch.jhmi.edu/media/9a0kwvtrr17317hp9g7t/ contributions/0/f/a/t/0fatlrgyam4dcd2p.pdf.
${ }^{10}$ See Table 20. Language Spoken at Home and English-Speaking Ability, by Age, Race and Ethnicity: 2008 (Washington, DC, Pew Research Hispanic Center), "Statistical Portrait of the HispanicPopulation in the United States, 2008," http://www.pewhispanic. org/2010/01/21/statistical-portrait-of-hispanics-in-the-united-states-2008/2008-statistical portrait-23.
${ }^{11}$ See Table 23. Persons, by Educational Attainment and Region of Birth: 2008, "Statistical Portrait of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2008," http://pewhispanic.org/files/factsheets/ foreignborn2008/Table\%2023.pdf.
${ }^{12}$ See Table 38. Persons Without Health Insurance, by Age, Race and Ethnicity: 2008, "Statistical Portrait of Hispanics in the United States, 2008," http://www.pewhispanic.org/2010/01/21/statistical-portrait-of-hispanics-in-the-united-states-2008/2008-statistical-portrait-45.
${ }^{13}$ For example, all Hispanic/Latino workers, foreign-born Hispanic/Latino workers, and native-born Hispanic/Latino workers.
${ }^{14}$ Note that, although single-year rate comparisons are statistically significant, statistical significances for the 3 -year average rate comparisons shown in the table were not established; therefore, caution should be used in discussing the comparisons.

# State labor legislation enacted in 2012 

Laws concerning child labor, equal employment opportunity, buman trafficking, immigration legislation, independent contractors, and prevailing wages were among the most active areas for state lawmakers in 2012

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The most active areas of state legislation in 2012 were child labor, equal employment opportunity, human trafficking, immigration legislation, independent contractors, wages paid, time off, unfair labor practices, and worker privacy. State legislative activity in these and more than 20 additional areas resulted in enactment of new legislation and amendments or revisions to existing statutes or regulations.

This report, which covers legislation enacted, revised, or amended January 1-December 31,2012 , consists of a brief introduction and a table in which the bill and executive order numbers serve as links to the legislation. The table lists the bill numbers of each piece of enacted legislation organized according to the labor legislation categories that are tracked by the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Each bill number is positioned in the table cell whose row corresponds to the state where the bill was enacted and whose column corresponds to the individual category of legislation. The last cell for each category shows two totals: the first represents the number of states that enacted legislation in that category and the second represents the number of enacted bills. General information about a particular state and its legislation enacted in the past year is available at http://www.govspot.com/site/about.htm.

Throughout 2012, 46 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia met in regular legislative session during the year. The other four states-Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, and Texas-met in special sessions to address various issues of particular interest or immediate necessity. During the timeframe covered by this report, 45 states and the District of Columbia enacted new legislation and/or
amended current state labor law or regulations of consequence in the various categories tracked by the WHD.

The 191 bills that were introduced and then enacted by the states and the District of Columbia encompassed 28 of the 34 legislative categories tracked by the WHD and included a number of important measures. These 28 categories are agriculture, child labor, state departments of labor, discharge of employees, drug and alcohol testing, employment agency, equal employment opportunity, hours of work, human trafficking, immigration legislation, independent contractors (more specifically, employees misclassified as independent contractors), inmate labor, living wage (statewide), minimum wage and tipped employees, offsite work, "other" or "miscellaneous" legislation, overtime, plant closing and the displacement or replacement of workers, preference of employers regarding employees, prevailing wage, right to work, time off from work, unfair labor practices, wages paid, whistleblowers, worker privacy, workers with disabilities, and workplace security. The six categories in which no enacted legislation was reported are employee leasing, family leave issues, garment activity, genetic testing for employment purposes, overtime worked in the health care industry, and workplace violence. Not every piece of labor legislation enacted in the past year falls into one of the 34 tracked categories. Among the legislative issues that are excluded from the report are those which (1) amend existing state law but whose changes are strictly technical in nature, (2) affect only a limited number of individuals, (3) require the undertaking or the distribution of an issue study for a legislature or a governor, or (4) deal with operational or funding concerns related to a specific issue.

Table 1. Enacted state labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) report for January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012

| State | Agriculture | Child labor | Department of labor, state | Discharge of employee | Drug and alcohol testing | Equal employment opportunity | Employment agency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | - | S-174 | S-450 | - | - | - | - |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arizona | - | - | - | - | - | S-1365 | - |
| Arkansas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| California | A-1675 | A-1660 | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S-1309 } \\ & \text { A-2386 } \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Colorado | - | - | - | - | - | H-1263 | - |
| Connecticut | - | S-383 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Delaware | - | - | - | - | S-216 | H-319 | - |
| District of Columbia | - | - | - | - | R1087 | B-486 | - |
| Florida | - | - | - | - | H-1205 | - | - |
| Georgia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois | - | H-4586 | - | - | - | S-2946 | - |
| Indiana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| lowa | - | HR-107 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kansas | - | - | - | - | - | - | H-2077 |
| Kentucky | - | HR-62 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Louisiana | - | S-612 | - | - | - | H-295 | - |
| Maine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maryland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusetts | - | - | - | H-537 | - | - | - |
| Michigan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minnesota | - | H-2046 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mississippi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Missouri | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Montana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska | - | - | - | L-1005 | - | - | - |
| Nevada | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey | - | - | - | - | - | A-2647 | - |
| New Mexico | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New York | - | - | - | - | - | - | A-8614 |
| North Carolina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Dakota | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oklahoma | - | - | - | H-2724 | - | - | H-2446 |
| Oregon | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S-1548 } \\ & \mathrm{H}-4064 \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Pennsylvania | - | H-1548 | - | - | - | - | H-1055 |
| Rhode Island | - | S-2903 | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Dakota | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee | - | - | - | - | - | H-2384 | - |
| Texas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Washington | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Virginia | - | - | - | - | EO8-2012 | - | - |
| Wisconsin | - | - | - | - | - | S-202 | - |
| Wyoming | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Number of states/ number of bills | 1/1 | 10/10 | 1/1 | 3/3 | 4/4 | 11/13 | 4/4 |

NOTE: Each bill or executive order number is a clickable link to the legislation.

Table 1. Continued—Enacted state labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) report for January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012

| State | Employee leasing | Family leave issues | Garment activity | Genetic testing | Hours worked | Human trafficking | Immigration legislation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | - | - | - | - | - | - | H-658 |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H}-359 \\ & \mathrm{~S}-210 \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Arizona | - | - | - | - | S-1054 | - | - |
| Arkansas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| California | - | - | - | - | - | A-1899 | - |
| Colorado | - | - | - | - | - | H-1151 | - |
| Connecticut | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Delaware | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Florida | - | - | - | - | - | H-7049 | - |
| Georgia | - | - | - | - | - | - | SR-715 |
| Hawaii | - | - | - | - | - | H-2235 | - |
| Idaho | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indiana | - | - | - | - | - | S-4 | - |
| Iowa | - | - | - | - | - | H-2390 | - |
| Kansas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kentucky | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Louisiana | - | - | - | - | - | S-435 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H}-1129 \\ \mathrm{H}-996 \end{gathered}$ |
| Maine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maryland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusetts | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Michigan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minnesota | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mississippi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Missouri | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Montana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska | - | - | - | - | - | L-1145 | - |
| Nevada | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | H-158 |
| New Jersey | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Mexico | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New York | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Carolina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Dakota | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio | - | - | - | - | - | H-262 | - |
| Oklahoma | - | - | - | - | - | S-1734 | - |
| Oregon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania | - | - | - | - | - | H-235 | S-637 |
| Rhode Island | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina | - | - | - | - | - | H-3757 | - |
| South Dakota | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee | - | - | - | - | S-2625 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S-2368 } \\ & \text { S-2371 } \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Texas | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Utah | - | - | - | - | - | H-97 | - |
| Vermont | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia | - | - | - | - | - | H-1200 | S-515 |
| Washington | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S-6255 } \\ & \text { S-6257 } \end{aligned}$ | - |
| West Virginia | - | - | - | - | - | H-4053 | - |
| Wisconsin | - | - | - | - | - | S-536 | - |
| Wyoming | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Number of states/ number of bills | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 2/2 | 19/22 | 6/7 |

NOTE: Each bill or executive order number is a clickable link to the legislation.

Table 1. Continued—Enacted state labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) report for January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012

| State | Independent contractor | Inmate labor | Living wage statewide | Minimum wage and tipped wages | Off-site work | Overtime | Overtime health care |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | - | S-63 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arizona | H-2150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arkansas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| California | - | - | - | - | - | A-2103 | - |
| Colorado | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Delaware | H-222 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia | - | - | - | - | - | B-247 | - |
| Florida | - | - | - | - | H-1261 | - | - |
| Georgia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indiana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| lowa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kansas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kentucky | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Louisiana | S-472 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maine | H-960 | H-1225 | H-1311 | - | - | H-1237 | - |
| Maryland | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{S}-272 \\ \mathrm{H}-1364 \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusetts | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Michigan | - | H-5658 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minnesota | S-1653 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mississippi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Missouri | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Montana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nevada | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | H-420 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Mexico | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New York | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Carolina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Dakota | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oklahoma | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oregon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania | - | - | - | H-1820 | - | - | - |
| Rhode Island | H-7564 | - | - | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H}-7396 \\ \mathrm{~S}-2374 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S-2844 } \\ & \mathrm{H}-7613 \end{aligned}$ | - |
| South Carolina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Dakota | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Texas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{S}-238 \\ & \mathrm{H}-551 \end{aligned}$ | - | - |
| Washington | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Virginia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wisconsin | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Number of states/ number of bills | 8/9 | 3/3 | 1/1 | 2/3 | 2/3 | 4/5 | 0/0 |
| NOTE: Each bill or executive order number is a clickable link to the legislation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1. Continued—Enacted state labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) report for January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012

| State | Plant closing | Preference of employees | Prevailing wage | Right to work | Time off from work | Unfair labor practice | Wages paid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arizona | - | H-2165 | - | - | - | H-2394 | H-2601 |
| Arkansas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| California | SJR-26 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A-1598 } \\ & \text { A-2677 } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AJR-47, A-1144 } \\ & \text { S-1258, A-1744 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Colorado | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut | - | - | - | - | - | - | H-5237 |
| Delaware | - | H-136 | - | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B-559 } \\ & \text { B-977 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Florida | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | - | - | S-1373 | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois | - | - | H-5212 | - | H-5006 |  | H-5111 |
| Indiana | - | H-1250 | - | H-1001 | - | - | - |
| lowa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kansas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kentucky | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Louisiana | - | - | - | - | S-521 | - | - |
| Maine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maryland | - | - | - | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { S-16 } \\ \text { H-353 } \end{gathered}$ | S-433 | - |
| Massachusetts | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Michigan | - | - | - | S-116 | - | H-4929 | - |
| Minnesota | - | S-2354 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mississippi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Missouri | - | - | - | - | H-1315 | - | - |
| Montana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nevada | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey | - | - | A-2313 | - | - | - | AR-50 |
| New Mexico | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SM-48 } \\ & \mathrm{HM}-19 \end{aligned}$ |
| New York | - | A-2088 | S-6923 | - | - | - | - |
| North Carolina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Dakota | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oklahoma | S-1497 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oregon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rhode Island | - | - | - | - | - | H-7509 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S-2732 } \\ & \text { S-2422 } \end{aligned}$ |
| South Carolina | - | - | - | H-4652 | - | - | - |
| South Dakota | SCR-2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee | S-2129 | - | - | S-2821 | H-2295 | - | - |
| Texas | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utah | - | - | - | - | H-121 | S-99 | - |
| Vermont | - | - | - | - | - | S-95 | H-78 |
| Virginia | - | - | H-33 | - | - | S-242 | - |
| Washington | - | - | S-6421 | - | - | - | H-2229 |
| West Virginia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wisconsin | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Number of states/ number of bills | 4/4 | 5/5 | 7/8 | 4/4 | 6/7 | 7/7 | 10/16 |
| NOTE: Each bill or executive order number is a clickable link to the legislation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 1. Continued—Enacted state labor legislation (senate and house bills and executive orders) report for January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012

| State | Whistleblowers | Worker privacy | Workers with disabilities | Workplace security and violence | Other legislation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H}-152 \\ & \mathrm{H}-704 \end{aligned}$ |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arizona | - | H-2723 | - | - | H-2248 |
| Arkansas | - | - | - | - | - |
| California | - | $\begin{gathered} A-1844 \\ \mathrm{~A}-2674 \end{gathered}$ | - | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { A-1855 } \\ \text { A-2675, S-111 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Colorado | - | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut | - | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H}-5303 \\ \mathrm{~S}-237 \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |
| Delaware | - | S-274 | HCR-29 | - | - |
| District of Columbia | - | - | - | - | - |
| Florida | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S-878 } \\ & \mathrm{H}-629 \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - |
| Georgia | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | - | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois | - | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H}-222, \mathrm{H}-3782 \\ \mathrm{H}-4592 \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |
| Indiana | - | H-1173 | - | - | - |
| lowa | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kansas | - | H-2706 | H-2335 | - | - |
| Kentucky | - | - | - | - | - |
| Louisiana | - | S-707 | - | - | H-1121 |
| Maine | - |  | H-1279 | - | - |
| Maryland | - | H-964 | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H}-525 \\ & \mathrm{~S}-763 \end{aligned}$ |
| Massachusetts | - | - | - | - | H-4304 |
| Michigan | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minnesota | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mississippi | - | - | - | - | - |
| Missouri | - | - | - | - | - |
| Montana | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska | - | L-959 | - | - | - |
| Nevada | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | - | H-1687 | - | - | H-1270 |
| New Jersey | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Mexico | - | H-19 | - | - | - |
| New York | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { A-8330 } \\ \text { S-7792 } \end{gathered}$ | - | - | - |
| North Carolina | - | H-964 | - | - | - |
| North Dakota | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oklahoma | - | H-2330 | - | - | - |
| Oregon | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rhode Island | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S-2652, S-3039 } \\ & \text { S-3040, H-7615 } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - |
| South Carolina | S-1340 | - | - | - | - |
| South Dakota | - |  | - | S-55 | - |
| Tennessee | - | H-2328 | - | - | S-2920 |
| Texas | - |  | - | - | - |
| Utah | - | H-22 | - | - | - |
| Vermont | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H}-556 \\ & \mathrm{~S}-193 \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - |
| Washington | S-5412 | - | - | - | H-2393 |
| West Virginia | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wisconsin | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming | - | - | - | - | - |
| Number of states/number of bills I | 2/2 | 20/30 | 3/3 | 1/1 | 9/13 |
| NOTE: Each bill or executive order number is a clickable link to the legislation. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Postsecondary enrollment and the recession

During the "Great Recession" of December 2007 through June 2009, enrollment rates increased at 2 -year, 4 -year public, and 4 -year private postsecondary institutions. In their article "The Upside of Down: Postsecondary Enrollment in the Great Recession" (Economic Perspectives, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, fourth quarter 2012, http://www.chicagofed.org/digi tal_assets/publications/economic_ perspectives/2012/4Q2012_part1_ barrow_davis.pdf), Lisa Barrow and Jonathan Davis investigated the relationship between changes in the unemployment rate and college enrollment rates to determine whether enrollment rose more than expected during the recession. The researchers used data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the National Center for Education Statistics' Integrated Postsecondary Education Survey (IPEDS), along with Census Bureau population data.

Barrow and Davis constructed a model comparing the normal rate of expected increase (based on recent trends and population increases) in postsecondary enrollment with the actual increase in enrollment from 1975 to 2007. They then compared the unemployment rates during the 2007-2010 period with their model's expected enrollment figures and reported some interesting results. Enrollment rates at 4 -year institutions increased by 7.9 percent between 2004 and 2007, but during the 2007-2010 period enrollment rates increased by 20.5 percent.

The extent to which enrollment rates changed with the unemployment rates varied by type of
postsecondary institution. Rates at 2 -year, 4 -year public, and 4 -year private institutions were 12.7 percent, 5.0 percent, and 15.1 percent higher, respectively, than if unemployment had been a constant 4.6 percent. Rates of enrollment increased from 2007 to 2010 among all racial and ethnic groups, with the largest increases observed among African-American and Hispanic groups. Changes in enrollment rates associated with unemployment rate changes were found to be greater for students ages 24 and older than for younger students.
In terms of total enrollment, the researchers estimate that 2.1 million more people were enrolled at postsecondary institutions in the 2007-2010 period than their model projected. They also determined that-even after taking into account the costs of attending a postsecondary institution, including the opportunity cost of not being employed for a year, discounting for inflation, and assuming that a year of additional education permanently raises one's earnings by 8.5 percent per yearthe lifetime average net benefit for each person who enrolled because of the recession totaled $\$ 1,570$.

## Getting paid for a better future?

Shouldn't learning be its own reward? Or would compensating students and teachers for higher test scores yield positive effects on both educational attainment and students' eventual careers?
A study from Northwestern University's C. Kirabo Jackson poses the question asked in its title, "Do col-lege-prep programs improve longterm outcomes?" (National Bureau
of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 17859, February 2012, revised September 2012, http:// www.nber.org/papers/w17859) and attempts to answer it by looking at the educational attainment and long-term employment effects of the Advanced Placement Incentive Program (APIP).
Jackson describes the APIP as "a high school intervention that includes cash incentives for both teachers and students for passing scores earned on AP [Advanced Placement] exams, teacher training, curricular oversight, and testprep sessions." Many colleges grant course credit to students who obtain high scores on AP exams. Jackson's study measures the impact of the APIP program-which started to be instituted in 1996 to encourage high school juniors and seniors from low-income families to take AP courses and exams-on students' college attendance, college graduation rates, labor force participation, and earnings.
The researcher used high school and college data from the Texas Education Agency and Texas Higher Education Board to determine the participants' educational attainment and Texas unemployment insurance records to determine the participants' labor force participation and earnings. His goal was to provide credible evidence that introducing college preparatory programs into urban high schools increases the educational attainment of disadvantaged students and helps improve the students' labor market outcomes.
Jackson found that not only were more students participating in APIP, but that the students who attained higher AP scores also attended more college classes, stayed in school
longer, had higher college graduation and labor force participation rates, and had higher earnings.
Jackson's research shows that programs like APIP can produce substantially improved outcomes for students who participate in the program. And because there are no documented "ill effects" of APIP, he says, there are no real reasons to not participate. The coupling of monetary motivation with additional teacher training allows both the teachers and students to be better off. Almost sounds too good to be true, but Jackson's research shows otherwise.

## Do high-achieving, lowincome students miss out?

Countless hours of studying and hard work in high school can lead to acceptance into one of the nation's selective colleges or universities. High achievers-the top 10 percent of students who take the ACT or SAT college entrance exams-are often accepted into and attend selective schools. However, the majority of low-income high achievers do not even apply to selective institutions; they gravitate toward nonselective local institutions or community colleges. In today's competitive college application environment, it seems odd to see such opportunities bypassed when many selective and highly selective institutions offer attractive financial aid packages to high-achieving, low-income students.

In "The Missing 'One-Offs': The Hidden Supply of High-Achieving, Low Income Students" (National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 18586, December 2012, http://www.nber.org/ papers/w18586), authors Caroline M. Hoxby and Christopher Avery
show that the application behavior of low-income high achievers is substantially different than that of high-income, high-achieving students. The authors analyze the entire U.S. population of high-achieving students in the graduating class of 2008 and use ACT, Inc. and The College Board data for individual, self-reported information regarding where students sent their assessment scores-that is, to which schools they applied for admission.
Using U.S. Census Bureau geographical data, the authors are able to pinpoint low-income high achievers to a neighborhood and match a profile of family income and adult education level to the student. Using the 2008 American Community Survey, a student is classified as low income if his family's 2008 income level was in the bottom quartile of families with a high school senior; that is, the family income was at or below $\$ 41,472$. A family income in the top quartile- $\$ 120,776$ or above-was used to categorize a student as high income. The authors state that there were at least 25,000 and probably 35,000 low-income high achievers in the high school class of 2008 in the United States. Most low-income high achievers reside in New England, the MidAtlantic states, southern Florida, coastal California, and large cities such as Atlanta and Chicago. Other areas of high achievers include Minnesota, Kansas, and other Midwestern states.
Why are these high achievers missing out on applying to schools that could provide an excellent college education and may very well offer an abundance of financial aid? Hoxby and Avery suggest that admissions staff from selective colleges underestimate the large number of these students and often rely
continually on "feeder" schools to send along low-income applicants. Also, admissions staff are less likely to visit a high school if fewer than 20 potential applicants attend an information session; hence, students in rural areas or small towns may miss out on the opportunity to attend selective-college recruiting sessions because the students' area is ignored by recruiting efforts. Admissions staff review only those students who apply, and as best put by the authors, "...many colleges look for lowincome students where the college is instead of looking for low-income students where the students are."
Selective colleges procure mailing lists from ACT, Inc. and The College Board so they can send brochures to students who meet the school's admissions criteria. The brochures are generic and provide tuition costs but not necessarily all financial aid options, so low-income students see what high-income students see: the tuition sticker price. Mailed brochures do not differentiate between high-income and low-income high achievers.
Hoxby and Avery classify low-income, high-achieving students into two groups by application behavior. "Achievement-typical" students apply to college in the same way as their high-income peers: they apply to at least one selective school and a safety school, where the student's scores are more than five percentiles above the school's median scores. Achievement-typical, low-income students are highly concentrated in large metropolitan areas and often attend selective-admission high schools. In fact, 70 percent of achievement-typical students reside in only 15 urban areas. Counselors at selective-admission-based high schools are more likely to have attended a selective college themselves
than counselors at nonselective high schools.
"Income-typical" students tend to apply to a single, nonselective local institution or community col-lege-behavior in line with other low-income students. Income-typical students tend to apply only to colleges whose median scores are at least 15 percentiles below their own scores. Because close to half of in-come-typical students reside outside of urban areas, these students are
less likely than achievement-typical students to be recruited by a selective college. Hence, income-typical students have a location disadvantage with selective schools, whereas achievement-typical students are more likely to visit selective schools or attend the recruitment sessions they offer.
Hoxby and Avery conclude by suggesting that selective schools should rely on their alumni base to recruit and reach out to income-typical
students who live outside of urban areas. While this idea may help solve location bias, educating alumni about current admissions and financial aid policies may be difficult. The authors also revisit the idea of written brochures tailored to the student's income situation. The authors note that while this study uses descriptive data, they are conducting followup studies to identify effects of educating low-income students about college prospects.

# The Global Food Economy: Issues and Challenges 

The World Food Economy. Second Edition. By Douglas Southgate, Douglas H. Graham, and Luther Tweeten, John Wiley and Sons, 2007, 452 pp., $\$ 94.95 /$ paper.

Although environmentalists forecasted imminent famine throughout the world in the early 1970s, recent headlines have been more focused on the affordability of food. Unfortunately, reports from the United Nations indicate that the price of food is still high: the food price index of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reached 238 in February 2011, the highest level since the agency started releasing the index to the public in 2007. The rise in food prices is due to a combination of bad weather in many parts of the world, reducing supply, and robust economic growth in emerging economies, driving up demand. Higher energy prices resulting from political instability in the Middle East has increased transportation costs, also adding to the price of food. In response, in July 2007 the FAO warned of a developing food price crisis and later launched its Initiative on Soaring Food Prices to help smaller farms grow more food and improve earnings.
In this comprehensive book, Southgate, Graham, and Tweeten have provided a broad explanation of the interrelated elements in the world food economy. The volume is useful for its intended audience of students, professionals, and anyone else desiring to understand the forces influencing the world food
economy and how it is tied to hunger and poverty. Rather than concentrating solely on food consumption, the authors provide a thorough description of the relationship that exists among production agriculture (the source of farm commodities), agribusinesses (which provide agricultural inputs and marketing and processing services), and government (which establishes the framework for markets, funds agricultural development, and facilitates investments in human capital and new technology). Food economies are considered from national, regional, and global perspectives, and differences between undernourished, expanding, and affluent nations are highlighted. This second edition of the book addresses recent developments in biofuels, climate change, and the effects of expanded global trading in commodities. There are also new sections on agribusinesses and the relationship between energy and agriculture.
The authors have provided an in-depth description of the supply and demand sides of the world food economy. Since the early 1960s, supply side growth has outstripped increases in demand; consequently, food has become cheaper. Food production can be increased through either extensification (by using more land for crop and livestock production) or intensification (resulting from the increased application of nonland inputs, technological change, or a combination of both). The authors note that food output per capita has gone up by 98 percent in Asia and by 73 percent in South America. In Europe and North America, the increases have been 9 percent and 31 percent, respectively. Africa is the only region with
a decline in per-capita output (by 2 percent) since the early 1960s. Gains in supply have been derived from developments in machinery, plus improved seeds and chemicals for pesticides and fertilizer, among other improvements. The bottom line is that much more output is obtained from a given amount of inputs. The authors conclude that supply exceeds demand growth for food as a result of productivity gains that have been reflected in higher yields, and, they maintain, there is no reason for that to change in the near future.
On the demand side, both population growth and higher incomes affect food consumption. Population is not currently projected to grow as quickly during the next few decades; in contrast, improving living standards are likely to increase food demand even as population growth slows. The current situation has not always existed. The authors cite Thomas Malthus (1766-1834), who contended that the only way to avoid exponential growth in the population or to have deaths exceed births was for human sustenance to be "at a bare minimum, nothing more or less." He posited further that agricultural output rises only linearly over time, relative to demand. These assumptions were reasonable enough in his era, but no longer-at least in the present, according to the authors. Malthus would have had no way to foresee the advances in birth control and technology, changes in living standards, female educational attainment (leading to lower birthrates), or improvements in the average diet that have taken place in the past two centuries.
The authors consider markets as a feedback mechanism for dealing with resource scarcity and likewise
look at the human desire for selfimprovement and the need to strive for food security. World food security is defined by the FAO as that state of affairs which exists "when all people consistently have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." This definition emphasizes access to adequate nutrition: because global production in recent decades has consistently been enough to feed the entire human population, access is the key to enhanced food security. Nutrition and health education, vitamin supplements, oral rehydration, treatment for parasites, and immunization are important parts of access. In countries with limited availability of clean water, intestinal parasites that cause malnutrition also can be an issue, even if the quantity and quality of food are sufficient.
The rest of the book focuses on regional differences relating to the world food economy, highlighting
differences in climate, natural resources, history and culture, and recent economic development. While one chapter compares and contrasts interregional differences and similarities, other, more specific, chapters labeled "The Affluent Nations" are followed by chapters on Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Each chapter presents data on principal features of the food economy at the national level, including the standard of living, patterns of economic growth, population dynamics and human fertility, food security, agricultural development, and an analysis of food consumption (dietary changes, consumption trends, and obesity problems in the affluent nations).
The authors conclude that, if policies are put in place to best utilize natural resources for current and emerging technologies, food production should continue to increase
in the 21st century, as has happened in recent decades. The benefits of this expansion can be widely distributed so that the number of food-insecure people in the world will continue to decline. The authors acknowledge that future progress isn't guaranteed and that fully alleviating hunger remains a challenge.
This review reflects many, but not all, of the aspects of the world food economy covered by the authors. The topic is so broad that it is just not possible to address everything related to globalization and agriculture in one book: environmental concerns, agriculture and economic development, and aligning the consumption and production of food over time. Nonetheless, the book is a worthwhile reference text on the myriad issues related to the global food economy.
-Mary Faluszczak
Office of Field Operations
Division of the Consumer Price Index
Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Book review interest?

Interested in reviewing a book for the Monthly Labor Review? We have a number of books by distinguished authors on economics, industrial relations, other social sciences, and related issues waiting to be reviewed. Please contact us via email at mlr@bls.gov for more information.
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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 AllItems 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.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
$\mathrm{r}=$ 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 $\mathrm{X}-11$ ARIMA program which had been used since January 1980. See "Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series in 2003," in the February 2003 issue of Employment and Earnings (available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs.pdf) for a discussion of the introduction of the use of X-12 ARIMA for seasonal adjustment of the labor force data and the effects that it had on the data.

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January-June period. The historical season-
ally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July-December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

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

## Establishment survey data

## Description of the series

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

## Definitions

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

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

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory 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 employ-ment-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 indus-try-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 Revierw, June 2003, pp. 3-13.

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

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

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12-17 in the Review). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Fourth-quarter data are pub-
lished as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Current Employment Statistics: (202) 691-6555.

## Unemployment data by State

## Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

## Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 691-6392 (table 10) or (202) 691-6559 (table 11).

## Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (ui) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (Ucfe) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, also referred as ES202 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 12 th 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 $401(\mathrm{k})$ 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 coun-ty-level data are the most detailed available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The NECMA is a county-based alternative to the city- and town-based metropolitan areas in New England.The NECMA for a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) include: (1) the county containing the first-named city in that MSA title (this county may include the first-named cities of other MSA, and (2) each additional county having at least half its population in the MSA in which first-named cities are in the county identified in step 1. The NECMA is officially defined areas that are meant to be used by statistical programs that cannot use the regular metropolitan area definitions in New England.

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691-6567.

## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

## Description of the series

Data for the Job Openings and Labor
Turnover Survey (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The Jolts program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight mil-
lion establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The sampling frame is stratified by ownership, region, industry sector, and size class. Large firms fall into the sample with virtual certainty. JolTS total employment estimates are controlled to the employment estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. A ratio of CES to JOLTS employment is used to adjust the levels for all other JOLTS data elements. Rates then are computed from the adjusted levels.

The monthly JOLTS data series begin with December 2000. Not seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, 16 private industry divisions and 2 government divisions based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and four geographic regions. Seasonally adjusted data on job openings, hires, total separations, and quits levels and rates are available for the total nonfarm sector, selected industry sectors, and four geographic regions.

## Definitions

Establishments submit job openings information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient
by 100 .
Hires are the total number of additions to the payroll occurring at any time during the reference month, including both new and rehired employees and full-time and parttime, 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 oncall 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 pub-
lished beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost-wages and salaries and benefits combined-were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December $2005=100$ ) are available on the Internet: www.bls.gov/ect/

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

## National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

## Description of the series

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

AdDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE NCS benefit measures is available at www.bls. gov/ncs/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 pe-riod-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, shortterm 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 Indus-
try Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

## International Price Indexes

## Description of the series

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

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

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during
the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

## Business and major sectors

## Description of the series

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

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annuallyweighted 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/ $\mathbf{m l r} / 2000 / 06 /$ 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 IIIness Data

(Tables 54-55)

## Survey of Occupational Injuries and IIInesses

## 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 fulltime workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, Occupational Injuries and

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

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

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

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

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

## Definition

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

${ }^{1}$ 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. Serviceproviding 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 SICbased data.
2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

| Selected measures | 2011 | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | IV | 1 | II | III | IV |
| Compensation data ${ }^{\text {1, 2, } 3}$ | 2.02.2 | 1.91.9 | 0.3.3 | 0.7.7 | 0.7.9 | 0.3.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Employment Cost Index-compensation: <br> Civilian nonfarm. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private nonfarm... |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 3 | . 6 | . 6 | . 4 | . 3 |
| Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: Civilian nonfarm. | 1.4 | 1.7 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | . 2 | . 6 | . 4 | . 4 | . 2 |
| Private nonfarm... | 1.6 | 1.7 | . 4 | . 4 | . 5 | . 4 | . 3 | . 6 | . 5 | . 4 | . 2 |
| Price data ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.... | 3.0 | 1.7 | . 3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | . 5 | -. 5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | -0.8 |
| Producer Price Index: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods..... | 4.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.2 | . 6 | -. 8 | 1.7 | -. 8 | 2.0 | -1.6 |
| Finished consumer goods.... | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 1.4 | . 7 | -1.4 | 2.2 | -1.1 | 2.7 | -2.4 |
| Capital equipment....... | 2.3 | 1.4 | . 5 | . 6 | . 4 | . 2 | 1.0 | . 6 | . 1 | . 0 | . 7 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components. | 5.7 | . 3 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 2.9 | . 0 | -2.3 | 2.4 | -1.8 | 1.5 | -1.8 |
| Crude materials........ | 6.6 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 3.5 | -2.2 | -3.6 | 2.8 | -8.7 | 7.8 | . 4 |
| Productivity data ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per hour of all persons: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business sector.... | . 4 | . 9 | 1.5 | -2.5 | 1.1 | . 5 | 2.9 | -. 6 | 1.7 | 2.9 | -1.9 |
| Nonfarm business sector.... | . 7 | 1.0 | 1.9 | -2.0 | 1.2 | . 6 | 2.8 | -. 5 | 1.9 | 3.2 | -2.0 |
| Nonfinancial corporations ${ }^{5}$. | . 9 | - | -3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | -3.5 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | -4.7 | - |

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


[^7]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

| Employment status | Annual average |  | 2011 Dec. | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| TOTAL <br> Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 239,618 \\ 153,617 \\ 64.1 \\ 139,869 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243,284 \\ & 154,975 \end{aligned}$ | 240,584 | 242,269 | 242,435 | 242,604 |  | 242,966 | 243,155 | 243,354 | 243,566 | 243,772 | 243,983 | 244,174 | 244,350 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 153,945 | 154,356 | 154,825 | 154,707 | $154,451$ | 154,998 | 155,149 | 154,995 | 154,647 | 155,056 | 155,576 | 155,319 | 155,511 |
| Participation rate.. |  | 142,469 | 64.0 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 63.6 |
| Employed.............. |  |  | 140,896 | 141,608 | 142,019 | 142,020 | 141,934 | 142,302 | 142,448 | 142,250 | 142,164 | 142,974 | 143,328 | 143,277 | 143,305 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 58.4 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 58.6 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 58.7 | 58.7 | 58.7 | 58.6 |
| Unemployed. | 13,747 | 12,506 | 13,049 | 12,748 | 12,806 | 12,686 | 12,518 | 12,695 | 12,701 | 12,745 | 12,483 | 12,082 | 12,248 | 12,042 | 12,206 |
| Unemployment rate. | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Not in the labor force.... | 86,001 | 88,310 | 86,640 | 87,913 | 87,611 | 87,898 | 88,332 | 87,968 | 88,006 | 88,359 | 88,919 | 88,716 | 88,407 | 88,855 | 88,839 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force.. | 79,080 | 79,387 | 79,420 | 79,203 | 79,301 | 79,31373.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 79,103 \\ 73.0 \end{array}$ | 79,37373.2 | 79,43273.1 | 79,37673.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 108,851 \\ 79,085 \end{array}$ | 79,43672.9 | 109,096 79,679 | 109,206 79,568 | 79,695 |
| Participation rate. | 73.4 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 73.3 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 79,085 \\ 72.7 \end{array}$ |  | 79,67973.073,845 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,568 \\ 72.9 \\ 73,821 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72.9 \\ 73,949 \end{array}$ |
| Employed......... | 72,182 | 73,403 | 73,050 | 73,138 | 73,179 | 73,238 | 73,145 | 73,230 | 73,299 | 73,288 | 73,097 | 73,612 |  |  |  |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 67.0 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.7 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 67.4 | 67.2 | 67.6 | 67.7 | 67.6 | 67.7 |
| Unemployed.. | 6,898 | 5,984 | 6,370 | 6,065 | 6,123 | 6,075 | 5,958 | 6,143 | 6,133 | 6,089 | 5,988 | 5,825 | 5,834 | 5,747 | 5,746 |
| Unemployment rate. | 8.7 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Not in the labor force.. | 28,656 | 29,299 | 28,869 | 28,885 | 28,886 | 28,976 | 29,292 | 29,130 | 29,180 | 29,351 | 29,766 | 29,536 | 29,416 | 29,638 | 29,613 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 115,107 | 117,614 | 115,602 | 117,082 | 117,170 | 117,260 | 117,353 | 117,448 | 117,546 | 117,648 | 117,760 | 117,869 | 117,980 | 118,079 | 118,170 |
| Civilian labor force. | 68,810 | $\begin{array}{r} 69,765 \\ 59.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68,815 \\ 595 \end{array}$ | 69,420 | 69,775 | 69,580 | 69,580 | 69,777 | 69,777 | 69,673 | 69,800 | $\begin{array}{r} 69,813 \\ 59.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,041 \\ 59.4 \end{array}$ | 69,907 | 70,059 |
| Participation rate.. | 63,360 |  |  | 59.3 | 59.5 | $59.3$ | 59.3 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.2 | 59.3 |  |  | 59.2 | 59.3 |
| Employed.. |  | 64,640 | 63,446 | 64,080 | 64,457 | 64,422 | 64,454 | 64,653 | 64,616 | 64,437 | 64,716 | 64,934 | 65,014 | 64,988 | 64,954 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 55.0 | 55.0 | 54.9 | 54.7 | 55.0 | 54.9 | 54.9 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 54.8 | 55.0 | 55.1 | 55.1 | 55.0 | 55.0 |
| Unemployed....... | 5,450 | 5,125 | 5,369 | 5,341 | 5,318 | 5,158 | 5,126 | 5,124 | 5,161 | 5,236 | 5,083 | 4,879 | 5,027 | 4,918 | 5,105 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| Not in the labor force. | 46,297 | 47,849 | 46,787 | 47,662 | 47,396 | 47,680 | 47,774 | 47,670 | 47,769 | 47,975 | 47,960 | 48,056 | 47,939 | 48,172 | 48,111 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 16,774 | 16,984 | 16,693 | 17,100 | 17,078 | 17,056 | 17,034 | 17,015 | 16,997 | 16,979 | 16,955 | 16,931 | 16,907 | 16,890 | 16,871 |
|  | 16,774 5,727 | 5,823 | 16,693 5,709 | 17,100 5,733 | 5,748 | 5,814 | 5,768 | 5,847 | 5,940 | 5,945 | 5,763 | 5,807 | 5,856 | 5,845 | - 5,756 |
| Participation rate. | 34.1 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 34.4 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 34.0 | 34.3 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 34.1 |
| Employed.... | 4,327 | 4,426 | 4,400 | 4,391 | 4,383 | 4,360 | 4,334 | 4,419 | 4,533 | 4,525 | 4,351 | 4,429 | 4,469 | 4,468 | 4,402 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 25.8 | 26.1 | 26.4 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 25.4 | 26.0 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 25.7 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 26.1 |
| Unemployed... | 1,400 | 1,397 | 1,310 | 1,342 | 1,365 | 1,453 | 1,434 | 1,428 | 1,406 | 1,420 | 1,412 | 1,378 | 1,387 | 1,376 | 1,355 |
| Unemployment rate..... | 24.4 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 23.7 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 23.5 |
| Not in the labor force. | 11,048 | 11,162 | 10,983 | 11,367 | 11,329 | 11,242 | 11,266 | 11,168 | 11,057 | 11,033 | 11,192 | 11,124 | 11,051 | 11,045 | 11,115 |
| White ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 193,077 | 193,204 | 193,682 | 192,600 | 192,691 | 192,788 | 192,893 | 193,004 | 193,120 | 193,245 | 193,376 | 193,503 | 193,633 | 193,748 | 193,849 |
| Civilian labor force.... | 124,579 | 123,684 | 124,482 | 123,615 | 123,818 | 123,702 | 123,585 | 123,981 | 123,783 | 123,578 | 123,292 | 123,637 | 123,794 | 123,540 | 123,774 |
| Participation rate.. | 64.5 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 64.1 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 63.9 |
| Employed.... | 114,690 | 114,769 | 115,203 | 114,442 | 114,687 | 114,645 | 114,438 | 114,817 | 114,730 | 114,428 | 114,395 | 115,002 | 115,205 | 115,124 | 115,289 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 59.3 | 59.5 | 59.4 | 59.2 | 59.2 | 59.4 | 59.5 | 59.4 | 59.5 |
| Unemployed............... | 9,889 | 8,915 | 9,279 | 9,174 | 9,131 | 9,058 | 9,147 | 9,163 | 9,053 | 9,151 | 8,897 | 8,635 | 8,588 | 8,416 | 8,485 |
| Unemployment rate..... | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Not in the labor force.. | 68,498 | 69,520 | 69,199 | 68,984 | 68,873 | 69,086 | 69,308 | 69,023 | 69,337 | 69,667 | 70,084 | 69,866 | 69,839 | 70,207 | 70,076 |
| Black or African American ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| population ${ }^{1}$ | 29,114 | 29,907 | 29,286 | 29,727 | 29,760 | 29,792 | 29,824 | 29,854 | 29,885 | 29,918 | 29,954 | 29,991 | 30,027 | 30,061 | 30,093 |
| Civilian labor force... | 17,881 | 18,400 | 18,097 | 18,206 | 18,344 | 18,411 | 18,298 | 18,301 | 18,549 | 18,424 | 18,389 | 18,346 | 18,716 | 18,374 | 18,403 |
| Participation rate... | 61.4 | 61.5 | 61.8 | 61.2 | 61.6 | 61.8 | 61.4 | 61.3 | 62.1 | 61.6 | 61.4 | 61.2 | 62.3 | 61.1 | 61.2 |
| Employed............... | 15,051 | 15,856 | 15,282 | 15,733 | 15,761 | 15,838 | 15,910 | 15,808 | 15,879 | 15,833 | 15,811 | 15,891 | 16,011 | 15,952 | 15,827 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 51.7 | 53.0 | 52.2 | 52.9 | 53.0 | 53.2 | 53.3 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 53.0 | 53.3 | 53.1 | 52.6 |
| Unemployed............... | 2,831 | 2,544 | 2,815 | 2,472 | 2,582 | 2,573 | 2,388 | 2,493 | 2,670 | 2,590 | 2,578 | 2,456 | 2,705 | 2,422 | 2,577 |
| Unemployment rate.. | 15.8 | 13.8 | 15.6 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 14.0 |
| Not in the labor force.... | 11,233 | 11,508 | 11,190 | 11,522 | 11,416 | 11,381 | 11,526 | 11,553 | 11,337 | 11,494 | 11,566 | 11,645 | 11,311 | 11,687 | 11,690 |

4. Continued-Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

${ }^{1}$ 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]


[^8]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 <br> Dec. | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Characteristic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and older...... | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years. | 24.4 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 23.7 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 23.5 |
| Men, 20 years and older. | 8.7 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Women, 20 years and older.. | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| White, total ${ }^{1}$. | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years. | 21.7 | 21.5 | 20.2 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 23.0 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 21.6 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years. | 24.5 | 24.5 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 27.6 | 24.1 | 23.7 | 23.0 | 24.5 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years. | 18.9 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 19.5 | 20.1 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 18.8 |
| Men, 20 years and older. | 7.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Women, 20 years and older... | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Black or African American, total ${ }^{1}$. | 15.8 | 13.8 | 15.6 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 14.0 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years. | 41.3 | 38.3 | 42.2 | 37.9 | 34.3 | 40.2 | 37.9 | 36.4 | 39.3 | 36.3 | 38.2 | 37.1 | 40.9 | 39.3 | 40.5 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years.. | 43.1 | 41.3 | 49.2 | 35.2 | 43.1 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 36.2 | 39.3 | 37.7 | 44.2 | 43.0 | 48.8 | 43.9 | 44.3 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years.. | 39.4 | 35.6 | 33.6 | 40.3 | 26.4 | 40.6 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 39.2 | 35.0 | 33.0 | 31.3 | 33.6 | 34.8 | 37.6 |
| Men, 20 years and older. | 16.7 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 14.0 |
| Women, 20 years and older.. | 13.2 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 12.2 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity... | 11.5 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| Married men, spouse present. | 5.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Married women, spouse present.. | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Full-time workers.. | 9.6 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.3 |
| Part-time workers. | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Educational attainment ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than a high school diploma..... | 14.1 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.7 |
| High school graduates, no college ${ }^{3}$.. | 9.4 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Some college or associate degree... | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Bachelor's degree and higher ${ }^{4}$.. | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 |  | $2011$ <br> Dec. | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Less than 5 weeks. | 2,677 | 2,644 | 2,640 | 2,495 | 2,563 | 2,596 | 2,567 | 2,602 | 2,825 | 2,697 | 2,865 | 2,535 | 2,633 | 2,596 | 2,676 |
| 5 to 14 weeks. | 2,993 | 2,866 | 2,840 | 2,874 | 2,817 | 2,784 | 2,841 | 3,007 | 2,826 | 3,102 | 2,848 | 2,825 | 2,847 | 2,757 | 2,838 |
| 15 weeks and over | 8,077 | 6,996 | 7,583 | 7,466 | 7,366 | 7,179 | 7,023 | 7,088 | 7,149 | 6,923 | 6,846 | 6,736 | 6,829 | 6,604 | 6,661 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 2,061 | 1,859 | 1,987 | 1,944 | 1,974 | 1,877 | 1,984 | 1,703 | 1,813 | 1,756 | 1,823 | 1,866 | 1,813 | 1,820 | 1,895 |
| 27 weeks and over.. | 6,016 | 5,136 | 5,596 | 5,522 | 5,392 | 5,302 | 5,040 | 5,385 | 5,336 | 5,167 | 5,023 | 4,871 | 5,017 | 4,784 | 4,766 |
| Mean duration, in weeks.. | 39.3 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 38.1 |
| Median duration, in weeks............. | 21.4 | 19.3 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 18.7 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 18.0 |

NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.
8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

${ }^{1}$ 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]

| Employment status | Annual average |  | $2011$ <br> Dec. | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Total, 16 years and older.. | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| 16 to 24 years.. | 17.3 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 16.3 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 24.4 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 23.7 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 23.5 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 27.7 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 29.1 | 29.8 | 28.5 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 29.3 | 25.5 | 25.3 | 28.4 | 25.8 |
| 18 to 19 years.. | 22.9 | 22.3 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 23.1 | 24.8 | 23.3 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 20.4 | 22.6 |
| 20 to 24 years.. | 14.6 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 13.7 |
| 25 years and older. | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| 55 years and older. | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Men, 16 years and older.. | 9.4 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| 16 to 24 years. | 18.7 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 16.7 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 27.2 | 26.8 | 26.5 | 25.6 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 28.5 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 25.9 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 29.1 | 30.6 | 31.1 | 32.6 | 33.8 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 28.9 | 30.9 | 30.0 | 36.5 | 30.0 | 28.3 | 31.4 | 25.1 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 26.3 | 25.0 | 24.5 | 22.4 | 23.9 | 25.2 | 26.4 | 25.7 | 23.9 | 24.7 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 26.4 | 23.8 | 26.3 |
| 20 to 24 years... | 15.7 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 13.5 |
| 25 years and older. | 7.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| 25 to 54 years.. | 8.2 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| 55 years and older.. | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Women, 16 years and older. | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| 16 to 24 years...... | 15.7 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15.9 |
| 16 to 19 years... | 21.7 | 21.1 | 19.1 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 21.2 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 26.3 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 27.1 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 24.2 | 22.5 | 21.4 | 22.0 | 25.3 | 26.6 |
| 18 t0 19 years.. | 19.3 | 19.5 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 21.1 | 22.9 | 20.8 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 18.8 | 17.0 | 18.9 |
| 20 to 24 years... | 13.4 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.9 |
| 25 years and older... | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| 25 to 54 years......... | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| 55 years and older ${ }^{1} \ldots$ | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Data are not seasonally adjusted.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey
10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

| State | Nov. <br> 2011 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 2012^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2012^{p} \end{aligned}$ | State | Nov. <br> 2011 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 2012^{p} \end{gathered}$ | Nov. $2012^{p}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama.. | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.5 | Missouri. | 8.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Alaska. | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | Montana. | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Arizona. | 9.1 | 8.1 | 7.8 | Nebraska. | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Arkansas. | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | Nevada. | 13.2 | 11.5 | 10.8 |
| California.. | 11.3 | 10.1 | 9.8 | New Hampshire. | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Colorado.. | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | New Jersey... | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| Connecticut. | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.9 | New Mexico.. | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Delaware.. | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | New York. | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.3 |
| District of Columbia. | 10.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | North Carolina. | 10.4 | 9.3 | 9.1 |
| Florida.. | 10.1 | 8.5 | 8.1 | North Dakota.. | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Georgia. | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.5 | Ohio. | 8.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Hawaii. | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | Oklahoma.. | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Idaho. | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.8 | Oregon.. | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| Illinois. | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | Pennsylvania.. | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| Indiana.. | 9.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | Rhode Island.. | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Iowa.. | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.9 | South Carolina.. | 9.8 | 8.6 | 8.3 |
| Kansas. | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | South Dakota. | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Kentucky.. | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | Tennessee. | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.6 |
| Louisiana. | 7.1 | 6.6 | 5.8 | Texas. | 7.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| Maine.. | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.2 | Utah. | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Maryland. | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | Vermont. | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Massachusetts. | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | Virginia.. | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Michigan.. | 9.6 | 9.1 | 8.9 | Washington. | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.7 |
| Minnesota. | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | West Virginia. | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Mississippi.. | 10.6 | 9.0 | 8.5 | Wisconsin.. | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Wyoming.............................................. | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 |

${ }^{p}=$ preliminary

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

| State | Nov. $2011$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 2012^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2012^{p} \end{aligned}$ | State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 2012^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2012^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama. | 2,174,835 | 2,160,459 | 2,158,597 | Missouri. | 3,048,380 | 2,998,321 | 3,007,426 |
| Alaska. | 368,587 | 364,486 | 363,218 | Montana. | 506,447 | 510,477 | 510,176 |
| Arizona. | 3,020,679 | 3,011,092 | 3,012,988 | Nebraska. | 1,014,160 | 1,022,008 | 1,024,889 |
| Arkansas. | 1,375,730 | 1,372,096 | 1,363,459 | Nevada. | 1,384,844 | 1,367,646 | 1,360,921 |
| California.. | 18,455,615 | 18,359,753 | 18,395,755 | New Hampshire. | 740,610 | 740,230 | 739,673 |
| Colorado. | 2,730,404 | 2,725,715 | 2,719,040 | New Jersey | 4,575,170 | 4,594,207 | 4,605,053 |
| Connecticut. | 1,918,099 | 1,894,318 | 1,883,236 | New Mexico.. | 926,860 | 925,809 | 928,803 |
| Delaware. | 440,829 | 439,536 | 440,457 | New York. | 9,513,011 | 9,585,126 | 9,580,210 |
| District of Columbia.. | 344,622 | 360,352 | 363,720 | North Carolina | 4,670,271 | 4,709,500 | 4,735,948 |
| Florida.. | 9,291,562 | 9,343,090 | 9,343,584 | North Dakota. | 387,627 | 389,839 | 391,181 |
| Georgia.. | 4,735,411 | 4,793,244 | 4,800,300 | Ohio. | 5,793,562 | 5,772,565 | 5,774,036 |
| Hawaii. | 662,090 | 642,457 | 643,514 | Oklahoma. | 1,782,419 | 1,821,887 | 1,824,398 |
| Idaho. | 774,258 | 774,911 | 774,556 | Oregon. | 1,994,327 | 1,967,514 | 1,962,332 |
| Illinois.. | 6,584,583 | 6,626,621 | 6,635,687 | Pennsylvania. | 6,385,763 | 6,535,868 | 6,542,427 |
| Indiana.. | 3,211,987 | 3,149,898 | 3,151,122 | Rhode Island. | 562,294 | 563,426 | 564,871 |
| lowa.. | 1,662,476 | 1,639,495 | 1,640,708 | South Carolina.. | 2,159,306 | 2,138,006 | 2,141,056 |
| Kansas. | 1,509,459 | 1,485,386 | 1,486,215 | South Dakota. | 447,924 | 443,819 | 445,325 |
| Kentucky... | 2,068,275 | 2,084,001 | 2,085,487 | Tennessee. | 3,138,480 | 3,108,612 | 3,102,746 |
| Louisiana.. | 2,059,736 | 2,078,756 | 2,077,372 | Texas. | 12,502,328 | 12,644,023 | 12,634,374 |
| Maine. | 707,104 | 708,119 | 707,866 | Utah. | 1,329,750 | 1,361,060 | 1,362,328 |
| Maryland. | 3,081,467 | 3,093,482 | 3,103,345 | Vermont. | 359,976 | 358,239 | 357,983 |
| Massachusetts. | 3,455,691 | 3,473,981 | 3,473,402 | Virginia. | 4,339,856 | 4,346,755 | 4,350,498 |
| Michigan. | 4,635,732 | 4,674,440 | 4,650,278 | Washington.. | 3,489,790 | 3,483,937 | 3,469,469 |
| Minnesota. | 2,980,198 | 2,976,047 | 2,973,487 | West Virginia.. | 801,844 | 800,470 | 798,425 |
| Mississippi.. | 1,350,113 | 1,338,035 | 1,332,412 | Wisconsin. | 3,056,534 | 3,061,106 | 3,061,241 |
|  |  |  |  | Wyoming... | 305,734 | 305,117 | 304,546 |

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the database
${ }^{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary

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

[In thousands]


[^9]12. Continued-Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

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

| Industry | Annual average |  | $2011$Dec. | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Computer systems design and related services... | $1,535.9$$1,065.2$ | 1,620.5 | 1,573.3 | 1,575.8 | 1,588.8 | 1,596.6 | 1,601.5 |  | 1,617.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management and technical consulting services.. |  | 1,121.0 | 1,088.3 | 1,094.1 | 1,100.7 | 1,103.9 | 1,109.1 | 1,112.8 |  |  |  | 1,133.5 | 1,137.6 | 1,141.8 |  |
| Management of companies and enterprises. | 1,933.6 | 2,008.3 | 1,977.7 | 1,987.5 | 1,991.9 |  | 2,001.7 | 2,004.4 | 2,008.1 |  | 2,013.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Administrative and waste services. $\qquad$ <br> Administrative and support | 7,731.9 | 8,029.4 | 7,855.0 | 7,910.5 | 7,957.3 | 7,977.7 | 7,996.5 | 8,006.3 | 8,020.5 | 8,048.2 | 8,052.0 | 8,051.1 | 8,079.1 | 8,119.3 | 8,126.5 |
| $\text { services }{ }^{1} \text {. }$ | 7,366.7 | 7,656.7 | 7,487.0 | 7,539.6 | 7,585.0 | 7,606.1 | 7,624.5 | 7,634.8 | 7,646.8 | 7,674.6 | 7,679.8 | 7,679.0 | 7,706.4 | 7,744.7 | 7,750.4 |
| Employment s | 2,942.1 | 3,147.9 | 3,016.5 | , 057.9 | 3,113.9 | ,107.9 | 122.3 | 3,132.7 | 3,143.2 | 3,166. | 3,170.3 | 3,160.3 | 3,174.7 | 3,201.6 | ,206.6 |
| Temporary help service | 2,313.0814.5 | 2,507.8 | 2,395.5 | 2,425.5 | 2,472.8 | 2,465.7 | 2,480.4 | 2,493.8 | 2,514.3 | 2,529.6 | 2,534.0 | 2,521.4832.2 | 2,530.4836.1 | 2,556.9834.1 | $2,566.0$833.5 |
| Business support services Services to buildings |  | $2,507.9$ | 820.5 | 825.7 | 2,472.8 822.5 | 821.6 | 221.3 | 824.0 | 826.2 | 829.4 | +831.6 |  |  |  |  |
| dv | 1,788.6 | 1,829.5 | 1,811.0 | 1,817.0 | 1,814.3 | 1,834.1 | 1,837.1 | 1,830.9 | 1,826.6 | 1,825.7 | 1,821.9 | 1,829.6 | 1,839.0 | 1,841.6 | 1,839.7 |
| Waste management and remediation services.... | 365.3 | 372.7 | 368.0 | 370.9 | 372.3 | 371.6 | 372.0 | 371.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 376.1 |
| Educational and health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 373.7 | 373.6 | 372.2 | 372.1 | 372.7 | 374.6 |  |
| services | $\begin{array}{r} 19,883 \\ 3,249.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,319 \\ 3,347.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,080 \\ 3,308.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,106 \\ 3,301.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,175 \\ 3,325.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,221 \\ 3,342.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,243 \\ 3,343.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,290 \\ 3,353.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,296 \\ 3,348.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,331 \\ 3,358.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,363 \\ 3,363.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,412 \\ 3,371.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,446 \\ 3,367.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,460 \\ 3,351.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,510 \\ 3,353.4 \end{array}$ |
| Educational services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health care and social assistance. |  | 16,972.0 | 16,771.4 | 16,803.9 | 16,850.1 | 16,878.8 | 16,899.5 | 16,936.1 | 16,947.8 | 16,973.3 | 16,999.7 |  |  |  | 17,156.1 |
| Ambulatory health car | 16,633.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17,040.4 | 17,077.8 | 17,108.0 |  |
| services ${ }^{1}$ | 6,136.2 | 6,318.0 | 210.9 | 6,225.3 | 6,246.1 | 6,258.3 | 6,276.6 | 6,301.6 | 6,308.0 | 6,319.2 | 6,334.0 | 6,358.2 | 6,381.2 | 6,399.4 | 6,422.2 |
| Offices of physici | 2,344.1 | 2,391.2 | 2,361.6 | 2,362.4 | 2,367.8 | 2,373.2 | 2,378.9 | 2,391.1 | 2,389.9 | 2,393.7 | 2,397.2 | 2,402.1 | 2,411.5 | 2,411.7 | 2,420.5 |
| Outpatient care | 620.8 | 651.6 | 630.7 | 634.6 | 638.0 | 640.6 | 642.9 | 646.9 | 650.2 | 654.4 | 655.7 | 660.3 | 662.4 | 667.0 | 670.0 |
| Home health | 1,140.3 | 1,1 | 1,161.9 | 1,167.8 | 1,172.0 | 1,176.7 | 1,184.4 | 1,190.6 | 1,194.7 | 1,197.7 | 1,202.6 | 1,211.1 | 1,218.9 | 1,226.1 | 1,235.1 |
| Hospitals. | 4,721.7 | 4,791.6 | 4,750.1 | 4,760.5 | 4,771.0 | 4,776.2 | 4,778.5 | 4,781.1 | 4,782.2 | 4,788.7 | 4,794.6 | 4,803.3 | 4,811.2 | 4,820.7 | 4,829.9 |
| Nursing and residenti |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| care facilitie | $\begin{aligned} & 3,168.1 \\ & 1,669.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,193.4 \\ & 1,664.6 \end{aligned}$ | $3,172.1$$1,664.2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,178.1 \\ & 1,666.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,180.6 \\ & 1,664.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,186.8 \\ & 1,668.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,186.4 \\ & 1,664.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,191.6 \\ & 1,665.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,194.0 \\ & 1,665.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,195.6 \\ & 1,665.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,194.3 \\ & 1,662.6 \end{aligned}$ | 3,198.0 | 3,199.4 | 3,199.6 | 3,208.6 |
| Nursing care facilitie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,663.2 | 1,663.4 | 1,660.9 | 1,662.5 |
| Social assistanc | 2,607.6 | 2,669.0 | 2,638.3 | 2,640.0 | 2,652.4 | 2,657.5 | 2,658.0 | 2,661.8 | 2,663.6 | 2,669.8 | 2,676.8 | 2,680.9 | 2,686.0 | 2,688.3 | 2,695.4 |
| Child day care services | 849.4 | 855.3 | 852.6 | 849.9 | 853.8 | 854.0 | 854.2 | 855.7 | 851.6 | 855.5 | 857.8 | 859.2 | 860.9 | 856.0 | 855.4 |
| Leisure and hospitality... | 13,353 | 13,745 | 13,541 | 13,585 | 13,632 | 13,684 | 13,698 | 13,702 | 13,716 | 13,743 | 13,788 | 13,818 | 13,840 | 13,861 | 13,894 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation.. | 1,919.1 | 1,965.5 | 1,934.9 | 1,952.5 | 1,956.9 | 1,976.3 | 1,964. | 1,955.8 | 1,958.5 | 1,960.3 | 1,973.2 | 1,970.0 | 1,972.5 | 1,979. | 1,983.8 |
| Performing arts and spectator sports.. | 394. | 404.3 | 393. | 400.7 | 400.1 | 410.0 | 405.3 | 403.0 | 399. | 399.5 | 403.9 | 406. | 405. | 407.9 | 413.8 |
| Museums, historical site zoos, and parks. | 132.7 | 135.6 | 136.0 | 136.0 | 135.9 | 137.4 | 135.5 | 133.5 | 135.1 | 133.5 | 135. | 135. | 136. | 137. | 137. |
| Amusements, gambling, recreation. | 1,392.2 | 1,425.6 | 1,405.5 | 1,415.8 | 1,420.9 | 1,428.9 | 1,423.3 | 1,419.3 | 1,423.7 | 1,427.3 | 1,434.2 | 1,428.1 | 1,430.6 | 1,434.7 | 1,432.9 |
| Accommodat food service | 11,433.6 | 11,779.9 | 11,605.9 | 11,632.4 | 11,675.5 | 11,708.0 | 11,733.7 | 11,746.6 | 11,757.5 | 11,782.3 | 11,814.8 | 11,848.3 | 11,867.9 | 11,881.7 | 11,910.2 |
| Accommodatio | 1,800.5 | 1,816.7 | 1,810.2 | 1,810.2 | 1,815.6 | 1,817.4 | 1,821.7 | 1,822.5 | 1,818.6 | 1,815.7 | 1,815.2 | 1,815.3 | 1,818.4 | 1,815.3 | 1,813.3 |
| Food services and drinking places. | 9,633.1 | 9,963.2 | 9,795.7 | 9,822.2 | 9,859.9 | 9,890.6 | 9,912.0 | 9,924.1 | 9,938.9 | 9,966.6 | 9,999.6 | 10,033.0 | 10,049.5 | 10,066.4 | 10,096.9 |
| Other services.. | 5,360 | 5,437 | 5,402 | 5,417 | 5,413 | 5,418 | 5,418 | 5,424 | 5,429 | 5,439 | 5,438 | 5,450 | 5,457 | 5,464 | 5,470 |
| Repair and maintenance. | 1,168.7 | 1,190.6 | 1,185.2 | 1,189.9 | 1,186.2 | 1,185.7 | 1,184.7 | 1,185.9 | 1,186.6 | 1,192.8 | 1,190.3 | 1,191.7 | 1,195.6 | 1,197.3 | 1,199.5 |
| Personal and laundry services | 1,288.6 | 1,312.8 | 1,301.0 | 1,301.3 | 1,302.6 | 1,305.9 | 1,305.3 | 1,303.8 | 1,308.6 | 1,313.2 | 1,314.3 | 1,316.3 | 1,321.3 | 1,327.0 | 1,329.4 |
| Membership associations and organizations. | 2,903.0 | 2,933 | 2,916.0 | 2,925.6 | 2,924.5 | 2,926.7 | 2,927.9 | 2,934.5 | 2,933.9 | 2,933.1 | 2,933.7 | 2,941.9 | 2,939.9 | 2,939.4 | 2,940.7 |
| Government... | 22,086 | 21,917 | 21,950 | 21,938 | 21,944 | 21,941 | 21,933 | 21,906 | 21,915 | 21,891 | 21,925 | 21,945 | 21,888 | 21,879 | 21,873 |
| Federal | 2,859 | 2,814 | 2,841 | 2,834 | 2,832 | 2,830 | 2,828 | 2,821 | 2,818 | 2,805 | 2,810 | 2,810 | 2,807 | 2,798 | 2,796 |
| Federal, except U.S. Postal Service. $\qquad$ | 2,227.6 | 2,203.3 | 2,220.9 | 2,214.9 | 2,212.9 | 2,213.0 | 2,210.6 | 2,207.1 | 2,205.3 | 2,194.6 | 2,200.5 | 2,203.1 | 2,199.4 | 2,196.7 | 2,193.7 |
| U.S. Postal Service | 630.9 | 611.2 | 619.6 | 619.4 | 618.9 | 617.1 | 617.2 | 614.3 | 613.0 | 610.0 | 609.8 | 607.2 | 607.2 | 601.1 | 602.1 |
| State... | 5,078 | 5,051 | 5,042 | 5,042 | 5,051 | 5,059 | 5,064 | 5,049 | 5,050 | 5,042 | 5,049 | 5,072 | 5,052 | 5,047 | 5,044 |
| Education.. | 2,374.0 | 2,385.1 | 2,357.9 | 2,364.3 | 2,376.4 | 2,383.9 | 2,389.6 | 2,378.4 | 2,380.2 | 2,377.8 | 2,388.4 | 2,411.2 | 2,394.6 | 2,390.5 | 2,389.4 |
| Other State government | 2,703.7 | 2,666.4 | 2,684.5 | 2,677.6 | 2,674.9 | 2,675.3 | 2,674.5 | 2,670.5 | 2,669.7 | 2,664.4 | 2,660.8 | 2,661.2 | 2,657.6 | 2,656.3 | 2,655.0 |
| Local... | 14,150 | 14,051 | 14,067 | 14,062 | 14,061 | 14,052 | 14,041 | 14,036 | 14,047 | 14,044 | 14,066 | 14,063 | 14,029 | 14,034 | 14,033 |
| Education.................... | 7,872.5 | 7,779.9 | 7,803.5 | 7,796.3 | 7,795.5 | 7,785.3 | 7,775.9 | 7,766.3 | 7,764.6 | 7,765.7 | 7,793.0 | 7,796.1 | 7,756.1 | 7,762.7 | 7,764.7 |
| Other local government. | 6,277.7 | 6,271.5 | 6,263.9 | 6,265.6 | 6,265.4 | 6,266.7 | 6,265.3 | 6,269.6 | 6,281.9 | 6,278.3 | 6,272.9 | 6,267.2 | 6,272.7 | 6,271.1 | 6,268.2 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes other industries not shown separately.
NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary
13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

| Industry | Annual average |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2011 \\ & \hline \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE.. | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.7 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING... | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.2 |
| Natural resources and mining. | 46.7 | 46.6 | 47.4 | 47.9 | 47.3 | 47.2 | 47.3 | 46.3 | 46.6 | 46.8 | 45.9 | 46.0 | 45.6 | 45.4 | 45.9 |
| Construction. | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.6 |
| Manufacturing... | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.7 |
| Overtime hours. | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Durable goods.. | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 42.0 |
| Overtime hours.. | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Wood products... | 39.7 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 42.2 | 41.9 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products.. | 42.3 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 43.1 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.9 |
| Primary metals... | 44.6 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 43.3 | 43.2 |
| Fabricated metal products... | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.8 |
| Machinery. | 43.1 | 42.8 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.4 |
| Computer and electronic products.. | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.5 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances. | 40.8 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.8 |
| Transportation equipment.. | 43.2 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.8 |
| Furniture and related products. | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 38.9 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 40.1 |
| Nondurable goods. | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.3 |
| Overtime hours....... | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Food manufacturing.. | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.8 |
| Beverage and tobacco products. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile mills.. | 41.7 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 41.6 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 41.1 | 40.8 |
| Textile product mills.. | 39.1 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.3 |
| Apparel.... | 38.2 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 37.1 |
| Leather and allied products.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and paper products... | 42.9 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 43.0 |
| Printing and related support activities. | 38.0 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.6 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 43.8 | 47.1 | 46.0 | 47.1 | 47.9 | 47.2 | 46.5 | 46.8 | 46.7 | 46.5 | 46.8 | 47.2 | 47.5 | 46.7 | 46.8 |
| Chemicals.. | 42.5 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.7 | 43.1 |
| Plastics and rubber products. | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.8 |
| PRIVATE SERVICEPROVIDING | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.5 | 32.5 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities. $\qquad$ | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 33.7 |
| Wholesale trade. | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.6 |
| Retail trade. | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 30.5 | 30.4 |
| Transportation and warehousing. | 37.8 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.1 |
| Utilities.. | 42.1 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 42.2 | 40.9 |
| Information....... | 36.2 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 35.7 |
| Financial activities. | 36.4 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 36.9 |
| Professional and business services. $\qquad$ | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 35.3 |
| Education and health services.. | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 |
| Leisure and hospitality............. | 24.8 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 |
| Other services.................................. | 30.8 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 |

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

[^10]14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

| Industry | Annual average |  | $2011$ <br> Dec. | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.46 \\ 8.78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.77 \\ 8.74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.58 \\ 8.75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.61 \\ 8.75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.64 \\ 8.72 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.68 \\ 8.71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.72 \\ 8.73 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.70 \\ 8.75 \end{array}$ | \$19.75 | \$19.77 | \$19.76 | \$19.80 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.82 \\ 8.67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.88 \\ 8.74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.92 \\ 8.76 \end{array}$ |
| Constant (1982) dollars.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.78 | 8.78 | 8.71 | 8.67 |  |  |  |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 20.67 | 20.95 | 20.78 | 20.79 | 20.84 | 20.88 | 20.94 | 20.88 | 20.93 | 20.97 | 20.92 | 20.94 | 20.97 | 21.05 | 21.10 |
| Natural resources and mining.. | 24.50 | 25.78 | 24.91 | 24.85 | 25.49 | 25.58 | 25.92 | 25.68 | 25.81 | 25.99 | 25.75 | 25.74 | 25.93 | 26.13 | 26.2024.14 |
| Construction. | 23.65 | 23.98 | 23.76 | 23.73 | 23.80 | 23.91 | 23.90 | 23.93 | 23.95 | 24.02 | 23.98 | 24.01 | 24.06 | 24.08 |  |
| Manufacturing. | $\begin{aligned} & 18.93 \\ & 18.03 \end{aligned}$ | 19.09 | 18.99 | 19.03 | 19.02 | 19.02 | 19.08 | 19.03 | 19.08 | 19.11 | 19.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.07 \\ & 18.15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.08 \\ & 18.18 \end{aligned}$ | 19.17 | 19.19 |
| Excluding overtime. |  | 18.17 | 18.10 | 18.12 | 18.11 | 18.11 | 18.17 | 18.12 |  | 18.19 | 18.17 |  |  | 18.27 | 18.27 |
| Durable goods. | $\begin{aligned} & 20.11 \\ & 17.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.19 \\ & 17.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.13 \\ & 17.16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.16 \\ & 17.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.14 \\ & 17.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.12 \\ & 17.24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.18 \\ & 17.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.12 \\ & 17.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.19 \\ & 17.28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.19 \\ & 17.34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.18 \\ & 17.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.18 \\ & 17.28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.15 \\ & 17.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.25 \\ & 17.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.31 \\ & 17.38 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nondurable goods. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade,transportation, and | 19.21 | 19.51 | 19.32 | 19.35 | 19.38 | 19.42 | 19.46 | 19.45 | 19.50 | 19.52 | 19.51 | 19.56 | 19.57 | 19.63 | 19.67 |
| utilities....................... | 17.15 | 17.43 | 17.25 | 17.28 | 17.31 | $17.37$ | 17.40 | $17.41$ | $17.47$ | $17.46$ |  | $17.45$ | $17.47$ | $17.49$ | 17.50 |
| Wholesale trade. | $13.51$ | 22.24 | 21.98 | 22.09 | 22.03 | $22.14$ | 22.17 | $22.14$ | $22.22$ | 22.22 | $\begin{aligned} & 22.18 \\ & 13.80 \end{aligned}$ | $22.23$ | $22.23$ | $22.40$ | 22.48 |
| Retail trade. |  | 13.81 | 13.68 | 13.68 | 13.74 | 13.79 | 13.78 | 13.82 | 13.88 | 13.83 |  |  | 13.87 |  |  |
| Transportation and warehousing.. | $\begin{aligned} & 19.49 \\ & 30.82 \end{aligned}$ | 19.54 | 19.59 | 19.6131.07 | 19.5731.05 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.60 \\ & 31.15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.66 \\ & 31.53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.57 \\ & 31.46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.59 \\ & 31.63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.58 \\ & 32.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.51 \\ & 31.66 \end{aligned}$ | 19.4931.83 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.48 \\ & 31.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.44 \\ & 32.18 \end{aligned}$ | 19.43 |
| Utilities. |  | 31.61 | 31.03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Information. | $\begin{aligned} & 26.62 \\ & 21.93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.01 \\ & 22.83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.81 \\ & 22.32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.78 \\ & 22.39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.74 \\ & 22.47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.83 \\ & 22.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.93 \\ & 22.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.80 \\ & 22.68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.85 \\ & 22.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.04 \\ & 22.82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.00 \\ & 22.86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.16 \\ & 22.96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.06 \\ & 23.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.24 \\ & 23.21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.47 \\ & 23.34 \end{aligned}$ |
| Financial activities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional and business services $\qquad$ | 23.12 | 23.28 | 23.09 | 23.12 | 23.11 | 23.23 | 23.22 | 23.19 | 23.19 | 23.21 | 23.23 | 23.29 | 23.28 | 23.40 | 23.45 |
| Education and health services. $\qquad$ | 20.77 | 21.09 | 20.96 | 21.00 | 21.01 | 21.02 | 21.05 | 21.03 | 21.10 | 21.08 | 21.09 | 21.14 | 21.16 | 21.19 | 21.24 |
| Leisure and hospitality...................... | 11.45 | 11.62 | 11.54 | 11.56 | 11.57 | 11.60 | 11.62 | 11.61 | 11.63 | 11.64 | 11.65 | 11.64 | 11.66 | 11.65 | 11.66 |
| Other services.................................. | 17.32 | 17.59 | 17.43 | 17.43 | 17.47 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.54 | 17.57 | 17.60 | 17.63 | 17.66 | 17.69 | 17.71 | 17.75 |

[^11]15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Annual average |  | 2011 | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE. | \$19.46 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.77 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \$ 19.58 \\ 19.58 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.78 \\ 19.61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.69 \\ 19.64 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.69 \\ 19.68 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.83 \\ 19.72 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.65 \\ 19.70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.61 \\ 19.75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.75 \\ 19.77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.62 \\ 19.76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.89 \\ 19.80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.83 \\ 19.82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.87 \\ 19.88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.98 \\ 19.92 \end{array}$ |
| Seasonally adjusted. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GOODS-PRODUCING.. | 20.67 | 20.95 | 20.81 | 20.72 | 20.75 | 20.81 | 20.91 | 20.85 | 20.91 | 21.04 | 21.00 | 21.07 | 21.09 |  | 21.1226.37 |
| Natural resources and mining.. | 24.50 | 25.78 | 25.02 | 24.98 | 25.74 | 26.02 | 26.25 | 25.58 | 25.57 | 26.01 | 25.66 | 25.59 | 25.72 | 25.96 |  |
| Construction. | 23.65 | 23.98 | 23.81 | 23.60 | 23.71 | 23.82 | 23.73 | 23.84 | 23.84 | 24.06 | 24.14 | 24.28 | 24.25 | 24.14 | 24.21 |
| Manufacturing. | 18.93 | 19.09 | 19.07 | 19.10 | 19.03 | 19.02 | 19.14 | 19.01 | 19.04 | 19.08 | 19.00 | 19.08 | 19.09 | 19.17 | 19.26 |
| Durable goods.. | 20.11 | 20.19 | 20.24 | 20.22 | 20.18 | 20.12 | 20.21 | 20.09 | 20.14 | 20.13 | 20.14 | 20.21 | 20.17 | 20.26 | 20.41 |
| Wood products | 14.81 | 14.98 | 14.73 | 14.78 | 14.74 | 14.82 | 14.82 | 14.79 | 14.90 | 15.05 | 15.12 | 15.15 | 15.12 | 15.17 | 15.27 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 18.16 | 18.15 | 18.03 | 17.98 | 17.91 | 17.88 | 18.23 | 18.26 | 18.22 | 18.18 | 18.27 | 18.31 | 18.21 | 18.09 | 18.17 |
| Primary metals. | 19.94 | 20.73 | 20.03 | 20.41 | 20.20 | 20.06 | 20.56 | 20.27 | 20.41 | 21.02 | 20.71 | 21.03 | 20.86 | 21.53 | 21.72 |
| Fabricated metal products | 18.13 | 18.26 | 18.33 | 18.20 | 18.14 | 18.17 | 18.16 | 18.22 | 18.22 | 18.23 | 18.22 | 18.29 | 18.35 | 18.35 | 18.54 |
| Machinery | 19.54 | 20.18 | 19.86 | 19.95 | 19.93 | 19.96 | 20.06 | 20.00 | 20.03 | 20.21 | 20.31 | 20.49 | 20.30 | 20.40 | 20.53 |
| Computer and electronic products | 23.32 | 23.35 | 23.40 | 23.55 | 23.50 | 23.40 | 23.61 | 23.31 | 23.40 | 23.43 | 23.38 | 23.32 | 23.07 | 22.86 | 23.39 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 17.96 | 18.02 | 18.13 | 17.96 | 18.03 | 17.94 | 17.92 | 17.88 | 17.98 | 18.01 | 18.10 | 17.96 | 18.08 | 18.24 | 18.13 |
| Transportation equipment | 25.34 | 24.59 | 25.13 | 25.01 | 24.89 | 24.77 | 24.81 | 24.55 | 24.66 | 24.22 | 24.28 | 24.30 | 24.42 | 24.63 | 24.56 |
| Furniture and related products | 15.24 | 15.46 | 15.43 | 15.38 | 15.41 | 15.32 | 15.40 | 15.51 | 15.36 | 15.36 | 15.42 | 15.44 | 15.47 | 15.61 | 15.84 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing . | 16.82 | 17.05 | 16.91 | 16.95 | 17.06 | 16.97 | 17.04 | 16.96 | 16.99 | 17.18 | 17.11 | 17.16 | 17.09 | 16.93 | 17.18 |
| Nondurable goods. | 17.06 | 17.30 | 17.18 | 17.29 | 17.16 | 17.22 | 17.38 | 17.25 | 17.25 | 17.39 | 17.19 | 17.28 | 17.36 | 17.40 | 17.37 |
| Food manufacturing | 14.63 | 15.02 | 14.76 | 14.94 | 14.87 | 14.87 | 14.97 | 15.02 | 15.02 | 15.11 | 14.95 | 14.98 | 15.08 | 15.24 | 15.16 |
| Beverages and tobacco products. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile mills | 13.79 | 13.51 | 13.41 | 13.28 | 13.47 | 13.43 | 13.71 | 13.41 | 13.51 | 13.47 | 13.52 | 13.68 | 13.57 | 13.56 | 13.55 |
| Textile product mills | 12.21 | 12.77 | 12.41 | 12.35 | 12.37 | 12.51 | 12.51 | 12.75 | 12.75 | 12.75 | 12.90 | 12.87 | 13.08 | 13.15 | 13.20 |
| Apparel | 11.96 | 12.89 | 12.62 | 12.72 | 12.79 | 12.66 | 12.83 | 12.91 | 12.87 | 13.12 | 12.91 | 13.03 | 13.02 | 12.96 | 12.89 |
| Leather and allied products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and paper products | 20.2817.28 | 20.43 | 20.34 | 20.49 | 20.17 | 20.37 | 20.54 | 20.18 | 20.27 | 20.55 | 20.28 | 20.63 | 20.8317.42 | 20.5717.43 | 20.2717.75 |
| Printing and related support activ |  | 17.28 | 17.35 | 17.19 | 17.04 | 17.28 | 17.18 | 17.12 | 17.21 | 17.16 | 17.25 |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and coal products | $\begin{aligned} & 31.75 \\ & 21.45 \end{aligned}$ | 32.13 | 31.41 | 31.39 | 31.69 | 31.44 | 31.94 | 32.04 | 31.82 | 32.27 | 31.7621.34 | 32.5021.43 | $\begin{aligned} & 32.88 \\ & 21.23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.92 \\ & 21.09 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.71 \\ & 21.03 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemicals |  | 21.44 | 21.72 | 21.74 | 21.55 | 21.55 | 21.87 | 21.52 | 21.41 | 21.59 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plastics and rubber products | 15.95 | 16.05 | 16.09 | 16.11 | 15.99 | 16.03 | 16.10 | 15.85 | 15.94 | 16.17 | 16.06 | $15.96$ | 16.03 | 16.16 | 16.17 |
| PRIVATE SERVICEPROVIDING | 19.21 | 19.51 | 19.32 | 19.59 | 19.47 | 19.45 | 19.60 | 19.39 | 19.33 | 19.47 | 19.32 | 19.64 | 19.56 | 19.61 | 19.74 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.37 | 17.38 |
| Wholesale trade | 17.15 21.97 | 22.24 | 22.02 | 22.30 | 22.07 | 21.99 | 22.33 | 22.01 | 22.09 | 22.37 | 22.05 | 22.33 | 22.21 | 22.40 | 22.72 |
| Retail trade | 13.51 | 13.81 | 13.51 | 13.76 | 13.77 | 13.80 | 13.91 | 13.83 | 13.85 | 13.86 | 13.75 | 13.95 | 13.85 | 13.72 | 13.68 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 19.49 | 19.54 | 19.52 | 19.71 | 19.53 | 19.56 | 19.74 | 19.53 | 19.55 | 19.75 | 19.49 | 19.54 | 19.46 | 19.35 | 19.36 |
| Utilities | 30.82 | 31.61 | 30.96 | 30.88 | 30.86 | 31.17 | 31.86 | 31.63 | 31.19 | 31.98 | 31.51 | 32.06 | 31.89 | 32.52 | 31.71 |
| Information | 26.62 | 27.01 | 26.70 | 26.97 | 26.65 | 26.74 | 27.16 | 26.78 | 26.51 | 26.94 | 26.85 | 27.52 | 27.29 | 27.15 | 27.54 |
| Financial activities. | 21.93 | 22.83 | 22.31 | 22.64 | 22.48 | 22.53 | 22.81 | 22.66 | 22.54 | 22.77 | 22.65 | 23.04 | 23.06 | 23.24 | 23.49 |
| Professional and business services. $\qquad$ | 23.12 | 23.28 | 23.12 | 23.58 | 23.31 | 23.25 | 23.43 | 23.07 | 22.97 | 23.32 | 22.96 | 23.37 | 23.12 | 23.30 | 23.65 |
| Education and health services. | 20.77 | 21.09 | 21.00 | 21.05 | 20.95 | 21.01 | 21.05 | 20.98 | 21.03 | 21.14 | 21.07 | 21.19 | 21.18 | 21.20 | 21.27 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 11.45 | 11.62 | 11.64 | 11.60 | 11.65 | 11.63 | 11.64 | 11.63 | 11.54 | 11.52 | 11.54 | 11.61 | 11.67 | 11.70 | 11.78 |
| Other services............................. | 17.32 | 17.59 | 17.44 | 17.44 | 17.44 | 17.60 | 17.65 | 17.60 | 17.52 | 17.51 | 17.51 | 17.66 | 17.65 | 17.67 | 17.83 |

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 |  | $2011$ <br> Dec. | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE... | \$654.73 | \$666.99 | \$659.85 | \$666.59 | \$657.65 | \$659.62 | \$670.25 | \$660.24 | \$662.82 | \$671.50 | \$663.16 | \$676.26 | \$666.29 | \$667.63 | \$681.32 |
| Seasonally adjusted. | - | - | 659.85 | 662.82 | 663.83 | 663.22 | 664.56 | 663.89 | 665.58 | 666.25 | 663.94 | 667.26 | 665.95 | 669.96 | 671.30 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING.. | 844.89 | 862.12 | 859.45 | 843.30 | 844.53 | 851.13 | 859.40 | 856.94 | 865.67 | 864.74 | 867.30 | 872.30 | 873.13 | 868.08 | 876.48 |
| Natural resources and mining | 1144.64 | 1201.69 | 1185.95 | 1199.04 | 1209.78 | 1217.74 | 1241.63 | 1184.35 | 1212.02 | 1212.07 | 1182.93 | 1184.82 | 1185.69 | 1188.97 | 1202.47 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 921.84 | 942.52 | 923.83 | 894.44 | 900.98 | 924.22 | 923.10 | 936.91 | 951.22 | 955.18 | 965.60 | 971.20 | 972.43 | 951.12 | 949.03 |
| Manufacturing. | 784.29 | 794.91 | 800.94 | 792.65 | 787.84 | 789.33 | 796.22 | 790.82 | 795.87 | 788.00 | 790.40 | 797.54 | 794.14 | 801.31 | 814.70 |
| Durable goods. | 841.89 | 848.84 | 862.22 | 847.22 | 845.54 | 845.04 | 850.84 | 845.79 | 851.92 | 839.42 | 843.87 | 848.82 | 843.11 | 852.95 | 871.51 |
| Wood products | 587.77 | 615.71 | 592.15 | 594.16 | 591.07 | 601.69 | 615.03 | 622.66 | 619.84 | 609.53 | 616.90 | 619.64 | 622.94 | 631.07 | 641.34 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products... | 768.35 | 765.73 | 744.64 | 729.99 | 739.68 | 742.02 | 769.31 | 772.40 | 787.10 | 774.47 | 776.48 | 781.84 | 779.39 | 767.02 | 764.96 |
| Primary metals. | 889.27 | 908.58 | 901.35 | 902.12 | 880.72 | 884.65 | 912.86 | 893.91 | 904.16 | 901.76 | 909.17 | 923.22 | 901.15 | 934.40 | 955.68 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 762.17 | 767.90 | 784.52 | 764.40 | 763.69 | 766.77 | 766.35 | 770.71 | 768.88 | 760.19 | 763.42 | 768.18 | 768.87 | 767.03 | 786.10 |
| Machinery | 842.96 | 864.56 | 871.85 | 859.85 | 856.99 | 862.27 | 862.58 | 856.00 | 861.29 | 862.97 | 871.30 | 872.87 | 862.75 | 860.88 | 884.84 |
| Computer and electronic products $\qquad$ | 943.88 | 944.39 | 964.08 | 960.84 | 954.10 | 945.36 | 953.84 | 934.73 | 947.70 | 941.89 | 932.86 | 944.46 | 922.80 | 930.40 | 963.67 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 732.16 | 749.45 | 748.77 | 739.95 | 739.23 | 742.72 | 743.68 | 743.81 | 744.37 | 738.41 | 738.48 | 748.93 | . 4 | 777.02 | 81.40 |
| Transportation equipment | 1094.46 | 1075.88 | 1118.29 | 1085.43 | 1090.18 | 1079.97 | 1086.68 | 1072.84 | 1087.51 | 1046.30 | 1056.18 | 1059.48 | 1067.15 | 1083.72 | 1095.38 |
| Furniture and related products. | 608.00 | 617.59 | 632.63 | 619.81 | 616.40 | 615.86 | 619.08 | 615.75 | 617.47 | 622.08 | 616.80 | 612.97 | 604.88 | 615.03 | 635.18 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 654.90 | 669.49 | 662.87 | 662.75 | 658.52 | 658.44 | 664.56 | 664.83 | 669.41 | 671.74 | 670.71 | 672.67 | 668.22 | 673.81 | 697.51 |
| Nondurable goods.. | 696.03 | 710.15 | 707.82 | 707.16 | 696.70 | 700.85 | 709.10 | 705.53 | 707.25 | 709.51 | 708.23 | 717.12 | 716.97 | 718.62 | 724.33 |
| Food manufacturing. | 588.19 | 609.34 | 602.21 | 600.59 | 591.83 | 594.80 | 594.31 | 606.81 | 600.80 | 607.42 | 615.94 | 621.67 | 621.30 | 627.89 | 626.11 |
| Beverages and tobacco products. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile mills.. | 574.61 | 575.65 | 571.27 | 567.06 | 576.52 | 580.18 | 597.76 | 565.90 | 591.74 | 573.82 | 582.71 | 599.18 | 583.51 | 547.82 | 540.65 |
| Textile product mills. | 477.49 | 507.39 | 513.77 | 494.00 | 497.27 | 504.15 | 492.89 | 501.08 | 518.93 | 495.98 | 508.26 | 504.50 | 510.12 | 524.69 | 535.92 |
| Apparel.. | 456.97 | 478.36 | 474.51 | 483.36 | 482.18 | 470.95 | 477.28 | 478.96 | 485.20 | 476.26 | 468.63 | 478.20 | 480.44 | 480.82 | 478.22 |
| Leather and allied products....... Paper and paper products....... | 870.53 | 877.59 | 868.52 | 881.07 | 857.23 | 865.73 | 885.27 | 865.72 | 877.69 | 879.54 | 863.93 | 887.09 | 895.69 | 886.57 | 885.80 |
| Printing and related support activities.. | 655.81 | 665.51 | 671.45 | 654.94 | 650.93 | 658.37 | 661.43 | 655.70 | 659.14 | 657.23 | 671.03 | 679.56 | 675.90 | 671.06 | 692.25 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 1390.80 | 1511.79 | 1416.59 | 1484.75 | 1489.43 | 1465.10 | 1478.82 | 1515.49 | 1482.81 | 1516.69 | 1489.54 | 1556.75 | 1574.95 | 1560.41 | 1517.74 |
| Chemicals...... | 910.88 | 910.13 | 918.76 | 921.78 | 898.64 | 907.26 | 925.10 | 910.30 | 907.78 | 908.94 | 904.82 | 915.06 | 902.28 | 902.65 | 916.91 |
| Plastics and rubber products. | 669.54 | 671.18 | 685.43 | 675.01 | 669.98 | 668.45 | 679.42 | 664.12 | 669.48 | 671.06 | 664.88 | 660.74 | 668.45 | 678.72 | 683.99 |
| PRIVATE SERVICEPROVIDING. | 622.28 | 634.58 | 625.97 | 636.68 | 628.88 | 628.24 | 638.96 | 626.30 | 628.23 | 638.62 | 627.90 | 644.19 | 631.79 | 635.36 | 649.45 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities. | 577.71 | 588.58 | 578.67 | 584.64 | 579.49 | 581.23 | 593.53 | 584.30 | 588.46 | 597.77 | 587.49 | 599.14 | 586.66 | 585.37 | 594.40 |
| Wholesale trade. | 845.44 | 860.94 | 847.77 | 863.01 | 849.70 | 842.22 | 870.87 | 847.39 | 854.88 | 870.19 | 846.72 | 875.34 | 857.31 | 862.40 | 890.62 |
| Retail trade. | 412.09 | 421.80 | 418.81 | 419.68 | 415.85 | 419.52 | 425.65 | 420.43 | 423.81 | 428.27 | 423.50 | 428.27 | 418.27 | 415.72 | 422.71 |
| Transportation and warehousing Utilities. $\qquad$ | 737.00 1296.92 | 742.23 1297.73 | 737.86 1247.69 | 737.15 1250.64 | 726.52 1246.74 | 729.59 1253.03 | 742.22 1309.45 | 736.28 1309.48 | 744.86 1275.67 | 754.45 1320.77 | 744.52 1285.61 | 748.38 1324.08 | 741.43 1310.68 | 744.98 1391.86 | 755.04 1293.77 |
| Information... | 964.85 | 970.96 | 955.86 | 984.41 | 956.74 | 954.62 | 983.19 | 948.01 | 949.06 | 980.62 | 958.55 | 996.22 | 968.80 | 974.69 | 996.95 |
| Financial activities.. | 798.71 | 840.51 | 809.85 | 846.74 | 818.27 | 817.84 | 848.53 | 820.29 | 820.46 | 847.04 | 826.73 | 861.70 | 841.69 | 852.91 | 883.22 |
| Professional and business services.... | 813.37 | 822.12 | 809.20 | 830.02 | 815.85 | 811.43 | 836.45 | 809.76 | 810.84 | 827.86 | 810.49 | 836.65 | 811.51 | 817.83 | 846.67 |
| Education and $\qquad$ health services $\qquad$ | 670.24 | 682.74 | 678.30 | 686.23 | 674.59 | 676.52 | 682.02 | 675.56 | 679.27 | 687.05 | 680.56 | 690.79 | 682.00 | 684.76 | 693.40 |
| Leisure and hospitality............ | 283.82 | 290.34 | 284.02 | 284.20 | 286.59 | 289.59 | 291.00 | 289.59 | 291.96 | 296.06 | 293.12 | 291.41 | 289.42 | 286.65 | 293.32 |
| Other services........................ | 532.63 | 539.29 | 533.66 | 537.15 | 531.92 | 538.56 | 541.86 | 536.80 | 534.36 | 542.81 | 537.56 | 545.69 | 538.33 | 537.17 | 549.16 |

[^12]providing industries.
$p=$ 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 | 57.0 | 65.6 | 56.6 | 63.2 |
| 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 | 61.5 | 63.0 | 70.3 |
| 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 | 58.8 | 62.2 | 63.9 | 66.4 |
| 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 | 68.0 | 70.9 | 72.7 | 71.6 |
|  | 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 | 43.2 | 58.6 | 51.2 | 59.3 |
| 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 | 42.0 | 50.0 | 53.7 | 63.0 |
| 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 | 51.2 | 47.5 | 48.8 | 53.1 |
| 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 | 56.8 | 61.7 | 61.1 | 64.2 |
| 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 |  |  |  |  | See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| between industries with employment. | asing | and | ecreas |  | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Total ${ }^{2}$. | 3,722 | 3,593 | 3,661 | 3,547 | 3,665 | 3,790 | 3,617 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private ${ }^{2}$. | 3,346 | 3,211 | 3,257 | 3,172 | 3,301 | 3,427 | 3,257 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Construction.. | 68 | 67 | 81 | 82 | 99 | 89 | 92 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Manufacturing.. | 296 | 273 | 257 | 241 | 281 | 281 | 259 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities... | 588 | 585 | 592 | 592 | 610 | 740 | 673 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Professional and business services... | 693 | 641 | 761 | 622 | 645 | 632 | 540 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| Education and health services. | 713 | 689 | 661 | 725 | 681 | 718 | 710 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Leisure and hospitality.. | 460 | 469 | 405 | 366 | 442 | 478 | 461 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Government... | 376 | 382 | 404 | 375 | 364 | 363 | 360 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Region ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 664 | 671 | 681 | 659 | 654 | 679 | 654 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| South.. | 1,490 | 1,399 | 1,431 | 1,325 | 1,420 | 1,417 | 1,322 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Midwest.. | 777 | 759 | 790 | 817 | 849 | 913 | 904 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| West.. | 792 | 763 | 758 | 747 | 742 | 782 | 737 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 |

1 Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, adjustment of the various series.
Includes natural resources and mining, information, financial activities, and other services, not shown separately.

Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, California Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, as a percent of total employment plus job openings.
Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, $\mathrm{P}=$ preliminary.
Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia,

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

| Industry and region | Levels ${ }^{1}$ (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Total ${ }^{2}$. | 4,284 | 4,278 | 4,440 | 4,204 | 4,316 | 4,403 | 4,194 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private ${ }^{2}$. | 4,000 | 3,989 | 4,109 | 3,922 | 4,053 | 4,111 | 3,915 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Construction. | 355 | 359 | 323 | 327 | 318 | 380 | 287 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 5.2 |
| Manufacturing.. | 270 | 244 | 230 | 235 | 242 | 241 | 251 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities... | 821 | 848 | 892 | 819 | 907 | 886 | 882 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Professional and business services... | 931 | 871 | 915 | 848 | 887 | 930 | 780 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| Education and health services. | 494 | 500 | 502 | 499 | 501 | 479 | 526 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality.. | 700 | 720 | 747 | 708 | 738 | 695 | 743 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Government. | 284 | 288 | 332 | 283 | 263 | 293 | 279 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Region ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 701 | 675 | 676 | 745 | 648 | 711 | 672 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| South... | 1,691 | 1,674 | 1,758 | 1,722 | 1,710 | 1,657 | 1,646 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Midwest. | 985 | 993 | 1,056 | 893 | 954 | 1,018 | 926 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| West....................................... | 908 | 935 | 951 | 844 | 1,005 | 1,016 | 950 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 |

[^13]Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, lowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri,
Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; West: Alaska, Arizona, 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. $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.
20. Total separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

| Industry and region | Levels ${ }^{1}$ (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ Industry | 4,249 | 4,088 | 4,355 | 4,017 | 4,087 | 4,222 | 4,069 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private ${ }^{2}$ | 3,943342 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,789 \\ 358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,062 \\ & 316 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,759 \\ 332 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,767 \\ 290 \end{array}$ | 3,915 | 3,767 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Construction... |  |  |  |  |  | 369 | 280 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 5.0 |
| Manufacturing... | $263$ | 228 | 250 | 235 | 228 | 237 | 216 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.83.4 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities... |  | 815 | 883 | 805 | 824 | 785 | 859 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 |  |
| Professional and business services.. | 921 | 807 | 911 | 821 | 785 | 866 | 800 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 4.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Education and health services.. | 493679 | 463 | 474 | 438 | 477 | 469 | 458 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Leisure and hospitality.. |  | 685 | 730 | 672 | 706 | 683 | 718 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Government.... | 306 | 299 | 292 | 258 | 320 | 307 | 302 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Region ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast.. | 6681,690 | 711 | 671 | 704 | 660 | 662 | 661 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| South... |  | $1,579$ | 1,696 | 1,646 | 1,644 | 1,607 | 1,624 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Midwest... | 912 894 <br> 979  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,056 \\ 931 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 868 \\ & 801 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 840 \\ & 942 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,002 \\ 951 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 900 \\ & 884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | 3.03.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 3.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.9 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | 2.83.2 | 3.33.2 | 3.0 <br> 3.0 |
| West................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary

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

| Industry and region | Levels ${ }^{1}$ (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| $\overline{\text { Total }}{ }^{2}$ $\qquad$ Industry | 2,133 | 2,163 | 2,151 | 1,964 | 2,092 | 2,178 | 2,157 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private ${ }^{2}$.. | 1,99886 | 2,033 | 2,025 | 1,849 | 1,944 | 2,034 | 2,021 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Construction.. |  | 87 | 75 | 69 | 89 | 84 | 68 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing.... | 108 | 107 | 113 | 109 | 102 | 106 | 107 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities... | 465 400 | 482 | 471 | 425 | 452 | 466 | 486 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Professional and business services. | 400269 | 386279 | 386 | 362 | 363 | 407 | 410 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Education and health services.. |  |  | 277 | 243 | 265 | 279 | 260 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Leisure and hospitality.. | $\begin{aligned} & 440 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 432 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 430 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 441 \\ & 147 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 446 \\ & 144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 458 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | 3.2.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.2 \\ .6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.2 \\ .6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.0 \\ .5 \end{array}$ | 3.2.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.2 \\ .7 \end{array}$ | 3.3.6 |
| Government.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Region ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast.. | 300 | 315 | 325 | 290 | 292 | 298 | 314 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| South.. | 925 | 945 | 906 | 868 | 896 | 899 | 936 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Midwest.. | 474 | 449 | 488 | 431 | 442 | 513 | 454 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| West.................................... | 434 | 454 | 432 | 375 | 462 | 468 | 453 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |

[^14]22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010.

| County by NAICS supersector | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Establishments, } \\ & \text { third quarter } \\ & 2010 \\ & \text { (thousands) } \end{aligned}$ | 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 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 903 | ${ }^{4}$ ) |
| Leisure and hospitality ................................................ | 12.4 | 230.9 | . 2 | 463 | 4.5 |
| Other services .. | 15.4 | 92.5 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ | 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 |
|  | 13.2 | 59.8 | 3.0 | 620 | 2.1 ${ }_{(4)}$ |
| Government .............................................................. | . 6 | 261.7 | $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ | 1,003 | $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ |
| 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 | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)$ |
| 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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 2010 \\ & \text { (thousands) } \end{aligned}$ | 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 | $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ |
| 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 | $\left({ }^{4}\right)$ |
| 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 |

[^15]${ }^{3}$ 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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September } \\ & 2010 \\ & \text { (thousands) } \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
| lowa | 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 |

[^16]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 ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { to } 9 \\ \text { workers } \end{gathered}$ | 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
NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
${ }^{2}$ Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.
26. Average annual wages for 2008 and 2009 for all covered workers ${ }^{1}$ by metropolitan area

| Metropolitan area² | Average annual wages3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 area² | 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 area² | Average annual wages3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 area² | 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 area² | Average annual wages3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | ch year's | is ba | on the MSA |
| Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. | include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions. |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 04-03 as of February 18, 2004. | ${ }^{4}$ Totals do not include the six MSAs withinPuerto Rico. |  |  |

## 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status | 2002 ${ }^{1}$ | $2003{ }^{1}$ | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 217,570 | 221,168 | 223,357 | 226,082 | 228,815 | 231,867 | 233,788 | 235,801 | 237,830 | 239,618 | 243,284 |
| Civilian labor force. | 144,863 | 146,510 | 147,401 | 149,320 | 151,428 | 153,124 | 154,287 | 154,142 | 153,889 | 153,617 | 154,975 |
| Labor force participation rate. | 66.6 | 66.2 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.2 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 65.4 | 64.7 | 64.1 | 63.7 |
| Employed... | 136,485 | 137,736 | 139,252 | 141,730 | 144,427 | 146,047 | 145,362 | 139,877 | 139,064 | 139,869 | 142,469 |
| Employment-population ratio. | 62.7 | 62.3 | 62.3 | 62.7 | 63.1 | 63.0 | 62.2 | 59.3 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 58.6 |
| Unemployed.. | 8,378 | 8,774 | 8,149 | 7,591 | 7,001 | 7,078 | 8,924 | 14,265 | 14,825 | 13,747 | 12,506 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 8.1 |
| Not in the labor force... | 72,707 | 74,658 | 75,956 | 76,762 | 77,387 | 78,743 | 79,501 | 81,659 | 83,941 | 86,001 | 88,310 |

${ }^{1}$ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

## 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

| Industry | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total private employment. | 108,937 | 108,517 | 109,888 | 111,943 | 114,151 | 115,427 | 114,342 | 108,321 | 107,427 | 109,411 | 111,821 |
| Total nonfarm employment. | 130,450 | 130,100 | 131,509 | 133,747 | 136,125 | 137,645 | 136,852 | 130,876 | 129,917 | 131,497 | 133,738 |
| Goods-producing. | 22,557 | 21,816 | 21,882 | 22,190 | 22,530 | 22,233 | 21,335 | 18,558 | 17,751 | 18,047 | 18,410 |
| Natural resources and mining... | 583 | 572 | 591 | 628 | 684 | 724 | 767 | 694 | 705 | 788 | 851 |
| Construction. | 6,716 | 6,735 | 6,976 | 7,336 | 7,691 | 7,630 | 7,162 | 6,016 | 5,518 | 5,533 | 5,640 |
| Manufacturing... | 15,259 | 14,509 | 14,315 | 14,227 | 14,155 | 13,879 | 13,406 | 11,847 | 11,528 | 11,726 | 11,918 |
| Private service-providing.. | 86,380 | 86,701 | 88,006 | 89,753 | 91,621 | 93,194 | 93,008 | 89,764 | 89,676 | 91,363 | 93,411 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities.. | 25,497 | 25,287 | 25,533 | 25,959 | 26,276 | 26,630 | 26,293 | 24,906 | 24,636 | 25,065 | 25,517 |
| Wholesale trade.. | 5,652 | 5,608 | 5,663 | 5,764 | 5,905 | 6,015 | 5,943 | 5,587 | 5,452 | 5,543 | 5,673 |
| Retail trade.. | 15,025 | 14,917 | 15,058 | 15,280 | 15,353 | 15,520 | 15,283 | 14,522 | 14,440 | 14,668 | 14,875 |
| Transportation and warehousing.. | 4,224 | 4,185 | 4,249 | 4,361 | 4,470 | 4,541 | 4,508 | 4,236 | 4,191 | 4,302 | 4,415 |
| Utilities.. | 596 | 577 | 564 | 554 | 549 | 553 | 559 | 560 | 553 | 553 | 554 |
| Information.. | 3,395 | 3,188 | 3,118 | 3,061 | 3,038 | 3,032 | 2,984 | 2,804 | 2,707 | 2,674 | 2,679 |
| Financial activities. | 7,956 | 8,078 | 8,105 | 8,197 | 8,367 | 8,348 | 8,206 | 7,838 | 7,695 | 7,697 | 7,787 |
| Professional and business services. | 15,976 | 15,987 | 16,394 | 16,954 | 17,566 | 17,942 | 17,735 | 16,579 | 16,728 | 17,332 | 17,928 |
| Education and health services. | 16,199 | 16,588 | 16,953 | 17,372 | 17,826 | 18,322 | 18,838 | 19,193 | 19,531 | 19,883 | 20,319 |
| Leisure and hospitality... | 11,986 | 12,173 | 12,493 | 12,816 | 13,110 | 13,427 | 13,436 | 13,077 | 13,049 | 13,353 | 13,745 |
| Other services.. | 5,372 | 5,401 | 5,409 | 5,395 | 5,438 | 5,494 | 5,515 | 5,367 | 5,331 | 5,360 | 5,437 |
| Government. | 21,513 | 21,583 | 21,621 | 21,804 | 21,974 | 22,218 | 22,509 | 22,555 | 22,490 | 22,086 | 21,917 |

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

| Industry | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Private sector: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours. | 33.9 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 33.6 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 33.7 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars). | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 19.8 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars).. | 507.0 | 518.4 | 529.2 | 544.4 | 567.9 | 590.2 | 608.1 | 617.5 | 637.2 | 654.7 | 667.0 |
| Goods-producing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours. | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.2 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 41.2 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars). | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 21.0 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars). | 651.6 | 669.1 | 688.3 | 705.3 | 730.2 | 757.5 | 776.6 | 779.7 | 819.0 | 844.9 | 862.1 |
| Natural resources and mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours.. | 43.2 | 43.6 | 44.5 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 45.1 | 43.2 | 44.6 | 46.7 | 46.6 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars). | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 23.8 | 24.5 | 25.8 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars). | 742.0 | 765.9 | 804.0 | 853.9 | 908.0 | 962.6 | 1014.7 | 1006.7 | 1063.1 | 1144.6 | 1201.7 |
| Construction: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours. | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 37.6 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 39.3 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars). | 18.5 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 24.0 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars). | 711.8 | 727.0 | 735.6 | 750.4 | 781.6 | 816.2 | 842.6 | 851.8 | 891.8 | 921.8 | 942.5 |
| Manufacturing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours.. | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.7 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars). | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 19.1 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars). | 618.6 | 636.0 | 658.5 | 673.3 | 690.9 | 711.5 | 724.5 | 726.1 | 765.2 | 784.3 | 794.9 |
| Private service-providing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours.. | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 32.5 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars). | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 19.5 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars). | 474.3 | 485.3 | 494.7 | 509.7 | 532.9 | 555.0 | 574.6 | 588.5 | 606.2 | 622.3 | 634.6 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours... | 33.6 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 33.7 | 33.8 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars). | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.4 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars). | 471.3 | 481.1 | 488.5 | 498.5 | 514.4 | 525.9 | 536.1 | 541.9 | 559.6 | 577.7 | 588.6 |
| Wholesale trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours. | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 38.5 | 38.7 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars).. | 17.0 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 22.2 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars). | 644.4 | 657.3 | 666.8 | 685.0 | 718.5 | 748.9 | 769.6 | 784.5 | 816.5 | 845.4 | 860.9 |
| Retail trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours.. | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 30.5 | 30.5 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars). | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.8 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars).. | 644.4 | 657.3 | 666.8 | 685.0 | 718.5 | 748.9 | 769.6 | 784.5 | 816.5 | 845.4 | 860.9 |
| Transportation and warehousing: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours..... | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 37.8 | 38.0 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars).. | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars). | 579.9 | 598.4 | 614.9 | 618.6 | 636.8 | 655.0 | 670.2 | 677.6 | 710.9 | 737.0 | 742.2 |
| Utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours... | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.1 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars).. | 24.0 | 24.8 | 25.6 | 26.7 | 27.4 | 27.9 | 28.8 | 29.5 | 30.0 | 30.8 | 31.6 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars). | 979.3 | 1017.4 | 1048.0 | 1095.9 | 1135.6 | 1182.7 | 1230.7 | 1239.3 | 1262.9 | 1296.9 | 1297.7 |
| Information: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours... | 36.5 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 36.2 | 35.9 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars). | 20.2 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 25.9 | 26.6 | 27.0 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars).. | 737.9 | 760.8 | 776.7 | 805.1 | 850.6 | 874.5 | 908.8 | 931.1 | 939.9 | 964.9 | 971.0 |
| Financial activities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours... | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.8 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars).. | 16.3 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 21.6 | 21.9 | 22.8 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars).. | 578.9 | 611.7 | 625.5 | 646.5 | 673.5 | 706.3 | 729.6 | 755.1 | 780.2 | 798.7 | 840.5 |
| Professional and business services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours.................... | 34.2 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.3 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars).. | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 22.4 | 22.8 | 23.1 | 23.3 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars).. | 574.6 | 587.0 | 597.5 | 618.7 | 662.3 | 700.8 | 737.9 | 775.8 | 798.5 | 813.4 | 822.1 |
| Education and health services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours.............. | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 32.3 | 32.4 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars).... | 15.2 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 21.1 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars).... | 492.7 | 505.7 | 523.8 | 544.6 | 564.9 | 590.1 | 613.7 | 628.5 | 646.7 | 670.2 | 682.7 |
| Leisure and hospitality: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours... | 25.8 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 25.0 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars).. | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.6 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars).. | 227.3 | 230.5 | 234.9 | 241.4 | 250.3 | 265.5 | 273.4 | 276.0 | 280.9 | 283.8 | 290.3 |
| Other services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours................... | 32.1 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.7 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars).. | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.6 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars)................. | 439.9 | 434.4 | 433.0 | 443.4 | 456.5 | 477.1 | 495.6 | 506.3 | 523.7 | 532.6 | 539.3 |

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 $2005=100]$



[^17]30. Continued-Employment Cost Index, compensation, by occupation and industry group
[December 2005 = 100]

| Series |  | 2011 |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dec. 2012 |  |
| Wholesale trade. | 109.5 | 109.9 | 111.4 | 112.2 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 114.4 | 115.4 | 114.9 | -0.4 | 1.9 |
| Retail trade.. | 112.0 | 112.4 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 114.4 | 114.9 | 115.8 | 115.9 | 116.1 | . 2 | 1.5 |
| Transportation and warehousing. | 111.3 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 113.6 | 115.7 | 116.4 | 117.6 | 118.1 | . 4 | 4.0 |
| Utilities... | 117.5 | 119.3 | 120.9 | 121.5 | 121.6 | 122.9 | 125.2 | 125.4 | 125.7 | . 2 | 3.4 |
| Information.. | 110.0 | 111.6 | 112.3 | 112.4 | 112.5 | 115.2 | 116.4 | 116.6 | 116.9 | . 3 | 3.9 |
| Financial activities.. | 111.4 | 112.9 | 113.8 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 114.4 | 115.6 | 116.0 | 115.9 | -. 1 | 1.5 |
| Finance and insurance.... | 111.8 | 113.3 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 114.5 | 114.6 | 115.8 | 116.2 | 116.0 | -. 2 | 1.3 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing. | 109.4 | 110.8 | 111.4 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.5 | 114.6 | 115.0 | 115.2 | . 2 | 2.0 |
| Professional and business services... | 114.6 | 115.5 | 116.6 | 116.7 | 117.1 | 117.9 | 118.5 | 118.7 | 119.3 | . 5 | 1.9 |
| Education and health services... | 114.7 | 115.1 | 115.5 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.6 | 118.0 | 118.6 | 118.9 | . 3 | 2.1 |
| Education services... | 115.0 | 115.2 | 115.6 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 117.6 | 117.8 | 118.9 | 119.0 | . 1 | 1.4 |
| Health care and social assistance. | 114.6 | 115.0 | 115.5 | 115.8 | 116.4 | 117.6 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 118.9 | . 3 | 2.1 |
| Hospitals.. | 115.6 | 116.2 | 116.6 | 117.0 | 117.5 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 119.4 | . 4 | 1.6 |
| Leisure and hospitality.. | 114.1 | 114.5 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 115.2 | 115.6 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.5 | . 4 | 1.1 |
| Accommodation and food services.......... | 114.8 | 115.4 | 115.3 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 116.3 | 116.7 | 116.7 | 117.3 | . 5 | 1.1 |
| Other services, except public administration.. | 113.2 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 115.0 | 115.6 | 116.6 | 116.9 | 117.6 | 117.7 | . 1 | 1.8 |
| State and local government workers............. | 116.2 | 116.6 | 116.7 | 117.6 | 117.7 | 118.3 | 118.6 | 119.7 | 119.9 | . 2 | 1.9 |
| Workers by occupational group Management, professional, and related |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management, professional, and related. Professional and related. | 115.5 115.5 | 115.9 115.9 | 116.0 115.9 | 116.9 116.8 | 116.9 116.9 | 117.6 117.5 | 117.9 117.7 | 119.0 118.8 | 119.2 119.0 | . 2 | 2.0 1.8 |
| Sales and office.............. | 116.6 | 117.1 | 117.3 | 118.4 | 118.4 | 118.9 | 119.4 | 120.7 | 120.9 | . 2 | 2.1 |
| Office and administrative support.. | 116.9 | 117.5 | 117.7 | 118.7 | 118.6 | 119.1 | 119.6 | 120.8 | 121.0 | . 2 | 2.0 |
| Service occupations..................... | 118.0 | 118.5 | 118.6 | 119.2 | 119.5 | 120.1 | 120.4 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 2 | 1.8 |
| Workers by industry Education and health services | 115.6 | 115.9 | 115.9 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 117.5 | 117.7 | 119.0 | 119.1 | . 1 | 1.8 |
| Education services........................ | 115.3 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 116.5 | 116.6 | 117.0 | 117.2 | 118.6 | 118.7 | . 1 | 1.8 |
| Schools............ | 115.3 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 116.5 | 116.5 | 117.0 | 117.2 | 118.5 | 118.7 | . 2 | 1.9 |
| Elementary and secondary schools. | 115.6 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 116.8 | 116.9 | 117.2 | 117.4 | 118.7 | 118.7 | . 0 | 1.5 |
| Health care and social assistance... | 117.9 | 119.0 | 119.2 | 119.9 | 120.1 | 121.1 | 121.4 | 121.9 | 122.2 | . 2 | 1.7 |
| Hospitals........... | 117.0 | 118.2 | 118.3 | 118.9 | 119.2 | 120.1 | 120.5 | 121.0 | 121.2 | . 2 | 1.7 |
| Public administration ${ }^{3}$. | 116.8 | 117.5 | 117.6 | 118.1 | 118.2 | 119.1 | 119.5 | 120.5 | 120.7 | . 2 | 2.1 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 $=100$ ]

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


[^18]32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, by occupation and industry group

## [December 2005 = 100]

| Series | $2010$ <br> Dec. | 2011 |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dec. 2012 |  |
| Civilian workers...................................................... | 113.9 | 115.5 | 116.8 | 117.2 | 117.5 | 118.6 | 119.3 | 120.2 | 120.4 | 0.2 | 2.5 |
| Private industry workers.. | 111.9 | 113.7 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 115.9 | 116.9 | 117.6 | 118.1 | 118.4 | . 3 | 2.2 |
| Workers by occupational group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management, professional, and related.. | 111.2 | 113.4 | 114.8 | 114.7 | 115.2 | 116.8 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 117.9 | . 2 | 2.3 |
| Sales and office. | 111.8 | 113.4 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 115.5 | 116.7 | 117.6 | 118.1 | 118.4 | . 3 | 2.5 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance. | 113.2 | 114.1 | 115.9 | 116.2 | 116.8 | 117.9 | 119.1 | 120.0 | 120.3 | . 2 | 3.0 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving...... | 112.0 | 113.5 | 116.5 | 116.3 | 117.0 | 116.1 | 117.1 | 117.7 | 118.0 | . 3 | . 9 |
| Service occupations.. | 113.5 | 115.5 | 116.1 | 115.9 | 116.4 | 118.1 | 118.3 | 118.8 | 119.3 | . 4 | 2.5 |
| Workers by industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods-producing. | 110.1 | 111.7 | 114.1 | 113.9 | 114.4 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 115.7 | 116.0 | . 3 | 1.4 |
| Manufacturing.. | 108.8 | 111.1 | 114.0 | 113.4 | 113.9 | 113.2 | 114.0 | 114.7 | 115.0 | . 3 | 1.0 |
| Service-providing. | 112.6 | 114.5 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 116.4 | 118.0 | 118.7 | 119.1 | 119.4 | . 3 | 2.6 |
| State and local government workers.......................... | 121.1 | 122.0 | 122.1 | 123.7 | 123.6 | 124.8 | 125.4 | 127.6 | 127.8 | . 2 | 3.4 |

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

Docemerer $205=100$

| Series | 2010 | 2011 |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  | Percent change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dec. 2012 |  |
| COMPENSATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Workers by bargaining status ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Union.. | 114.8 | 115.6 | 117.1 | 117.4 | 117.9 | 118.3 | 119.3 | 120.2 | 120.5 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| Goods-producing. | 113.9 | 114.3 | 116.4 | 116.3 | 116.9 | 115.8 | 116.6 | 117.7 | 118.0 | . 3 | . 9 |
| Manufacturing. | 110.5 | 110.9 | 113.8 | 113.2 | 113.8 | 112.1 | 112.8 | 113.6 | 113.7 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| Service-providing. | 115.5 | 116.8 | 117.7 | 118.3 | 118.8 | 120.4 | 121.5 | 122.2 | 122.6 | . 3 | 3.2 |
| Nonunion.. | 112.1 | 113.0 | 113.8 | 114.2 | 114.5 | 115.3 | 116.0 | 116.4 | 116.7 | . 3 | 1.9 |
| Goods-producing.. | 110.2 | 111.3 | 112.2 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.5 | 114.1 | 114.6 | 114.9 | . 3 | 1.8 |
| Manufacturing.... | 110.0 | 111.6 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.0 | 113.9 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.3 | . 3 | 2.0 |
| Service-providing... | 112.7 | 113.5 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 115.0 | 115.8 | 116.5 | 116.9 | 117.1 | . 2 | 1.8 |
| Workers by region ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast. | 113.6 | 114.4 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 116.1 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.6 | 117.9 | . 3 | 1.6 |
| South.. | 112.8 | 113.4 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 115.0 | 116.0 | 116.8 | 117.3 | 117.8 | . 4 | 2.4 |
| Midwest. | 111.3 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 114.7 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 115.9 | . 2 | 1.8 |
| West.. | 112.5 | 113.5 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 116.3 | 116.9 | 116.9 | . 0 | 1.6 |
| WAGES AND SALARIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Workers by bargaining status ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Union.. | 112.9 | 113.6 | 114.0 | 114.6 | 114.9 | 115.6 | 116.2 | 116.9 | 117.4 | . 4 | 2.2 |
| Goods-producing. | 111.2 | 111.7 | 112.1 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 115.0 | . 5 | 1.9 |
| Manufacturing.. | 108.7 | 109.4 | 109.8 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 111.5 | 111.8 | 112.1 | 112.5 | . 4 | 1.6 |
| Service-providing.. | 114.2 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 115.8 | 116.3 | 117.0 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 119.1 | . 3 | 2.4 |
| Nonunion.. | 112.7 | 113.2 | 113.8 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 115.2 | 115.9 | 116.3 | 116.5 | . 2 | 1.7 |
| Goods-producing. | 111.7 | 112.3 | 112.9 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 114.2 | 114.7 | 115.3 | 115.5 | . 2 | 1.6 |
| Manufacturing.. | 111.2 | 112.1 | 112.6 | 113.0 | 113.3 | 114.1 | 114.6 | 115.2 | 115.4 | . 2 | 1.9 |
| Service-providing.. | 113.0 | 113.4 | 114.0 | 114.5 | 114.8 | 115.5 | 116.2 | 116.5 | 116.8 | . 3 | 1.7 |
| Workers by region ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast.. | 113.4 | 113.7 | 114.6 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 115.8 | 116.4 | 116.7 | 117.0 | . 3 | 1.5 |
| South.. | 113.4 | 113.7 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.2 | 116.0 | 116.7 | 117.3 | 117.8 | . 4 | 2.3 |
| Midwest. | 111.2 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 112.7 | 112.9 | 113.8 | 114.3 | 114.7 | 115.0 | . 3 | 1.9 |
| West................................................... | 113.0 | 113.6 | 114.1 | 114.5 | 114.9 | 115.4 | 116.1 | 116.5 | 116.4 | -. 1 | 1.3 |

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

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.
34. National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

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

[^19]34. Continued-National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007


See footnotes at end of table.

## 34. Continued-National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry

by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

${ }^{1}$ 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 |

[^20]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 | 3237 | 3743 |  |  | 36 |
| All workers... |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-collar occupations ${ }^{2}$. |  |  | 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 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2011 \\ & \hline \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Number of stoppages: <br> Beginning in period $\qquad$ <br> In effect during period $\qquad$ | 19 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 2 4 | 2 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 5 6 | 3 5 |
| Workers involved: <br> Beginning in period (in thousands)... In effect during period (in thousands). | 112.5 112.5 | 148.1 150.4 | 6.0 8.3 | 26.6 28.9 | 0.0 2.3 | 1.9 3.2 | 3.6 4.9 | 4.5 9.4 | 18.5 23.4 | 11.7 13.0 | 21.2 22.5 | 26.5 27.8 | 0.0 1.3 | 26.2 27.5 | 7.4 14.2 |
| Days idle: <br> Number (in thousands) | 1,020.2 | 1,130.8 | 60.3 | 72.6 | 44.0 | 32.4 | 48.9 | 112.3 | 117.8 | 175.0 | 72.3 | 210.2 | 28.6 | 157.3 | 29.5 |
| Percent of estimated working time ${ }^{1}$. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 |

[^21]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 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2011 \\ \hline \text { Dec. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| CONSUMER PRICE INDEX <br> FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items. | 224.939 | 229.594 | 225.672 | 226.665 | 227.663 | 229.392 | 230.085 | 229.815 | 229.478 | 229.104 | 230.379 | 231.407 | 231.317 | 230.221 | 229.601 |
| All items (1967 = 100) | 673.818 | 687.761 | 676.014 | 678.988 | 681.977 | 687.157 | 689.232 | 688.423 | 687.415 | 686.294 | 690.113 | 693.192 | 692.923 | 689.639 | $\begin{array}{\|l} 687.782 \\ 235.230 \end{array}$ |
| Food and beverag | 227.866 | 233.670 | 231.130 | 232.559 | 232.453 | 232.708 | 233.116 | 233.257 | 233.509 | 233.557 | 234.017 | 234.172 | 234.718 | 234.742 |  |
| Food. | 227.842 | 233.777 | 231.301 | 232.666 | 232.486 | 232.792 | 233.234 | 233.339 | 233.563 | 233.630 | 234.156 | 234.298 | 234.878 | 234.896 | 235.390 |
| Food at hom | 226.201 | 231.774 | 229.982 | 231.694 | 231.180 | 231.383 | 231.711 | 231.518 | 231.515 | 231.306 | 231.708 | 231.615 | 232.456 | 232.295 | 232.901 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 260.311 | 231.774 267.682 | 265.997 | 266.677 | 267.821 | 267.101 | 268.014 | 268.653 | 267.321 | 268.449 | 267.794 | 266.655 | 267.828 | 267.817 | 268.057 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs | 223.161 | 231.042 | 228.853 | 229.809 | 228.610 | 230.485 | 230.967 | 229.351 | 230.464 | 231.309 | 232.475 | 231.555 | 232.917 | 232.303 | 232.262 |
| Dairy and related products ${ }^{1}$. | $\begin{array}{\|} 212.745 \\ 284.662 \end{array}$ | $217.270$ | 218.458 | 220.492 | 219.377281.072 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 219.131 \\ 279.057 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 216.918 \\ & 281.648 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 216.096 \\ 283.149 \end{array}\right\|$ | 215.485 | 214.434 | 214.549280.672 | 215.311282.092 | $\begin{aligned} & 217.083 \\ & 284.065 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 218.921 \\ 284.367 \end{array}\right\|$ | 219.443 |
| Fruits and vegetables |  | 28 | 283.550 | 285.437 |  |  |  |  | 283.679 | 280.173 |  |  |  |  | 288.516 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| materials | 166.790 | 168.606 | 168.520 | 170.454 | 169.758 | 169.513 | 169.191 | 167.866 | 167.772 | 167.375 | 167.622 | 168.820 | 168.479 | 168.222 | 168.204 |
| Other foods at home | 197.358 | 204.844 | 200.566 | 202.756 | 204.001 | 204.574 | 204.864 | 205.554 | 205.313 | 205.508 | 205.864 | 205.266 | 205.267 | 204.531 | 204.626 |
| Sugar and sw | 207.832 | 214.670 | 210.846 | 213.700 | 213.902 | 215.044 | 215.776 | 214.714 | 215.549 | 216.508 | 214.962 | 215.410 | 214.941 | 212.272 | 213.265 |
| Fats and oils | 19.163 | 232.579 | 227.601 | 234.252 | 233.196 | 233.411 | 231.745 | 233.294 | 232.096 | 232.067 | 231.462 | 233.223 | 233.074 | 231.588 | 231.540 |
| Other foods | 209.292 | 216.611 | 211.986 | 213.602 | 215.473 | 216.043 | 216.559 | 217.502 | 217.184 | 217.289 | 218.158 | 216.980 | 217.088 | 216.748 | 216.708 |
| Other miscellaneous foods | 123.996 | 128.303 | 126.293 | 125.536 | 127.193 | 126.856 | 128.126 | 129.297 | 128.960 | 128.706 | 129.279 | 128.888 | 128.400 | 128.936 | 129.455 |
| Food away from home ${ }^{1}$ | 231.401 | 237.986 | 234.435 | 235.268 | 235.603 | 236.073 | 236.695 | 237.262 | 237.839 | 238.337 | 239.057 | 239.565 | 239.742 | 240.038 | 240.359 |
| Other food awav from home ${ }^{1,2}$ | 162.794 | 166.503 | 164.095 | 165.884 | 165.566 | 165.367 | 165.500 | 165.671 | 166.406 | 166.538 | 166.759 | 167.215 | 167.475 | 167.835 | 167.816 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 226.685 | 230.800 | 227.335 | 229.704 | 230.704 | 230.193 | 230.092 | 230.766 | 231.444 | 231.192 | 230.674 | 231.018 | 231.058 | 231.178 | 231.572 |
| Housing. | 219.102 | 222.715 | 220.193 | 220.805 | 221.117 | 221.487 | 221.682 | 221.971 | 223.051 | 223.316 | 223.699 | 223.901 | 223.708 | 223.814 | 224.032 |
| Shelte | 251.646 | 257.083 | 253.716 | 254.409 | 254.931 | 255.609 | 256.031 | 256.442 | 256.950 | 257.409 | 257.843 | 258.252 | 258.829 | 258.999 | 259.298 |
| Rent of primary reside | 253.638 | 260.367 | 257.189 | 257.714 | 258.184 | 258.569 | 258.922 | 259.231 | 259.407 | 260.107 | 260.677 | 261.421 | 262.707 | 263.365 | 264.098 |
| Lodging away from home. | 137.401 | 140.521 | 128.131 | 131.601 | 136.832 | 141.314 | 141.337 | 144.775 | 150.656 | 149.964 | 145.981 | 142.337 | 140.038 | 132.399 | 129.021 |
| Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ${ }^{3}$. | 259.570 | 264.838 | 261.982 | 262.543 | 262.812 | 263.317 | 263.765 | 264.012 | 264.276 | 264.740 | 265.422 | 266.013 | 266.581 | 267.099 | 267.480 |
| Tenants' and household insurance ${ }^{1,}$ | 127.379 | 131.271 | 129.480 | 129.929 | 129.158 | 129.978 | 130.881 | 131.132 | 131.225 | 131.562 | 131.748 | 131.512 | 131.810 | 132.468 | 33.852 |
| Fuels and utilities | 220.367 | 218.986 | 217.674 | 218.199 | 217.189 | 216.667 | 216.006 | 216.388 | 221.789 | 221.449 | 222.769 | 222.634 | 218.287 | 217.964 | 218.496 |
| Fuels | 193.648 | 189.308 | 189.711 | 189.945 | 188.393 | 187.591 | 186.517 | 186.852 | 192.649 | 191.913 | 192.759 | 192.636 | 187.657 | 187.141 | 187.642 |
| Fuel oil and other fuels | 337.123 | 335.908 | 340.512 | 344.644 | 350.482 | 356.637 | 352.175 | 340.782 | 316.859 | 312.380 | 321.824 | 330.366 | 334.080 | 335.075 | 335.590 |
| Gas (piped) and electricity | 194.386 | 189.679 | 189.891 | 189.942 | 187.962 | 186.784 | 185.834 | 186.762 | 194.261 | 193.679 | 194.136 | 193.579 | 187.970 | 187.359 | 187.880 |
| Household furnishings and oper | 124.943 | 125.749 | 125.170 | 125.629 | 126.180 | 126.107 | 126.114 | 125.905 | 126.054 | 126.077 | 125.610 | 125.310 | 125.300 | 125.500 | 125.202 |
| Apparel | 122.111 | 126.265 | 123.470 | 122.105 | 123.312 | 127.258 | 128.485 | 127.688 | 125.241 | 122.300 | 123.568 | 128.630 | 131.359 | 129.573 | 125.656 |
| Men's and boys' apparel. | 114.698 | 119.530 | 115.997 | 116.409 | 116.400 | 119.297 | 121.179 | 121.265 | 118.829 | 118.691 | 119.152 | 120.413 | 122.046 | 122.155 | 118.525 |
| Women's and girls' apparel. | 109.166 | 112.990 | 110.918 | 107.644 | 110.044 | 115.566 | 116.905 | 115.350 | 111.471 | 106.499 | 107.666 | 115.789 | 119.833 | 117.143 | 111.974 |
| Infants' and toddlers' apparel ${ }^{1}$ | 113.571 | 119.664 | 118.032 | 118.399 | 118.161 | 119.881 | 119.190 | 118.963 | 118.260 | 117.920 | 119.121 | 121.344 | 123.667 | 121.410 | 119.652 |
| Footv | 128.482 | 131.834 | 128.208 | 126.915 | 127.668 | 130.077 | 131.848 | 132.409 | 131.954 | 129.847 | 130.981 | 134.326 | 136.228 | 135.849 | 133.908 |
| Transportation | 212.366 | 217.337 | 208.585 | 210.799 | 214.429 | 220.842 | 223.083 | 220.768 | 216.369 | 214.294 | 219.110 | 221.745 | 220.232 | 214.525 | 211.853 |
| Private transportation | 207.641 | 212.752 | 203.809 | 206.307 | 210.013 | 216.536 | 218.563 | 215.978 | 211.423 | 209.458 | 214.763 | 217.530 | 215.832 | 209.745 | 206.874 |
| New and used motor vehicles ${ }^{2}$. | 99.770 | 100.604 | 99.795 | 99.659 | 99.889 | 100.325 | 100.977 | 101.399 | 101.832 | 101.811 | 101.458 | 100.572 | 99.935 | 99.645 | 99.743 |
| New vehicle | 141.883 | 144.232 | 142.953 | 143.438 | 144.326 | 144.350 | 144.522 | 144.401 | 144.367 | 143.953 | 143.749 | 143.725 | 144.011 | 144.762 | 145.181 |
| Used cars and trucks ${ }^{1}$. | 149.011 | 150.330 | 148.140 | 147.143 | 147.011 | 148.677 | 151.087 | 153.565 | 155.306 | 155.815 | 154.851 | 151.118 | 148.293 | 145.862 | 145.234 |
| Motor fue | 302.619 | 312.660 | 282.501 | 292.236 | 306.348 | 330.834 | 336.673 | 324.589 | 304.697 | 296.502 | 317.798 | 330.923 | 324.131 | 299.777 | 287.408 |
| Gasoline (all types) | 301.694 | 311.470 | 280.713 | 290.762 | 305.076 | 329.780 | 335.742 | 323.604 | 303.747 | 295.498 | 316.859 | 329.898 | 322.934 | 298.131 | 285.606 |
| Motor vehicle parts and equipmen | 143.909 | 148.560 | 147.499 | 148.126 | 148.230 | 148.298 | 148.327 | 148.540 | 148.542 | 149.048 | 148.854 | 148.798 | 148.683 | 148.509 | 148.761 |
| Motor vehicle maintenance and | 253.099 | 257.582 | 255.644 | 256.405 | 256.968 | 256.616 | 256.544 | 257.372 | 257.629 | 257.423 | 257.641 | 258.024 | 258.578 | 258.943 | 258.845 |
| Public transportatio | 269.403 | 271.351 | 266.958 | 263.968 | 265.830 | 269.566 | 275.272 | 277.929 | 276.784 | 273.033 | 268.755 | 268.791 | 270.681 | 272.244 | 273.364 |
| Medical care. | 400.258 | 414.924 | 405.629 | 408.056 | 410.466 | 411.498 | 412.480 | 413.655 | 415.345 | 416.759 | 417.123 | 418.039 | 418.359 | 418.653 | 418.654 |
| Medical care commoditie | 324.089 | 333.609 | 327.254 | 329.201 | 331.867 | 333.188 | 333.060 | 333.131 | 333.348 | 335.048 | 336.004 | 335.721 | 335.768 | 334.285 | 332.684 |
| Medical care service | 423.810 | 440.341 | 430.005 | 432.583 | 434.832 | 435.721 | 437.151 | 438.766 | 441.041 | 442.305 | 442.410 | 443.812 | 444.242 | 445.278 | 445.955 |
| Professional services | 335.666 | 341.994 | 337.907 | 338.714 | 339.136 | 339.389 | 339.833 | 341.023 | 342.223 | 342.808 | 343.672 | 344.281 | 344.282 | 344.158 | 344.409 |
| Hospital and related service | 641.488 | 672.078 | 653.839 | 659.194 | 664.591 | 664.855 | 667.727 | 669.475 | 673.716 | 675.570 | 671.963 | 675.152 | 676.952 | 681.730 | 684.005 |
| Recreation ${ }^{2}$ | 113.357 | 114.703 | 113.499 | 114.183 | 114.333 | 114.675 | 114.656 | 114.689 | 115.080 | 114.944 | 114.929 | 114.963 | 114.774 | 114.763 | 114.442 |
| Video and audio ${ }^{1,2}$ | 98.401 | 99.416 | 98.225 | 98.743 | 99.371 | 99.856 | 99.893 | 99.934 | 99.717 | 99.630 | 99.747 | 99.712 | 99.067 | 98.812 | 98.515 |
| Education and communication ${ }^{2}$. | 131.466 | 133.844 | 132.728 | 133.067 | 133.199 | 133.235 | 133.284 | 133.470 | 133.456 | 133.546 | 134.039 | 134.639 | 134.767 | 134.736 | 134.694 |
| Education ${ }^{2}$. | 207.768 | 216.328 | 212.745 | 213.067 | 213.039 | 213.132 | 213.130 | 213.499 | 213.600 | 215.156 | 218.286 | 220.524 | 220.830 | 220.856 | 220.818 |
| Educational books and supplies | 529.545 | 562.555 | 540.742 | 547.629 | 548.192 | 550.401 | 550.666 | 553.994 | 555.121 | 559.000 | 571.037 | 577.816 | 577.676 | 580.307 | 578.816 |
| Tuition, other school fees, and child care | 597.208 | 620.979 | 611.633 | 612.104 | 611.974 | 612.093 | 612.068 | 612.949 | 613.172 | 617.651 | 626.343 | 632.696 | 633.646 | 633.527 | 633.523 |
| Communication ${ }^{1,2}$. | 83.345 | 83.060 | 82.990 | 83.280 | 83.446 | 83.456 | 83.515 | 83.606 | 83.555 | 83.117 | 82.605 | 82.533 | 82.577 | 82.532 | 82.496 |
| Information and information processina ${ }^{1,2}$ | 79.964 | 79.549 | 79.599 | 79.858 | 79.928 | 79.939 | 79.995 | 80.086 | 80.033 | 79.598 | 79.090 | 79.017 | 79.058 | 79.011 | 78.975 |
| Telephone services ${ }^{1,2}$ | 101.209 | 101.685 | 101.397 | 101.687 | 101.728 | 101.800 | 101.889 | 101.982 | 102.082 | 101.587 | 101.249 | 101.349 | 101.569 | 101.644 | 101.654 |
| Information and information processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| other than telephone services ${ }^{1,4}$. | 9.030 | 8.739 | 8.818 | 8.855 | 8.873 | 8.862 | 8.865 | 8.879 | 8.838 | 8.778 | 8.656 | 8.608 | 8.577 | 8.544 | 8.528 |
| Personal computers and peripheral |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment ${ }^{1,2}$. | 68.901 | 62.334 | 64.348 | 64.356 | 64.686 | 64.086 | 63.401 | 63.409 | 63.562 | 62.956 | 61.803 | 60.949 | 60.421 | 59.609 | 58.764 |
| Other goods and services.. | 387.224 | 394.395 | 391.043 | 391.382 | 391.236 | 392.364 | 393.320 | 392.859 | 393.989 | 395.418 | 396.161 | 396.155 | 396.337 | 396.702 | 396.814 |
| Tobacco and smoking products. | 834.769 | 853.459 | 847.063 | 851.016 | 847.880 | 845.760 | 847.032 | 845.622 | 849.078 | 858.730 | 857.727 | 859.094 | 858.115 | 858.504 | 862.945 |
| Personal care ${ }^{1}$. | 208.556 | 212.135 | 210.257 | 210.299 | 210.330 | 211.289 | 211.865 | 211.649 | 212.178 | 212.440 | 213.041 | 212.932 | 213.135 | 213.363 | 213.099 |
| Personal care products ${ }^{1}$. | 160.529 | 162.172 | 160.825 | 161.256 | 160.616 | 162.620 | 163.147 | 161.538 | 162.079 | 162.390 | 163.072 | 163.135 | 162.697 | 162.363 | 161.147 |
| Personal care services ${ }^{1}$. | 230.800 | 234.227 | 232.302 | 232.039 | 232.907 | 233.300 | 233.741 | 233.956 | 233.981 | 234.240 | 234.847 | 234.913 | 235.101 | 235.233 | 236.460 |

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 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2011 \\ & \hline \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Miscellaneous personal services | 362.854 | 372.723 | 367.912 | 367.934 | 367.968 | 368.877 | 370.423 | 371.655 | 373.246 | 374.084 | 375.059 | 375.109 | 375.994 | 376.370 | 375.951 |
| Commodity and service grou | 3 862 |  | \|183.345| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 186.845 |  |
| ommodities. |  | 187.577 |  | 184.636 | 186.279 | 189.201 | 190.089 | 188.963 | 186.967 | 185.872 | 187.952 | 189.575 | 189.338 |  | 185.204 |
| Food and beverages | 227.866 | 233.670 | 231.130 | 232.559 | 232.453 |  | 233.116 | 233.257 | 233.509 | 233.557 | 234.017 | 234.172 | 234.718 | 234.742 | 235.230 |
| Commodities less food and be | 208.427122.111 | 233.670 162.745 | 157.921 | $\begin{aligned} & 159.117 \\ & 206.834 \end{aligned}$ | 161.451 | 165.413 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 166.479 \\ 220.859 \end{array}$ | 164.851 | 161.964 | 160.419 | 163.121 | 165.317 | 164.757 | 161.274 | 158.782 |
| Nondurables less food and beverages |  | $\begin{aligned} & 213.804 \\ & 126.265 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 204.529 \\ & 123.470 \end{aligned}$ |  | 211.182 | $219.086$ |  | 217.222 | 211.164 | 208.076 | 214.091 | 219.443 | 218.745 | 211.925 | 207.019 |
| Apparel |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 206.834 \\ & 122.105 \end{aligned}$ |  | 127.258 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 220.859 \\ 128.485 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 131.359 | 129.573 | 125.656 |
| Non durables less food, beverages, and apparel. | 122.111 |  |  | 8264.289 | 270.682 | 281.225 | 283.379 |  | 269.465 | 266.207 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dur | 112.557265.762 | 112.790 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 112.277 \\ 267.737 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.399 \\ & 268.459 \end{aligned}$ | $112.780$ | 112.926 | 113.306 | $5113.622$ | 113.803 | 113.751 | 113.250 | 112.394 | $111.970$ | 111.719 | $111.563$ |
| Service |  | 271.374 |  |  |  | 269.396 | 269.901 | 270.462 | 271.737 | 272.062 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 272.560 \\ & 268.637 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 273.014 | 273.066 | 273.323 | $273.694$ |
| Rent of shelter ${ }^{3}$, | $\begin{aligned} & 262.208 \\ & 268.002 \\ & 314.431 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 267.848 \\ & 272.858 \\ & 322.304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 264.341 \\ & 269.858 \\ & 318.043 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 265.060 \\ & 269.438 \\ & 319.100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 265.628 \\ & 269.535 \\ & 319.510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266.323 \\ & 270.604 \\ & 320.315 \end{aligned}$ | 266.747 | 267.176 | $267.708$ | $26$ |  | 269.073 | 4 | 269.838 | 270.122 |
| Transportation serv |  |  |  |  |  |  | 272.146 | 272.912 | 273.239 | 272.860 | 272.651 | 273.044 | 274.883 | 276.008 | 276.982 |
| Other services |  |  |  |  |  |  | 320.824 | 321.309 | 322.052 | 322.397 | 323.412 | 324.441 | 324.632 | 324.789 | 324.870 |
| Special indexes | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 314.431 \\ 224.503 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $4318.043$ | $319.100$ | 319 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| items less fo |  | 228.962 | $2224.805$ | $225.739$ | 226.927 | 228.887 | 229.621 | 229.290 | 228.863 | 228.417 | 13 | . 98 | 230.787 | 229.509 | 228.709 |
| All items less she |  | 221.446 | 217.260 | 218.378 | 219.580 | 221.744 | 222.552 | 222.010 | 221.336 | 220.629 | 222.251 | 223.53 | 223.181 | . 572 | 220.582 |
| All items less medical ca | 325 | 220.553 | 216.875 | 217.804 | 218.737 | 220.483 | 221.159 | 220.833 | 220.416 | 219.972 | 221.275 | 222.301 | 222.195 | 221.049 | 220.408 |
| Commodities less food | 409 | 165.264 | 160.453 | 161.685 | 163.994 | 167.858 | 168.899 | 167.323 | 164.516 | 162.997 | 165.628 | 167.785 | 167.239 | 163.834 | 161.405 |
| Nondurables less food | 615 | 214.954 | 205.966 | 208.277 | 212.459 | 219.940 | 221.619 | 218.198 | 212.479 | 209.533 | 215.220 | 220.322 | 219.660 | 3.188 | 208.549 |
| Nondurables less food an | 23 | 268.175 | 255.567 | 259.979 | 265.898 | 275.483 | 277.443 | 272.494 | 264.847 | 85 | .110 | 275.315 | 272.738 | . 531 | . 414 |
| Nondurable | 49 | 224.622 | 218.411 | 220.325 | 222.634 | 227.039 | 228.190 | 226.283 | 223.115 | 221.463 | 224.939 | 227.913 | 227.788 | 4.101 | 221.668 |
| Services less rent of shelter ${ }^{3}$ | 290.554 | 296.561 | 292.487 | 293.269 | 293.406 | 293.886 | 294.527 | 295.291 | 297.552 | 297.722 | 298.312 | 298.823 | 298.222 | 298.609 | 299.113 |
| Services less medical care serv | 253.554 | 258.479 | 255.271 | 255.881 | 256.123 | 256.675 | 257.121 | 257.615 | 258.817 | 259.084 | 259.599 | 259.993 | 260.023 | 260.231 | 260.580 |
| Energy | 3.909 | 246.080 | 232.300 | 236.942 | 242.663 | 253.599 | 255.736 | 250.306 | 244.167 | 239.972 | 250.306 | 256.332 | 250.523 | 8.94 | 233.473 |
| All items less energy | 06 | 229.717 | 226.795 | 227.422 | 227.925 | 228.705 | 229.252 | 229.520 | 229.788 | 229.811 | 230.14 | 230.661 | 231.169 | 231.160 | 231.043 |
| All items less food and energy | 225.008 | 229.755 | 226.740 | 227.237 | 227.865 | 228.735 | 229.303 | 229.602 | 229.879 | 229.893 | 230.196 | 230.780 | 231.276 | 231.26 | 231.033 |
| Commodities less food and ener | 5.499 | 147.331 | 145.929 | 145.963 | 146.628 | 147.644 | 148.070 | 148.020 | 147.725 | 147.137 | 147.133 | 147.740 | 148.036 | 14 | 146.387 |
| Energy commodities | 306.445 | 315.999 | 287.363 | 296.886 | 310.685 | 334.427 | 339.793 | 327.659 | 307.427 | 299 | 320.21 | 333.20 | 326.887 | 303.627 | 291.815 |
| Services less energy | 273.057 | 279.667 | 275.643 | 276.432 | 277.027 | 277.780 | 278.431 | 278.956 | 279.608 | 280.024 | 280.526 | 281.081 | 281.700 | 282.044 | 282.400 |
| CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items | 221 | 226.229 | 222.166 | 223.216 | 224.317 | 226.304 | 227.012 | 226.600 | 226.036 | 225.568 | 227.056 | 228.184 | 227.974 | 226.595 | 225.889 |
| All items ( | 660.005 | 673.868 | 661.766 | 664.891 | 668.171 | 674.090 | 676.199 | 674.973 | 673.291 | 671.899 | 676.329 | 679.69 | 679.066 | 674.95 | 672.854 |
| Food and beverage | 727 | 233.137 | 230.642 | 232.052 | 231.971 | 232.240 | 232.633 | 232.705 | 232.97 | 233.02 | 233.52 | 233.61 | 234.13 | 234.15 | 234.618 |
| Food. | 227.125 | 233.059 | 230.624 | 231.980 | 231.806 | 232.126 | 232.55 | 23 | 232 | 23 | 233.495 | 233.55 | 234.106 | 234.106 | 63 |
| Food at home | 225.181 | 230.737 | 228.925 | 230.6 | 230.148 | 230.377 | 230.668 | 230.409 | 230 | 23 | 230.785 | 23 | 231.388 | 231.221 | 03 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 261.085 | 268.293 | 266.752 | 267.512 | 268.245 | 267.790 | 268.831 | 269.256 | 26 | 6 | 268.309 | 267.008 | 6 | 268.661 | 268.730 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs. | 223.191 | 230.987 | 228.845 | 229.739 | 228.787 | 230.423 | 230.74 | 229 | 230.521 | 231.276 | 232.47 | 231.513 | 232.762 | 232. | 232.186 |
| Dairy and related products ${ }^{1}$ | 772 | 216.071 | 217.503 | 219.185 | 218.218 | 217.975 | 215.670 | 214.876 | 214.354 | 213.208 | 213.395 | 213.995 | 215.866 | 217.818 | 218.289 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 282.180 | 280.342 | 280.711 | 282.588 | 278.626 | 276.807 | 279.285 | 280.363 | 281.263 | 278.069 | 279.015 | 279.850 | 281.585 | 281.225 | 285.426 |
| Nonalcoholic beverage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| materials. | . 067 | 167.752 | 167.577 | 169.594 | 168.825 | 168.498 | 168.203 | 166.941 | 166.827 | 166.536 | 166.839 | 168.176 | 167.776 | 167.4 | 167.396 |
| Other foods | 19 | 204.024 | 199.694 |  | 203.131 | 203.721 | 204.076 | 204.838 | 204.476 | 82 | 956 | 20 | 289 | 705 | 203.881 |
| Sugar and sw | 206.668 | 213.570 | 209.639 | 212.860 | 213.086 | 214.050 | 214.583 | 213.705 | 214.677 | 215.419 | 213.727 | 214.039 | 213.643 | 210.925 | 212.131 |
| Fats and oils | 219.844 | 234.130 | 229.065 | 235.791 | 234.241 | 234.763 | 233.477 | 234.753 | 233.657 | 233.630 | 233.068 | 234.764 | 234.622 | 233.434 | 233.357 |
| Other foods | 209.273 | 216.528 | 211.835 | 213.520 | 215.327 | 215.913 | 216.510 | 217.571 | 217.037 | 217.339 | 217.986 | 216.933 | 216.819 | 216.6 | 216.706 |
| Other miscellaneous foods ${ }^{1,2}$ | 124.148 | 128.188 | 126.235 | 125.367 | 127 | 126.611 | 128.056 | 129.399 | 128.765 | 128.83 | 129 | 128.653 | 128 | 128.803 | 129.351 |
| Food away from home ${ }^{1}$ | 231.504 | 238 | 234.666 | 235. | 235.782 | 236.26 | 236.91 | 237.48 | 238.1 | 238.620 | 239.299 | 239.7 | 239.927 | 240.216 | 240.460 |
| Other food away from home ${ }^{1,2}$ | 63.84 | 166.757 | 165.205 | 166.216 | 165.955 | 165.661 | 165.820 | 165.994 | 166.614 | 166.731 | 167.096 | 167.495 | 167.622 | 167.942 | 167.933 |
| Alcoholic beverage | 228.041 | 232.989 | 229.467 | 231 | 233.328 | 232.705 | 232.585 | 233.132 | 233.35 | 232.763 | 232.55 | 232.95 | 233.029 | 233.530 | 234.059 |
| Housing. | 215.810 | 219.287 | 217.009 | 217.528 | 217.717 | 218.024 | 218.175 | 218.446 | 219.573 | 219.808 | 220.226 | 220.481 | 220.261 | 220.454 | 220.750 |
| Shelter. | 245.526 | 250.877 | 247.858 | 248.435 | 248.868 | 249.453 | 249.852 | 250.176 | 250.508 | 250.990 | 251.4 | 251.920 | 252.603 | 252.9 | 253.331 |
| Rent of primary residence. | 25 | 258.356 | 255.32 | 255.800 | 25 | 256.674 | 256.992 | 257.260 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 260.611 | 261.278 | 262.037 |
| Lodging away from home ${ }^{2}$ | 138.828 | 142.292 | 129.754 | 132.580 | 137.590 | 142.514 | 143.128 | 146.826 | 152.579 | 151.850 | 147.928 | 144.13 | 14 | 134 | 131.370 |
| Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ${ }^{3}$.. | 23 | 239.846 | 237.350 | 237.848 | 238.085 | 238.5 | 238 | 239.13 | 239.330 | 239.750 | 240.342 | 240.8 | 24 | 241.8 | 242.165 |
| Tenants' and household insurance ${ }^{1,2}$ | 8.563 | 132.597 | 130.695 | 131.182 | 130.565 | 131.427 | 132.174 | 132.429 | 132.523 | 132.829 | 132.955 | 132.705 | 133.275 | 133.83 | 135.258 |
| Fuels and uti | 218.859 | 217.399 | 21 | 89 | 215.460 | 214.848 | 214.162 | 214.793 | 220.746 | . 237 | 221.381 | 22 | 216.544 | 21 | 216.708 |
| Fuels. | 191.522 | 187.269 | 187.586 | 187.786 | 186.170 | 185.276 | 184.171 | 184.784 | 191.145 | 190.216 | 190.954 | 190.710 | 185.542 | 185.009 | 185.467 |
| Fuel oil and other fuels. | 336.592 | 334.762 | 340.375 | 344.055 | 350.169 | 355.613 | 351.248 | 339.191 | 316.090 | 311.426 | 320.920 | 328.783 | 332.394 | 333.47 | 333.782 |
| Gas (piped) and electricity.. | 193.519 | 188.920 | 189.060 | 189.143 | 187.193 | 186.040 | 185.010 | 186.096 | 193.742 | 192.913 | 193.366 | 192.824 | 187.152 | 186.542 | 187.022 |
| Household furnishings and operations | 121.109 | 121.784 | 121.409 | 121.770 | 122.201 | 122.236 | 122.149 | 121.888 | 122.014 | 121.939 | 121.520 | 121.398 | 121.429 | 121.581 | 121.283 |
| Apparel | 121.293 | 125.787 | 123.203 | 121.896 | 123.044 | 126.940 | 127.902 | 127.163 | 124.757 | 121.750 | 122.828 | 127.851 | 130.759 | 129.099 | 125.454 |
| Men's and boys' apparel. | 114.971 | 120.451 | 116.906 | 116.817 | 117.088 | 120.808 | 122.732 | 122.625 | 120.140 | 119.624 | 119.512 | 121.049 | 122.731 | 122.814 | 119.468 |
| Women's and girls' apparel. | 108.733 | 112.541 | 110.883 | 107.583 | 109.862 | 115.303 | 116.30 | 114.849 | 110.886 | 105.539 | 106.741 | 115. | 119.780 | 116 | 111.676 |
| Infants' and toddlers' apparel ${ }^{1}$. | 116.753 | 123.092 | 121.842 | 122.603 | 121.768 | 123.443 | 122.512 | 122.015 | 121.446 | 121.062 | 122.636 | 124.690 | 127.012 | 124.674 | 123.242 |
| Footwear. | 128.56 | 131.852 | 128.560 | 12 | 128.188 | 130.314 | 131.758 | 132.192 | 131.458 | 129.691 | 130.926 | 134.196 | 135.9 | 35.925 | 134.278 |
| Transportation.. | 213.296 | 218.749 | 209.013 | 211.599 | 215.665 | 222.947 | 225.257 | 222.579 | 217.569 | 215.337 | 220.973 | 223.900 | 221.897 | 215.199 | 212.070 |
| Private transportation... | 209.939 | 215.460 | 205.607 | 208.363 | 212.481 | 219.856 | 222.059 | 219.201 | 214.080 | 211.882 | 217.825 | 220.843 | 218.707 | 211.7 | 208.476 |
| New and used motor vehicles ${ }^{2}$ | 99.205 | 100.198 | 99.250 | 99.037 | 99.279 | 99.800 | 100.559 | 101.203 | 101.750 | 101.761 | 101.362 | 100.247 | 99.448 | 98.967 | 98.959 |

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 |  | $2011$ <br> Dec. | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| New vehicles.. | 142.866 | 145.330 | 143.994 | 144.431 | 145.475 | 145.511 | 145.591 | 145.513 | 145.503 | 145.073 | 144.867 | 144.844 | 145.110 | 145.827 | 146.219 |
| Used cars and trucks | $150.010$ |  | 149.207 | 148.197 | 148.055 | 149.726 | 152.150 | 154.641 | 156.386 | 156.894 | 155.923 | 152.197 | 149.368 | 146.937 | 146.317 |
| Motor | 303.848 | 151.399 313.867 | 283.528 | 293.496 | 307.606 | 332.384 | 338.121 | 325.789 | 305.744 | 297.552 | 319.156 | 332.285 | 325.181 | 300.633 | 288.453 |
| G | 303.067 | 312.807 | 281.852 | 292.151 | 306.466 | 331.481 | 337.336 | 324.944 | 304.920 | 296.660 | 318.347 | 331.409 | 324.120 | 299.099 | 286.748 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 143.796 | 148.348 |  | 147.804 | 147.905 | 147.990 | 148.046 | 148.280 | 148.323 | 148.897 | 148.614 | 148.729 | 148.465 | 148.483 | $148.644$ |
| Motor vehicle maintenance and rep | $\begin{aligned} & 255.760 \\ & 266.151 \end{aligned}$ | 260.303 | $258.355$ | 259.076 | 259.689 | 259.389 | 259.291 | 260.061 | 260.369 | 260.159 | 260.394 | 260.802 | 261.261 | $261.623$ | 261.517 |
| Public transportation....................... |  | 269.399 | 264.424 | 262.018 | 264.030 | 267.589 | 272.357 | 274.929 | 273.742 | 270.961 | 267.474 | 267.483 | 269.362 | $270.899$ | 271.949 |
| Medical ca | $\begin{aligned} & 266.151 \\ & 402.187 \end{aligned}$ | 417.750 | 407.909 | 410.459 | 413.022 | 414.116 | 415.231 | 416.471 | 418.174 | 419.745 | 419.931 | 421.005 | 421.438 | 421.639 | 421.774 |
| Medical care | 315.845 | 325.571 | 319.396 | 321.314 | 323.842 | 325.227 | 325.102 | 325.063 | 325.265 | 327.122 | 328.027 | 327.789 |  |  | 324.420 |
| Medic | $\begin{aligned} & 427.551 \\ & 339.328 \end{aligned}$ | 445.169 | 434.051 | 436.798 | 439.305 | 440.246 | 441.853 | 443.599 | 445.889 | 447.296 | 447.173 | 448.771 | 449.365450 .468 |  | 451.266 |
| Professional ser |  | 345.683 | 341.593 | 342.491 | 342.887 | 343.092 | 343.570 | 344.768 | 345.811 | 346.441 | 347.226 | 347.894 | 449.365 347.968 | 347.884 | 348.168 |
| Ho | 644.431 | 677.044 | 657.440 | 662.841 | 669.040 | 669.329 | 672.584 | 674.535 | 679.117 | 681.024 | 676.536 | 680.179 | 682.321 | 687.222 | 689.796 |
| Recreation | 109.898 | 111.127 | 109.959 | 110.556 | 110.881 | 111.200 | 111.143 | 111.219 | 111.495 | 111.407 | 111.312 | 111.296 | 111.135 | 111.092 | 10.783 |
| Video and audio ${ }^{1,}$ | 7 | 10 | 99 | 99.563 | 100.192 | 100.754 | 100.797 | 100.827 | 100.638 | 100.584 | 100.675 | 100.665 | 100.024 | 42 | 77 |
| ducation and communication ${ }^{2}$ | 125.520 | 127.319 | 126.413 | 126.735 | 126.853 | 126.905 | 127.000 | 127.175 | 127.154 | 127.124 | 127.315 | 127.790 | 127.956 | 127.920 | 127.902 |
| Education ${ }^{2}$ | 204.761 | 213.076 | 209.452 | 209.865 | 209.868 | 209.968 | 210.001 | 210.415 | 210.449 | 212.032 | 214.973 | 217.084 | 217.394 | 217.432 | . 437 |
| Education | 534.846 | 569.107 | 547.576 | 554.390 | 554.958 | 557.037 | 557.139 | 560.853 | 561.270 | 565.341 | 576.962 | 584.259 | 584.368 | 586.953 | 585.752 |
| Tuition, other school fees, and child | 575.357 | 597.554 | 588.489 | 589.117 | 589.075 | 589.187 | 589.277 | 590.197 | 590.260 | 594.714 | 602.614 | 608.380 | 609.314 | 609.192 | 609.318 |
| Communication ${ }^{1,2}$ | 85.789 | 85.558 | 85.510 | 85.761 | 85.892 | 85.922 | 86.021 | 86.105 | 86.074 | 85.618 | 85.048 | 85.016 | 85.119 | 85.069 | 85.047 |
| Information and inform | 83.447 | 83.125 | 83.163 | 83.391 | 83.455 | 83.486 | 83.582 | 83.666 | 83.633 | 83.181 | 82.613 | 82.580 | 82.680 | 82.628 | 82.607 |
| Telephone services ${ }^{1,2}$ | 100.626 | 100.963 | 100.764 | 101.014 | 101.050 | 101.112 | 101.189 | 101.273 | 101.356 | 100.850 | 100.445 | 100.552 | 82 | 21 | 1 |
| Information and information proces |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.57 | 9.300 | 9.37 | 9.404 | 9.423 | 9.420 | 9.441 | 9.455 | 9.418 | 9.355 | 9.214 | 9.170 | 9.130 | 9.091 | . 079 |
| Personal computers and peripheral equipment ${ }^{1,2}$ | 68.439 | 62.460 | 64.42 | 64.382 | 64.729 | 64.198 | 63.571 | 63.499 | 63.789 | 63.275 | 61.987 | 61.193 | 60.529 | 59.634 | 58.734 |
| ther goods and s | 416.899 | 424.739 | 421.000 | 421.572 | 421.412 | 422.358 | 423.249 | 422.668 | 423.905 | 426.119 | 426.791 | 426.980 | 427.027 | 54 | 33 |
| Tobacco and smoking | 839.665 | 859.576 | 852.435 | 856.419 | 853.214 | 851.360 | 852.457 | 850.900 | 854.560 | 865.566 | 864.720 | 865.925 | 864.920 | 865.153 | 869.714 |
| Personal care ${ }^{1}$ | 206.361 | 209.661 | 207.747 | 207.814 | 207.958 | 208.918 | 209.449 | 209.213 | 209.672 | 209.912 | 210.532 | 210.517 | 210.684 | 210.826 | 210.441 |
| Personal care products | 161.045 | 162.262 | 160.954 | 161.473 | 161.121 | 163.005 | 163.267 | 161.533 | 162.074 | 162.437 | 162.992 | 163.139 | 162.663 | 162.419 | 20 |
| Personal care services ${ }^{1}$ | 230.958 | 234.348 | 232.313 | 232.093 | 232.964 | 233.362 | 233.816 | 234.050 | 234.109 | 234.352 | 234.969 | 235.081 | 235.299 | 235.406 | 236.676 |
| Miscellaneous person | 364.346 | 373.865 | 368.816 | 368.843 | 369.051 | 369.972 | 371.634 | 373.141 | 374.463 | 375.231 | 376.313 | 376.385 | 377.275 | 377.431 | 376.644 |
| mmodity and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commoditie | 7 | 192.293 | 187.472 | 188.931 | 190.816 | 194.276 | 195.270 | 193.928 | 611 | 190.384 | 874 | . 669 | 216 | 175 | 367 |
| Food and bever | 227.276 | 233.137 | 230.642 | 232.052 | 231.971 | 232.240 | 232.633 | 232.705 | 232.974 | 233.029 | 233.526 | 233.610 | 234.130 | 234.157 | 234.618 |
| Commodities less food and bev | 166.459 | 169.749 | 164.072 | 165.511 | 168.180 | 172.900 | 174.121 | 172.217 | 168.865 | 167.127 | 170.396 | 172.867 | 172.014 | 167.754 | 165.032 |
| Nondurables less food an | 220.100 | 226.244 | 215.404 | 218.318 | 223.359 | 232.634 | 234.615 | 230.250 | 223.125 | 219.621 | 226.806 | 232.835 | 231.711 | 223.507 | 218.146 |
| Apparel | 121.293 | 125.787 | 123.203 | 121.896 | 123.044 | 126.940 | 127.902 | 127.163 | 124.757 | 121.750 | 122.828 | 127.851 | 130.759 | 129.099 | 125.454 |
| Nondurables and apparel. | 286.167 | 293.463 | 277.351 | 282.875 | 290.400 | 303.181 | 305.835 | 299.168 | 288.998 | 285.084 | 296.141 | 302.966 | 299.403 | 287.033 | 75 |
| Dura | 114.313 | 11 | 114.098 | 114.105 | 114.470 | 114.768 | 115.249 | 115.734 | 116.044 | 116.022 | 115.489 | 114.507 | 113.918 | 113.487 | 113.328 |
| Servic | 260.925 | 266.311 | 262.954 | 263.615 | 263.904 | 264.394 | 264.819 | 265.369 | 266.623 | 266.938 | 267.409 | 267.865 | 267.906 | 268.233 | 268.661 |
| Rent of shelter | 236.603 | 241.738 | 238.834 | 239.387 | 239.820 | 240.373 | 240.748 | 241.058 | 241.380 | 241.843 | 242.294 | 242.751 | 243.405 | 243.716 | 244.077 |
| Transporatation | 268.161 | 274.195 | 271.174 | 270.972 | 271.019 | 271.891 | 272.940 | 273.729 | 274.109 | 273.991 | 274.082 | 274.571 | 276.522 | 277.800 | 278.708 |
| Other serv | 299.544 | 306.249 | 302.364 | 303.344 | 303.908 | 304.690 | 305.232 | 305.754 | 306.251 | 306.465 | 307.035 | 307.863 | 308.072 | 308.146 | 308.227 |
| Spec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items less | 220.401 | 224.814 | 220.479 | 221.476 | 222.792 | 225.059 | 225.815 | 225.326 | 224.621 | 224.059 | 225.705 | 227.013 | 226.675 | 225.064 | 224.161 |
| All items | 215.223 | 219.700 | 215.189 | 216.427 | 217.801 | 220.347 | 221.182 | 220.485 | 219.572 | 218.737 | 220.632 | 222.027 | 221.475 | 219.428 | 218.292 |
| All items less medical | 214.226 | 218.509 | 214.658 | 215.653 | 216.699 | 218.700 | 219.390 | 218.929 | 218.297 | 217.768 | 219.286 | 220.408 | 220.179 | 218.761 | 218.033 |
| Commodities less | 168.646 | 172.009 | 166.354 | 167.821 | 170.476 | 175.097 | 176.294 | 174.436 | 171.149 | 169.429 | 172.635 | 175.071 | 174.234 | 170.062 | 167.402 |
| Nondurables less foo | 220.793 | 226.949 | 216.421 | 219.315 | 224.205 | 233.049 | 234.939 | 230.788 | 223.983 | 220.604 | 227.467 | 233.255 | 232.181 | 224.356 | 219.251 |
| Nondurables less food and app | 279.965 | 287.163 | 272.053 | 277.315 | 284.362 | 296.105 | 298.544 | 292.434 | 283.071 | 279.419 | 289.602 | 295.927 | 292.644 | 281.271 | 275.260 |
| Nondurables | 224.728 | 230.813 | 223.793 | 226.025 | 228.711 | 233.849 | 235.104 | 232.778 | 229.052 | 227.183 | 231.298 | 234.596 | 234.230 | 229.809 | 227.126 |
| Services less rent of shelter ${ }^{3}$ | 256.386 | 261.381 | 257.915 | 258.616 | 258.697 | 259.048 | 259.480 | 260.246 | 262.456 | 262.554 | 262.987 | 263.384 | 262.682 | 262.986 | 263.441 |
| Services less medical care servi | 249.355 | 254.093 | 251.150 | 251.705 | 251.882 | 252.344 | 252.708 | 253.194 | 254.380 | 254.640 | 255.132 | 255.528 | 255.542 | 255.828 | 256.233 |
| Energy | 246.086 | 248.805 | 233.943 | 238.978 | 245.158 | 256.979 | 259.268 | 253.468 | 246.717 | 242.198 | 253.262 | 259.640 | 253.54 | 241.12 | 235.324 |
| All items less energy | 219.598 | 224.463 | 221.735 | 222.298 | 222.758 | 223.520 | 224.034 | 224.296 | 224.505 | 224.544 | 224.837 | 225.311 | 225.839 | 225.839 | 225.769 |
| All items less food and energy | 218.461 | 223.114 | 220.325 | 220.736 | 221.318 | 222.169 | 222.700 | 223.006 | 223.203 | 223.231 | 223.476 | 224.033 | 224.558 | 224.558 | 224.383 |
| Commodities less food and energy | 148.050 | 150.098 | 148.692 | 148.645 | 149.277 | 150.368 | 150.809 | 150.860 | 150.639 | 150.062 | 149.984 | 150.518 | 150.766 | 150.139 | 149.112 |
| Energy commodities. | 306.719 | 316.585 | 287.221 | 297.049 | 310.990 | 335.299 | 340.744 | 328.340 | 308.066 | 299.935 | 321.284 | 334.327 | 327.527 | 303.654 | 291.803 |
| Services less energy. | 268.270 | 274.800 | 271.036 | 271.762 | 272.318 | 273.002 | 273.600 | 274.084 | 274.574 | 275.025 | 275.496 | 276.070 | 276.790 | 277.228 | 277.649 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 sched$u^{1}{ }^{1}$ | All Urban Consumers |  |  |  |  |  | Urban Wage Earners |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| U.S. city average. | M | 229.104 | 230.379 | 231.407 | 231.317 | 230.221 | 229.601 | 225.568 | 227.056 | 228.184 | 227.974 | 226.595 | 225.889 |
| Region and area size ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast urban. | M | 244.984 | 246.252 | 247.409 | 247.564 | 247.097 | 246.456 | 243.422 | 244.813 | 246.087 | 246.128 | 245.512 | 244.664 |
| Size A-More than 1,500,000. | M | 246.570 | 248.031 | 249.044 | 249.046 | 248.964 | 248.239 | 243.320 | 244.930 | 246.070 | 245.943 | 245.802 | 244.845 |
| Size B/C-50,000 to 1,500,000 ${ }^{3}$. | M | 146.456 | 146.885 | 147.846 | 148.210 | 147.246 | 147.004 | 147.957 | 148.453 | 149.441 | 149.732 | 148.602 | 148.262 |
| Midwest urban ${ }^{4}$. | M | 218.956 | 220.462 | 221.125 | 220.375 | 219.483 | 219.033 | 215.341 | 217.113 | 217.940 | 216.886 | 215.699 | 215.160 |
| Size A-More than 1,500,000.. | M | 219.229 | 220.594 | 221.431 | 220.767 | 219.795 | 219.314 | 214.702 | 216.376 | 217.314 | 216.298 | 215.041 | 214.523 |
| Size B/C-50,000 to 1,500,000 ${ }^{3}$. | M | 140.874 | 142.052 | 142.277 | 141.651 | 141.236 | 140.949 | 141.602 | 142.967 | 143.323 | 142.475 | 141.858 | 141.466 |
| Size D-Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000). | M | 216.045 | 217.300 | 217.986 | 217.467 | 216.253 | 215.962 | 214.184 | 215.524 | 216.617 | 216.077 | 214.537 | 214.080 |
| South urban. | M | 222.667 | 223.919 | 225.052 | 224.504 | 223.404 | 223.109 | 220.705 | 222.250 | 223.497 | 222.779 | 221.361 | 220.975 |
| Size A-More than 1,500,000.. | M | 223.503 | 224.962 | 226.122 | 225.302 | 224.274 | 223.994 | 221.995 | 223.721 | 224.978 | 224.027 | 222.648 | 222.292 |
| Size B/C-50,000 to 1,500,000 ${ }^{\text {. }}$. | M | 141.774 | 142.432 | 143.088 | 142.927 | 142.219 | 142.009 | 141.289 | 142.153 | 142.872 | 142.599 | 141.697 | 141.440 |
| Size D-Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000) | M | 228.501 | 230.219 | 231.889 | 230.724 | 229.346 | 229.182 | 229.041 | 231.093 | 233.007 | 231.503 | 229.845 | 229.408 |
| West urban. | M | 231.893 | 233.001 | 234.083 | 234.966 | 233.206 | 232.029 | 226.460 | 227.681 | 228.798 | 229.849 | 227.767 | 226.585 |
| Size A-More than 1,500,000... | M | 236.280 | 237.607 | 238.684 | 239.901 | 237.673 | 236.364 | 229.249 | 230.849 | 232.024 | 233.516 | 230.735 | 229.398 |
| Size B/C-50,000 to 1,500,000 ${ }^{3}$. | M | 139.645 | 139.971 | 140.600 | 140.847 | 140.287 | 139.768 | 139.752 | 140.055 | 140.649 | 140.914 | 140.268 | 139.747 |
| Size classes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\Delta^{5}$ | M | 208.881 | 210.140 | 211.063 | 211.082 | 210.086 | 209.422 | 208.227 | 209.732 | 210.762 | 210.704 | 209.408 | 208.651 |
| $B / C^{3}$. | M | 141.814 | 142.470 | 143.085 | 142.995 | 142.332 | 142.044 | 141.928 | 142.712 | 143.378 | 143.194 | 142.365 | 142.017 |
|  | M | 223.847 | 225.345 | 226.636 | 225.966 | 224.730 | 224.204 | 222.271 | 223.944 | 225.480 | 224.689 | 223.208 | 222.521 |
| Selected local areas ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI. | M | 221.611 | 222.967 | 223.611 | 223.227 | 222.425 | 221.838 | 215.690 | 217.378 | 218.243 | 217.725 | 216.638 | 215.947 |
| Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA.. | M | 235.776 | 237.222 | 238.104 | 240.111 | 237.675 | 236.042 | 228.446 | 230.229 | 231.085 | 233.431 | 230.426 | 228.940 |
| New York, NY-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA.. | M | 252.016 | 253.472 | 254.554 | 254.277 | 254.285 | 253.555 | 248.162 | 249.734 | 250.980 | 250.539 | 250.586 | 249.535 |
| Boston-Brockton-Nashua, MA-NH-ME-CT | 1 | 246.326 |  | 249.488 |  | 249.929 |  | 247.627 |  | 250.910 |  | 251.041 | - |
| Cleveland-Akron, OH . | 1 | 214.612 |  | 216.851 | - | 214.661 |  | 206.334 |  | 208.684 |  | 205.998 | - |
| Dallas-Ft Worth, TX. | 1 | 211.267 |  | 214.033 | - | 212.901 |  | 216.677 |  | 220.012 |  | 217.941 | - |
| Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV ${ }^{7}$ | 1 | 149.838 | - | 151.732 | - | 150.646 | - | 150.523 | - | 152.663 | - | 151.395 | - |
| Atlanta, GA... | 2 |  | 215.504 |  | 212.996 |  | 211.040 |  | 214.727 |  | 212.291 |  | 210.054 |
| Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI. | 2 |  | 217.098 |  | 218.104 |  | 216.569 |  | 215.060 |  | 215.641 |  | 213.766 |
| Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX.. | 2 |  | 203.959 |  | 204.139 |  | 202.477 |  | 202.688 |  | 202.775 |  | 200.895 |
| Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, FL. | 2 |  | 236.110 |  | 236.793 |  | 235.023 |  | 235.409 | - | 236.318 |  | 234.139 |
| Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD. | 2 |  | 239.557 |  | 240.537 |  | 238.492 |  | 240.408 | - | 241.646 |  | 239.452 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA. | 2 |  | 241.170 |  | 242.834 | - | 239.533 | - | 238.445 | - | 240.864 | - | 236.454 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA. | 2 | - | 240.213 | - | 241.355 | - | 237.993 | - | 236.750 | - | 237.947 | - | 234.588 |

1 Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated
M-Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.
${ }^{2}$ Regions defined as the four Census regions
3 Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base
4 The "North Central" region has been renamed the "Midwest" region by the Census Bureau. It is composed of the same geographic entities.
${ }^{5}$ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.
${ }^{6}$ In addition, the following metropolitan areas are published semiannually and appear in tables 34 and 39 of the January and July issues of the CPI Detailed

Report: Anchorage, AK; Cincinnatti, OH-KY-IN; Kansas City, MO-KS; Milwaukee-Racine WI; Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI; Pittsburgh, PA; Port-land-Salem, OR-WA; St Louis, MO-IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.
${ }^{7}$ Indexes on a November $1996=100$ base.
NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses. Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date Dash indicates data not available.

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



## 41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

| Grouping | Annual average |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2011 \\ \hline \text { Dec. } \end{array}$ | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2012 |  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Oct. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Nov. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Dec. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| Finished goods. | 190.5 | 194.2 | 191.1 | 192.0 | 192.9 | 194.4 | 194.9 | 193.7 | 192.8 | 193.2 | 195.4 | 196.7 | 196.3 | 194.5 | 193.6 |
| Finished consumer goods. | 193.9 | 207.3 | 203.4 | 204.5 | 205.6 | 207.8 | 208.5 | 206.7 | 205.5 | 205.8 | 209.1 | 211.1 | 210.0 | 207.3 | 206.1 |
| Finished consumer foods. |  | 199.0 | 197.2 | 197.0 | 196.7 | 197.3 | 197.5 | 197.2 | 198.1 | 198.1 | 200.0 | 200.7 | 200.5 | 203.1 | 201.8 |
| Finished consumer goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| excluding foods.. | 205.5 | 209.1 | 204.4 | 206.0 | 207.6 | 210.4 | 211.2 | 208.9 | 206.9 | 207.4 | 211.1 | 213.6 | 212.2 | 207.6 | 206.4 |
| Nondurable goods less food. | 231.5 | 235.1 | 228.8 | 230.8 | 233.2 | 237.3 | 238.4 | 235.1 | 232.1 | 232.5 | 238.1 | 242.0 | 238.9 | 232.0 | 230.3 |
| Durable goods.... | 147.4 | 151.0 | 149.5 | 150.2 | 150.3 | 150.3 | 150.5 | 150.2 | 150.4 | 151.0 | 150.9 | 150.5 | 152.5 | 152.7 | 152.4 |
| Capital equipment. | 159.7 | 162.8 | 161.4 | 162.1 | 162.3 | 162.3 | 162.5 | 162.4 | 162.5 | 162.8 | 162.8 | 162.5 | 163.5 | 163.8 | 163.6 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 203.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 199.1 |
| Materials and components | 199.8 | 200.7 | 198.5 | 198.8 | 200.0 | 203.3 |  | 201.5 | 199.7 | 198.8 | 200.7 | 202.7 | 201.8 | 199.4 |  |
| for manufacturing.... | 189.8 | 189.0 | 187.7 | 188.6 | 190.5 | 192.6 | 192.7 | 191.4 | 187.9 | 186.6 | 186.8 | 188.1 | 188.0 | 187.3 | 187.5 |
| Materials for food manufacturing. | 193.4 | 198.1 | 195.7 | 195.4 | 195.2 | 195.3 | 195.6 | 195.2 | 196.0 | 197.1 | 199.3 | 201.1 | 201.8 | 203.8 | 201.0 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturin | 249.2 | 245.6 | 242.3 | 244.5 | 249.4 | 256.3 | 256.8 | 252.8 | 241.8 | 238.4 | 240.0 | 242.3 | 242.3 | 240.5 | 241.0 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing. | 204.2 | 199.1 | 200.1 | 201.2 | 203.2 | 203.7 | 203.0 | 201.9 | 198.9 | 196.9 | 195.2 | 197.5 | 197.0 | 195.1 | 196.4 |
| Components for manufacturing....... | 145.8 | 147.7 | 146.8 | 147.1 | 147.3 | 147.5 | 147.7 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.8 | 147.9 | 147.8 | 147.9 | 147.9 |
| Materials and components for construction. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  | 217.4 |  |  | 219.1 | 218.5 | 218.7 | 219.2 | 219.2 | 219.4 | 220.0 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants | 215.0 | 213.1 | 211.9 | 209.8 | 210.1 | 220.0 | 216.9 | 211.4 | 210.7 | 208.8 | 216.2 | 222.1 | 217.7 | 207.8 | 205.6 |
| Containers... | 205.4 | 207.0 | 205.4 | 205.5 | 206.7 | 206.7 | 207.0 | 207.0 | 206.7 | 206.2 | 206.1 | 205.9 | 206.5 | 209.2 | 210.0190.5 |
| Supplies.. | 184.2 | 188.9 | 184.9 | 185.5 | 186.0 | 187.1 | 187.7 | 188.4 | 188.4 | 189.1 | 190.6 | 191.3 | 191.1 | 190.6 |  |
| Crude materials for further | 9,4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 244.1 | 245.9 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs. | 188.4 | 196.2 | 184.5 | 188.8 | 190.9 | 195.8 | 190.6 | 189.9 | 188.9 | 196.2 | 201.4 | 202.5 | 202.4 | 204.3 | 204.0 |
| Crude nonfood materials... | 284.0 | 263.2 | 274.0 | 277.6 | 274.4 | 276.4 | 269.0 | 257.0 | 244.2 | 248.4 | 261.4 | 264.2 | 259.7 | 261.4 | 264.8 |
| Special groupings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods. | 188.9 | 192.2 | 188.8 | 190.0 | 191.1 | 192.8 | 193.4 | 192.0 | 190.7 | 191.2 | 193.5 | 194.9 | 194.4 | 191.7 | 190.8 |
| Finished energy goods... | 193.0 | 192.5 | 186.3 | 187.6 | 190.9 | 196.8 | 198.5 | 193.4 | 188.8 | 188.2 | 196.1 | 201.7 | 197.1 | 186.7 | 183.8 |
| Finished goods less energy..... | 181.4 | 186.1 | 184.0 | 184.8 | 184.9 | 185.1 | 185.2 | 185.2 | 185.4 | 186.0 | 186.6 | 186.6 | 187.4 | 188.1 | 187.8 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy | 191.7 | 197.3 | 194.7 | 195.7 | 195.6 | 196.0 | 196.1 | 196.0 | 196.4 | 197.2 | 198.1 | 198.2 | 198.9 | 200.0 | 199.6 |
| Finished goods less food and energy... | 177.8 | 182.4 | 180.1 | 181.3 | 181.5 | 181.6 | 181.7 | 181.7 | 181.8 | 182.6 | 182.7 | 182.5 | 183.6 | 183.8 | 183.7 |
| Finished consumer goods less food and energy $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy. $\qquad$ | 190.8 | 196.8 | 193.7 | 195.4 | 195.5 | 195.6 | 195.7 | 195.8 | 195.9 | 197.1 | 197.4 239.8 | 197.2 | 198.4 | 198.6 |  |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds. | 230.0 | 238.4 | 233.5 | 236.3 | 236.4 | 236.8 | 236.8 | 237.2 | 237.2 | 239.2 | 239.8 | 239.9 | 240.1 | 240.3 | 240.8 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds... | 192.3 | 201.5 | 192.9 | 193.3 | 193.4 | 194.9 | 196.2 | 197.6 | 198.9 | 201.7 | 207.4 | 209.8 | 209.4 | 208.6 | 206.6 |
| Intermediate energy goods.... | 219.8 | 218.2 | 216.9 | 215.1 | 215.9 | 226.2 | 222.9 | 217.1 | 215.5 | 213.0 | 220.9 | 227.2 | 222.6 | 212.3 | 210.0 |
| Intermediate goods less energy.. | 192.2 | 193.7 | 191.3 | 192.1 | 193.4 | 194.8 | 195.2 | 194.9 | 193.1 | 192.6 | 193.0 | 193.8 | 193.8 | 193.6 | 193.8 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude energy materials....... | 240.4 | 218.7 | 232.7 | 233.1 | 228.1 | 228.9 | 220.5 | 207.7 | 197.4 | 204.7 | 219.4 | 221.5 | 218.8 | 220.3 | 223.1 |
| Crude materials less energy....... | 240.0 | 241.1 | 233.0 | 238.8 | 240.5 | 245.2 | 240.1 | 237.4 | 232.5 | 237.2 | 242.9 | 244.7 | 242.7 | 245.3 | 246.4 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy..... | 390.4 | 369.7 | 372.7 | 383.3 | 383.5 | 387.6 | 382.7 | 374.4 | 357.7 | 354.2 | 361.4 | 365.2 | 357.7 | 361.9 | 367.4 |

$p=$ preliminary .
42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups
[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing [1982 = 100]

| Index | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finished goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 138.9 | 143.3 | 148.5 | 155.7 | 160.4 | 166.6 | 177.1 | 172.5 | 179.8 | 190.5 | 194.2 |
| Foods.. | 140.1 | 145.9 | 152.7 | 155.7 | 156.7 | 167.0 | 178.3 | 175.5 | 182.4 | 193.9 | 199.0 |
| Energy.. | 88.8 | 102.0 | 113.0 | 132.6 | 145.9 | 156.3 | 178.7 | 146.9 | 166.9 | 193.0 | 192.5 |
| Other. | 150.2 | 150.5 | 152.7 | 156.4 | 158.7 | 161.7 | 167.2 | 171.5 | 173.6 | 177.8 | 182.4 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 127.8 | 133.7 | 142.6 | 154.0 | 164.0 | 170.7 | 188.3 | 172.5 | 183.4 | 199.8 | 200.7 |
| Foods.. | 123.2 | 134.4 | 145.0 | 146.0 | 146.2 | 161.4 | 180.4 | 165.1 | 174.4 | 193.4 | 198.1 |
| Energy... | 95.9 | 111.9 | 123.2 | 149.2 | 162.8 | 174.6 | 208.1 | 162.5 | 187.8 | 219.8 | 218.2 |
| Other.. | 135.8 | 138.5 | 146.5 | 154.6 | 163.8 | 168.4 | 180.9 | 173.4 | 180.8 | 192.0 | 192.6 |
| Crude materials for further processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.. | 108.1 | 135.3 | 159.0 | 182.2 | 184.8 | 207.1 | 251.8 | 175.2 | 212.2 | 249.4 | 241.4 |
| Foods... | 99.5 | 113.5 | 127.0 | 122.7 | 119.3 | 146.7 | 163.4 | 134.5 | 152.4 | 188.4 | 196.2 |
| Energy............ | 102.0 | 147.2 | 174.6 | 234.0 | 226.9 | 232.8 | 309.4 | 176.8 | 216.7 | 240.4 | 218.7 |
| Other..................................................... | 101.0 | 116.9 | 149.2 | 176.7 | 210.0 | 238.7 | 308.5 | 211.1 | 280.8 | 342.0 | 332.4 |

44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category
$[2000=100]$

| Category | 2011 | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| ALL COMMODITIES. | 132.1 | 132.5 | 133.1 | 134.1 | 134.7 | 134.0 | 131.7 | 132.2 | 133.4 | 134.5 | 134.6 | 133.8 | 133.6 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 199.0 | 201.6 | 200.5 | 206.0 | 210.8 | 212.2 | 205.8 | 219.2 | 229.2 | 231.6 | 228.2 | 229.6 | 229.3 |
| Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages. | 201.2 | 203.8 | 202.6 | 208.6 | 213.4 | 215.2 | 208.0 | 222.6 | 233.2 | 235.9 | 232.1 | 234.0 | 233.9 |
| Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products. | 183.8 | 185.9 | 186.8 | 186.2 | 191.4 | 188.3 | 190.1 | 191.0 | 193.5 | 193.0 | 194.9 | 190.8 | 187.5 |
| Industrial supplies and materials. | 184.6 | 183.9 | 186.1 | 188.2 | 189.1 | 185.7 | 178.4 | 177.7 | 180.2 | 183.6 | 184.6 | 181.1 | 180.6 |
| Agricultural industrial supplies and materials | 200.7 | 200.7 | 202.0 | 201.4 | 201.7 | 198.3 | 189.2 | 189.1 | 197.3 | 201.2 | 197.3 | 194.1 | 196.4 |
| Fuels and lubricants. | 270.6 | 273.7 | 273.6 | 280.4 | 285.4 | 271.9 | 248.3 | 250.0 | 261.5 | 272.9 | 271.8 | 256.8 | 253.6 |
| Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.. | 173.8 | 172.0 | 175.0 | 176.3 | 176.4 | 175.0 | 171.0 | 169.6 | 169.9 | 171.6 | 173.5 | 172.5 | 172.4 |
| Selected building materials. | 115.6 | 115.8 | 117.1 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 117.3 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 118.7 | 118.8 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 117.9 |
| Capital goods. | 104.6 | 105.4 | 105.7 | 105.9 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 105.8 | 105.6 | 105.5 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 105.7 |
| Electric and electrical generating equipmen | 112.8 | 112.3 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.2 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 113.5 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 114.4 | 114.3 | 114.2 |
| Nonelectrical machinery. | 94.3 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.9 | 94.9 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines. | 111.9 | 112.1 | 112.3 | 112.5 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 112.9 | 113.1 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 |
| Consumer goods, excluding automotive. | 116.6 | 116.7 | 116.7 | 116.8 | 116.3 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 116.3 | 116.3 | 116.7 | 116.9 | 116.7 | 116.6 |
| Nondurables, manufactured.. | 113.9 | 114.6 | 114.7 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.9 | 114.9 | 114.7 | 114.9 | 115.3 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 115.6 |
| Durables, manufactured. | 113.3 | 113.4 | 114.0 | 114.3 | 113.9 | 115.1 | 114.9 | 114.5 | 114.5 | 114.9 | 114.6 | 114.3 | 114.3 |
| Agricultural commodities.. | 200.5 | 202.8 | 202.0 | 206.9 | 211.0 | 212.0 | 204.5 | 216.7 | 227.0 | 229.9 | 226.0 | 227.1 | 227.5 |
| Nonagricultural commodities..... | 127.3 | 127.5 | 128.3 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 128.4 | 126.5 | 126.2 | 126.7 | 127.6 | 128.0 | 127.1 | 126.9 |

45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category
[2000 = 100]

| Category | 2011 | 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| ALL COMMODITIES. |  | 142.2 | 142.2 | 144.2 | 144.1 | 142.0 | 138.7 | 137.7 | 139.4 | 140.8 | 141.2 | 140.2 | 139.5 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages. | 172.4 | 176.3 | 171.4 | 174.4 | 174.5 | 173.1 | 171.8 | 170.0 | 169.2 | 171.6 | 171.6 | 169.6 | 169.1 |
| Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages. | 194.0 | 198.8 | 192.1 | 196.3 | 196.4 | 195.2 | 193.4 | 191.5 | 190.7 | 194.4 | 194.3 | 190.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 190.6 \\ & 120.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products | 123.7 | 125.4 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 124.9 | 123.0 | 122.9 | 121.3 | 120.5 | 120.1 | 120.4 | 121.4 |  |
| Industrial supplies and materials | 263.6 | 262.4 | 263.1 | 272.0 | 271.0 | 261.1 | 245.5 | 240.8 | 249.6 | 255.8 | 256.9 | 252.8 | 249.8 |
| Fuels and lubricants. | $\begin{aligned} & 356.3 \\ & 397.8 \end{aligned}$ | 355.6 | 355.4 | 371.0 | 367.7 | 347.2 | 317.7 | 311.4 | 330.3 | 343.1 | 343.4 | 335.8 | 329.0 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products |  | 397.9 | 399.0 | 418.5 | 416.0 | 392.3 | 357.2 | 348.8 | 370.5 | 385.5 | 385.3 | 374.1 | 363.9 |
| Paper and paper base stocks | 114.8 | 112.5 | 112.4 | 114.0 | 113.1 | 114.4 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 112.6 | 112.3 | 112.2 | 111.5 |
| Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials. | $\begin{aligned} & 175.1 \\ & 130.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected building materials. |  | 131.3 | 132.0 | 134.4 | 135.1 | 136.5 | 138.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 177.0 \\ & 138.8 \end{aligned}$ | 139.6 | 141.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 175.0 \\ & 141.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174.1 \\ & 141.5 \end{aligned}$ | 176.2 143.6 |
| Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.. | $\begin{aligned} & 277.8 \\ & 115.2 \end{aligned}$ | 270.8 | 275.5 | 283.9 | 277.7 | 273.4 | 263.5 | 258.1 | 255.1 | 257.1 | 268.3 | 265.8 | 264.0114.4 |
| Nonmetals associated with durable goods. |  | 114.7 | 114.8 | 115.4 | 115.8 | 115.6 | 115.0 | 114.4 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 114.4 |  |
| Capital goods... | $\begin{array}{r} 93.1 \\ 118.4 \\ 86.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.5 \\ 118.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.5 \\ 118.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.5 \\ 118.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.4 \\ 119.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.3 \\ 119.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.2 \\ 118.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.3 \\ 119.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.2 \\ 119.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.4 \\ 119.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93.3 \\ 119.6 \end{array}$ | 93.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 93.1 \\ 119.7 \\ 85.9 \end{array}$ |
| Electric and electrical generating equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 119.5 |  |
| Nonelectrical machinery.. |  | 86.7 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 86.4 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 86.2 | 86.1 | 86.4 | 86.2 | 86.1 |  |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines. | 113.0 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 113.7 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 114.6 | 114.8 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 114.9 |
| Consumer goods, excluding automotive. | 107.7 | 107.5 | 107.6 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 107.7 | 107.6 | 107.5 | 107.3 | 107.3 | 107.8 | 107.7 | 107.6 |
| Nondurables, manufactured.. | $\begin{aligned} & 114.4 \\ & 100.3 \\ & 119.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.5 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 118.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.4 \\ & 100.1 \\ & 119.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.5 \\ & 100.2 \\ & 118.0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115.0 \\ 99.9 \\ 119.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.9 \\ 99.8 \\ 119.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.8 \\ 99.7 \\ 119.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.9 \\ 99.6 \\ 118.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.8 \\ 99.5 \\ 115.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.7 \\ 99.6 \\ 115.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.3 \\ & 100.0 \\ & 115.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115.4 \\ 99.8 \\ 115.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115.3 \\ 99.7 \\ 115.3 \end{array}$ |
| Durables, manufactured.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmanufactured consumer goods.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

46. U.S. international price Indexes for selected categories of services
[2000 $=100$, unless indicated otherwise]

| Category | 2010 | 2011 |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. |
| Import air freight. | 170.1 | 172.8 | 184.3 | 185.5 | 177.1 | 173.7 | 178.6 | 173.9 | 175.8 |
| Export air freight.. | 128.1 | 139.2 | 147.4 | 146.4 | 144.2 | 148.9 | 148.0 | 146.7 | 147.0 |
| Import air passenger fares (Dec. $2006=100$ ) | 169.9 | 161.2 | 184.0 | 174.6 | 179.5 | 178.7 | 199.8 | 179.8 | 194.2 |
| Export air passenger fares (Dec. $2006=100$ ). | 169.0 | 172.8 | 186.6 | 192.7 | 191.1 | 185.1 | 202.8 | 187.8 | 193.7 |

47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted [2005 = 100]

| Item | 2009 | 2010 |  |  |  | 2011 |  |  |  | 2012 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| Business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per hour of all persons. | 108.5 | 109.1 | 108.9 | 109.8 | 110.2 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 109.9 | 110.7 | 110.5 | 111.0 | 111.8 | 111.3 |
| Compensation per hour. | 114.2 | 114.5 | 115.2 | 115.8 | 115.9 | 118.4 | 118.4 | 118.3 | 118.1 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.4 | 121.2 |
| Real compensation per hour | 102.7 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 103.7 | 103.0 | 104.0 | 103.0 | 102.1 | 101.6 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 102.2 | 102.3 |
| Unit labor costs. | 105.2 | 104.9 | 105.7 | 105.4 | 105.1 | 108.1 | 107.9 | 107.6 | 106.7 | 108.4 | 108.3 | 107.7 | 109.0 |
| Unit nonlabor payments. | 113.4 | 114.8 | 114.7 | 116.4 | 118.5 | 115.3 | 117.7 | 120.5 | 121.8 | 120.5 | 121.8 | 124.8 | 122.9 |
| Implicit price deflator.. | 108.4 | 108.8 | 109.3 | 109.8 | 110.4 | 110.9 | 111.8 | 112.7 | 112.7 | 113.2 | 113.6 | 114.5 | 114.5 |
| Nonfarm business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per hour of all persons. | 108.2 | 108.9 | 108.8 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 109.7 | 110.0 | 110.1 | 110.9 | 110.7 | 111.3 | 112.1 | 111.6 |
| Compensation per hour. | 114.2 | 114.6 | 115.3 | 115.9 | 116.0 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.3 | 120.0 | 120.4 | 120.6 | 121.3 |
| Real compensation per ho | 102.7 | 102.9 | 103.6 | 103.7 | 103.1 | 104.2 | 103.1 | 102.3 | 101.8 | 102.6 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 102.4 |
| Unit labor costs.. | 105.5 | 105.2 | 106.0 | 105.6 | 105.2 | 108.1 | 107.7 | 107.6 | 106.7 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 107.6 | 108.8 |
| Unit nonlabor payments. | 113.3 | 114.7 | 114.6 | 116.2 | 118.0 | 114.5 | 117.0 | 119.6 | 121.1 | 119.9 | 121.3 | 124.2 | 122.0 |
| Implicit price deflator.. | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.4 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 110.6 | 111.4 | 112.3 | 112.4 | 112.9 | 113.3 | 114.1 | 114.0 |
| Nonfinancial corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per hour of all employees | 107.0 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 109.4 | 108.3 | 109.3 | 110.4 | 109.4 | 110.5 | 110.9 | 111.3 | 110.0 | - |
| Compensation per hour. | 114.5 | 114.6 | 115.0 | 115.8 | 115.6 | 118.3 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 119.7 | 120.5 | 121.0 | - |
| Real compensation per hour | 103.1 | 102.9 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 102.8 | 104.0 | 102.8 | 102.0 | 101.4 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 102.6 | - |
| Total unit costs. | 109.8 | 107.7 | 108.3 | 108.3 | 109.6 | 110.8 | 109.8 | 111.1 | 109.9 | 110.6 | 110.6 | 112.3 | - |
| Unit labor costs.. | 107.0 | 104.9 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 106.8 | 108.2 | 107.1 | 108.0 | 106.8 | 107.9 | 108.2 | 109.9 | - |
| Unit nonlabor costs. | 117.1 | 115.1 | 115.0 | 114.8 | 116.9 | 117.6 | 117.0 | 119.0 | 118.2 | 117.6 | 116.9 | 118.6 | - |
| Unit profits.. | 98.7 | 111.2 | 110.7 | 117.8 | 115.3 | 110.8 | 122.7 | 123.5 | 125.4 | 124.7 | 127.3 | 126.9 | - |
| Unit nonlabor payments. | 110.8 | 113.8 | 113.5 | 115.8 | 116.3 | 115.3 | 118.9 | 120.5 | 120.7 | 120.0 | 120.5 | 121.4 | - |
| Implicit price deflator.. | 108.4 | 108.2 | 108.6 | 109.5 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 111.4 | 112.6 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.7 | 114.2 | - |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per hour of all persons. | 107.7 | 108.9 | 111.1 | 111.5 | 112.6 | 113.4 | 112.9 | 114.4 | 114.6 | 116.2 | 116.1 | 115.9 | 116.0 |
| Compensation per hour... | 115.6 | 114.3 | 115.6 | 115.9 | 116.6 | 119.6 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 117.2 | 119.1 | 121.7 | 122.4 | 122.7 |
| Real compensation per hour.............................. | 104.0 | 102.6 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103.6 | 105.1 | 103.4 | 102.7 | 100.8 | 101.8 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103.6 |
| Unit labor costs................................................. | 107.4 | 104.9 | 104.0 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 105.4 | 105.3 | 104.0 | 102.3 | 102.5 | 104.8 | 105.6 | 105.7 |

[^22]
## 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 | - |

[^23]
## 49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

| [2005 = 100] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 1967 | 1977 | 1987 | 1997 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per hour of all persons. | 45.9 | 57.5 | 65.9 | 77.6 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 102.4 | 103.2 | 106.3 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 111.0 |
| Compensation per hour. | 11.6 | 25.1 | 48.0 | 69.1 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 108.1 | 111.7 | 113.2 | 115.4 | 118.4 | 120.4 |
| Real compensation per hour. | 61.9 | 73.7 | 79.0 | 83.8 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 101.8 | 101.2 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 102.8 | 102.4 |
| Unit labor costs. | 25.3 | 43.6 | 72.9 | 89.1 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 105.5 | 108.2 | 106.5 | 105.4 | 107.7 | 108.5 |
| Unit nonlabor payments. | 22.3 | 39.0 | 63.7 | 86.2 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 110.2 | 116.0 | 118.7 | 122.7 |
| Implicit price deflator. | 24.1 | 41.8 | 69.2 | 87.9 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 105.6 | 107.5 | 107.9 | 109.6 | 112.0 | 114.1 |
| Nonfarm business |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per hour of all persons................................... | 47.8 | 59.1 | 66.8 | 78.1 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 103.1 | 106.1 | 109.4 | 110.2 | 111.2 |
| Compensation per hour. | 11.8 | 25.4 | 48.5 | 69.4 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 107.9 | 111.6 | 113.2 | 115.5 | 118.6 | 120.6 |
| Real compensation per hour | 63.1 | 74.5 | 79.7 | 84.2 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 101.6 | 101.2 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 102.9 | 102.5 |
| Unit labor costs. | 24.8 | 42.9 | 72.7 | 88.9 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 105.3 | 108.2 | 106.7 | 105.6 | 107.6 | 108.4 |
| Unit nonlabor payments. | 21.9 | 37.8 | 62.7 | 85.6 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 103.2 | 105.4 | 105.8 | 110.4 | 115.8 | 117.9 | 122.0 |
| Implicit price deflator.. | 23.6 | 40.9 | 68.7 | 87.6 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 105.4 | 107.3 | 108.1 | 109.6 | 111.7 | 113.8 |
| Nonfinancial corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per hour of all employees. | 46.9 | 56.9 | 65.8 | 77.7 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 102.6 | 102.9 | 103.4 | 108.9 | 109.9 | - |
| Compensation per hour | 13.3 | 27.6 | 51.5 | 71.0 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 107.3 | 111.2 | 113.3 | 115.3 | 118.1 | - |
| Real compensation per hour | 70.8 | 81.2 | 84.6 | 86.0 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 100.8 | 103.2 | 103.2 | 102.5 | - |
| Total unit costs. | 26.5 | 46.6 | 77.1 | 89.6 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 105.9 | 109.6 | 112.5 | 108.5 | 110.4 | - |
| Unit labor costs.. | 28.3 | 48.5 | 78.2 | 91.3 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 104.6 | 108.0 | 109.6 | 105.8 | 107.5 | - |
| Unit nonlabor costs.. | 21.7 | 41.6 | 74.2 | 85.3 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 109.2 | 113.6 | 120.0 | 115.4 | 117.9 | - |
| Unit profits. | 36.0 | 46.6 | 60.4 | 94.8 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 111.6 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 86.5 | 113.8 | 120.7 | - |
| Unit nonlabor payments. | 26.6 | 43.3 | 69.5 | 88.6 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 108.5 | 114.9 | 118.9 | - |
| Implicit price deflator. | 27.7 | 46.6 | 75.0 | 90.3 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 105.1 | 107.3 | 109.2 | 109.2 | 111.7 | - |
| Manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output per hour of all persons.. | - | - | 51.2 | 69.7 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 104.8 | 104.2 | 104.4 | 111.1 | 113.8 | 116.1 |
| Compensation per hour.. | - | - | 49.4 | 68.0 | 96.8 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 105.3 | 109.8 | 114.3 | 115.6 | 118.6 | 121.5 |
| Real compensation per hour. | - | - | 81.2 | 82.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 99.6 | 104.0 | 103.5 | 103.0 | 103.3 |
| Unit labor costs.. | - | - | 96.5 | 97.5 | 101.4 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 100.5 | 105.3 | 109.5 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 104.7 |
| Unit nonlabor payments... | - | - | 72.0 | 88.3 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 104.3 | 110.5 | 118.6 | 107.5 | 114.7 | - | - |
| Implicit price deflator........................................ | - | - | 78.6 | 90.8 | 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 ${ }^{11}$
[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 produc | 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 met | 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 compone | 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 equipmen | 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 store | 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 |
| 481 | Transportation and warehousing <br> 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 ${ }^{1 /}$

| 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 |  |
| 52211 | Finance and insurance 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 tor 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]

| LPercent |
| :--- |

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, adjusted to U.S. concepts, 16 countries

| Employment status and country | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States. | 143,73 | 144,86 | 146,51 | 147,401 | 149,32 | 151,428 | 153,124 | 154,287 | 154,142 | 153,88 | 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 Atica... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 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 | , 64 | 9,586 | 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 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 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 | 24,422 | 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 | 36,449 | 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 Atrica.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 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 |
| ltaly... | 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 Atica.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 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 |
| Austraia..... | 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 |
| traly..... | 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 Atica.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 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 | 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. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Employment as a percent of the working-age population. |  |  |  | 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. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Measure and country | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output per hour |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States. | 70.9 | 73.8 | 77.7 | 82.4 | 88.8 | 90.7 | 100.0 | 108.5 | 118.0 | 123.4 | 127.6 | 134.4 | 131.8 | 137.3 | 152.7 | 155.7 |
| Australia. | 87.3 | 88.2 | 92.7 | 96.0 | 93.6 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 104.8 | 104.2 | 105.3 | 107.8 | 109.8 | 106.5 | 111.1 | 112.0 | 107.5 |
| Belgium. | 88.3 | 93.8 | 95.0 | 94.3 | 98.2 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 106.0 | 108.0 | 109.0 | 114.2 | 115.4 | 108.8 | 113.2 | 113.4 |
| Canada. | 82.9 | 86.4 | 90.8 | 94.8 | 100.1 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.4 | 104.0 | 106.8 | 107.3 | 106.1 | 104.7 | 108.5 | 110.6 |
| Czech Republic. | 64.9 | 67.5 | 68.5 | 76.9 | 88.1 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 106.9 | 115.5 | 133.9 | 159.3 | 168.6 | 183.6 | 186.2 | 210.4 | 231.7 |
| Denmark. | 87.2 | 94.6 | 94.2 | 95.8 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 109.6 | 112.3 | 118.7 | 120.7 | 114.2 | 115.1 | 125.2 | 128.1 |
| Finland. | 67.6 | 71.1 | 75.3 | 80.8 | 90.4 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 106.3 | 113.4 | 118.8 | 132.7 | 145.3 | 138.9 | 116.1 | 129.1 | 128.9 |
| France | 78.3 | 82.1 | 86.1 | 89.9 | 95.1 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 107.2 | 112.1 | 116.5 | 119.6 | 115.5 | 115.4 | 122.4 | 125.1 |
| Germany. | 83.1 | 88.0 | 88.4 | 90.2 | 97.0 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 104.1 | 108.4 | 113.7 | 125.1 | 129.8 | 124.6 | 106.9 | 115.0 | 120.2 |
| Italy. | 95.6 | 97.1 | 95.7 | 96.4 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 100.3 | 102.9 | 105.7 | 107.2 | 105.1 | 98.5 | 107.7 | 107.3 |
| Japan. | 88.1 | 91.1 | 92.1 | 94.5 | 99.5 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 105.3 | 111.5 | 118.8 | 121.6 | 128.9 | 134.3 | 125.9 | 144.5 | 140.4 |
| Korea, Republic of | 57.7 | 65.6 | 73.6 | 82.7 | 90.8 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 106.8 | 117.1 | 130.7 | 145.7 | 156.2 | 157.3 | 159.1 | 172.7 | 183.1 |
| Netherlands. | 83.8 | 84.3 | 86.4 | 89.9 | 96.8 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 102.4 | 109.4 | 114.6 | 119.1 | 125.3 | 122.7 | 116.3 | 125.9 | 131.0 |
| Norway. | 90.3 | 91.1 | 88.6 | 92.3 | 95.4 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 108.6 | 114.7 | 116.5 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 115.2 | 116.7 | 122.0 | 124.4 |
| Singapore. | 74.5 | 77.8 | 80.9 | 92.4 | 101.2 | 90.7 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 113.8 | 116.3 | 120.1 | 116.2 | 105.5 | 107.2 | 144.7 | 156.2 |
| Spain. | 89.8 | 90.7 | 92.3 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 101.7 | 103.6 | 106.5 | 111.8 | 115.9 | 114.7 | 117.2 | 124.3 | 130.6 |
| Sweden. | 67.3 | 73.6 | 78.2 | 85.4 | 91.6 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 108.0 | 120.3 | 128.5 | 139.6 | 143.7 | 135.3 | 121.2 | 143.8 | 148.7 |
| Taiwan | 69.9 | 73.1 | 76.1 | 80.7 | 85.6 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 107.2 | 112.6 | 121.7 | 132.1 | 143.2 | 145.5 | 152.6 | 173.8 | 178.7 |
| United Kingdom. | 80.6 | 82.8 | 83.8 | 88.3 | 94.0 | 96.8 | 100.0 | 106.0 | 113.2 | 118.4 | 123.6 | 127.9 | 129.7 | 127.9 | 133.6 | 139.6 |
| Output |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 82.0 | 86.9 | 91.2 | 96.1 | 102.3 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 103.2 | 111.6 | 115.5 | 120.3 | 124.5 | 117.2 | 106.2 | 118.2 | 123.2 |
| Australia. | 88.3 | 90.3 | 92.4 | 93.6 | 95.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 101.7 | 102.5 | 105.5 | 104.4 | 101.8 | 102.5 | 100.4 |
| Belgium. | 90.1 | 94.3 | 95.9 | 96.3 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 102.3 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 89.2 | 93.5 | 96.6 |
| Canada. | 77.5 | 82.8 | 86.9 | 94.1 | 103.4 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 101.1 | 102.6 | 101.3 | 99.0 | 93.8 | 82.1 | 86.4 | 88.5 |
| Czech Republic | 71.0 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 81.8 | 92.1 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 113.7 | 135.4 | 159.9 | 172.3 | 190.6 | 170.1 | 193.7 | 212.6 |
| Denmark. | 90.1 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 99.2 | 102.4 | 102.9 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 102.9 | 105.8 | 101.9 | 90.6 | 92.0 | 93.3 |
| Finland. | 62.1 | 68.1 | 74.7 | 80.9 | 92.2 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 107.7 | 112.3 | 126.9 | 140.5 | 133.9 | 99.4 | 108.5 | 110.6 |
| France. | 86.5 | 89.7 | 93.7 | 96.8 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 102.8 | 105.1 | 106.3 | 108.8 | 104.2 | 96.4 | 99.9 | 101.0 |
| Germany | 87.9 | 91.6 | 92.8 | 93.8 | 100.6 | 102.5 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 105.5 | 108.0 | 117.7 | 123.6 | 120.1 | 93.3 | 103.9 | 112.4 |
| Italy. | 96.3 | 97.3 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 101.5 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 99.0 | 99.8 | 104.0 | 107.4 | 103.5 | 86.4 | 92.5 | 93.1 |
| Japan. | 105.7 | 108.3 | 102.6 | 102.2 | 107.6 | 101.7 | 100.0 | 104.6 | 110.6 | 116.3 | 121.8 | 129.1 | 130.2 | 107.1 | 126.7 | 122.1 |
| Korea, Republic of | 63.4 | 67.1 | 62.2 | 76.5 | 89.8 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 105.4 | 115.9 | 123.1 | 133.0 | 142.5 | 146.6 | 144.3 | 165.5 | 177.4 |
| Netherlands. | 86.4 | 87.7 | 90.3 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 102.9 | 105.1 | 108.7 | 115.1 | 113.4 | 103.0 | 110.1 | 114.0 |
| Norway. | 97.8 | 102.8 | 102.2 | 102.8 | 102.1 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 108.5 | 113.0 | 115.8 | 119.6 | 124.0 | 115.4 | 118.0 | 120.3 |
| Singapore. | 77.4 | 80.8 | 80.2 | 90.6 | 104.4 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 117.2 | 128.3 | 143.6 | 152.2 | 145.8 | 139.7 | 181.2 | 195.0 |
| Spain. | 77.7 | 82.7 | 87.7 | 92.7 | 96.8 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 101.3 | 102.1 | 104.0 | 104.3 | 101.3 | 88.9 | 89.4 | 91.6 |
| Sweden | 67.5 | 73.0 | 79.5 | 87.0 | 94.7 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 105.1 | 115.6 | 121.6 | 130.3 | 135.2 | 127.9 | 100.9 | 120.9 | 128.3 |
| Taiwan | 76.1 | 80.9 | 82.8 | 88.9 | 96.1 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 110.1 | 121.5 | 131.0 | 142.9 | 156.9 | 158.5 | 151.7 | 190.2 | 199.4 |
| United Kingdom. | 98.4 | 100.2 | 101.0 | 101.7 | 104.2 | 102.6 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 101.8 | 101.7 | 103.6 | 104.6 | 102.0 | 92.1 | 95.6 | 97.6 |
| Total hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 115.7 | 117.7 | 117.4 | 116.6 | 115.1 | 107.6 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 94.6 | 93.5 | 94.2 | 92.7 | 89.0 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 79.1 |
| Australia. | 101.1 | 102.4 | 99.7 | 97.6 | 101.5 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 98.4 | 96.6 | 95.0 | 96.1 | 98.1 | 91.7 | 91.6 | 93.4 |
| Belgium. | 102.0 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 102.1 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 96.4 | 94.7 | 93.9 | 92.4 | 91.2 | 82.0 | 82.6 | 85.2 |
| Canada. | 93.5 | 95.9 | 95.7 | 99.2 | 103.2 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.7 | 98.6 | 94.8 | 92.2 | 88.4 | 78.5 | 79.7 | 80.1 |
| Czech Republic. | 109.4 | 111.4 | 110.8 | 106.4 | 104.5 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 98.4 | 101.2 | 100.4 | 102.2 | 103.8 | 91.3 | 92.0 | 91.8 |
| Denmark. | 103.4 | 103.4 | 104.6 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 103.9 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 89.7 | 87.3 | 86.6 | 87.7 | 89.2 | 78.7 | 73.5 | 72.8 |
| Finland. | 91.9 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 102.1 | 102.6 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 95.0 | 94.5 | 95.6 | 96.7 | 96.4 | 85.6 | 84.1 | 85.8 |
| France. | 110.5 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 107.7 | 105.2 | 104.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 95.9 | 93.8 | 91.3 | 90.9 | 90.2 | 83.5 | 81.6 | 80.7 |
| Germany. | 105.8 | 104.1 | 104.9 | 104.0 | 103.8 | 102.8 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 97.3 | 95.0 | 94.1 | 95.2 | 96.3 | 87.3 | 90.3 | 93.5 |
| Italy.. | 100.7 | 100.2 | 102.5 | 101.5 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 98.7 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 100.2 | 98.5 | 87.7 | 85.9 | 86.7 |
| Japan. | 120.0 | 118.9 | 111.5 | 108.2 | 108.1 | 104.4 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 97.9 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 96.9 | 85.1 | 87.7 | 87.0 |
| Korea, Republic of. | 109.9 | 102.2 | 84.5 | 92.4 | 98.8 | 102.1 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 94.2 | 91.3 | 91.2 | 93.2 | 90.7 | 95.8 | 96.9 |
| Netherlands. | 103.1 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 103.9 | 103.3 | 102.9 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 94.0 | 91.7 | 91.3 | 91.9 | 92.4 | 88.5 | 87.4 | 87.0 |
| Norway.. | 108.4 | 112.8 | 115.4 | 111.5 | 107.0 | 103.3 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 94.6 | 97.0 | 103.1 | 106.5 | 107.6 | 98.9 | 96.7 | 96.7 |
| Singapore.. | 104.0 | 103.9 | 99.1 | 98.0 | 103.1 | 101.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 103.0 | 110.4 | 119.6 | 131.0 | 138.2 | 130.3 | 125.2 | 124.8 |
| Spain. | 86.5 | 91.2 | 95.0 | 98.8 | 102.1 | 101.7 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 97.8 | 95.9 | 93.0 | 90.0 | 88.3 | 75.9 | 71.9 | 70.1 |
| Sweden. | 100.2 | 99.2 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 103.3 | 104.1 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 96.1 | 94.7 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 86.3 |
| Taiwan. | 108.9 | 110.6 | 108.8 | 110.1 | 112.4 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 102.7 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 109.6 | 108.9 | 99.4 | 109.4 | 111.6 |
| United Kingdom. | 122.1 | 121.0 | 120.6 | 115.3 | 110.9 | 106.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 90.0 | 86.0 | 83.8 | 81.8 | 78.7 | 72.0 | 71.6 | 69.9 |

[2002 = 100]

| Measure and country | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit labor costs (national currency basis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States. | 105.3 | 103.6 | 104.5 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 104.5 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 92.3 | 91.1 | 89.9 | 88.1 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 85.2 | 85.7 |
| Australia. | 94.4 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 105.5 | 110.9 | 114.9 | 117.8 | 123.2 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 129.6 |
| Belgium. | 97.1 | 94.8 | 95.0 | 97.0 | 94.9 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 101.1 | 102.0 | 104.4 | 116.0 | 111.7 | 110.6 |
| Canada. | 99.9 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 95.8 | 93.5 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 103.7 | 106.5 | 107.7 | 110.2 | 113.0 | 116.2 | 119.3 | 112.4 | 112.7 |
| Czech Republic. | 91.7 | 97.1 | 103.1 | 96.5 | 93.3 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 90.1 | 81.9 | 82.4 | 79.6 | 78.3 | 71.4 | 66.0 |
| Denmark. | 94.0 | 89.7 | 92.6 | 93.4 | 92.4 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 101.2 | 104.4 | 102.7 | 106.5 | 114.4 | 117.5 | 111.1 | 111.1 |
| Finland. | 118.6 | 114.8 | 112.9 | 109.0 | 101.6 | 104.6 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 87.0 | 81.8 | 87.9 | 107.9 | 97.6 | 100.2 |
| France. | 103.3 | 102.0 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.1 | 103.3 | 107.9 | 103.7 | 104.0 |
| Germany. | 102.6 | 98.7 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 94.6 | 91.3 | 86.3 | 83.9 | 89.6 | 109.0 | 99.6 | 97.5 |
| Italy. | 91.1 | 93.9 | 93.8 | 95.2 | 93.4 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 105.9 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.0 | 108.4 | 115.5 | 127.3 | 119.4 | 122.4 |
| Japan. | 106.5 | 106.4 | 107.9 | 105.0 | 99.1 | 102.6 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 86.7 | 80.1 | 77.1 | 72.5 | 72.0 | 77.1 | 66.4 | 69.8 |
| Korea, Republic of | 115.1 | 110.7 | 107.8 | 96.2 | 93.8 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 102.7 | 106.9 | 105.2 | 104.6 | 104.8 | 109.1 | 108.4 | 101.8 |
| Netherlands. | 93.5 | 95.3 | 96.9 | 96.3 | 93.8 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 99.1 | 95.9 | 95.0 | 92.9 | 98.1 | 107.0 | 99.6 | 97.8 |
| Norway. | 79.8 | 82.6 | 89.9 | 91.3 | 93.2 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 93.5 | 95.9 | 105.7 | 109.6 | 112.3 | 115.8 | 113.6 | 115.6 |
| Singapore. | 116.5 | 117.8 | 115.8 | 96.0 | 92.3 | 106.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 88.9 | 86.4 | 82.7 | 85.3 | 95.3 | 95.0 | 77.7 | 75.7 |
| Spain. | 97.9 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 96.4 | 96.9 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.0 | 107.1 | 109.5 | 114.1 | 121.4 | 122.2 | 116.0 | 111.9 |
| Sweden. | 114.9 | 110.8 | 108.3 | 102.3 | 99.0 | 106.2 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 89.1 | 86.1 | 81.6 | 84.3 | 91.9 | 106.8 | 88.1 | 87.6 |
| Taiwan. | 122.7 | 121.0 | 120.0 | 115.5 | 110.9 | 112.4 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 94.5 | 92.6 | 90.4 | 84.3 | 85.0 | 77.6 | 70.3 | 71.5 |
| United Kingdom. | 89.4 | 91.4 | 96.7 | 98.0 | 96.4 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 98.2 | 99.0 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 102.0 | 106.6 | 107.4 | 104.9 |
| Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States. | 105.3 | 103.6 | 104.5 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 104.5 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 92.3 | 91.1 | 89.9 | 88.1 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 85.2 | 85.7 |
| Australia. | 135.9 | 129.3 | 109.8 | 113.2 | 103.5 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 121.3 | 142.9 | 155.6 | 159.3 | 181.8 | 193.4 | 183.3 | 212.8 | 246.4 |
| Belgium. | 133.8 | 113.0 | 111.7 | 109.3 | 92.6 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 120.5 | 129.3 | 129.8 | 134.3 | 147.9 | 162.6 | 170.9 | 156.6 | 162.9 |
| Canada. | 115.0 | 110.4 | 103.5 | 101.3 | 98.9 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 116.2 | 128.5 | 139.7 | 152.7 | 165.3 | 171.1 | 164.2 | 171.4 | 179.1 |
| Czech Republic. | 110.6 | 100.3 | 104.6 | 91.4 | 79.1 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 117.3 | 129.2 | 123.1 | 118.7 | 131.4 | 152.8 | 134.4 | 122.4 | 122.2 |
| Denmark. | 127.8 | 107.0 | 109.0 | 105.4 | 90.0 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 123.4 | 133.2 | 137.3 | 136.3 | 154.3 | 177.3 | 172.9 | 155.7 | 163.6 |
| Finland. | 162.4 | 139.1 | 132.9 | 122.8 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 115.9 | 124.0 | 123.7 | 115.6 | 118.6 | 137.0 | 159.0 | 136.9 | 147.6 |
| France. | 140.2 | 121.2 | 115.3 | 109.5 | 94.3 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 118.8 | 130.0 | 128.8 | 130.0 | 140.9 | 160.9 | 159.1 | 145.4 | 153.2 |
| Germany. | 141.1 | 117.7 | 117.5 | 112.8 | 95.5 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 117.3 | 124.5 | 120.2 | 114.7 | 121.7 | 139.6 | 160.6 | 139.8 | 143.7 |
| Italy. | 121.0 | 112.9 | 110.6 | 107.2 | 91.3 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 126.8 | 141.2 | 141.7 | 142.2 | 157.2 | 179.9 | 187.7 | 167.4 | 180.3 |
| Japan. | 122.6 | 110.0 | 103.1 | 115.6 | 115.1 | 105.7 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 91.1 | 83.0 | 77.1 | 87.3 | 103.1 | 94.8 | 109.7 |
| Korea, Republic of | 178.8 | 146.1 | 96.2 | 101.1 | 103.7 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 112.1 | 130.6 | 137.8 | 140.8 | 119.2 | 107.0 | 117.2 | 114.9 |
| Netherlands. | 129.3 | 113.7 | 113.8 | 108.5 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 121.6 | 130.3 | 126.3 | 126.2 | 134.7 | 152.8 | 157.7 | 139.8 | 144.1 |
| Norway.. | 98.7 | 93.1 | 95.0 | 93.4 | 84.4 | 85.8 | 100.0 | 107.8 | 110.8 | 118.9 | 131.6 | 149.5 | 159.1 | 147.0 | 150.0 | 164.8 |
| Singapore. | 148.0 | 142.0 | 124.0 | 101.4 | 95.8 | 105.9 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 94.2 | 93.0 | 93.3 | 101.5 | 120.6 | 117.0 | 102.1 | 107.8 |
| Spain. | 136.0 | 119.2 | 115.8 | 108.6 | 94.6 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 123.1 | 136.8 | 141.1 | 145.5 | 165.5 | 189.2 | 180.1 | 162.7 | 164.8 |
| Sweden. | 166.6 | 140.9 | 132.5 | 120.3 | 105.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 116.2 | 117.9 | 112.1 | 107.6 | 121.3 | 135.7 | 135.6 | 118.8 | 131.3 |
| Taiwan. | 154.2 | 145.2 | 123.5 | 123.4 | 122.6 | 114.7 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 96.1 | 88.6 | 93.2 | 81.1 | 77.0 | 84.1 |
| United Kingdom. | 92.9 | 99.6 | 106.7 | 105.5 | 97.3 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 108.7 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 123.3 | 133.5 | 125.9 | 111.2 | 110.4 | 112.0 |
| Hourly compensation (national currency basis) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States. | 74.6 | 76.5 | 81.2 | 84.8 | 91.3 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 108.0 | 108.9 | 112.5 | 114.8 | 118.5 | 123.5 | 128.6 | 130.0 | 133.5 |
| Australia. | 82.4 | 83.3 | 87.9 | 91.5 | 90.5 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 106.0 | 109.9 | 116.8 | 123.9 | 129.3 | 131.2 | 139.6 | 140.8 | 139.4 |
| Belgium. | 85.7 | 88.9 | 90.3 | 91.5 | 93.1 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 102.3 | 104.2 | 106.4 | 110.2 | 116.4 | 120.5 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 125.4 |
| Canada. | 82.8 | 84.1 | 88.8 | 90.9 | 93.6 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 107.0 | 112.1 | 117.7 | 121.3 | 123.3 | 124.9 | 121.9 | 124.7 |
| Czech Republic. | 59.5 | 65.6 | 70.6 | 74.1 | 82.2 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 108.0 | 117.1 | 120.6 | 130.4 | 138.9 | 146.2 | 145.8 | 150.2 | 153.0 |
| Denmark. | 81.9 | 84.9 | 87.2 | 89.5 | 91.3 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 107.0 | 110.8 | 117.2 | 122.0 | 128.5 | 130.7 | 135.3 | 139.1 | 142.3 |
| Finland. | 80.2 | 81.6 | 85.0 | 88.1 | 91.9 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 106.9 | 111.6 | 115.5 | 118.8 | 122.2 | 125.2 | 125.9 | 129.2 |
| France | 80.9 | 83.8 | 84.5 | 87.3 | 91.9 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 105.9 | 109.7 | 113.9 | 116.2 | 119.3 | 124.5 | 126.9 | 130.1 |
| Germany.. | 85.3 | 86.8 | 88.4 | 90.3 | 94.9 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 102.6 | 103.8 | 107.9 | 108.9 | 111.7 | 116.5 | 114.6 | 117.1 |
| Italy... | 87.1 | 91.1 | 89.8 | 91.7 | 94.3 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 107.6 | 110.7 | 113.1 | 116.2 | 121.4 | 125.4 | 128.6 | 131.3 |
| Japan. | 93.8 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 96.7 | 95.2 | 93.8 | 93.5 | 96.8 | 97.1 | 96.0 | 98.0 |
| Korea, Republic of. | 66.4 | 72.7 | 79.3 | 79.6 | 85.2 | 89.1 | 100.0 | 105.5 | 120.3 | 139.8 | 153.2 | 163.4 | 164.8 | 173.6 | 187.2 | 186.3 |
| Netherlands. | 78.4 | 80.3 | 83.7 | 86.6 | 90.7 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 108.4 | 109.9 | 113.1 | 116.4 | 120.4 | 124.4 | 125.5 | 128.1 |
| Norway... | 72.1 | 75.3 | 79.6 | 84.2 | 89.0 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 107.3 | 111.7 | 118.6 | 123.1 | 129.4 | 135.2 | 138.5 | 143.8 |
| Singapore. | 86.8 | 91.7 | 93.7 | 88.8 | 93.4 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 101.2 | 100.5 | 99.4 | 99.2 | 100.5 | 101.9 | 112.4 | 118.2 |
| Spain. | 87.9 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 90.5 | 91.9 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 104.5 | 107.7 | 114.1 | 122.4 | 132.3 | 139.3 | 143.1 | 144.2 | 146.1 |
| Sweden. | 77.4 | 81.5 | 84.7 | 87.4 | 90.8 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 104.3 | 107.1 | 110.7 | 113.9 | 121.0 | 124.3 | 129.5 | 126.7 | 130.2 |
| Taiwan. | 85.7 | 88.5 | 91.4 | 93.3 | 94.9 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 103.1 | 106.4 | 112.7 | 119.5 | 120.7 | 123.7 | 118.3 | 122.1 | 127.8 |
| United Kingdom.. | 72.1 | 75.7 | 81.0 | 86.5 | 90.6 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 105.9 | 111.1 | 117.1 | 124.2 | 128.2 | 132.3 | 136.4 | 143.4 | 146.5 |

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 | 8.64.078.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.4 \\ & 3.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.7 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ | 6.13.0 | 5.72.8 |
| Lost workday cases. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lost workdays..... |  | 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total cases ............. | 14.6 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 4.4 | 8.6 | 8.2 4.1 |
| Lost workdays....... | 144.9 | 153.1 | 151.3 | 168.3 | - | - | . | - | - | 4 | . | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| 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 |  |  | - | - | - |  |  | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lost workday cases..... | 16.17.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 16.9 \\ 7.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.9 \\ 7.2 \end{array}$ | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 12.0 5.8 | 11.4 5.7 | 11.5 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 | 5.311.1 |
| Lost workdays........... | 168.3 | 180.2 | 169.1 | 175.5 |  | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| Fabricated metal products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cases ............ | 18.5 | 18.7 7 | 17.4 7.1 | 16.8 | 16.2 6 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 11.1 |
| Lost workday cases. Lost workdays. | 147.6 | 155.7 | 146.6 | 144.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | - | - |
| Industrial machinery and equipment: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cases ...... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12.1 \\ 4.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.0 \\ 4.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11.2 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ | 11.14.2 | 11.14.2 | 11.64.4 | 11.24.4 | 9.94.0 | 10.04.1 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 11.0 |
| Lost workday cases.. | 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 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 3.9 \end{aligned}$ | 9.13.8 | 8.63.7 |  |  |  | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Lost workday cases.............. |  |  |  | 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 ........... | $\begin{array}{r} 17.7 \\ 6.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.8 \\ 6.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.3 \\ 7.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.7 \\ 7.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.5 \\ 7.1 \end{array}$ |  | 18.6 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 12.66.0- |
| Lost workday cases..... |  |  |  |  |  | $7.8$ | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3- |  |
| Lost workdays... | 138.6 | 153.7 | 166.1 | 186.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lost workday cases.... | 5.6 2.5 | 5.9 2.7 | 6.0 2.7 | 5.9 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: | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.7 |  | 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
|  | 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:
$\mathrm{N}=$ number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
$\mathrm{EH}=$ 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 ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1996-2000 } \\ \text { (average) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2001-2005 } \\ & \text { (average) }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 20053 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 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 |

[^24]
[^0]:    NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to persons ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October). In October 2011, recent college graduates totaled 1.3 million.

    SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^1]:    NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October).
    SOURCE: October 2007-2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^2]:    NOTE: Recent college graduates refer to people ages 20 to 29 who completed a bachelor's, master's, professional, or doctoral degree in the calendar year of the survey (January through October). Regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward a high school diploma or a college, university, or professional degree.

    SOURCE: October 2007-2011 School Enrollment Supplement to the Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ The fatal injury rate is the number of fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent employees.
    SOURCES: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Current Population Survey.

[^4]:    NOTE: Detailed entries do not sum to totals because some occupations are excluded from the table.
    SOURCE: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[^5]:    SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ The fatal injury rate is the number of fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent employees.
    SOURCES: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Current Population Survey.

[^7]:    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

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

[^9]:    See notes at end of table.

[^10]:    NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

[^11]:    1 Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers $p=$ preliminary.
    in the service-providing industries.

[^12]:    1 Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
    construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service- Dash indicates data not available.

[^13]:    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;

[^14]:    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.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary .

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^16]:    1 Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
    NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI)
    2 Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) or the Virgin Islands. and Unemployment Compensa

[^17]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^18]:    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.

[^19]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^20]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^21]:    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

[^22]:    NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

[^23]:    NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

[^24]:    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.

